

### DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

—AND—  
**Steamship Lines**  
 —TO—  
 St. John via Digby  
 —AND—  
 Boston via Yarmouth  
 "Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after Oct. 16th, 1911, the Steamship and Train Service of this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):  
 Express from Halifax 12.21 p.m.  
 Accom. from Richmond 5.40 p.m.  
 Express from Yarmouth 1.46 p.m.  
 Accom. from Annapolis 7.50 a.m.

### Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily, (except Sunday) for Truro at 7.30 a.m., 5.35 p.m., and 7.45 a.m. and from Truro at 6.50 a.m., 3.20 p.m. and 12.45 noon connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway, and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

### Boston S.S. Service

BOSTON-YARMOOUTH SERVICE.  
 The Royal and United States Mail Steamship "BOSTON" sails from Yarmouth on Wednesday and Saturday on arrival of Express train from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning leave LONG WHARF, BOSTON, at 1.00 p.m. Tuesday and Friday.

### St. JOHN and DIGBY

ROYAL MAIL S. S. YARMOOUTH.  
 Daily Service (Sunday excepted).  
 Leaves St. John 7.45 a.m.  
 Arrives in Digby 10.45 a.m.  
 Leaves Digby same day after arrival express train from Halifax.

BASIN OF MINAS SERVICE.  
 S. S. "Prince Albert" between Parrsboro-Kingsport-Wolfville daily, (except Sunday).

P. GILKINS,  
 Kentville,  
 General Manager.

### FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD.

### STEAMSHIP LINERS.

LONDON, HALIFAX & ST. JOHN, N. B. SERVICE.

From London.	From Halifax
Steamer.	...
—Shenandoah	Nov. 24
Nov. 16th—Kanaqua	Dec. 4
Nov. 24th (Via St. John's)	...
—Durango	Dec. 16
Der. 2nd—Rappahannock	Dec. 22
Dec. 9th—Shenandoah	Dec. 29

LIVERPOOL, ST. JOHN'S, NFLD., & HALIFAX SERVICE

From Liverpool.	From Halifax
—Venango	Nov. 29
Nov. 11th—Tabasco	Dec. 1
Nov. 28th—Almeriana	Dec. 15
Dec. 9th—Venango	Dec. 29

FURNESS WITBY & CO., LTD., Agents, Halifax, N. S.

### H. & S.W. RAILWAY

Accom.	Time Table in effect	Accom.
Mon. & Fri.	October 9th, 1911.	Mon. & Fri.
Read down.	Stations	Read up.
11.30	Lv. Middleton AR.	16.25
12.01	* Clarence	15.54
12.20	Bridgetown	15.36
12.50	* Granville Centre	15.07
13.07	* Granville Ferry	14.50
13.26	* Karsdale	14.34
13.45	Ar. Port Wade Lv.	14.10

\* Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal.  
 CONNECTIONS AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S.W. RA AND D. A. RY.

P. MOONEY  
 General Freight and Passenger Agent.

### The Monitor Wedding Stationery

will suit the most fastidious of brides. Correct in style, excellent in workmanship. Old English Wedding Text, Imperial Script, Tiffany Script on smooth or kid finish stationery. Ask for samples.

### CALL ON T. J. MARSHALL CUSTOM TAILOR

And see his fine line of Suitings for Autumn wear. Prices reasonable and work first-class. SHAFNER BUILDING, Queen Street.

### Seasonable Millinery

MY STOCK of Millinery includes the most select of the Season's Novelties in Trimmings. A large assortment of Felts, in all the fashionable colors and shades.

Miss Annie Chute, Queen Street. BRIDGETOWN AND LAWRENCETOWN



### A USEFUL XMAS PRESENT

The WINNER Washing-Machine for \$7.75. The OTTAWA Washing-Machine for \$5.75. The MOTOR Washing-Machine fitted with water motor to run from kitchen tap for \$15.00.

Bridgetown Foundry Co., Ltd.



### Stoves!

We offer to the public one of the largest assortments ever offered in Bridgetown. Silver Moons, Oak Stoves, from \$5.00 up. Queen Stoves from \$3.25 up. Ranges and Cooks.

A FULL LINE OF Kitchen Furnishings Coal Hods, Lanterns, etc

Plumbing and Heating by hot air and water. Job work strictly attended to.

Crowe Elliott Co., Limited, Bridgetown, N. S. Phone 1 ring 2 Successors to R. Allen Crowe

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\$1.00 WITH A NEW NAME AND ADDRESS WILL PAY SUBSCRIPTION UP TO DECEMBER, 1912. U.S.A. SUBSCRIBERS, 50C. FOR POSTAGE

### THE CONSULAR STAFF.

What Canada's Foreign Representatives Are Doing.

Diplomatically, Canada is still tied to her mother's apron strings. Commercially, she is heaving her own load. Which is to say that if a Canadian gets into trouble with the police in Paris or Berlin, he must appeal to the British Ambassador to help him out of his scrape, while if he gets mixed up in some business negotiation, he has the happy alternative of calling at the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner for advice, counsel and relief.

The ways of the future are to be commercial wars, then Canada is making a good start in getting her ambassadors of commerce skillfully placed at all the strategic points of the field, says W. A. Crutch in Canadian Courier. You will find their sign boards hung out conspicuously in the streets of Paris and Melbourne, of Berlin and Auckland, of Amsterdam and Shanghai, of Havana and Yokohama.

And our Canadian Downing Street, keenly alive to the importance of their work, holds the strings. Appointed and controlled by the Department of Trade and Commerce, they act under twenty-six pages of closely-printed instructions—the Trade Commissioner's Book of Leviticus. Like the laws of the ancient Israelites, the instructions to the Trade Commissioners provide but dry and scanty fare for the rest of the mandarin, as pater familias is wont to skip the chapters of Leviticus in his family devotions, so it is becoming that the present writer should not pause to inflict the sixty-six sections of the Commissioners' bible on the patient of his readers. Suffice it, if needful, to pick out a few golden texts.

Putting it in a nutshell the main function of a Trade Commissioner is to link up Canadian sellers with British or foreign buyers. He is supposed to keep his eyes open for possible markets for Canadian goods, to post himself on the way to do business in his particular district and to furnish reports on trade conditions. For instance, Commissioner Fischer, over at No. 10 Unter den Linden (charming address), Berlin, makes a discovery that a certain German manufacturer, who uses quantities of feldspar and mica in his business, would be delighted if he could get in touch with some Canadian exporter of these commodities. Canada is just the place to supply feldspar and mica, and Commissioner Fischer assures the German he will stir things up. Through the Department at Ottawa and their nearest U.S. weekly trade newspaper, it soon becomes known to the business man of Canada that a German correspondent, who is a large buyer of feldspar and mica, wants the addresses of Canadian exporters. This is an intimation to the feldspar and mica men of the Dominion to bestir themselves and write for particulars. If all goes well, an arrangement is effected. Commissioner Fischer has done his duty and has vindicated his position.

The service is still young. A glance over the present official list of Commissioners would show that the most venerable of the appointees has only held office since 1909, while many of the others date from 1907 onwards. The Trade Commissioner Service was instituted in a small way in 1902, when three or four commercial agents were appointed in the West Indies. These agents were men in business in the islands, who for a small remuneration devoted a part of their time to the promotion of Canadian trade in the islands.

However admirable the system was at first, it had its drawbacks. Canada needed the undivided attention of native-born officials. A new class of agents was constituted, distinguished from the former by the name of trade commissioners, and paid a sufficient salary to enable them to devote all their time to the duties of their office. The late J. S. Larkie received the first appointment in 1904, and at intervals since then the service has been enlarged and extended until today the list includes eighteen commissioners and four agents.

In order to make the work of the commissioners as effective as possible, the Department of Trade and Commerce has extensively into the publishing business. It shares with the Secretary of State's Department the honor of getting out the only weekly publication issued by the Government. In its issue the "Weekly Report" of the Department of Trade and Commerce is every bit as interesting as The Canada Gazette. True, it does not furnish such a variety of topics as the voluminous Gazette, but it has some choice paragraphs for those who know how to find them.

Library For Montreal Now. Montreal, the largest North American city without a public library may soon have one. Although there are 5,000 persons living in Montreal, a library never has been established, because the Roman Catholic archbishop would not consent unless the church had control of the selection of the books.

The City Council now has given instructions for the drafting of a bylaw for the establishment of a library. Ald. Morin stated recently that his idea was a library of English and French books, including works prohibited by the church. The latter, however, are to be kept in a separate section. A Catholic must have an archbishop's permit to get one.

Canadian Colony In Palestine. That the Canadian flag would soon be flying in Palestine was the statement by Dr. John Shady, an address delivered before the Zionists of Toronto in the Lyric Theatre recently.

"The Canadian Jews have decided," he said, "to establish a Canadian colony in Palestine. Relatives of Canadian Jews who are in Russia will be assisted there, and they will be given the protection of the Canadian flag."

Sanitation at Rodney. While digging a ditch about three miles from the village of Rodney, on the farm of H. Rippen, parts of the skeleton of a mastodon were unearthed, and being in a good state of preservation, the curiosity is a feature at the fall fair.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere

### THE ICE STOVE.

Dr. Graham Bell Has Beaten the "Dog Days" Trouble.

Prof. Alexander Graham Bell, the Canadian inventor of the telephone, and scientist of world-wide fame, has recently invented and constructed an apparatus for cooling dwelling houses in summer at small cost and with simple operation, which has been used with much success in the inventor's home during the hot spells of the summer.

While other dwellers on his street sweltered and wilted under the torrid temperature that rose daily to 90 degrees, Prof. Bell sat comfortably at work in his study. On his desk the thermometer, throughout the whole summer, has never registered higher than 61 degrees.

There are numerous appliances for cooling buildings, they are, for the most part, adapted only to large structures, and are of a costly and complicated nature, dependent upon involved mechanism and many-syllabled chemicals, requiring an expert to operate. Prof. Bell's latest invention avoids all these objections.

He first became interested in the subject during a recent tour of the world, being much impressed in India and other tropical countries with the total absence in the dwelling houses, even of the wealthy classes, of all means of tempering the fierce heat. When he returned to the United States he at once addressed his talents to devising an apparatus that, while avoiding the objections of high cost and complex operation, would yet achieve satisfactory results in the cooling of private dwellings. With characteristic energy he soon conceived and constructed an appliance which, he thought, would fit the requirements. Nature aided him, for hardly had he installed this latest creation of his genius when a series of blistering hot spells put it to a crucial test.

This is the method of constructing the "ice stove" as it is now installed in Prof. Bell's home in Washington. On the window ledge is set a small fan, about six feet in diameter. It is operated by a small electric motor attached by a wire to an electric light socket. The fan is enclosed in a casing. Under the lower sash of the window is set a board in which is a 2 1/2 inch hole. A short pipe connects this hole with the enclosed fan, thus supplying pure air from outdoors. Another pipe runs from the fan casing to a large wooden box, which formerly served as a pantry ice box, about three feet high and broad, and about four feet long. In this box are cakes of ice, heavily encased in asbestos. From the opposite side of the box at which the pipe from the fan enters, another pipe leads off to the apartments to be cooled in just the same manner that hot air pipes lead from a heating furnace. This pipe is heavily encased in asbestos. When this service pipe comes through the wall into the room to be cooled, it runs down to within about three inches of the floor, the end being open for the discharge of the cold air.

All that is necessary to cool the room is to turn on the electric current and start the fan. This draws the air in through the window pipe and drives it through the connecting pipe into the ice box. Here the pressure of the air is behind, due to the driving power of the fan, forces it across the ice, thereby cooling it, and thence on into and through the service pipe, whence it is discharged into the room.

Time Brought Revenge. A good election story comes from Oshawa where one of the hottest fights of the campaign was waged.

Dr. Kaiser, upon whose lawn the famous tent was spread, in which the meetings were held, had been the centre, not only of this, but of previous political battles. In 1908 Mr. Fowke was elected, and by way of soothing the wounded feelings of the doctor some ingenious but good humored Grit walked to the door of the town physician and tied a lemon to the door knob. This was discovered next morning, and its meaning fully read, but the doctor concluded that "there would come another day. So the lemon was preserved and hidden away for three years.

At the demonstration on the night of Sept. 21, when Mr. Fowke was defeated, the lemon was brought to light amidst an uproar of laughter, and a reward offered of a Government job to the man who would hang the lemon on the defeated candidate's door. A procession of enthusiasts carried out the project.

Ontario Railway Mileage. Ontario's railway mileage totals 9,017.94. During 1910 there were completed and opened for traffic, according to the report of the Public Works Department, just issued, 377.52 miles of railway. Of the 377.52 miles of the Transcontinental across Ontario, all of which have been located, 531 miles have been graded and 383 miles of tracks laid. On the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway 98 miles are under construction.

Prior to Confederation the railway mileage in Ontario totalled 1,447.5 miles. Since then 7,570.44 miles have been completed. There are now 768.77 miles under construction. The total electric railway mileage is 721.73. There are under construction 67.3 miles.

Hon. Mr. Parent. Hon. Simon Napoléon Parent, who is retiring from his position as chairman of the National Transcontinental Railway Commission, as a result of the overthrow of the Government which appointed him, is a Quebec lawyer, who has been a civic and political leader at the Ancient Capital for many a year. He started by becoming an alderman of Quebec city in 1890. Then he became successively mayor, member of the Quebec Legislature, member of the Cabinet, and Provincial Premier. He resigned the Premiership in 1901 to accept the position he is giving up. He is a fine-looking man fifty-six years of age.

First Sunday School. It is a hundred years ago this month since the first Protestant Sunday school was inaugurated in Brockville, which was then known as the Village of Elizabethtown.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

### You will be proud of the bread you'll make with PURITY FLOUR

AFTER seeing a batch of big, golden-crust, snowy-white loaves, that you have baked from PURITY FLOUR, you will, indeed, be proud of your cooking-ability—and proud of your wisdom in deciding to pay the little extra it costs to procure such high-class flour. You will admit, too, that we are justified in the pride we take in milling this superb flour.



### PURITY FLOUR

"More bread and better bread"



PURITY FLOUR is milled exclusively from the best Western hard wheat—the world's finest. More than that, PURITY FLOUR consists entirely of the high-grade portions of the wheat. The low-grade portions are separated and excluded during the PURITY process of milling. Such high-class flour, of course, expands more in the baking. It makes "more bread and better bread."

It makes lighter, flakier pastry, too, if you just take the precaution to add more shortening. On account of its unusual strength PURITY FLOUR, for best results, requires more shortening than ordinary flour.

Progressive dealers, everywhere, sell PURITY FLOUR and take pride in recommending it.

Add PURITY FLOUR to your grocery list right now.

### HORRIBLE BRUTALITY TO OLD MAN.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 28—With one eye gouged out and a fearfully beaten head, Geo. Gallinger, eighty-three years old, is in a critical condition and three boys are held on the charge of attempted murder. The accused are Arthur Tyo, aged fifteen years, James Tyo, aged sixteen, and Fred White, aged eighteen.

On Sunday afternoon, it is claimed they went to the house where the old man lived alone. One threw a glass of water in his face as another struck him on the head with a club and after demands for money had been made he was brutally beaten, and his sight destroyed. He was previously blind in one eye, and the other was destroyed.

### MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd.

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

Yours, W. A. HUTCHINSON.

### THOUSANDS KILLED.

San Francisco, Nov. 28—Terrible slaughter has marked the fighting at Nanking, according to a cablegram received here today by the Chinese daily paper. The report says that three thousand regular soldiers and three hundred civilian volunteers have been killed. Despatches received by the Chinese Free Press state that the Imperialists and Rebels are fighting today inside Nanking. The revolutionary navy is preparing to bombard the suburb, Shia Kwan, occupied by Manchus.

When you have a cold get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It will soon fix you up all right and will ward off any tendency toward pneumonia. This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Sold by all dealers.

The true overcoming is not in shaping outward things to suit our will, but in living out our life patiently, trustfully, and kindly, whatever the outward things may be.

The quicker a cold is gotten rid of the less the danger from pneumonia and other serious diseases. Mr. B. W. L. Hall, of Waverly, Va., says "I firmly believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be absolutely the best preparation on the market for colds. I have recommended it to my friends and they all agree with me." For sale by all dealers.

### INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

New York Doctor Says Disease Cannot Yet Be Cured.

New York, Nov. 24—Dr. Simon Flexner, the laboratory director of the Rockefeller Institute, was the chief speaker yesterday at the meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. He told of the efforts that have been made to check infantile paralysis.

So far, he said, there has been no cure discovered for the disease. A system of isolation of the cases has been successful in checking its spread. The important feature is the destruction of the discharges from the respiratory tract, as it has been established that it is through this source that the contagion is communicated.

Dr. Flexner declared that when proper preventive measures have been established that it is through this spread.

Every family has need of a good, reliable liniment. For sprains, bruises, soreness of the muscles and rheumatic pains there is no better than Chamberlain's. Sold by all dealers.

### THE HANDS IN WINTER.

If the hands have become rough it is not easy to make them scrupulously clean except by using the brush, which is not very agreeable to a chapped skin. Try first smearing with cold cream; let it remain a few minutes, then rub the hands together. Wipe off with a soft linen rag. There are lotions and creams which help to keep the skin soft in winter. The simplest is glycerine, diluted a good deal with rose water, but glycerine does not agree with every one's skin. Any compound in which there is glycerine should be put on after washing the hands and before they are dry, as glycerine has an affinity for water and will take the natural moisture from the skin if put on dry. Rub the lotion in well. For badly chapped hands, the old-fashioned remedy of mutton-tallow is excellent, but creams made up on an almond oil basis are satisfactory.

Gloves worn in winter should never be tight enough to impede circulation, even slightly. The hands need the warmth free circulation can give. Going out of doors without gloves is not to be thought of, however mild the day, even when a muff is carried. A very few minutes' exposure to the cold air is liable to undo the good of days of proper care. The housewife should keep a pair of loose old gloves at hand to slip on if she has occasion to go out into the air once in a while in the performance of her household duties.