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The same good tea for 30 years.

SAYS VON TIRPITZ COURTING DISASTER.

Tagelblatt Compares Backing of Hindenburg to Advocacy of Sub War.

Berlin.—The Tagelblatt Monday, in a long editorial article by Theodore Wolff, compares the present situation in Germany to that in 1917, on the eve of America's entry into the war. Von Tirpitz, "the grave danger of Germany," the man who precipitated Germany's defeat by imposing unrestricted submarine warfare and thus bringing the United States into the war, is at work again preparing a new catastrophe, the paper says.

It was von Tirpitz, who in 1917, through intrigues behind the scenes and threats, terrorized the cabinet, which dared not say a word, though it realized the policy meant war with America, rich in men, money and armaments. The article continues, while today Stresemann and Luther refused to believe in Hindenburg's nomination

until, behind their backs, von Tirpitz accomplished it. Times have not changed since Bismarck accused the German bourgeoisie of lacking "civilian courage," Wolff asserts.

Stresemann and Luther, who know their work on the security compact is in danger if Hindenburg is elected, are paralyzed by their terror of the militarists, just as the imperial cabinet was in January, 1917, he charges. Meantime von Tirpitz is busily engaged in conferring with friends to procure sufficient funds, having, with the Kaiser's support, forced Hindenburg to accept the nomination. As the cabinet of the German empire was helpless against the machinations of the intriguing admiral, so the cabinet of Luther and Stresemann today, says Wolff, see the entire world turn against the field-marshal as a puppet of ruthless Nationalists, but instead of acting they simply hope he will not be elected. Hindenburg's disappearance from Hannover is beginning to alarm prospective voters.

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STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 50 YEARS. HOME BAKED BREAD IS BEST OF ALL



VERY FEW SERIOUS FOREST FIRES.

The Loss in Nova Scotia Was Very Small Last Year.

"The situation in Nova Scotia as to forest protection during the past season can be viewed with some degree of satisfaction," said the Report of the Commission of Forestry and Game handed down in the House of Assem-

bly last night. There were few serious fires and the estimated total loss was \$21,091.00, or less than half that for the previous year. The cost of fighting fires during the year was \$12,411.45. The proceeds for assessments during the year 1924 total \$13,627.23. In the Game Branch of the Department there was a revenue of \$28,737.04 and an expenditure of \$25,737.04.

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Barrett Giant Shingles are made and laid in strips of three. They are durable, beautiful and economical—can be laid right over the old roof. They're surfaced with natural colored slate in soft red, moss green or blue-black. Moreover they're fire-safe—won't rot or rust—and never need painting or staining.

Barrett ROOFINGS

We stand squarely back of Barrett Giant Shingles. They're matchless in rugged strength—will far outlast ordinary shingles.

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KARL FREEMAN
Bridgetown, Phone 85.

EXPERTS PREDICT COLD SUMMERS FOR 1925 AND 1926.

Navy Weather Officials Expect Duplication Next Year of Chill of 1916.

Guesses, Says Another.

Chicago Forecaster Holds The Government "Outlook" to One Week Ahead.

Washington.—Unless scientific signs fail, says Lt.-Commander George E. Brandt, aide to the naval hydrographer, this summer will be a cold one, and the summer of 1926 even colder.

A study of solar radiation and ocean temperatures has convinced him that next year "summerless" 1916 may be duplication. Lt.-Commander Brandt points out that cyclonic disturbances are the unknown quantity in the weather equation, and that while the present outlook is for a decided temperature drop, actual conditions at the time may be far different, because of factors that are now known.

He believes, however, that ocean temperatures greatly influence the weather and that the 1925-26 weather already has been largely determined by the heat of the sun that was stored up in the ocean during 1923-24, when solar radiation was below normal.

Are Called Guesses.

Chicago.—An effort to forecast weather over a period of a year or two years would be nothing more than wild guessing, Henry J. Cox, district weather forecaster here, said Saturday in commenting on predictions by others that the next two summers would be cold, and that 1925 might duplicate "summerless" 1916.

"Maybe the next two summers will be cold, or they may be hot," said Prof. Cox. "It is a bit of miss proposition, and if the guesser hits it, he then can say, 'I told you so.'"

The federal government does not try to forecast more than a week ahead, recognizing the impossibility of it, Prof. Cox pointed out, and then the data are called "outlook" and not "forecast."

Nothing has been seen in solar radiation or reports of ocean temperatures to indicate to him that the coming summer might be cold, with no summer at all next year, the forecaster declared. The year was starting off well above the normal for the entire country, he added, and in Chicago an excess of approximately 300 degrees of heat above the 30 year average had been recorded since January 1st.

The seasons were unusually warm last year and the year preceding, said Prof. Cox, but North America, the British Isles and northern continental Europe had an exceptionally cool summer last year.

The earth's temperatures seemed to be slightly responsive to sun spot activity, the forecaster said, the temperatures climbing slightly higher, possibly one degree, during periods of least activity. More sun heat seemed to be generated during periods of maximum activity, but also a "smoke screen" was thrown about the sun and its increased heat rays were prevented from increasing the earth's warmth.

The last minimum of sun spot activity was observed in 1913, Prof. Cox said, and the next maximum was due possibly in 1929, although the date might vary from the fairly well defined cycle of 11.3 years and occur in nine, ten or thirteen years.

Science had not been advanced to a point which would permit any definite forecast beyond a week, and even then it might be wrong, concluded Prof. Cox.

Mrs. Bert Gilliat left for Halifax on Friday.

BLEMISHES OF THE SKIN

Are Proof The Blood is in a Weak And Watery Condition.

One of the surest signs that the blood is out of order are the pimples and unsightly eruptions that break out on the face or body. The same condition is indicated by an attack of eczema or scrofula. You cannot get rid of these troubles by the use of purgative medicines, as so many people try to do. Purgatives merely gallop through the system and leave it still weaker. What is needed when the blood is shown to be out of order is a tonic which will restore its missing elements and leave the blood rich and red. For this purpose there is no other tonic can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, every dose of which helps enrich the blood, drives out impurities, and brings a new feeling of health and energy. Mrs. R. E. Bishop, Hawthorne Ave., Hamilton, Ont., tells for the benefit of others what these pills did for her. She says:—

"I was suffering terribly from scrofula, a doctor with several doctors, but without success. My complexion was sallow, I had no strength, feeling very weak and languid. My neck was full of lumps called scrofula, and at times they were very painful. After trying several so-called blood medicines, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended to me and I got half a dozen boxes. After taking them I found a decided improvement in my appearance, and to my joy the lumps were disappearing from my neck. I persevered in the treatment, and finally the only sign left of the trouble was a scar on my neck where one of the swellings broke. Since that time I have been in robust health and heartily recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to any suffering from impure blood."

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

All shoes are easily shined with

2 in 1 Shoe Polish

The standard 1st value Everybody knows the quality Compare the quantity

PREDICTS BIG RISE IN RUBBER PRICES.

Firestone Says British Restriction May Cost America \$300,000,000.

Washington.—Harvey S. Firestone asserted here Saturday that the British rubber restriction is again threatening progress and development of highway transportation and may increase the price of rubber tires to American motor owners from \$100,000,000 to \$300,000,000 this year.

In 1922 the British Colonial Office was instrumental in the enactment of legislation limiting production and exportation of rubber from British possessions, allowing only 60 per cent of normal production to be exported. The price of rubber, which was then 15 cents a pound advanced to 37 cents within a short time.

Restriction was very rigidly applied Mr. Firestone said, after Winston Churchill became Chancellor of the Exchequer in England last year.

"It was only natural to expect Mr. Churchill to use his power looking to the rigid enforcement of the restriction act," said Mr. Firestone, "as he was Colonial Secretary at the time the legislation was enacted.

"Mr. Churchill has made statements in public addresses and newspaper interviews in the last two years to the effect that Americans were getting their rubber too cheaply; that they should pay at least 50 cents a pound; that rubber was one of the main sources of income for the British Government; and the payment of England's indebtedness to the United States.

"It is difficult, of course to predict what the rubber restriction act will cost American car owners in 1925, but it will not be less than \$100,000,000, and it is more likely to be \$300,000,000 or \$400,000,000. These figures are staggering, but every ten-cent advance in the cost of crude rubber means an assessment of about \$75,000,000 against America.

"Last August the British made a further reduction of 5 per cent in rubber exportation and still another reduction of 5 per cent, in November, which allowed only one-half production and exportation. As a result, rubber has been steadily advancing and today it is about 43 cents a pound—and the world is threatened with a rubber shortage."

Mr. Firestone has been active ever since the restriction legislation was launched and is determined that Americans shall produce their own rubber. In 1923 he engaged a staff of expert rubber growers and planters, to make independent investigations of

ARTIFICIAL MANURE

(Experimental Farms Note)

The term "artificial manure" has been applied to a product resulting from the treatment of straw by certain chemicals. The outstanding feature of the method is the conversion of straw into manure without being first used as a feed or litter for stock.

The rotting down of the straw being brought about, as in the case of ordinary manure, by bacteria which in this process are nourished and encouraged by the chemicals added to the straw. These bacteria are ever present in the air and therefore there is no necessity to purchase or otherwise procure a special culture. In order to accomplish their useful work on the straw it is merely necessary that they should have a certain amount of soluble nitrogenous food (supplied by the chemical, sulphate of ammonia), moisture and air. The investigatory work which led to the devising of a practical process for making this artificial manure was carried out at the Rothamsted Experiment Station (England) during the latter years of the World War, when the general principles involved and more or less of the details of the process were discussed in the agricultural press by the authorities of that Station.

More recently the Rothamsted Experiment Station has patented the process, with a view of building up a fund to be devoted to further research work. This action renders it impossible for us to give the details and directions as issued by Rothamsted. However, the U. S. Department of Agriculture following up with experimental work the earlier published accounts of this method has made public that the addition of 100 pounds of ammonium sulphate and 100 pounds lime to each ton of straw, will give satisfactory results—a manure-like substance of distinct fertilizer value. The materials—sulphate of ammonia and lime—may be scattered on the straw as it comes from the thrasher, the straw being kept moist by a stream of water. If the straw is already piled or stacked the "manure" can be made by spreading on the ground a layer of straw—say, of two feet or thereabouts in thickness—and broadcasting over it the requisite amount of sulphate and lime, thoroughly moistening the mass and repeating the procedure until the heap has reached a height of say, eight to ten feet, above which it is not convenient to work. If there are no ready means to renew the moisture from time to time and there is reason to think that the rainfall will not be sufficient to supply the water lost by evaporation, the heap should be covered with soil.

It is stated that the conversion of the straw into the resultant manure-like material will take from three to six months, that the loss of plant food during this period is less than that which takes place in the rotting of manure, and that this "straw and sulphate" manure is practically equal in crop production to ordinary barnyard manure. But the evidence to date is necessarily limited and the whole matter cannot be said to have passed the experimental stage.

Essentially, this is a method for making humus—or a humus-like material—the nitrogen of which has been supplied by added sulphate of ammonia. It is a process which might have a practical value for the utilization of straw in districts in which it can be used either as a feed or a litter for live stock and in which climatic conditions are favourable to the rotting of straw.

FRANK T. SHUTT,
Dominion Chemist.

Borden's ST. CHARLES

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Ready when you need it

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"Let the Maritime Provinces Flourish by Their Industries."

BORDEN FACTORY-TRUDON, S.

new sources of rubber supply, and practically all rubber-growing countries were visited, including the Philippines, Central America, Mexico and Africa, while there now is a complete organization in Liberia, on the west coast of Africa.

Mr. Firestone, with his friends, Henry Ford and Thomas A. Edison, also has been active in the United States looking into the possibilities of growing rubber on a commercially paying basis in this country.

Winnipeg's Limestone Pine for the Mar.

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More-bread and better bread

Purity Flour, full of the strength of Western hard wheat, builds lusty, vigorous boys and girls. Mothers find Purity Flour makes more loaves and better loaves at lower cost.

PURITY FLOUR

The Purity Flour Cook Book will be mailed postpaid to you for thirty cents—its worth more. Write for one today to Western Canada Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, St. John, N.B., Winnipeg

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W99—500 acres total, 40 acres cultivated, 24 acres marsh, 3 acres orchard, 100 acres pasture, over 2000 cords hard and soft wood, considerable timber, cuts 50 to 60 tons hay, situation good, buildings extra good. This is the best dairy proposition in this part of the country. Offered at a low figure including the Stock, Equipment and household furniture. This is a good investment, if interested get particulars from

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Bridgetown, Annapolis Valley, N. S.

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All you need now is to transmit your enthusiasm to the buying public or your community—and your goods move out and the profits roll in.

ADVERTISE. For advertising makes the customer feel as you feel about the goods you have to sell. Every time you talk to prospective buyers through an Advertisement in "THE WEEKLY MONITOR", you are increasing the fellow feeling that brings business to your store.

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Home-made Sausages, Bacon Breakfast Ham, and numerous other meat delicacies—this is the place to get them, always fresh and at a reasonable price.

WE HAVE IN STOCK. Choice meat, meat for mincing, Beef, Pork, Veal, Lamb, and Poultry, Canned goods and groceries.

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CREAM WANTS

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The price paid to Patron's for the month of February is per pound butter fat, Special Grade, and 34c. First Grade.

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Bridgetown

1925 "A" No. 3165, 1925 "A"

SHERIFF'S SALE SHERIFF'S

IN THE SUPREME COURT.

BETWEEN: LAVENIA TEMPLEMAN, Plaintiff, —And— GEORGE J. SALTER, Defendant. —And— M. H. T. TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by J. H. Edwards, High Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, on Friday the 8th day of May, A. D. 1925, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to an Order of Foreclosure and Sale, made hereon and dated the 7th day of April A. D. 1925, unless before the day appointed for such sale, the amount due to the Plaintiff on the Mortgage foreclosed herein with her costs be paid to her or her solicitor.

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION by J. H. Edwards, Esquire, High Sheriff of the County of Annapolis, on Friday the 8th day of May, A. D. 1925, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to an Order of Foreclosure and Sale, made hereon and dated the 7th day of April A. D. 1925, unless before the day appointed for such sale, the amount due to the Plaintiff on the Mortgage foreclosed herein with her costs be paid to her or her solicitor.

All the estate, right, title, interest and equity of redemption of the Defendant and of all persons claiming or entitled to, from by or under the said Defendant in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the Town of Bridgetown in the County of Annapolis and bounded and described as follows:—

All that certain lot of land and premises on the corner of Middle and Albert Street, so-called, bounded as follows: On the East by Middle Street, On the South by Albert Street, on the West by lands belonging to and occupied by E. Collingswood Young and his wife, Elizabeth Young and on the North by lands in possession of Henry S. Piper, said lot being ninety two feet on Middle Street and ninety feet on Albert Street.

Together with all and singular the buildings, easements, privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent deposit at the time of sale remainder on delivery of Deed.

(Signed) J. H. EDWARDS, High Sheriff in and for the County of Annapolis, Dated at Annapolis Royal this 7th day of April A. D. 1925.

KENNETH L. CROWLEY, of Bridgetown in the County of Annapolis, Solicitor for Plaintiff.

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