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Safe Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark (registered in Canada) of Bayer Manufacture of Monoacetic-acid-ester of Salicylic-acid (Acetyl Salicylic Acid, "A. S. A."). What is it well known that Aspirin means Bayer manufacture, to assist the public against imitations, the Tablets of Bayer Company will be stamped with their general trade mark, the "Bayer Cross."

THE FROZEN YEAR 1816.

The following letter signed "A Constant Reader" is from a recent issue of the Boston Post.

Dear Observant Citizen:—I have a perfectly reliable record of the weather of the year 1816. It may interest younger readers to read of the peculiar conditions.

The year 1816 was called the "summerless year." I copied the facts thinking thousands of your youngest readers would be much interested.

The year 1816, weather notes—January was so mild it was often comfortable to sit without fires—only a few cold days.

February was not cold, though cooler than January had been.

March came in with a week of wind, then the weather was mild.

April came with a week of warm weather, then grew colder toward May.

May had snow and ice and winter temperature, and buds on trees were frozen, May 30th, every green thing killed by frost.

In June ice was common. All fruit was frozen. In Vermont ten inches of snow fell. In central New York three inches of snow fell. This severe weather was followed by a few hot days. Very little rain fell. Wind from the north mostly. June 16th, a heavy snow fall.

July came in with ice and snow; and on July 14th, ice like window glass formed on ponds on New England, New York and parts of Pennsylvania.

August was the worst weather of all. Snow fell even to within thirty miles of London, England. English newspapers reported "A year when no summer came to England."

Fish and game were abundant, which helped the population to subsistence, though there was great privation.

Of course there were no crops of much importance raised that year. The poor people exerted desperate energy. I have seen the statement that one man actually froze to death in mid-summer. I remember a venerable old lady who died in 1854. She told me that in that cold year, her husband had a field of growing corn. It was badly nipped by the frost. He took a pair of shears in his hand, went over the field and clipped off the corn leaves which the frost had killed. I do not suppose that this amputation helped matters to any great extent. Those days—a hundred years ago—were hard days for working people, especially the poorer classes. A man's wages were 50 cents a day, and Indian corn was 50 cents a peck. Some rye was raised, but very little wheat. Indian meal was the staple for bread making. The days of labor were long, 12 to 14 hours. A working man would walk two or three miles, it might be, perform a hard day's work, and then at nightfall trudge painfully home, bearing the day's wages, a peck of corn upon his shoulders. In those old days a family which harvested two or three barrels of potatoes was thought to have raised a large crop." (Granite State News, Wolboro, N. H.)

WAR ON CHRISTIANITY INCREASES TRIUMPH OF CHURCH IN CHINA

Agitation Fills Eastern Churches With Curious—Now Enmity of Masses is Disappearing

Preachers Win Support by Proof of Good Works

New Friendship for Religion Dawns As Aid of Missionary Dollars For Needy is Cited

Hongkong.—The anti-Christian movement being conducted in Canton by Chinese extremists appears to be dying a natural death, much to the disappointment of certain groups, who found that during the height of the agitation, crowds flocked to the various places of worship to hear precisely what Christianity was.

Christianity preachers have seized the opportunity presented by the large congregations to show how the church aids the poor and the needy.

For example, it is pointed out that the Canton government has boasted of clearing the city of lepers, but that in reality this only has been accomplished through the good offices of Christian institutions, which have taken several hundred into the leper settlement at Tung Kun and other places, where the sufferers are cared for.

Then too, in the matter of insane people, the preachers point out that in most Chinese villages these unfortunate are drowned, whereas at Pong Tsuen the Christian organizations have taken them into a special asylum, where they are scientifically treated.

Besides all this it is pointed out that there are various Christian institutions for the blind in Canton, whereas many such people, especially young girls, must live lives of shame unless churches take them in hand.

Emphasis on facts such as these is killing the anti-Christian movement in Canton. Indeed the churches have greatly benefited as a consequence of the opportunities of directing attention to practical Christianity.

SPRING WEATHER HARD ON BABY

The Canadian Spring weather—one day mild and bright; the next raw and blustery, is extremely hard on the baby. Conditions are such that the mother cannot take the little one out for the fresh air so much to be desired. He is confined to the house which is often over-heated and badly ventilated. He catches cold; his little stomach and bowels become disordered and the mother soon has a sick baby to look after. To prevent this an occasional dose of Baby's Own Tablets should be given. They regulate the stomach and bowels, thus preventing or relieving colds, simple fevers, colic or any other of the many minor ills of childhood. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. (Rev.) A. S. Lewis.

Amherst.—A telegram Tuesday evening from Rev. A. S. Lewis, D. D. of Edmonton, Alberta, brought news that his wife, who had been so seriously ill during the past two weeks, had passed away at five o'clock that evening. The last word received here Sunday morning was encouraging.

Mrs. Lewis, before marriage, was Mary Alice Lawson, daughter of Rev. D. C. Lawson, and Mary E. Moxon, his wife, and was born at Westmoreland Point, N. B., January 5th, 1869. She was twice married, her first husband being Thomas A. Kincaid, barrister, of Sackville, N. B. After his death she married Arthur S. Lewis, then a student at Mount Allison, who afterwards graduated from Acadia and Newton. He occupied pulpits in Aylesford, Bridgetown, Yarmouth and Windsor in Nova Scotia, and at New Westminster, Regina, and Vancouver in the west. Last fall he removed to Edmonton, as pastor of the First Baptist Church, Mrs. Lewis and son only arriving there the first of March. Deceased was deeply interested in all matters concerning her husband's work. She occupied the position of President of the Prairie Provinces of the B. W. M. A. for two years, and was closely identified in all departments of church work. She is survived by her husband, one daughter, Mrs. J. Arch, MacLeod, of Estevan, Sask., and one son, Roland, both of whom were with her during her last sickness; also three brothers—Rev. George A. Lawson, Associate Minister of the Baptist Church of the Master, Cleveland, Ohio; Alfred C., Cambridge Mass., and B. J. Lawson, Prothonotary, Amherst.

The burial took place at Edmonton on Thursday.

CANADA'S POST OFFICE TAKES STOCK.

Canada's Post Office is taking stock. It is a great undertaking. Every letter and piece of mail matter handled in this country between March 1st and April 1st is being closely scrutinized, counted, weighed, and the amount of stamps it bears recorded. This is being done on the rural routes, on all railway trains and at all post offices. The duty is an onerous one, but it is being performed cheerfully by the staff.

A special tabulation is being made of the parcel post for the United States, the information regarding this branch being required for a conference with United States postal officials. When the number of parcels, with the amount of the stamps used, is known, an average will be struck, and Canada may be due to receive quite a sum of money from the United States.

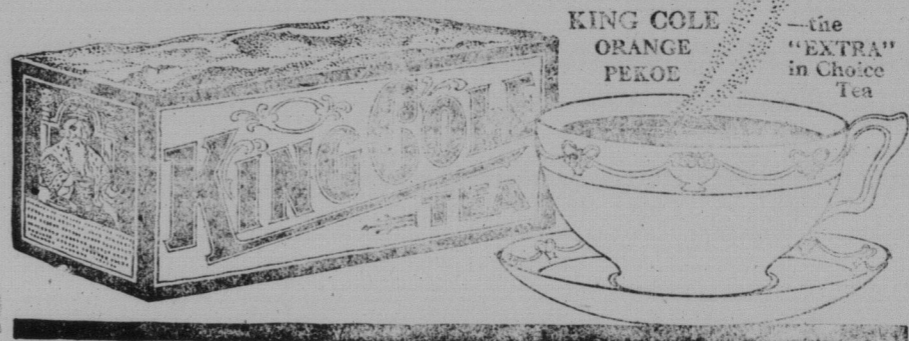
With the tabulation of information regarding the number of pieces, the staff is expected to report the number of hours occupied in handling the mail matter which comes through their particular department. When the stock taking is complete Ottawa will know all about the service—what postal offices are paying, what rural and railway mail routes are self-sustaining; in fact, every detail of the service.

Other charges, such as depreciation, sinking fund, bond discount and preferred dividends paid during the year, created a profit and loss deficit of nearly two and a half millions, and reduced the surplus as at date of organization, heretofore carried forward in fact by \$1,226,588. The Corporation was able to "weather the storm" only by the liquidation of approximately three and a half millions of its inventories.

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BESCO HAD POOR YEAR.

In its annual report for the twelve months ended December 31st 1924, the British Empire Steel Corporation makes the poorest showing in its history, total operating income falling short by more than fifty per cent. of bond interest requirements.

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Total earnings for the year, after all manufacturing, selling and administration expenses had been deducted, amounted to \$923,774, as compared with \$4,444,346 the previous year. Provision for sinking funds, depreciation and depletion of minerals is the same as in 1923, \$1,112,515. Other cuts in the earnings were: Bond interest \$1,948,496; bond discount \$75,349; and preferred dividends, payable before all preferred distribution was discontinued, \$145,023. These deductions made a deficit for the year of \$2,357,628, which obliterates the previous balance and leaves a profit and loss deficit balance of \$1,226,588.

The Corporation's working capital was reduced through the necessity of liquidating inventories, which are

shown lower by about \$3,600,000 at \$11,421,377. Among the liabilities, bank loans increased nearly a million dollars to \$2,259,790. Accounts payable, on the other hand, are over a million lower at \$1,890,483.

The property account is up more than a million at \$135,266,918, the increase being largely due to the completion during the year of the new colliery at Glace Bay. Through conversion of Dominion Iron & Steel and Nova Scotia Steel & Coal preferred stocks during the year, the outstanding amount of Besco preferred is higher by \$197,700. The funded debt was reduced \$117,900, bonds outstanding amounting to \$37,682,294. Total assets are shown at \$155,789,545, as compared with \$158,209,355.

THE CREAMY RICHNESS OF MARDEN'S WHITE LILY MILK LUNCH BISCUITS

PLACES THEM IN A CLASS BY THEMSELVES

J. M. MARDEN LIMITED
FACTURERS OF WHITE LILY MILK LUNCH BISCUITS AND CAKE
LIFAX, ST. JOHN, MONTREAL

HAVE SOLD SEVEN.
C. G. M. M., Steamers Disposed of, W. A. Black, M. P., is informed.

Ottawa.—Seven steamers of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine have been disposed of since the line was established, it was stated in the House of Commons Wednesday in answer to a question from W. A. Black, (Conservative, Halifax). They are the T. J. Drummond, the J. A. McKee, the Sheba, the Canadian Settler, the Canadian Logger, the Canadian Miner, and the Canadian Sealer. The total sum realized from the sale was \$745,000 of this \$224,000 remains unpaid, but is still collectable and is properly secured by statutory mortgage.

WHAT CAUSES APPENDICITIS.

Appendicitis is found by Doctor A. Rendle Short to be rare among peoples or classes whose diet is simple, containing a relatively large bulk of coarse vegetables, and often a small amount of meat. It is common in the most civilized European and American countries, rather uncommon in the more poverty stricken countries, of Southern Europe, and very rare in Asiatics, Africans, and Polynesians. Individuals of these races, however acquire the European liability to the disease on coming to live with Europeans and share their food. In the United States appendicitis is even more common than in England, but it is seldom known among the negroes of the South. A curious fact is that apes in captivity acquire the liability. Appendicitis did not become returnable as a cause of death in the British Registrar General's report until 1901, and immunity is still enjoyed by such institutions as workhouses, orphan asylums, and prisons. While the disease may possibly be due to vitamin deficiency or cause not yet suggested, its rise has accompanied the change from a diet made up largely of vegetables and cellulose.

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THE WEEKLY MONITOR

Bridgetown, - Nova Scotia