



**We have in Stock...**

FIVE ROSES, in barrels, 1/2 barrels and bags.  
 PURITY in barrels and 1/2 barrels.  
 KING OF PATENTS, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, TILSON'S PRIDE, GOLDIE'S SUN, FEED FLOUR, MIDDINGS, BRAN, and MODEL CHOP.  
**To Arrive Saturday August 8th.**  
 DELIGHT, in barrels and 1/2 barrels.  
 WHITE COAT, in barrels and 1/2 barrels.  
 GEM CHOP, coarse feed for Horses.  
 JERRY CHOP and other feeds.

All for sale at lowest market prices.

**JOSEPH I. FOSTER**

**H. & S. W. RAILWAY**

Season	Time Table	Accom.
Weeks & P.M.	Jan. 2nd 1898	Mon. & Fr.
Read down	Stations	Read up
11.15	Middleton	15.55
11.45	Clarence	15.24
12.05	Bridgetown	15.06
12.20	Granville Cte.	14.57
12.34	Granville Fy.	14.20
12.52 Ar.	Port Wade	D 12.40

CONNECTIONS AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. RY. AND D. A. RY.

P. POONEY General Freight and Passenger Agent HALIFAX, N. S.

**DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY**

Steamship Lines

St. John via Digby  
Boston via Yarmouth  
"Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after Sept. 13th, 1906, the Steamship and Train Service on this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted):

FOR BRIDGETOWN.

Bluenose from Halifax, ... 12.06 p. m.  
 Bluenose from Yarmouth, ... 12.53 p. m.  
 Express from Halifax, ... 11.34 p. m.  
 Express from Yarmouth, ... 2.12 p. m.  
 Express from Kentville, Friday and Saturday, ... 8.01 p. m.  
 Express for Kentville and Halifax, Saturday and Monday, 4.30 a. m.  
 Accom. from Richmond, ... 5.15 p. m.  
 Accom. from Annapolis, ... 7.20 a. m.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily, (except Sunday for Truro at 7.25 a. m. and 5.15 p. m., 6.35 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., commencing at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway, and at Windsor with express and Bluenose trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Boston Service

ROYAL MAIL S. S. PRINCE GEORGE AND BOSTON. By far the finest and fastest steamers plying out of Boston, leave Yarmouth, N. S., daily (except Sunday) immediately on arrival of express and Bluenose trains from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning, leaves Long Wharf, Boston, daily (except Sunday), at 4.00 p. m.

St. JOHN and DIGBY

ROYAL MAIL S. S. PRINCE RUPERT.

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. S. S. Prince Albert makes daily trips (Sunday excepted) between Hantsboro and Wolfville, calling at Kingsport in both directions. P. GIFFINS, General Manager, Kentville.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF.

MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS.

**Don't Be A Cripple**

If you have a sprained ankle, aching feet, lame muscles or chilblains, you can cure yourself in remarkably short time by a free use of

**Johnson's Anodyne Liniment**

**LAME MUSCLES**

Rub the affected parts freely with the liniment—one application will work a wonderful change for the better—continued use will bring a sure and speedy cure. Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is an enemy to inflammation of every kind—beats cuts, burns, wounds and contusions—cures lumbago, muscular rheumatism, sciatica, lame back, stiff joints, frost bites, etc.

**SPRAINS**

Try it—it's been used for over 20 years with remarkable success. Sold everywhere.

**CHILBLAINS**

Guaranteed under Food and Drug Act, June 30, 1906. Serial No. 340

25c a bottle; 50c buys three times as much.

**J. S. JOHNSON & Co.**  
BOSTON, MASS.

**IT IS NO DREAM**

The Bridgetown Central Grocery carries as full a line of Fine and Staple Groceries as can be found in any store in Annapolis Valley.

**Our Prices are right.**

Our July trade was good. We cordially invite an increase of your appreciated patronage for present month

**J. E. LLOYD**

**Cowan's "Perfection" Cocoa**

is made from the finest carefully selected cocoa beans, roasted by a special process to perfect the rich chocolate flavor. Cowan's is most delicious and most economical.

THE COWAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO.

**HIDES WANTED.**

AT Lake's Harness and Horse Furnishing Store. 7c per pound

given in trade for same and all goods at reasonable prices.

TRUNKS, SUIT CASES, and HAND BAGS, AT COST to clear

Prompt attention given to all repairing.

**GEORGE M. LAKE**

We are stocking up with a fine line of goods for the Fall Trade. Make your selection and give us your order early, before the rush begins.

**I. M. OTTERSON**

**Wondering what to do? Tuesday Sept. 1st**

Why not get a business education while you are making up your mind? It will help you in any calling. Short-hand is always useful. A knowledge of business is helpful even in homekeeping. Business houses pay big salaries to the Maritime-trained help which we supply. Costs but a post card to see our booklet. Will you have it?

The best time to begin a FREE TRIAL MONTH at one of our splendidly equipped colleges at Sydney, Truro, Amherst or Moncton. Our teachers will train you for, and assist you to get a good position.

For full information call at the Empire Business College nearest you or write.

**EMPIRE BUSINESS COLLEGE**  
TRURO, N. S.

**LAWN AND GARDEN HINTS FOR SEPTEMBER.**

(Canadian Horticulturist.)

There is plenty of work for gardeners in September. The early sowing of next spring must be started now. Prepare for winter now. Send for and read the bulb catalogues. If you want bulbs, either indoors or outdoors, read the articles that appear on page 188 of this issue. Start your indoor bulbs now and have bloom for New Years.

If you have a conservatory, repair the benches and heating apparatus and put them in good condition before the end of the month. Pot Bermuda lilies and a few freesias. Seeds of calceolarias and cinerarias. Seeds of stock for winter bloom may be sown. Princess Alice is a good variety. Sow sweet peas in the greenhouse. They will bloom all winter. The best varieties are Christmas, pink, and Miss Florence Denzer, white.

**FLOWERS OUTDOORS.**

Commence harvesting the gladiolus corms, taking the young stock first. Place them in pots and allow to dry for a day or two. Then carry them to the cellar and put in a box or paper bags on a dry shelf.

House plants that have been outdoors all summer should be taken in when the temperature of the house is about the same as that outside. Do not leave them out too long.

Many perennials may be planted in the fall.

Save some flower seeds from your own garden. Dry them slowly for a few days and then store in a dry cool place.

Dig the bulbs of tigrisias before frost. Dry and store in dry sand in a warm room or cellar where the temperature is not lower than fifty degrees.

Caladiums in the border should be dug as soon as frosts turn their foliage. After drying, pack them in sand in boxes, and store in a temperature of 45 or 50 degrees.

If you intend making a new lawn next spring, prepare the ground now. Plow or dig evenly, and drain, if necessary.

**THE KITCHEN GARDEN.**

When frost comes, or just before gather all the remaining fruits from the tomato and squash vines, and store them where it is dry.

Bleach the celery with boards or with earth. Munch the rhubarb bed with rotted manure.

Sow winter varieties of radish early in the month. Harvest before severe frosts and store in sand in a cool cellar. A sowing or two of summer radishes may yet be made.

In sheltered locations, spinach for cutting may be sown now. Protect in winter with frames.

Plant a few Egyptian tree onions. They are ready in the spring before other onions can be had.

If you want satisfy early next season, sow the seed now. It will start this fall. Protect through the winter.

**WITH THE FRUITS.**

Bud peach trees that have not done well. Choose a variety that is usually successful in your district.

Prune currant and gooseberry bushes. New plants may be set down. Take cuttings for planting next spring. Tie them in bundles and store in deep sand in the cellar.

If you think that you will not have time for the work next spring, remove the old canes from the raspberry and blackberry patch. It is safer not to clip the tops of the new canes until spring.

If your trees are infested with fall web-worms, either cut out the branches to which the web is fastened and burn or destroy the nest while on the tree by holding a lighted torch beneath it.

**Farm for Sale**

The subscriber offers for sale his valuable farm in Granville, a short distance from Bridgetown.

Nice orchard with standard varieties. Buildings in good repair.

Possession given any time. For particulars apply at—MONITOR OFFICE.

**Public Auction.**

To be sold at Public Auction on the premises of the subscriber at Carleton's Corner on Saturday the 19th day of September next, at 2 o'clock p. m., the household furniture:—

BEDS, BEDDING, TABLES, CHAIRS, DISHES, ETC., ETC., ORGAN, SEWING MACHINE, PICTURES, and other things too numerous to mention.

TERMS—Under \$5.00 cash; above \$5.00 approved joint note on 3 months.

**RUSSELL CROPLEY**  
Administrator of the estate of Bertha Cropley.

**For Sale**

A nice, neat and attractive home, situated on Granville St. West Bridgetown.

Consisting of two story modern cottage, eight rooms and halls, furnace heated, good stable and carriage room.

Half acre land with all kinds native fruit trees just coming in bearing.

Buildings all new and in thorough repair, within five minutes walk of school, churches, etc. This place will be sold right to an immediate purchaser. For further particulars apply to

**ARTHUR C. CHARLTON**  
Bridgetown, Sept. 8th, 1908

**Who Launder Your Linen?**

and does it have the right color, finish and fit? These are the essentials in good laundry work. If yours does not have them send it to UNGAR'S LAUNDRY & DYE WORKS and have it done right. A trial order will make you a permanent customer.

**J. E. LLOYD AGENT**  
Bridgetown, N. S.

**H. H. Whitman AGENT**  
Lawrencetown, N. S.

**The Manufacturers Life in 1907**

A Comparison Showing Remarkable Progress.

ITEM	1905	1907	INCREASE
Net Premium Income	\$1,847,286.06	\$2,011,973.53	\$164,687.47
Interest and Rents	326,630.96	420,982.81	94,351.85
Total Income	2,193,519.19	2,433,114.15	239,594.96
Assets	8,472,371.52	9,459,230.69	986,859.17

Insurance in Force Dec. 31, 1907—\$51,237,157.00

No other Canadian Company has ever equalled this record at the same age.

**O. P. GOUCHER** General Agent, Western Nova Scotia.  
OFFICE—MIDDLETON, N. S.  
The E. R. Machum Co. Ltd., St. John, N. B.  
MANAGERS FOR MARITIME PROVINCES.

**SUMMER MILLINERY**

All Lines of Summer Millinery selling at Liberal Discount for Cash at

**MISS ANNIE CHUTE'S**  
Stores at Bridgetown and Annapolis Royal.

**Natural Park and Forest Reserve**

(By F. W. H. Jacobie.)

The whole of the eastern slope of the Rockies as a natural park and forest reserve. Such was the pleasing prospect presented by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dominion Minister of Agriculture, to those present at the annual meeting of the Canadian Forestry Association in March last. "I am glad" ran the words of the Minister, "to be in a position today to say that in the near future it is the decision of the Government that the whole eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, stretching from the international boundary line northward almost indefinitely, shall be established as an inalienable forest reserve." This project is one that has been agitated for some time, and the prospect of its speedy realization greatly pleased the advocates of forestry throughout the whole Dominion. Within the boundaries of such a reserve are to be found the head waters of the Saskatchewan River, with its northern and southern branches, and its numerous tributaries—many of them, such as the Red Deer, the Brazeau, the Bow and the Belly, themselves rivers of considerable size, the Athabasca, the Peace, the Lizard, the Pelly, and numberless other smaller streams.

The benefits of such a reserve to the people of the vast middle west of Canada, the dwellers on the immense fertile prairie lands of Alberta and Saskatchewan, can scarcely be estimated. Lower the level of the rivers traversing the prairies, and the level of the moisture in the soil must also be lowered over the entire territory that these rivers drain, and so the crops will find it so much the harder to obtain the moisture, which is a vital necessity to their growth. Unless the supply of water is kept constant, not dwindling away in the summer time owing to the small volume of water coming down from the head waters, such a lowering must in the nature of things take place. This partial failure of the water supply would follow on the cutting away of the forests near the sources of the streams, for the rapid melting of the snow would cause a flood in the spring, followed by a corresponding lowering during the heat of summer, when the water was most wanted for the arid crops.

The question of the timber supply for the prairie Provinces is also one that will be directly affected by the reservation of this area, for the establishment of a forest reserve does not mean the prohibition of the cutting of trees within the area reserved, but rather, instead of careless exploitation, the cutting of the timber in such a way as to preserve, and ultimately to benefit the forest. The establishment of a forest reserve will mean that ultimately the cutting will be done under the supervision of trained men appointed for that purpose.

A question that also stands out prominently in this industrial age is that of water-power. To be efficient a water-power must afford a constant and regular supply of energy. Its efficiency is measured by the amount of power furnished by the stream at the period of lowest water. If the forests at the sources of the streams are preserved the thawing of the snow will be retarded in the spring, and the water which comes down in the form of rain during the summer months will be to a large extent absorbed by the soil and allowed to run off more gradually than it would if the open ground. This will mean that there will be no need for an expensive system of reservoirs to retain this water, such as France has had to build at a cost, up to the present, of over \$35,000,000. Not less important will this feature be to cities and towns which will derive their domestic water supply from those streams. Low water in streams has often meant an epidemic of typhoid fever in the towns getting its supply from that stream. In an whose waters there would not have been the slightest danger had not the stream flow been lessened by the excessive cutting of the forests along its banks.

No definite statement can yet be given as to the area of the reserve for as yet little has been decided save the principle of reserving this area. No great fund of knowledge either is available regarding the timber of the country. From the various rivers that pass through the area a large amount of timber is to be seen, and undoubtedly good timber exists in many localities included in the proposed reserve. But the character of the timber that is to be found at some distance from the watercourses is not well known. Some who have gone in for some distance away from the streams are inclined to think that a large proportion of the country has been burned over or is naturally very thinly forested. Another thing that must be borne in mind is that growth is slower in the northern latitudes, and if cannot be expected that any given area of land will produce as much timber as it would farther south.

A problem of the first importance that must be encountered in connection with a reserve of this character is its protection from fire. It is the universal experience of those who have travelled in this Rocky Mountain region that here, as in other forested regions, vast areas of timber have been swept by fire and destroyed. So the first step in the management of such a reserve must be its protection from forest fires by the extension of the system of patrol by rangers, which has done so much to protect other forests under Federal control, as well as those owned by the Provinces.

The sentiment entertained by the people of the west generally toward the scheme is illustrated by a resolution passed by the Associated Boards of Trade of Western Canada, a body consisting of delegates from the local Boards of Trade in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, which convened for its fifth annual meeting in the middle of June last at the city of Medicine Hat, Alberta. The resolution was presented by the Edmonton Board of Trade, and was moved by Mr. A. C. Fraser, of that city, and seconded by Mr. T. J. S. Skinner, of Calgary. After reciting in general terms the need of building timber for the prairie Provinces, the large size of the timbered area along the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, the comparative ease with which this timber could be protected from fire and the benefits connected with the regulation of the stream flow, the prevention of floods and the conservation of the water supply, the resolution goes on to say:

"Whereas we recognize and approve of the action of the Federal Government in already setting apart tracts of land on the eastern slope of the Rockies for forest reserves, we still think that there are timbered tracts of land adjacent to the Saskatchewan, Athabasca, MacLeod, Pembina, and Mackenzie and other northern rivers which are most suitable for forest reserves and for reforestation purposes:

"Therefore, in the opinion of this convention it is highly essential that some concerted action should be taken for the preservation and reforestation of tracts of land suitable or expedient to be used, and it is, therefore, recommended:

"(1) That timbered tracts of land should be set apart and the settlers prohibited from encroaching upon them while being used for timber areas;

"(2) That during the spring and fall at least an active and adequate corps of fire rangers should be employed to patrol incessantly the timber areas to prevent forest fires;

"(3) That in addition to the natural reforestation of such areas, active steps should be taken to promote the extension of timber therein."

With the prospect of such active support by public opinion it will no doubt be but a short time until the principle adopted by the Dominion Government is put into practice and the area, indicated by the Minister of Agriculture put under forest management, thus becoming one of the largest areas in the world reserved for that purpose.

St. Joseph, Lewis, July 14, 1903.  
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited.

Gentlemen,—I was badly kicked by my horse last May and after using several preparations on my leg nothing would do. My leg was black as jet. I was laid up in bed for a fortnight and could not walk. After using three bottles of your MINARD'S LINIMENT I was perfectly cured, so that I could start on the road.

**JOS. DUBBS,**  
Commercial Traveller.

**STRANGE FUNERAL AT SEA.**

During the Allan liner Hesperian's last trip to Glasgow, a queer incident happened on board, while the vessel was in mid-ocean. Among the passengers was a lady from Paisley, who had come to Canada on the Hesperian, to visit the grave of her husband, who had recently died in a western town. On her arrival in Montreal she at once proceeded to the town where her husband's remains lay. After viewing the last resting place, she came to the conclusion that it would be impossible to leave her husband's body in far-away Canada. Her next step was to have the remains dug up and cremated and placed in a jar. Taking her precious load to Montreal, she at once engaged passage on the Hesperian, which was to sail next day. After the vessel had been about five days out from Montreal, the lady was struck with an odd notion, and she decided to have the remains of her husband buried at sea. A clerk on board, consented to read the funeral service. The jar was tied up in canvas and solemnly consigned to the deep.