Courteous Message from Bishop of London

The Bishop of London sent a farewell telegram to Bishop Worrell as he was leaving Digby for St. John on Saturday. His message was as follows:—

"Grateful thanks to all at Halifax for splendid hospitality to all of us, and hearty congratulations on great success of bicentenary celebration.

"BISHOP OF LONDON."

The words of appreciation of the success of the congress uttered by the distinguished visitors from abroad in the pulpit and on the platform were not insincere. To The Halifax Herald's staff reporter, who accompanied the party to Windsor, Annapolis and Digby, the visitors, as their last messages to Nova Scotians, asked, through the press, to express their appreciation of the congress and also of the kindness and courtesy shown them everywhere. Nowhere else could be found such sinking of denominational barriers in order that the good of the congress might be general

Bishop Worrell stands high in the esteem of the visitors. Bishop Courtney at Windsor, said the present bishop had done what he could not have done. Canadian bishops have taken courage, and it is likely that within five years cathedrals will grace several other Canadian cities.

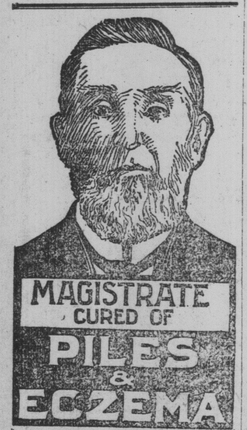
FISHERMEN HAD NARROW ESCAPE.

Gasoline Exploded and the Sloop Foundered in Liverpool Harbor.

Liverpool, Sept. 9—S. E. Counteway, of Barrington, and his son, John, had a close call from death this morning. They left here in the fifteen ton boat Steele for swordfishing, and when going out of the harbor the gasoline exploded throwing the son overboard, who swam ashore. Counteway remained on the sloop, throwing the gasoline overboard until the boat sank. He reached the land in safety. They also lost their clothing, field glasses, charts, etc. The craft was built at Pubnico and registered at Yarmouth. There was some insurance on the boat.

ACETYLENE GAS PLANT BLEW UP.

Brantford, September 10—The acetylene gas plant of Charles Vandusen store keeper at Scotland, blew up last night, tearing the roof out of the place and knocking in the rear wall. The lights had become dim and more carbon was added to the generator. Several occupants of the building had a close call.



One of the latest prominent gentlemen to speak highly in Zam Buk's favour is Mr. C. E. Sanford of Weston, King's Co., N.S. Mr. Sanford is a justice of the Peace for the County, and a member of the Board of School Commissioners. He is also Deacon of the Baptist Church in Berwick. Indeed it would be difficult to find a man more widely known and more highly respected. Here is his opinion of Zam-Buk. He says:—

"I never used anything that gave me such satisfaction as Zam-Buk. I had a patch of Eczema on my ankle which had been there for over 20 years. Sometimes also the disease would break out on my shoulders. I had applied various ointments and tried all sorts of things to obtain a cure, but in vain. Zam-Buk, unlike everything else I had tried, proved highly satisfactory and cured the ailment.

"I have also used Zam-Buk for blind piles, and it has cured them completely also. I take comfort in helping my brother men, and if the publication of my opinion of the healing value of Zam-Buk will lead other sufferers to try it, I should be glad. For the relief of suffering caused by Piles or Skin Diseases I know of nothing to equal Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk cures ulcers, abscesses, blood-poison, ring-worm, festering or running sores, bad legs, varicose ulcers, eczema, prairie itch, cuts, burns, bruises, baby's sores, etc. Purely herbal. 50c box, druggists and stores. Refuse imitations.

Zam-Buk

The Development of the Sheep Industry in Canada

For a number of years it has been evident and it is now a matter of common knowledge that the sheep industry in Canada, particularly as regards the general production of market sheep and of high class wool, has been in an increasingly decadent condition. Not only has the number of sheep owned in the country been gradually lessening but the interest in sheep-growing has itself been on the wane. The census of sheep in Canada reveals the fact that the Dominion as regards the number of sheep kept compares not at all favorably with other great agricultural countries of the world. Indeed, as compared with them it has permitted sheep-raising to become a somewhat insignificant phase of its agriculture, notwithstanding its great adaptability both as regards soil and climate for the growing of mutton and wool.

In 1909 according to agricultural returns, there were in the United Kingdom 31,838,833 head of sheep, in the Argentine, 67,211,754 head, in Australia 87,043,266 head, in New Zealand 23,480,707 head, while the latest returns for Canada place the number at not more than 2,705,390 In view of the fact that sheep have not only a direct and primary value through the actual financial returns which they make to their owners, but because they represent as well in themselves a peculiarly important asset in agriculture owing to the ability to increase soil fertility and to check and destroy the growth of weeds upon the land, the situation which the above figures suggest appears to be a rather critical one and one which may well receive careful consideration.

The reasons for the decline in the sheep industry in Canada have been the subject of much comment in various ways and while these need not be discussed in this note it may be well to state that the Live Stock Branch has had its attention of the business and in recognition of its importance to the country generally, has now decided that the time is ripe for the Canadian Government to consider a comprehensive policy and to undertake definite and extended measures likely to operate toward the encouragement, improvement and development of the industry as a whole.

As a preliminary to the adoption of any settled policy and in order that the Live Stock Commissioner may inform himself thoroughly as to the details of the sheep and wool trade in, Great Britain and the United States and as to conditions as they actually prevail in Canada, the Minister of Agriculture has authorized the appointment of a committee of two competent men to investigate the sheep situation in general in the three countries named. At the same time, it is the expectation that without an actual visit, they will gather as much information as possible concerning the trade of the other great sheep producing countries in so far as it may be of interest in the development of the industry in Canada. It has been thought advisable to have this Committee consist of, in the first place, a wool expert whose special training has made him familiar with all the technical and practical phases of wool markets and woolen manufacture in the United Kingdom and Canada and in the second place, a capable Canadian sheep breeder whose experience has given him a somewhat extended knowledge of sheep farming in this this country. These gentlemen have already been appointed and are at present pursuing their investigations in Great Britain. The personnel of Committee consists of Mr. W. T. Ritch, of Manchester, England, and of Mr. W. A. Dryden, of Brooklyn, Canada.

Mr. Ritch, though perhaps unknown to the members of the Sheep Breeders' Association has had familiar and honorable relationship with tradespeople in Canada for a period of years, having represented while in this country certain English cloth manufacturers whose interests he served efficiently and acceptably. Mr. Ritch's experience has made him thoroughly familiar with the woollen industry in England and Scotland, with the wool markets and manufacturing districts of that country and has besides given him a general knowledge of the woollen trade including that in staple and shoddy articles and in the manufactured product both of England and America. He has visited also in a business capacity Australia and New Zealand and has made careful observations concerning the growing and marketing of wool in these two countries. Combined with his technical knowledge. Mr. Ritch has acquired a practical understanding of the growing and handling of wool on the farm and together with this has evidenced an enthusiastic and intelligent comprehension of what may be expected from the development of the sheep industry in Canada, thus commanding himself to the attention of the Commissioner in connection with the appointment to the Committee. It is felt that Mr. Ritch will be able to place such information at the disposal of the Minister, his officers and of all interested in sheep breeding in this country as is likely to be particularly valuable in the furtherance of the scheme for the upbuilding of the industry which is now in contemplation.

The other member of the Committee, Mr. W. A. Dryden, of Brooklyn, Ontario, is very well known to the Stock Breeders of Canada. The present owner of Maple Shade has fallen heir to many of the qualities which gave his father so large an influence in his own province and, although as yet a comparatively young man, has acquired a knowledge of the stockman's art, which has already brought him to the fore amongst Canadian breeders. Mr. Dryden's Collegiate and Agricultural education has been such as to bring him into demand in a more or less public way and, in recent years, he has been about Canada a good deal in connection with judging and other work under the supervision of the Live Stock Branch. Mr. Dryden's judgement is practical and his recognized popularity speaks well for the confidence which may be expected from his fellow breeders in his ability to perform, with credit to himself and them, the work which he has now undertaken. In combining the services upon this Committee of a practical sheep man with that of a technical expert the Department has reason to believe that the problem of production and of marketing, both as regards wool and mutton, will be studied and discussed in such close relationship that the results of the inquiry will most successfully serve the purpose for which it is undertaken.

After consultation with the Live Stock Commissioner the members of the Committee have of course been allowed the liberty of depending largely upon their own initiative in planning their route and in evolving the details of their investigations. The general procedure will, however, be somewhat as follows. Mr. Ritch preceded Mr. Dryden to England in order to attend a number of important wool fairs, in progress during August and September. There he will be in close association with wool merchants and with men interested or engaged in the woollen trade in its several branches and will thus be enabled to discuss with them in all its phases the various details of the industry in connection with both home and foreign markets.

Both members of the Committee are arranging to be present at the big late summer and autumn sheep sales which are annually held in the latter part of August, during September and in October. They will visit Smithfield and the larger meat markets of London and of other important cities. It is possible also that they will be present at the annual ram sales at Kelso and at one or two other leading centres. This will bring them into intimate touch with sheep breeders, mutton raising, dealers, butchers and provision men in all the important localities. It will direct their attention to the systems of marketing in operation in every stage of the business. It will furnish them with information concerning prices, profits and as to the extent and nature of the trade, and, in short, give them a knowledge of the great Sheep Industry of the United Kingdom and of the import trade in dead mutton and lambs. It is hoped that the investigation in Great Britain will put the Branch in possession of such information and of such facts and statistics as may enable it to intelligently assist in building up a great Canadian business in the raising of sheep and also in finding a place for the Canadian products of wool and mutton in the commerce of the world.

Returning to Canada, the investigators will visit all the provinces and interview prominent sheep men and manufacturers in order to familiarize themselves with the difficulties drawbacks and defects in connection with conditions as they now prevail and which have hitherto operated to retard the advancement of the sheep industry in the country. It is expected that they will gather information as to the injury inflicted on our agriculture through the decline of interest in sheep raising, that they will take note of the localities, where the growing of sheep could be most easily and profitably encouraged and that, bringing to bear the suggestions gleaned from their general inquiry upon the various phases of the situation as they find it in Canada, they will draft recommendations for the future, such a policy as will prove in the best interests of the industry.

If time permits, Mr. Ritch and Mr. Dryden will also visit the United States. In many States of the Union as compared with Canada almost uniform conditions prevail particularly as regards the advantages that are possible and which may be derived from an extensive sheep trade. Many single States own more sheep than are to be found in the whole of the Dominion and although to the south of the line there may be some discouraging features in the general situation, nevertheless there may be much in the way of suggestion to be learned from that country. Further, trade relationships between the two countries must always be more or less intimate and as the United States, notwithstanding a severe duty, imports annually from Canada a goodly quantity of wool it would seem, to be of direct advantage to have some specific information concerning the status of the trade in the former country and also as to its availability as a future market.

Canada has, undoubtedly, wonderful possibilities and large opportunities in connection with the development of its sheep population. The present investigations have been undertaken as preliminary to the adoption of a permanent scheme for the encouragement and upbuilding of the industry. In the belief that Canadian agriculture must of necessity suffer severely while sheep remain so few in number in the country, the minister and his officers will not be satisfied until statistics show a return of at least ten times the present estimate and until sheep raising has established itself as a recognized factor in promoting the national prosperity.

NOTE.— Owing to a portion of this article being accidentally omitted from last issue, and the subject being of especial importance to our farmers the article is republished in full.

BAR ON DANCING LIFTED

The foot note to Methodist discipline forbidding dancing and theatre-going has been wiped out of the book by the General Conference. The substitute clause commends the desirability of a holy life.

Hawkesbury, Ont.,
Feb. 8th, 1910.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I have used in my trade, in my family and in my stable, Empire Liniment for twelve months, it is the greatest medicine I have ever used. I cured a ring bone on a horse and I have used it successfully for headache and toothache and find it excellent for rheumatism. In short I or my customers would not be without it. I can't say too much in its favor.

Pains or Cramps

"I carry Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills with me all the time, and for aches and pains there is nothing equals them. I have used them for rheumatic pains, headache, and pains in side and back, and in every case they give perfect satisfaction."

HENRY COURLEN,
Boonton, N. J.

Pain comes from tortured nerves. It may occur in any part of the head or body where there is weakness or pressure upon the nerves.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills

Relieve pain, whether it be neuralgiac, rheumatic, sciatic, headache, stomache, pleurisy or ovarian pains.

Price 25c at your druggist. He should supply you. If he does not, send price to us, we forward prepaid.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Toronto,

The flavor of coffee is greatly improved by placing the dry coffee in the oven until it is quite hot before pouring on the boiling water. To settle it without the use of egg, add a dash of cold water just before removing the pot from the fire.

SOME NOTED REPRIEVES

CASES WHERE CONDEMNED PRISONERS HAVE ESCAPED.

Nearly a Million Persons, Including Fifty-Two Members of Parliament Signed the Petition That Saved Mrs. Florence Maybrick From the Gallows—The Pardoning of Miss Kitty Biron.

The recent discussion in Ontario regarding the law which makes it possible for a murderer sentenced to death to secure a delay until Court of Appeal meets in the fall, recalls some notable cases where the death penalty has been deferred.

"Nothing rouses the British public like a sense of injustice done to a fellow-creature," said Sir William Harcourt while he was Home Secretary; and not infrequently prisoners have found themselves the subjects of extraordinary demonstrations in their behalf.

Nearly 80,000 persons signed the petition in favor of Daisy Lord, the poor girl recently released after eighteen months imprisonment. She had been condemned to the gallows for the death of her child in the most pitiable circumstances. In thousands of homes the story of her sorrow, of her despair, of her frenzy, had touched the heart and awakened people to sympathy with her and to indignation at what one of our most distinguished judges once described as an "antiquated and monstrous legal form" which had dictated the cruel sentence passed upon her.

"Mrs. Maybrick found guilty: Sentence of death." That news spread through the country one August morning in 1889 aroused thousands of readers of her trial to protest. The night had hardly closed upon the spreading of the news before petitions were being prepared and circulated through the country for signature, praying that the wretched lady might be saved from the scaffold. When completed, the Maybrick petition was the most extraordinary one for a prisoner these islands have ever seen. It bore no fewer than close upon a million signatures, including those of fifty-two members of the House of Commons. One of the most remarkable features of the Maybrick appeal was that something like 25 per cent. of the signatures were those of women.

At eleven o'clock one December night, eight years ago, a cab drove up to the entrance of Holloway Prison and a man leapt out. He was a messenger from the Home Office bearing a sealed despatch from the Home Secretary for immediate delivery into the hands of the governor of the prison. A few moments later the governor, the chaplain, and the head wardress were tramping down the dismal corridors of the prison to the cell in which was confined Miss Kitty Biron, the young girl condemned to death a few days previously for the killing of a stockbroker whom she had encountered in the street and mortally wounded with a knife before the spectators could rush to his rescue. Thousands of people hurried to append their names to the petitions in her favor. Even on the Stock Exchange itself people hustled one another to sign the appeal for mercy, and in less than a week 500,000 men and women were pleading on her behalf. The Home Secretary anticipated the presentation of the petition by commuting the sentence, but later on the monster petition was carted into his office urging him to a mitigation of the sentence of penal servitude for life.

Liverpool was the centre of another great agitation for mercy in 1898 when the people of Lancashire were aroused respecting the fate of a young lieutenant in the Royal Artillery, Lieutenant Wark, who had been condemned to death by Mr. Justice Darling at the preceding assizes. Wark was accused of the murder of a young woman. Even though guilty, there were many circumstances that appeared to make his offence one for merciful consideration. The jury had themselves strongly recommended him to mercy, and the public found their hearts in accord with their finding. A manly, but at the same time touching, speech made by the prisoner after the verdict had a vast effect. No fewer than 54,000 persons signed the petition in his behalf, and the sentence was later on commuted to one of merely three years' penal servitude.

From morning till night people flocked to the places in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and in all the large towns in Scotland and the North of England where petitions were lying in favor of the young woman who had been pronounced guilty of the murder of Jessie Macpherson, the housekeeper who had been discovered mysteriously murdered in a house in Sandyford Place, Glasgow. The jury had found her guilty, and the judge had expressed his entire concurrence in the verdict, but the public regarded the case as one of mystery. "McLachlan shall not die!" was the cry of thousands. Crowds flocked to the places where the petition in her behalf were lying, and in the end the sentence was commuted to one of life-long imprisonment.

Antiquity of Bells.

The art of bell founding is undoubtedly of great antiquity. The Saxons are known to have used bells in their churches, although probably but small ones, for the Venerable Bede, writing at the end of the seventh century, alludes to them in terms which seem to show that they were not unfamiliar things. The towers of the Saxon period have belfries of considerable dimensions in most cases, and at Crowland Abbey, in south Lincolnshire, there was a famous peal of seven bells many years before the Norman conquest.—London Graphic.

Wood For Pencils.

Nearly 4,000 acres of cedar trees are cut down every year to provide the wood for lead pencils.

Ask for MINARD'S and take no other

Home **DYEING** Is the way to **Save Money** and **Dress Well**
Try it! Simple as Washing with
DY-O-LA
ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS
JUST THINK OF IT!
Dyes Wool, Cotton, Silk or Mixed Goods Perfectly with the SAME Dye—No chance of mistakes. Fast and Beautiful Colors 10 cents, from your Druggist or Dealer. Send for Color Card and STORY Booklet. 76
The Johnson-Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal.

PHOTO SNAPS
PORTRAITS ON POST CARDS, 60c. per dozen. Retouched $1.00 a doz Four High Grade Photographs $1.00 These are the best values ever offered.
P. R. SAUNDERS
Jeweller - Optician - Photographer, Bridgetown

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Breakwater at Little River, N.S." will be received at this office until 4 p.m. on Monday, October 3 1910, for the construction of a Breakwater at Little River, Digby County N S.

Plans, specification and form of contract can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this Department, at the offices of C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., District Engineer, Antigonish. N. S.; and on application to the Postmaster at Little River, N. S.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures, stating their occupations and places of residence. In case of firms, the actual signature, the nature of the occupation, and place of residence of each member of the firm must be given.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of public works, for seventeen hundred dollars ($1,700,00), which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
R. C. DESROCHERS,
Secretary
Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, August 30, 1910

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

BUILDING MOVER

Buildings moved without taking down chimney or disturbing occupants.
Vessels Raised and Moved
—ALSO—
Boilers and Engines
PRICES RIGHT.
W. A. CHUTE,
Phone 11. Bear River, Anna. Co.
P. O. Box 104.,

INSURE in the
Nova-Scotia-Fire
Strong--Liberal
Prompt
Get our rates before placing or renewing your insurance
C. B. LONGMIRE Local Agent Bridgetown.

Watch Repairing

I pay particular attention to WATCH REPAIRING, replacing broken and worn parts where necessary and cleaning by the latest method.

I also repair clocks and jewelry and am prepared to give you the right job at a proper price.

Ross A. Bishop,
LOCKETT'S BLOCK.

WANTED

A LARGE QUANTITY OF
HIDES, PELTS, CALF SKINS & TALLOW
CASH PAID AT THE
HIGHEST MARKET PRICES
McKENZIE CROWE & Co., Ltd.

Cracks in walls may be filled up with plaster of Paris. Mix this with vinegar instead of water. It will then be like putty and can be used with ease. If mixed with water it hardens so soon that it is very difficult to use it quickly.

MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES DIPHTHERIA.

Professional Cards

A. A. Dechman, M.D., C.M
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE
CASSIDY PLACE
So. Queen St., Bridgetown
Phone 64

J. M. OWEN
BARRISTER & NOTARY PUBLIC
Annapolis Royal
MIDDLETON, EVERY THURSDAY
Office in Butcher's Block
Agent of the Nova Scotia Building Society
Money to loan on Real Estate

J. J. RITCHIE, K.C.
Keith building, Halifax.
Mr. Ritchie will continue to attend the sittings of the Courts in the County. All communications from Annapolis clients addressed to him at Halifax will receive his personal attention.

O. S. MILLER
BARRISTER,
Real Estate Agent, etc
SHAFNER BUILDING.
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.
Prompt and satisfactory attention given to the collection of claims, and other professional business.

O. T. DANIELS
BARRISTER,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Etc
UNION BANK BUILDING.
Head of Queen St., Bridgetown.
Money to loan on first-class Real Estate.

Leslié R. Fairn
ARCHITECT
Aylesford N. S.

Dr. F. S. Anderson
Graduate of the University Maryland
PAINLESS EXTRACTION
By Gas and Local Anesthesia
Crown and Bridge Work a specialty.
Office: Queen street, Bridgetown.
Hours: 9 to 5.

DR. C. P. FREEMAN
DENTIST
Hours: 9 - 1 and 2 - 5
RUGGLES BLOCK, - Queen Street
BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Undertaking
We do undertaking in all its branches
Hearse sent to any part of the County.
J H. HICKS & SON
Queen St, Bridgetown, Telephone 46
J. M. FULMER, Manager.

NOTICE

On and after Oct. 25th. all kinds of repairs for Frost and Wood's Machinery will be at Edward Craig's Blacksmith Shop, persons wishing to purchase any plows or any kind of Machinery made by Frost and Wood can buy of Mr. Craig or the undersigned

ISAAC C. WHITMAN
Agent

Round Hill Oct. 25th 1909.

To Let

TO LET

The Hall over Monitor Office, formerly occupied by the Foresters. Audience room with two side rooms. Wired for electric lighting. Heated if desired.

Suitable for business offices.
Apply to
M. K. PIPER.

ALL DAMAGE
is covered by a good fire insurance company; the damage by fire, by water, by smoke and by firemen in their efforts to extinguish the flames. The man who
IS COVERED
by insurance has little fear of fire.
If you have forgotten your insurance, permit us to remind you of it. As a sensible man you will thank us for the suggestion and instruct us at once to
WRITE YOU A POLICY
The Acadia Fire
INSURANCE COMPANY,
W. D. Lockett,
Agent.