

and There

of Leitrim, Irish peer, touring Canada, was with the resemblance to west Ireland and the provinces, with their sandy beaches and fish and game, as play the tourist.

believed to be the largest caught by hook and line adjacent to Vancouver, landed at Horseshoe Bay, recently by A. C. fish measured four in length and weighed 11. It took 35 minutes to

the famous American, has been hunting in the rice valley, served by electric lines. This is the first trip to Canadian fishing centres, as he has visited Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

passengers landing at the Canadian Pacific "Miss of Scotland," re-named recently, the member of the Cabotage Government. Miss Bondfield to study conditions as male immigrants.

sting fish were made J. Belleisle, superior fish and game dealer of the Province of Quebec, at present recently. The new teaming with wild mainly because of its policy, whereby game is to be understood that wardens. There are employing a total of

Canada Limited, crackling express of the Canadian Pacific Railway, completed of the season on September and will not be until next May. The fastest long-distance in North America, 18 miles in the season, the distance between the moon, in its 238 tried the equivalent of

ing of the Chateau the Canadian Pacific at Lake Louise, one of the beauty spots in the low under construction portion destroyed by the ago. It will be a fire-proof, steel-frame structure, brick and stone, and in the best style of hotel, and will contain bringing the total in 390.

for fur is extending this year, according to the Hudson's Bay Commission. They were despatched their annual tour of boats which each season located farther and as the field of the Hudson's Bay Commission is extended into the numerous chain of islands and other areas on Strait.

PROTEST.

Court action is likely to be a decision of the refusal to allow white moved in Chinese vessel for Yee Chun, who will ask the council their decision, falling to follow. Formal provisions Government by the General on behalf of government is likely to be stated here.

G

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WILL ADHERE TO GOVT'S R. R. POLICY.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—The Government's railway policy had lost it two by elections in the east. Premier MacKenzie King told a large audience here, yet that policy would be rigidly adhered to. Sir Henry Thornton and the directors of the Canadian National Railways would continue to have as free a hand in running the system, as President had with regard to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

QUEBEC'S LIQUOR EXPERIMENT.

(By CHARLES UPSON CLARK.) Formerly Director of the School of Classical Studies of the American Academy in Rome; Principal of the Massachusetts Summer School North Hatley, Quebec; author of "Greater Rumania" and Other Books.

Current History, a widely circulated New York Magazine contains in a recent number an article on the liquor question. The deductions arrived at may be open to question but are nevertheless of interest in connection with one of the great problems of the day. The article follows below:

Our continent is a laboratory of incessant experiment with the liquor problem. We Americans have ostensibly one law; but, as every traveler knows, the degrees of enforcement are so various that a foreigner might well be puzzled to reconstruct the wording of the law from observation of its working. The Canadians, with their wider autonomy, have several varieties of legal restriction, ranging from the prohibition of the Maritime Provinces and Ontario to the Government sale systems of British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba and Quebec. These differ considerably in detail. In British Columbia, for instance, it is necessary to have a permit—a mere matter of form to be sure—in order to buy liquor in the Government dispensaries; in Quebec that is not necessary. In Quebec a glass of beer or of wine (not of spirits) can be bought in a licensed tavern or hotel or dining car; in

British Columbia that has never been allowed, and a referendum has just confirmed this attitude. The Government sale systems are all patterned more or less closely after the Swedish Gothenburg system, by which the Government is the sole dispenser of spirituous liquors; and the Quebec adaptation is probably the most satisfactory. Adopting prohibition a few years ago, the Province had its experience with inspectors and bootlegging and all the other concomitants of the system. Then, in February, 1921, the Legislature adopted the so-called Quebec plan and created the Quebec Liquor Commission with power to import, transport and sell alcoholic liquors, to grant permits to hotels, restaurants, taverns, shops and clubs, for the sale of wine and beer, to regulate these establishments, and to prosecute offenders. The Quebec plan went into force on March 1st, 1921, so that after three years of operation it is possible to make a fairly comprehensive summary of its accomplishments.

Government Liquor Stores.

In the first place, the Province enjoys local option. Over a dozen counties are still entirely "dry" or with only a single "wet" town. In this vast area, over fourteen times that of New York State and nearly three times that of Texas, there are only about seventy-five Government liquor stores as provincial dispensaries are called: in Montreal there are also two mail-order stores. When a town votes "wet" the Quebec Liquor Commission moves slowly in establishing more than one liquor store. Sherbrooke, with a population of about 25,000, has never had but one, Montreal, with about a million, has only about fifty. The law provides that only one bottle of any hard liquor may be bought by a consumer in one day; this must be taken away, as no liquor may be drunk on the premises. Where there is only one store in a town it is fairly easy to restrict the sale. In Montreal and Quebec, since there is no consumer's license card system, no checking-up is possible, and cases have been known where groups of American visitors have gone in a taxicab from store to store and accumulated quite a stock. However, this has ceased to be an evil, through a curious and surprising development on the United States side of the line, in prohibition New England and New York. This deserves a full explanation.

In the first place, the Quebec Liquor Commission, to quote its first report, has set out on the assumption "that the best means of effectively controlling the consumption of alcoholic liquors is not to entirely deprive citizens of such liquors, but, by means of disciplinary measures exercised in a reasonable manner, to gradually lead them toward the use of less ardent liquors at less cost." That is, the commission has deliberately planned to make hard liquor expensive. The Dominion Government contributes powerfully toward this end by levying heavy customs, excise and sales taxes. On every imperial quart bottle (40 oz.) of Scotch whiskey these initial charges amount to \$2.51, which must be paid by the consumer in addition to the original and all subsequent costs of the whiskey itself, as well as the profit of the Quebec Liquor Commission. That raises the selling price to about \$5 a bottle, and from \$55 to \$65 a case. The bootlegging rings operating in Boston and New York, which have no such taxes to pay, are distributing Scotch whiskey through New York State and New England at price much below this—from \$42 to \$45 a case, plus cost of transportation. As a result, not merely has whiskey bootlegging from Quebec practically ceased—the bootleggers now deal almost exclusively in ale and wine—effectively according to various reliable authorities, whiskey is actually being smuggled into Quebec from New England and New York State. Another result of the high price in Quebec is that a considerable amount of whiskey is being illegally made with the Province itself; the agents of the commission are constantly seizing stills, particularly in country districts.

Pure alcohol is subject to a very high excise—\$9 per proof gallon. This is reduced to \$2.40 in the case of

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Scott's Emulsion, the great strength-maker, serves millions of children and adults regularly. Why not you? Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

wholesale bonded manufacturers and licensed druggists. There has not been much abuse of this privilege, but denatured alcohol is productive of trouble in Quebec, just as it is in the United States. Being free of excise duty and sold under Dominion (not provincial) supervision, denatured alcohol may be bought without restriction. On this point the Quebec Liquor Commission reports:

No denaturant has yet been discovered by the wit of man which cannot be neutralized or virtually expelled by means of other chemical reagents or by redistillation. Here, then, was an opportunity for recovery of duty-free potable alcohol, although expressly forbidden by law, for beverage purposes, which was not long overlooked by those seeking to profit from the illicit liquor traffic. A number of such cases have been detected during the past year and such punishment administered as the excise laws permit, in every case with seizure and confiscation of stills and products. It is difficult, however, to secure conviction of the real principals, and mere payment of fines is altogether inadequate as punishment.

There is in practice no interference with the making of hard cider by the farmer for his own use or with the brewing of elderberry, currant, dandelion, bluet and other kinds of wine, in which the French housewives have long excelled. Ale and beer, mainly the product of long-established Quebec and Ontario breweries, are sold by licensed grocery stores in "wet" cities; the Dominion exacts an excise tax of 12 1/2 cents per gallon, and the Quebec Liquor Commission receives the proceeds of a sales tax of 5 per cent. There is no restriction on the amount the consumer may purchase, but he may not drink it on the premises, except in the licensed hotels, restaurants, steamers, dining cars and "taverns," the last named being a pale, whiskey-less replica of the saloons of the United States. Nor does the commission restrict the sale of wines in its stores. A dozen bottles of port wine or a case of champagne may be bought without further formality than presentation of the price.

Cheap Wine Policy.

In its campaign against hard liquor the commission sells wine at a low profit and takes every plan to insure purity with wine as with spirits. It maintains a Paris office with a resident expert for testing wines and a Montreal bureau with competent specialists. All liquors and wines bought are first analyzed by official chemists in the country of origin, inspected by the Dominion chemists, and finally tested by the commission's experts. All sacramental wines are passed on by the Dean of the Scientific Faculty of the University of Montreal, the commission conducting two stores for the exclusive sale of such wines to the clergy.

France has recently had an over-production of first-class wines. When the French franc dropped to a low point, the commission, which is one of the few large buyers, stepped in and as a result the liquor stores dispensed an excellent Bordeaux wine (Mont St-Jean s. Larcher), imported in bulk and bottled under the supervision of the commission at the rate of 50 cents the imperial quart bottle. All other wines are correspondingly cheap. This is the chief reason that the safe of wine has trebled during the past year and the sale of hard liquor fallen off.

The Quebec Liquor Commission is a business organization; it makes money. In its three years of activity it has paid in to the Provincial Treasury a profit of over \$12,000,000. British Columbia, in a trifle less than the same period, has cleared \$7,135,000. The population of these two Provinces amounts to a little under three

MAINE'S GOVERNOR PRAISES NOVA SCOTIA

Advocates Closer Relations And Is Deeply Impressed With Our People.

Augusta.—Gov. Percival P. Baxter has just returned from an interesting trip of several days in Nova Scotia.

"The work incident to the primary recount and to the campaign was exhausting and occupied the best part of the summer," said Gov. Baxter to-day.

"I felt the need of a few days rest. Going to Boston with my automobile, Mr. Chadbourne, my secretary, and myself took the boat to Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, which is but 15 hours run from Boston. Landing there we toured along the northern shore to Digby, through the Annapolis Valley and across the peninsula to Halifax. From Halifax we went to Amherst, Nova Scotia, and thence across the province of New Brunswick via St. John and Fredericton to Augusta, a distance of 1300 miles.

"I was much impressed with the splendid character of the people and with the great opportunities for development in Nova Scotia. That province possesses unusual natural resources. It has ample deposits of coal, iron, gold and other minerals, has great water powers, unusually fine farm land and fisheries of untold value. Its population is composed of people who, more than any other people I have ever met, resemble old time New Englanders. It is not a mixed population, but is almost purely of English and Scotch ancestry. There is a distinct Nova Scotia type and no finer can be found anywhere.

"Great progress has been made on Nova Scotia roads and in all our journey we did not come upon a single bad stretch, not even on some of the cross roads that were long distances from the main highways. This road work all has been done within 10 years. I could see they believe in maintaining their roads and do not allow them to go backward.

Nova Scotia's population and its area are about two thirds that of Maine, but, like our own State, many of her young people prefer to go to the larger centers although they no doubt would be much better off to remain at home.

"The hotels are well conducted and their prices are reasonable. In fact, we did not experience a single instance of overcharging, which is most unusual, especially in places that encourage tourists to travel in any country is two things, good roads and fair hotel prices. If either one of them items is lacking, it proves a serious handicap to tourist business. Nova Scotia people are not the kind to take advantage and their hotel keepers, unlike those in some places I have visited, do not charge all the tourist will bear.

"The Annapolis Valley is one of the most fertile spots in North America. It specializes in apples. The trees were loaded with handsome fruit that had been cared for scientifically.

millions. If these two Provinces can count on a profit of \$2 a year per person, we may conclude that the same system applied to the United States would bring in a yearly net revenue of approximately \$200,000,000 (to which must be added the sums at present spent to secure enforcement of the Volstead law.)

What is done with the profits made by the Quebec Liquor Commission? They are used for building and maintaining the Government highways (of which there are now over 5,000 miles, with some 25,000 miles of secondary highways); for the support of the schools, universities and hospitals of the Province; for the fight against cancer and tuberculosis; for scholarships for young Quebecers abroad, and for other worthy ends.

The results of the new regime in the fight against drunkenness are hard to determine. The provincial figures show a diminution of 50 per cent. in the arrests for intoxication, but a considerable proportion of these arrests are of Americans who have thus celebrated their arrival in a freer atmosphere. Nevertheless, the prohibitionists within the province conduct a vigorous campaign, though at present apparently a hopeless one. All that a much-traveled outsider like myself can say—and in the last five years I have been at least three times in every American State and Canadian Province (except the Maritime Provinces), and many months in Europe—is that I see practically no drunkenness as I move about in the Province of Quebec.

Quebec, then, had had remarkable material success in the administration of a form of the Gothenburg government dispensary system. Three other provinces, of entirely different historical antecedents, are also experimenting along similar lines. The latest evidence of the spread of the idea underlying the Quebec plan comes from the Province of Saskatchewan, where a plebiscite on July 16th, 1924, resulted in a heavy vote against the "bone-dry" act, which had gone into effect on Feb. 1st, 1921, in favor of the Government sale of spirituous and malt liquors.

ENGLISH DOCTOR ADVOCATING SUNSHINE INSTEAD OF DRUGS.

Sir Bruce Porter, the distinguished English physician joins in the recently developed demand for the use of natural sunshine in preventative and curative medicine, in an article in Reynolds's newspaper he says:

Sunlight is the greatest curative agent in the world. When this fact is understood and acted upon the health of the whole nation will improve.

It cannot be too strongly emphasized that there is no age at which sunshine, real or artificial, will not only help to cure, but also help to prevent disease. The great point to be remembered, however, is that it very often takes a large dose of sunshine to cure what a small dose would have prevented. In this country, it is true, we do not get enough sunshine, but very few of us take advantage of the little we do get.

Children should be taught the value of sunshine from the earliest possible age, that is to say, parents and guardians should make it their bounden duty to see that the child gets the fullest benefit to be derived from simple, inexpensive sunlight treatment.

Minard's Liniment for Sprains and Bruises.

King Cole Tea advertisement with logo and text: 'King Cole Tea Full of Quality You'll like the flavor'

Most of this goes across the water to Great Britain.

Halifax is an unusually beautiful city. It is well laid out, has a splendid harbor, and its public gardens and parks as fine as can be found. In these respects it is an example that our American cities well may follow. I should like to see closer relations established between the people of Nova Scotia and those of New England for it would be to the advantage of us all.

"The dairy industry has been developed on the peninsula to a considerable extent, and it is no uncommon sight to see at one time several hundred cattle on the meadow and hill-sides. In fact, I saw more cattle there in two days than I often see in a week's time in Maine.

"I especially noticed the school buildings. Many of them were new and all of them seemed to be well kept. The high intelligence of the population shows what the schools have done for the people.

"When the citizens of Maine want to make a trip of a few days outside the country, they will make no mistake if they go to Nova Scotia. The roads there are well marked and we did not once lose our way. Again in this respect they set an example to Maine where our roads, as a rule, are not well marked and where strangers often waste time and distance by getting on the wrong roads.

"I predict steady progress for Nova Scotia. It has everything that a country needs for its proper development, law-abiding people, fine climate, natural resources and ample public spirit. I hope to return there and spend more time.

"The history of Nova Scotia is of absorbing interest. Annapolis Royal was the old Port Royal, a fort taken time and again by British and French. There is no spot on the Atlantic coast more fought over than that. The history of the Evangeline country appeals to the sympathy and imagination of all who study it as is of especial interest to Maine people for our own Longfellow made it and himself ever to be remembered through the wonderful poem that described the persecutions and deportation of the kindly Acadians.

"The hospitality of Nova Scotia is unlimited. They could not do enough for me, and I appreciate their courteous attentions."



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A Salve which Releases Medicated Vapors when Applied Over Throat and Chest.

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A Letter from the Vice President.

The Vice President and General Manager of a firm with branches in several parts of the Province writes as follows:

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"The method of instruction used by your schools is to my mind equal to any and superior to many. I have had experience with several—have completed two courses with you, and one with you."

When the heads of firms, the men who hire and promote, find it pays to study through the Correspondence Division N. S. Technical College, you too will find this an ideal way to increase your knowledge and improve your position. Courses only cost from \$3. to \$15. Fill out and mail the coupon—no obligation.

Form with fields for Name, Address, Subject, and a section for Correspondence Division N. S. Technical College, Halifax.

Sunday of heart trouble. Mr. Camp, Chicago.