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A Class for the teaching of Shorthand will be held on **MONDAY and THURSDAY** Evenings (7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.) in the **MONITOR HALL.**

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WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE MONITOR-SENTINEL

This year Easter marks one of its earliest arrivals, being due on March 23rd, the last time it arrived on this date being 1857.

An Opportunity for a Reliable Man in This District

Must be a competent, keen and aggressive salesman, clean-cut in appearance, of good character and upon familiar terms with the general public. Experience in our business not absolutely essential. Very liberal arrangements and every help given to man capable of producing results. Apply

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Morse's Tea at breakfast—as welcome as the morning sun. Its delicate flavor pleases the palate and its rich strength invigorates body and brain for the tasks of the day.

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The Little Children
(St. John Times)

The county court judge, the police magistrate, and the counsel for the S. P. C. A. were unanimous in saying at the meeting in Trinity school-room last evening that a Children's Protection Act is needed. Ministers who are also personally familiar with conditions were of the same mind, as was the adjutant of the Salvation Army. The representatives of the Women's Council, the King's Daughters and other organizations gave expression to the same feeling, that such a law is greatly needed to improve conditions, especially in this city.

That which these citizens plead for is a measure designed to aid in elevating the standard of citizenship. It is really not they who plead, after all, but little children who are otherwise voiceless in the councils of the city, and who are not getting a fair chance in life.

It is said in some quarters that this legislation would interfere with the home. That is true. It would make the home better. Is not that desirable? No Children's Aid Society is ever eager to assume the burden of caring for children. It is only those who have no home in the true sense that are placed in foster homes. Every effort is made to encourage or induce delinquent parents to do their duty as parents. Preventive measures are taken before every child removed to a Children's Aid Society's shelter the home of scores made more endurable by the kindly intervention of officers and members of the society who have the power of the law behind them.

It has been said that if parents and children did their duty there would be no need of such legislation. That is quite true, and the statement might be broadened to say that if all people did their duty there would be no need of police or prisons or reformatories or charitable institutions of any sort. But so many people, parents included, fail in their duty that society, in self-protection, and to prevent a lowering of the standard of intelligence and morality in later generations, enacts laws, provides institutions, and really in the broad sense, a struggle for existence, for the welfare of the coming generations. But the Children's Aid Societies are not organizations thirsting to do police duty. Their members are men and women who give freely of their time and means to make the conditions of life better for children who are being degraded and brutalized. It is said there are some people who doubt the efficiency of this method of dealing with the situation, and it would be interesting to get their point of view. If they have a better method, and it is feasible, the public ought to know it. Up to the present time the Children's Protection Act and the Children's Aid Societies represent the best thought of the best men and women in Canada, as a practical means of giving a larger proportion of certain children who, as General Booth says, are "damned into this world," an opportunity to get into better environment and develop their manhood and womanhood along right lines. The St. John S. P. C. A. is at this moment confronted with the necessity of removing to the Municipal Home a whole family. Fully five years ago this family "stool" had been broken up, for it was no family in the real sense, nor its place of sojourn a real home. The inevitable has happened. Instances could be multiplied to prove the utter need of legislation to cope with certain conditions which are otherwise beyond control, and under which the unit are being multiplied and the interests of helpless little children daily sacrificed. Let those who are the friends of the children declare themselves.

HAVE IT MILD IN ENGLAND, TOO

London, January.—Birds are singing and butterflies flitting through Kentish gardens, which are full of flowers. In Wales, at Swansea and other places, roses are blooming and scores of other varieties of flowers are being picked daily. Weather experts say there has not been such a mild winter here since 1868.

When you want a reliable medicine for a cough or cold take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by druggists and dealers.

The Deadly Stable-Fly

Infantile Paralysis and Other Diseases Traced to the Common Stable-Fly.

A sigh of relief may often have escaped readers of the ravages of the deadly tsetse fly of Central Africa, and of the terrible "sleeping sickness" transmitted by its bite, as they have thought of the freedom of our country from such scourges. They will be astonished and possibly terrified to learn that we harbor in our stables a near relative of the tsetse, of blood-sucking habits, which transmits a disease no less to be feared than the lethargy of Uganda. This insect is the common stable-fly or *Stomoxys calcitrans*, and the disease is acute poliomyelitis, commonly called "infantile paralysis." The discovery that this fly is responsible for the spread of poliomyelitis, hitherto unexplained, is due to an investigation set on foot by the Massachusetts Board of Health and carried on largely in Harvard University. Says The Harvard Alumni Bulletin (Boston, November 20):

"The investigation aimed to determine whether there were any insects whose habits fitted in with the distribution of the disease, both in time or place, as shown by the tabulations of the cases by the State Board of Health. Study of the cases showed that they occurred during the summer and early autumn, growing more frequent after the middle of the summer, and lasting until well on toward cold weather. There were so many isolated cases that contact was soon seen to be an improbable mode of transmission.

"The investigators turned, therefore, with some confidence to the theory of an insect carrier. Starting from a complete list of the biting, blood-sucking, and household insects which by their habits seemed suited to carry infection, their first step was to eliminate all those which did not satisfy these conditions. Such insects as fleas and bed-bugs were ruled out because many cases of infantile paralysis occurred in households where these insects are unknown, and the scattering occurrence of the disease did not agree with the non-traveling habits of these insects. Others that cause painful bites were ruled out, since histories of such bites were not obtained in the majority of cases. By such reasoning it was possible tentatively to eliminate all insects except one, the common stable-fly. This insect seemed to satisfy all the conditions made by the distributions of the cases, so that a strong probability was established that the stable-fly is the means by which infantile paralysis is carried from one person to another.

"The next step was to see by experiment whether the disease could be transmitted by this insect, under conditions which could be absolutely controlled. The results have shown that it can.

"Monkeys were first infected with the disease by injection and then allowed to be bitten by stable-flies. After the necessary interval these flies were allowed to bite other monkeys. After they were bitten by flies which had bitten other monkeys already infected, they exhibited all the symptoms of the disease in six cases out of twelve. This established the fact that the disease could be carried by these insects.

"No principle, however, is regarded as scientifically established until it has been confirmed through repetition of the experiments by other observers. Accordingly at the request of Dr. Rosenau, Dr. Anderson and Frost, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service at Washington, working on the basis of the facts attained at the Medical School, repeated the experiment and proved that the disease which developed in monkeys bitten by infected stable-flies was infantile paralysis by injecting another set of monkeys with a culture from the monkeys bitten by the flies. Thus the proof that the fly carries the virus of the disease is complete."

The stable-fly, which has proved so dangerous, is much like the house-fly, to which it is closely related and for which it is frequently mistaken. It differs, however, in habits, structure, and distribution. The adult fly, we are told, feeds exclusively on blood, biting various animals, and, less commonly, human beings. Cattle and horses are particularly pestered by them during late summer, and hence the flies are more common in the country, or near stables or barns in cities or towns. Under ordinary conditions, however, the fly occurs almost everywhere. We read further:

"Although the flies are found near human habitations, they do not enter houses so commonly as does the ordinary house-fly, but rather remain in open and sunny places, except when attracted elsewhere to feed. Their normal food consists of the blood of mammals, and during its lifetime each fly feeds every

two or three days, perhaps oftener, upon some warm-blooded animal. The habit of this insect of staying out-of-doors in good weather has given rise to the popular tradition that house-flies bite before a rain, which is based upon the fact that at such times the stable-fly is more apt to come indoors. It bites more commonly, however, out-of-doors and in bright, sunny weather. It has been known to bite sometimes at night near an electric light.

"The stable-fly appears early in the spring and becomes much more abundant after midsummer, and persists in considerable numbers late into the fall, after the house-fly has begun rapidly to disappear.

"Both sexes are blood-suckers and become greatly swollen when allowed to feed unmolested. When thus engorged they remain sluggish for a time and are

apt to rest with the wings somewhat more widely spread apart than the house-fly, and with the body more distinctly elevated.

"If one of these flies is closely examined from above as it rests in this position, the proboscis can be seen projecting horizontally like the tip of a fine black pin directly forward from the lower edge of the head. Viewed from the side, the proboscis is seen to emerge from the lower side of the head and then bend forward at right angles for a distance about the height of the head, in shape somewhat like a bayonet. When sucking blood the proboscis is straightened so that it projects directly downward from its attachment to the head. Since in the house-fly, when it is at rest, the mouth parts never project so as to be visible from above, the two species can be thus distinguished.

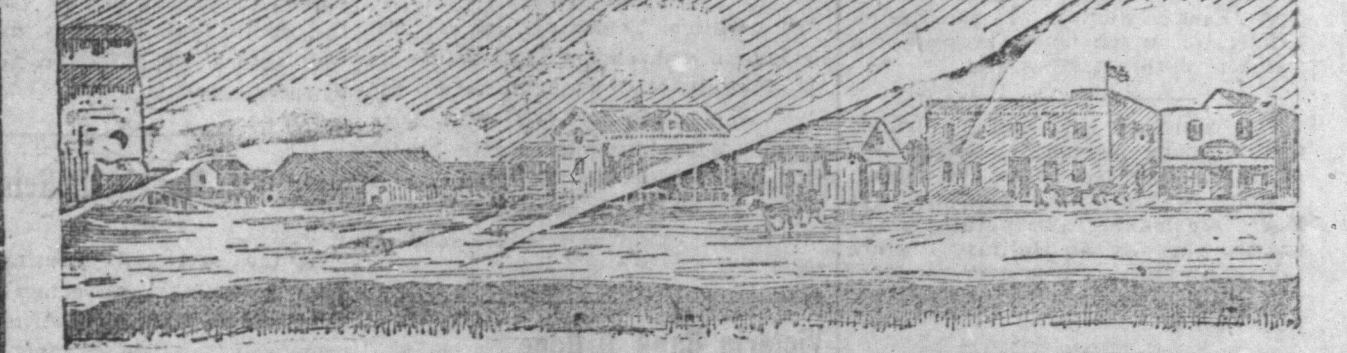
"The control of the stable-fly will probably prove as difficult as that of the house-fly, and its eradication is obviously impossible. The ordinary fly-traps and sticky fly-papers which have proved so useful in dealing with the house-fly are of no practical benefit in combating the stable-fly, since it is not attracted to the resinous coating of the paper, nor, since its only food in the adult condition is the blood of living animals, can it be tempted into traps. The 'coming and going' fly-traps devised by Professor Hodge, however, will undoubtedly catch large numbers of *Stomoxys* if attached to the doors and windows of stables and barns. The most important control must undoubtedly depend upon the fact that the species develops in manure, decaying grass cuttings, etc. To take care of these in such a way as to prevent the stable-fly from breeding in them is a very difficult matter. Nevertheless it should be possible to develop methods which will greatly reduce the number of breeding places for this fly, which is now known to be so dangerous to human beings."

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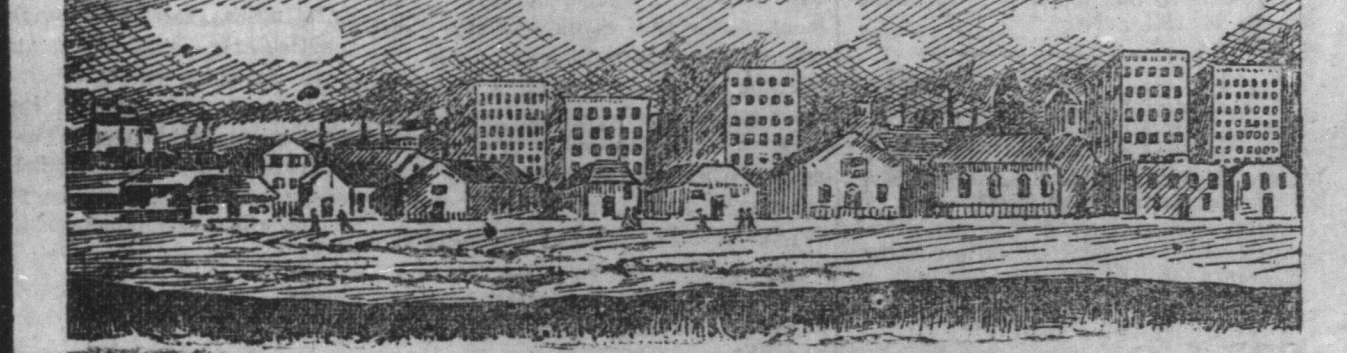
"The Star of Alberta"



PAST The splendidly strategic site of Carmangay was discovered by a far-seeing, shrewd railway engineer attracted to the district by the lure of the fine wheat in the Canadian West. He snapped up lands where the wide car yards of the Little Bow River narrows to a point. Here must all railways cross. The C. P. R. came and the shipping center created went ahead by leaps and bounds.



PRESENT Carmangay to-day is a thriving incorporated town, with not less than 53 business places. Her up-to-date electric and natural water supply systems are owned and operated by the people. Carmangay boasts an eight-roomed schoolhouse, two banks and four big elevators, shipping over a million bushels in 1911 and 1 1/2 millions in 1912. Carmangay has coal mines operating, and the entire district is underlaid with coal of finest Galt quality.



FUTURE Carmangay grows as Alberta grows. That means a wonderful future. Four new railroads are heading for Carmangay. Four new elevators are trying to cope with the tremendous wheat yields of the district. The mines are opening up splendid prospects. Carmangay is being rapidly developed into one of the greatest towns in the Canadian West. YOU can just as confidently invest in Carmangay as her own people do, who are building in brick and stone for a tremendous future. Carmangay has her own supply of finest brick clay and stone right at her doors, and will soon supply her sister cities in Alberta.

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