

Mysterious Subterranean Chambers



Mr. Deutchman digging for the main entrance to caves. He was discovered in the waters of the river. Under the blaze of a magnesium ribbon, however, there is scenery enough, and to spare—the marble flowered walls contrasting strangely with the water torn floor. Up to the present no one has discovered what becomes of the torrent which rages through the caves. It does not find any exit in the Hecelwast Valley below, but there are strange springs on the mountain side forty miles away, which Mr. Deutchman suspects to be connected with this subterranean river. J. C. S. B.

Under six feet of snow.

THE Nakimu Caves at Glacier, B.C., whose mysterious subterranean chambers, washed out of the marble heart of a Canadian Rocky Mountain by a glacial river, are reached in summer from an Alpine meadow six thousand feet high, surrounded by beautiful snow-clad peaks, though the meadow itself is gay with flowers. In winter, however, the snow falls deep, and in early spring Mr. Deutchman, who originally discovered these caves, and who is employed by the Canadian Government to show them to passing tourists, has to prospect for the entrance, which may lie ten feet under a snow drift. All around are the tracks of wild animals which pass this way in winter over the Baloo Pass to the heights where only the keenest hunter is likely to follow them—grizzly bear, mountain lion, wolf, caribou, goat and mountain sheep. In summer, of course, the fierce animals are but rarely seen, but the whistling marmots come and play around the cabin door, cheekily begging bread from the luncheon sandwiches, while overhead the eagle flies in tireless watch for his own prey. The caves themselves are entirely unhabited, and so far no fish have

TOURIST TRAFFIC

The volume of tourist traffic from the United States this year has been considerably lessened by misleading press dispatches appearing in American and Canadian papers regarding the Canadian Registration Act. It was unwarrantably stated that visitors to Canada from the United States would be compelled to register at a post office before they could secure accommodation at a hotel, that passports were absolutely necessary, and more recently the absurd rumor was widely circulated that women from the United States would not be allowed to return home. This latter ridiculous report is specifically denied by Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, who officially designated it as "absolutely without any foundation in fact." Senator Robertson, a member of the Dominion Cabinet, and Chairman of the Registration Board, is equally positive in his denials of the other mischievous reports. The actual facts are, according to the official statement of the Registration Board, that the Registration Act applies only to people permanently resident in Canada and does not affect even remotely anyone living in the United States; that no registration at a post office is necessary, and that no passports are required. The possession of papers showing the holders to be American citizens is all that is necessary to cross into Canada. At the international boundary line the holders of these papers are given an identification card by the Canadian Immigration Officials, which enables the visitors to travel freely where they wish without any interference on the part of Canadian officials.

LOBSTER CROP IN PERIL

Doomed Unless Sales Are Restricted
The lobster supply of Massachusetts is in danger of being wiped out, according to Dr. H. F. Moore, deputy commissioner of the bureau of fisheries at Washington. In speaking at the State House, before the special legislative committee that is investigating the fish industry, Dr. Moore declared the lobster business is doomed unless steps are immediately taken to conduct it in a more efficient manner. He said the only way of staving off disaster was by restricting the sales of lobsters to those of medium size. Dealing in large and small lobsters have virtually ruined the business, he said.

A Strange Craft

A Baccaro fisherman was several miles off shore, anchored, fishing on Saturday last, and through the fog to the westward, drifting towards his boat with the ebb tide, discovered a long, low-lying craft, covered a long, low-lying craft, which he took to be a submarine from the pictures he had seen of them. He had a sum of money with him, and he hastily placed it inside his stockings and awaited the commands of the supposed enemy. As it came nearer, though he still thought it a U-boat, he could discern no one upon its deck, and as it approached still nearer he saw plainly in the centre of the craft apparently a man standing erect, but motionless. Its near approach showed it to be a raft of timber, planks and boards, and a man-made structure built of boards and covered with canvas on which was painted a cross and underneath it the words "Kiss Me."

MACHINE-PICKED BLUE-BERRIES

Invention of Westfield Man Gathers 10 Quarts in 12 Minutes
Westfield, Mass., Sept. 9—A blueberry picker, which performs the work of five persons, has been invented by James C. Generous, a Westfield contractor and builder, and in a test Mr. Generous harvested ten quarts of berries in twelve minutes. The test was conducted at the farm of Frank Kenney in Granville, Mass. Mr. Kenney has been hard pressed to secure a sufficient number of pickers to harvest the crop. Girls have been able to harvest from sixteen to twenty quarts in eight hours. Male

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Tells Why a Corn is so Painful and Says Cutting Makes Them Grow
Press an electric button and you form a contact with a live wire which rings the bell. When your shoes press against your corn, it pushes its sharp roots down upon a sensitive nerve and you get a shock of pain. Instead of trimming your corns, which merely makes them grow, just step into any drug store and ask for a quarter of an ounce of freezeone. This will cost very little but is sufficient to remove every hard or soft corn or callus from one's feet. A few drops applied directly upon a tender, aching corn stops the soreness instantly, and soon the corn shrivels up so it lifts right out, root and all, without pain. This drug freezeone, is harmless and never inflames or even irritates the surrounding skin.

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MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ.
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TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

TIME TABLE REVISED TO MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1918.

Station	GOING WEST		GOING EAST	
	Express Daily	Mixed Daily	Express Daily	Mixed Daily
Halifax	11:37	6:00	8:40	
Lawrencetown	11:51	6:25	8:56	
Paradise	12:05	6:40	9:02	
Bridgetown	12:09	7:00	9:14	
Papperville	12:20	7:35	9:26	
Roundhill	12:29	7:45	9:38	
Annapolis Royal	12:42	8:30	9:55	
Upper Clements	12:53	8:45		
Clementsport	12:59	8:55		
Deep Brook	1:05	9:10		
Seaview				
Bear River	1:15	9:25		
Whitville	1:18			
Smith's Cove	1:22	9:35		
Digby	1:37	9:55		

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom.	TIME TABLE	Accom.
Week-days only	IN EFFECT	Week-days only
March 10, 1918	March 10, 1918	days only
Read down	STATIONS	Read up
11:10 a.m.	Lv. Middleton	Ar. 5:00 p.m.
11:41 a.m.	"Clarence	4:23 p.m.
12:09 p.m.	Bridgetown	4:10 p.m.
12:42 p.m.	Granville Centre	3:43 p.m.
1:15 p.m.	Granville Ferry	3:25 p.m.
1:48 p.m.	"Karsdale	3:05 p.m.
2:20 p.m.	Ar Port Wade	Lv. 2:45 p.m.

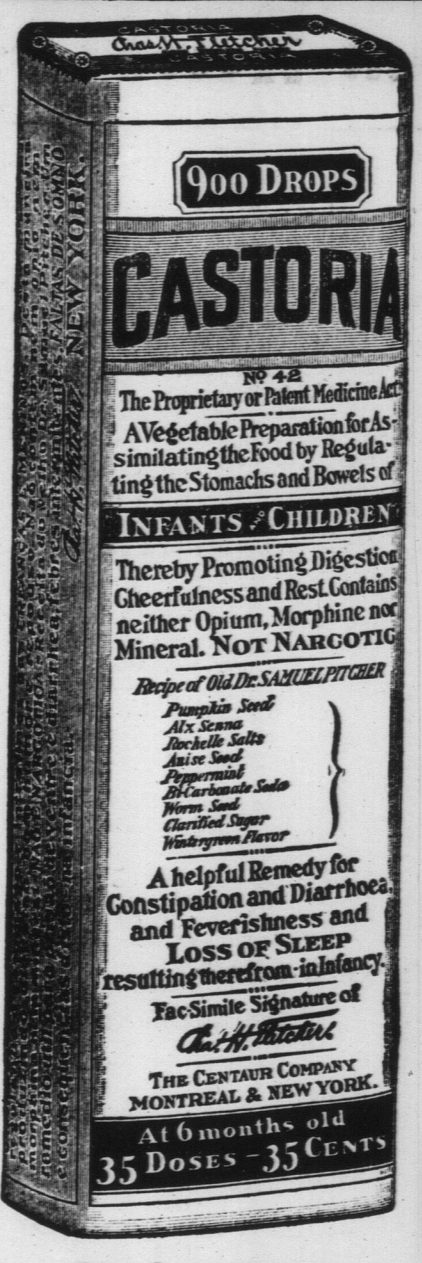
Connection at Middleton with all points on H. & S. W. Railway and Dominion Atlantic Railway.
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EXTENDS PROPERTY

Bay State Fishing Corporation Takes Over T Wharf in the City of Boston

[From the Boston Monitor]
The Bay State Fishing Company, a Maine corporation engaged in the production of fish through steam trawlers and fish tribution in the north-eastern part of the United States, has extended its landing facilities by leasing a portion of T Wharf on Atlantic Avenue, in the city of Boston, for a term of years. The company already has eight of the 41 fish stores at Boston Fish Pier, in addition to a repairing wharf in East Boston, and interests in several of the fish storage plants on Cape Cod. The officers and principal stockholders of the company were indicted on Aug. 15 by the Suffolk County grand jury, charged with conspiring to monopolize the fish industry and fix prices. In addition, the company, its officers and subsidiary companies, are defendants in a federal suit brought in June, 1917, in which one of the pleadings asks for a removal of the Bay State Fishing Company from the Boston Fish Pier. The T wharf property for nearly half a century was the center of the fish industry in this city, but in 1913 the State

completed a fish pier on its property at South Boston, and nearly all the fish firms located at T Wharf removed to the new pier, the State giving them a lease of 60 years. Two years later, eight of the 41 concerns which had located at the new pier, were combined in the Bay State Fishing Company, while 28 others joined a rival organization known as the Boston Fish Pier Company, leaving five fish-dealing firms as independents. All the dealers on the pier are members of the New England Fish Exchange, where captains sell their catches or trips, as the fares are known, to the highest bidder. As the Bay State Fishing Company is a producer as well as a distributor or dealer in fish, it is not compelled, under the rules of the exchange, to offer its fish at auction, yet representatives of the company have the right to go on to the exchange and bid or establish the price of fish. One count in the indictment declares such a practice constitutes a monopoly, as well as a conspiracy to fix prices. Manager John Burns of the Bay State Fishing Company declined to state whether the leasing of T Wharf property would be followed by a transfer of the eight subsidiary firms from the Boston Fish Pier, and their retirement from the exchange.

