



WHAT DO YOU OWE THE OLD HOME TOWN?

Did you ever stop to think that your whole life is colored by the environment—not by the world as a whole so much as by your town; by the neighborhood; by the management of your town?

A home or a town is merely a collection of individuals. Of these you are one. Your attitude is reflected in the attitude of your neighbor or fellow workman or merchant.

If you, and you, and you, are loyal, friendly and concerned for the advancement, industrial welfare, educational welfare, and cleanliness and prosperity of all, then the town is sure to be just that sort of a town. It is up to YOU. You are the solution of the whole matter. Feel your personal responsibility.

Don't hunt for opportunities to grow and grinch. Make the best of things and try to make them better by your co-operation and friendliness. As soon as a good man is elected to office and is trying to do his best—no matter what his errors are, stand by and help him make good. Maybe you could not have done better.

Don't waste your time and energy in finding fault. It is easy to find fault. It is more difficult to point the better way. Seek to do that and stand behind every effort, well directed to make the community a real-Dynamo of Usefulness, Service, Fair Play, Honest Government and Public Improvement. Be willing to invest in the Town's Future.

Remember! That it is only Successful Industries that count. Industries that go broke are no good.

Don't find fault because an industry pays profits within reason. That is what it was started for. That is what it runs for. When it ceases to make money it ceases to run. People who shout about dividends should look over the run of years, good times and bad, and see what are the dangers of all lines of business. Our country is the liveliest in the Maritimes.

Spend your money at home. You owe that much to the community. Stand by the industrial peace that keeps us going. When you are away, praise everything in your home town and also the spirit of progress that animates our public-spirited men.

If we can all get together there is nothing we cannot do. It's the spirit of the town that counts.

You owe your loyalty to the community.

A SECONDARY CONSIDERATION

Mrs. Twigg's (after ten minutes' conversation)—"Well, I must be getting along to the plumber's, Mrs. Brown, 'cos me 'usband's at 'ome with 'is thumb on a busted pipe, waiting till 'is comes."

BERNER CLAIMS NORTH POLE HAS NEVER BEEN FOUND.

Backs up Previous Statement and Declares Himself Ready to Submit Proofs.

(Claims of Peary.)
Bernier Seeks to Show Physical Impossibility of Observations Claimed to Have Been Made.

Quebec.—Disclaiming any intention of belittling the memory of Rear-Admiral Peary, U. S. N., who is generally credited with the discovery of the North Pole in 1909, Captain J. E. Bernier in an interview Saturday morning backed up his opinion published Friday casting doubt upon the discovery. More than that, Captain Bernier is now willing, as long as the question has been made an issue for controversy, to produce proof that the North Pole has never been discovered.

Quoting from numerous records in his possession, the veteran explorer stated Saturday that at the time Peary was supposed to have attained his objective in April, 1909, it was shown that he (Peary) had no means of taking observations, for the simple reason that it was later proved that there was not enough sun in that part of the north. The sun was only five degrees above the horizon at times, while on other days the sky was entirely obscured. This, he says, precluded any possibility of Peary definitely ascertaining his position.

Captain Bernier has, among other documents in his possession, an official communication from Sir Clement Markham, who was at that time president of the Royal Geographical Society in London, Eng. Sir Clement tells the explorer that after the records of Peary had been studied in detail following the latter's return to New York, there could be no decision arrived at by that organization in connection with the alleged discovery of the Pole. Sir Clement goes on to say that the Royal Geographical Society awarded a medal to Peary "for his discovery in the Arctic," but not for the discovery of the Pole.

"Did you ever think of refuting Peary's claim before this?" Captain Bernier was asked.

"Yes," he said, "but I was never approached on the subject and I did not see why I should start any controversy. But now that the question has been brought up, I see no reason why I am not entitled to back up those statements that have been accredited to me. I believe I have proof positive that Peary never reached the Pole and I stand ready to prove to the world that I am not bluffing. I have no particular reason to bluff. I never did and I do not intend to start now."

"How do you know that Amundsen reached the South Pole?" the veteran navigator was asked.

"Concedes Amundsen's feat." "For this reason, Amundsen, at the time he was on that trip, had three capable men with him. They all took observations within probably half a mile within reach of one another. When the calculations were compared it was found that they agreed in almost their entirety. Then one month later the English explorer, Captain Scott, also reached the South Pole. This was proven to the satisfaction of all who followed these activities.

Watermelon—Clears skin.

HOW THE "GLAD" GROWS.

The Gladiolus is the "glad" flower of the twentieth century and "maketh glad the heart of its grower." The American Gladiolus Society have endorsed the use of the name "glad" as a nickname for the queen of beauty that responds so quickly to our admiration and care.

We plant a Glad—a new bulb grows through the summer, being the thickened leaf stalks, and this new bulb is the one that blooms. Should the bulb plant "divide," as it may, there are eyes on its top and conditions are favorable, there will be as many new bulbs formed on top of the old one as there are sprouts from it, and each of these new sprouts, or plants, or bulbs, will throw a bloom stalk, or possibly two.

When bloom spikes are cut look carefully where you cut, in order to avoid destroying a possible secondary spike which may have formed at lower end of spike.

In addition to the increase by division there are formed small bulbs or bulbets, as they are known to the trade, at the base of the new bulb, and which will be the main source of increase of your stock. These saved and brown, will multiply them bloom the first year, and are quite certain to all bloom the second year and all true to the parent plant, and will give you good sized bulbs. "Despite not the day of small things," is exceedingly appropriate to gardening in many ways and to none more than to Gladiolus culture.

The bulbets are mostly covered by a hard husk that requires soaking to soften it. Some authorities claim that a 50 per cent. germination of the bulbets is a good rate of growth. Others claim that they have made all grow. Probably the care and good cultural methods account for these.

When calling the bloom spike, use a sharp knife, cut slantwise, and leave at least four leaves, six is better, on the plant to mature the bulb. Of course if willing to sacrifice the bulb you may cut all the leaves you care to cut. Many take the point of view that the seed's bloom is ample payment for the first cost, but when you do not doubt it usually is, but when it is possible to "eat one's cake and have it too" as is the case in growing glads, and receive such generous interest on our investment, it seems only thrifty to care for our stock and grow some asparagus to use for green with the blooms.

If blooms are left on plant for bedding plants go over there and snip off spent blooms so they won't ripen seed.

It is rather interesting to try to grow glads from seeds, but in view of the fact that those who originate new varieties find about one good sprout out of a thousand seeds, and it requires three years to get bloom, and two or three more before it is "fix all," we say "don't." "Let George do it."

At digging time, which is before hard freezing weather, probably from October 15th to 25th or even later in a fall like 1924, lift out the entire plant with digging fork, setting it deep enough to extend below the bulb (six inches or so), shake off soil, spray the bulbets and dry in airy sunny place for two or three days, safe from frost. Have tops cut off close to bulb. Store in basket or shallow tray in cellar safe from frost, mould, rats and mice.

Where potatoes kept perfectly may be considered safe for Glads. Look at often and if you find any mould wipe it off and put in a dryer place. Some time that is convenient after they are dry the old bulb may be removed and discarded as that has no more life in it.

We do not really have "old bulbs" in the Gladiolus world, as all are of the one year's growth and that in turn is replaced by the growth of the next season.

Some varieties grow much larger than others even with the same care, and some of the choicest sorts may have the smallest bulbs.

Bulbets may be stored in a paper bag or any container convenient and if the containers of all the Glads are hung from a nail in a floor beam, it is quite a safe and desirable place. If this nail is directly beneath a heated room there won't be much danger from frost. In a furnace heated house put them as far as possible from the heat. A temperature of from 35 to 45 is safe and desirable. Sometimes this may mean a closet. One should be governed by conditions.

It has been estimated that if one starts with one bulb and saves all the increase, it is possible in five years time to possess in the neighborhood of a hundred thousand, so there is hope and satisfaction in the care of flowers that is at once so utterly beautiful and easily grown and hardy. "So have a hobby, grow some Glads."

"For every evil under the sun, There is a remedy, or there is none; If there be one, try and find it, If there be none, never mind it."

Five men from Hull, England, all unmarried and of ages ranging from 22 to 50, sailed from Liverpool recently by Canadian Pacific S.S. Montclare on the quest of a rich vein of silver, said to be hidden in "No Man's Land" of the Great Northwest. The mine is claimed to be in the vicinity of the Mackenzie River, District of Alaska, and is located in a cliff hundreds of miles from civilization. The last port before striking the trail will be Wrangell, Alaska. The party is led by John Riley, engineer, aged 50, who had much experience in the Klondike gold region. The rest of the party are Thomas Thompson, sailor, aged 26; Joseph Millard, jeweller, aged 22; Robert Flemming, engineer, aged 35, and Ernest Starke, connection, aged 32. When they find the mine, they will stake it and return to England to form a company for its development. As they passed through Saint John, N.B., the party was full of confidence and hope to return to the Old Country by next October.

PRICES ARE TOO HIGH.

Lancashire Goods Unable to Compete in Canada.

London.—Sir Arthur Meyrick Hollins, of Preston, a leader in the cotton industry of Britain, who has returned home from a tour of the Dominion, in discussing business prospects declared that the high price of Lancashire goods was the greatest factor against them everywhere and especially in Canada and the United States. He was surprised to find the progress being made by Canada in the manufacture of goods similar to those turned out by the Lancashire plants, and the making of practically all the sheeting required, with mills working day and night. With freight rates, insurance and the tariff as added cost, Sir Arthur stated, that Lancashire goods started out to compete on the Canadian market with a handicap of roughly 27½ per cent. The British goods were as much appreciated as ever, but he could not see the prospect of a recovery in the trade with the Dominion until prices were brought to a lower level.

HUMAN LIFE CHEAPENED

Has Lost 75 Per cent. of Its Worth Since The War.

Ottawa.—"The war has cheapened the value of human life. If there was any way of establishing a comparison, I would say that human life today is not regarded as being twenty-five per cent. as valuable as before the war. Consequently when the value of human life decreases, property cheapens. People are bound to get pleasure, and if they cannot get it by lawful means, will get through unlawful ways." So declared Judge Constantine in the County Court Monday in lecturing two young men previous to sentencing them each to one year in jail at hard labor. The two men, Alexander Prudhomme and Howard McDonald, were found guilty of assaulting Auguste Perrier, a lumber camp cook, here early February 15th and robbing him of \$18.

KENTVILLE PREPARES FOR TOURIST BUSINESS.

Kentville.—A special meeting of the Council of the Board of Trade was held Wednesday morning to consider matters in connection with the tourist business. The Press and Publicity Committee, H. G. Harris, chairman will meet in a few days and arrange for raising funds and other work in connection with same. Erection of tourist signs in the town was considered, and the Secretary was authorized to collect money to cover expenses. Matters in connection with the Fruit Show were discussed, and Prof. W. S. Blair, A. E. Mahon and Colonel R. Innes were appointed a committee.

It was decided to hold a general meeting of the Board, in the interests of agriculture, at which Prof. W. H. Britain and others would speak. This meeting will probably be held in connection with a dinner at an early date. It was left with Prof. Blair to arrange for speakers.

EXPORTS OF MEATS AND CATTLE.

In the pre-war year of 1913 our exports of meats reached a total in value of \$5,405,755. In 1924 they were \$24,434,270. Our exports of bacon in 1913 amounted in value to \$4,274,824 and of pork to \$100,484. In 1924 the exports of bacon in value were \$19,991,636 and of pork \$2,189,756. Of live cattle in 1913 we exported 193,714 head valued at \$7,236,535 and in 1924, 152,242 head valued at \$12,622,563. It will be noticed that while the number of cattle exported in 1913 was over 10,000 less than in 1924 the value in the last year was \$5,286,328 more, showing that in the pre-war year the cattle commanded only a trifle over \$37.36 per head while in 1924 they were worth nearly \$68.89 per head. In 1913 the exports of cattle to Britain were 9,578 valued at \$762,567; in 1924 they were 79,435 valued at \$8,462,375.

PUGWASH BRICK PLANT WILL BE REOPENED

Amherst.—As a result of the visit of Percy C. Black to Moncton on Saturday, an order for brick was re-registered that will mean the early re-opening of the plant at Pugwash. The order is for 1,000,000 brick and is one of the largest single orders received in recent years for the Pugwash plant. The brick is to be used in the construction of the new hospital in Antigonish. The Pugwash branch has a large surplus on hand from last year's operations, but the new order will reduce this and make it possible to open the plant for the manufacture of more brick.

For Aches and Pains Use Minard's Liniment.

"For every evil under the sun, There is a remedy, or there is none; If there be one, try and find it, If there be none, never mind it."

Minard's Liniment

MURINE EYE DROPS

FACTS ABOUT TEA SERIES—No. 6

Appearance of Tea No Guide

The only way to test tea is to taste it. Many people have the idea that a finely rolled and tippy tea is superior in flavour to a large rough leaf. In reality this is not of necessity the case. The altitude at which the tea plant grows determines the amount of essential oil and alkaloid theine in the leaf. The essential oil gives tea its flavour; the theine contributes the stimulating value. The only way to insure always receiving a uniform quality is to insist upon a skillfully blended and scientifically sealed tea like "SALADA" whose reliability, goodness and delicious flavour have become a household word.

"SALADA"

Headquarters in Halifax!

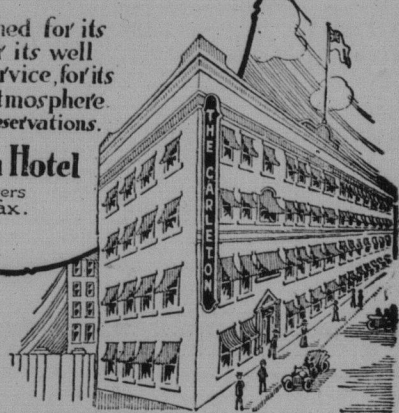
You get more pleasure & profit out of your visit if you stay at The Carleton. Restfully placed away from the noise of street cars, yet only 50 steps from the heart of the business district and in the centre of all points of interest and importance.

The most modern, the most fireproof hotel in the City. Ninety new and tastefully decorated rooms, with and without baths, singly and en suite.

Distinguished for its cuisine, for its well ordered service, for its friendly atmosphere. Write for reservations.

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TO SEARCH FOR TREASURE IN FAR NORTH



Five men from Hull, England, all unmarried and of ages ranging from 22 to 50, sailed from Liverpool recently by Canadian Pacific S.S. Montclare on the quest of a rich vein of silver, said to be hidden in "No Man's Land" of the Great Northwest. The mine is claimed to be in the vicinity of the Mackenzie River, District of Alaska, and is located in a cliff hundreds of miles from civilization. The last port before striking the trail will be Wrangell, Alaska. The party is led by John Riley, engineer, aged 50, who had much experience in the Klondike gold region. The rest of the party are Thomas Thompson, sailor, aged 26; Joseph Millard, jeweller, aged 22; Robert Flemming, engineer, aged 35, and Ernest Starke, connection, aged 32. When they find the mine, they will stake it and return to England to form a company for its development. As they passed through Saint John, N.B., the party was full of confidence and hope to return to the Old Country by next October.

FOR THE TIME TO ORDER YOUR CHECK BOOKS FOR THERE ARE INDICATED THE RATE WAR WHICH HAS FOR MONTHS BETWEEN THE MANUFACTURERS IS NOW BEARING UP. WHEN THAT FINISH COMES GOES UP. BE WISE, ENOUGH THROUGH THE MONITOR.

OSBY'S GOLD STAR GLASSES

YOUR GROCER HAS IT