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Coil Chains, Peavies Axes. Handles for Axes and Peavies, All kinds of Tinware. All kinds of Graniteware, Iron Pots, Kettles and Pans. Sled Shoe Steel, Spring Steel. Shoes and Nails for sale at reasonable prices at The Bridgetown Hardware Store

Karl Freeman FURNISH, WITBY & CO., LTD. STEAMSHIP LINERS.

London, Halifax and St. John, N.B. Dec. 22-Rappahannock Jan. 10 Jan. 2-Kanawha Jan. 21 LIVERPOOL VIA ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND. From Liverpool. From Halifax. Dec. 19-London City Jan. Jan. 2-Halifax City Jan. 21 Jan. 16-Ulunda Feb. 4 S. S. "Kanawha," "Shenandoah," and "Rappahannock" have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers. S. S. "Ulunda" has excellent first-class passenger accommodation. FURNISH WITBY & CO., LTD., Agents, Halifax, N. S.

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY AND Steamship Lines TO St. John via Digby AND Boston via Yarmouth "Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after January 1, 1909, the Steamship and Train Service on this Railway will be as follows (Sunday excepted): FOR BRIDGETOWN. Express from Halifax, ... 12.11 p. m. Express from Yarmouth, ... 1.54 p. m. Accom. from Richmond, ... 5.20 p. m. Accom. from Annapolis, ... 7.20 a. m. Midland Division Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily, (except Sunday for Truro at 7.40 a. m. and 5.35 p. m., 6.40 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., connecting at Truro with trains of the Intercolonial Railway, and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Boston Service Commencing Monday, October 19th the Royal Mail S. S. Boston leaves Yarmouth, N. S., Wednesday and Saturday, immediately on arrival of express trains from Halifax, arriving in Boston next morning. Returning, leaves Long Wharf, Boston, Tuesday and Friday, at 1.00 p. m.

St. JOHN and DIGBY ROYAL MAIL S. S. YARMOUTH. Daily Service (Sunday excepted.) Leaves St. John, ... 7.45 a. m. Arrives in Digby, ... 10.45 a. m. Leaves Digby same day after arrival of express train from Halifax. P. GIFFKINS, Kentville, General Manager.

Nova Scotia Fire INSURANCE COMPANY. LOWEST RATES consistent with safety. SECURITY FOR POLICY HOLDERS \$480,000.00. STRONGLY REINSURED. HEAD OFFICE, HALIFAX. JOHN PAYZANT, ARTHUR BAILLE, PRESIDENT, MANAGER. F. L. Milner, Agent, Bridgetown

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Your Money's Worth

With every Dollar Purchase of Delft Glass or China ware we will give free one quart Pitcher worth 25 cents.

Spices were never cheaper, Allspice six cents per quarter at the

CENTRAL GROCERY

J. E. LLOYD BRIDGETOWN:

FROM JANUARY 1st. TO JANUARY 15th. 1909.

80c WILL PAY FOR \$1.00 worth of Dry Goods, Furs, Boots and Shoes, Lamps, Fancy Goods, China, Glass and Crockery Wares.

IN STOCK Choice Groceries, Spices, Extracts, Try Salada Tea.

A new stock of Herbage for feeding cattle. In exchange for Case, Butter and Eggs.

W. W. WADE, BEAR RIVER

MORSE'S 40 CENT TEA

If you are expecting a visitor to whom you would like to give a first-class cup of tea, call up your grocer and order a pound of Morse's 40c. Tea. When you serve it you can safely feel that your reputation for good tea is established.

LEAVE YOUR ORDER EARLY.

For your Winter Suit or Overcoat in order that you may get it filled before the rush of the season's work. Our specialties are Oxfords and Hewson's Wools, a new line.

I. M. OTTERSON

JUST RECEIVED

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS SLEIGHS AND PUNGS CALL AND GET MY PRICES BEFORE BUYING

F. B. BISHOP, LAWRENCETOWN

Advertise in the Monitor It Reaches the People

Pay Your Doc. or to Keep You Well

Two notable addresses by eminent physicians were made recently at the mass meeting of 2,000 medical students held at the American Museum of Natural History in the afternoon in connection with the tuberculosis exhibit. Dr. Edward G. Janeway presided. Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf of the Department of Health warmly praised the Emmanuel movement. Dr. Woods Hutchinson declared that the doctor of the future would be paid to keep the family well, not to cure the sick.

Dr. Knopf's indorsement of the Emmanuel movement and method of treatment apparently came as a surprise, but the speaker took special pains to see that he should not be misunderstood or misquoted. "If the parent is a consumptive printer, stonecutter, weaver, or tailor," he said, speaking of the responsibilities of the family physician "for God's sake, if possible, prevent their children from choosing the same career as the parent. To see that the children of consumptives shall not choose a calling which may endanger them falling a victim to the disease is the duty of every family physician."

Then, whirling on the Chairman, Dr. Janeway, Dr. Knopf said: "To prevent being misunderstood or misquoted I will read what I now have to say. We hear much in these days of the Emmanuel movement, of the wonderful cures its promoters have accomplished not only in nervous and mental diseases but also in tuberculosis. It was recently my privilege to meet the great leaders of the Emmanuel Church movement, the two doctors of divinity: Worcester and McComb, and the two doctors of medicine, Coriat and Pratt. I was interested to find out why it was possible for these men to obtain and do what to the best of my knowledge has never been attained or done before. They made no secrets to me of their methods.

"The 80 per cent. of cures they tell of relate to twenty-eight cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in various stages of the disease. The patients have been treated for two long years in classes in or near their homes, after the most improved hygienic and dietetic treatment, with rest in the open air and constant supervision by nurses. "So much for their medical treatment. Now listen to the secret. Without imposing their religious convictions, the doctors of divinity went among these patients and, assisted by friendly visitors, inspired them with hope and comfort, talked to them of home, children, wives, and husbands. Then the friendly visitors looked after the wives or children and saw to it that there was nothing wanting in that home without bread-winner.

"In other words, the invalids and their families were taken care of by the Emmanuel Church people for two years. Perhaps never before in their lives had these individuals so much peace of mind, happiness, and contentment as when, lying on their reclining chairs, taking the rest cure in the open air and thinking of their well-provided family and their prospective recovery. And all this without being away from home. Herein lies the success of the Emmanuel Church movement so far as tuberculosis is concerned."

Dr. Hutchinson said in part: "There are persons in this hall who will live to see tuberculosis as nearly extinct as leprosy or smallpox. The death rate from tuberculosis in this city has decreased 20 per cent. in the last twenty years. The disease is being rapidly stamped out. The fact is, we doctors are working ourselves out of a living by checking diseases."

"The audience laughed, and he continued: "We doctors used to live by typhoid fever in the fall, pneumonia in the winter, and influenza in the spring. A doctor with a fair practice could always count on from \$300 to \$3,000 every fall from typhoid fever. Now that is practically gone."

"There was another burst of laughter when Dr. Hutchinson said: "Every doctor could also count on a good deal from the visits of the stork, but even that has almost passed away these days. "From this point of view," he continued, "the future of the doctor is a bit discouraging. But I also see signs of encouragement, for this is the dawn of the new doctor. The time is rapidly coming when two-thirds of the doctors will be in the employ of the community, either as inspectors in the schools or on boards of various kinds. The day is near at hand also when the doctor will no longer be engaged to patch up the sick man, but to prevent him from getting sick. He will visit families, examine the premises, inspect factories and shops, and give instruction to his patients how to keep from getting sick. Each family will select its doctor and pay him so much a year per capita. The doctors

will not lose by the arrangement either."

Dr. Herman M. Biggs, Chief Medical Director of the Department of Health, declared that there were in the city at present between 40,000 and 50,000 cases of tuberculosis, 32,000 of them registered.

Other speakers were Dr. G. F. Laidlaw, Dr. Walter B. James, Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, and Dr. John B. Huber.

THE "SAW-OFF" EVIL.

One of the most flagrant evils in the politics of Canada is the protection given to all forms of electoral crime by the "saw-off" system of dealing with alleged offences. A week ago a great deal was heard, on both sides about bribery and corruption in the recent Dominion elections. Prima facie evidence of the most damaging character, adequate to the unseating and disqualifying of Conservative members, was known to be in the possession of Liberals. Similar evidence against Liberals was claimed by Conservatives. Representatives of both party organizations met on the last day allowed for the filing of petitions, and the "saw-off" principle was applied to almost the entire list. The petitions were not filed. The evidence was suppressed. The men guilty of corrupt acts will be allowed to take their seats in Parliament. The festering sore is allowed to remain in the body politic. Neither party gains in the game, and both parties suffer by the concealment.

This whole business is wrong and disgusting. A bona fide petition may be found on investigation to be not well sustained, and it may justly be allowed to drop, but no "saw-off" with another petition should be allowed. This degradation of the judicial machinery tends to turn the law into a farce and to make politics attractive only to adventurers.

On Monday last The Chatham Planet, dealing with the proposed protest against the election of Mr. A. B. McCoiz for West Kent, scored its own Conservative friends, and made an appeal for honest and concerted action by a few of the leaders of both political parties. "Kent is known from one end of Canada to the other," The Planet declares, "as one of the most corrupt of any of the ridings." Very frankly it adds that "money was corruptly spent in the endeavor to elect Mr. Clements, and for that matter for every other Conservative who has ever been elected in this county for Parliamentary honors—and in this respect there is no difference between the two political parties."

"The situation in West Kent is perhaps no worse than in other constituencies. There is no hope for improvement so long as the "saw-off" game is played. If any man was elected by means of general bribery or corruption his election should have been protested by those who had adequate evidence. If this rule would involve any Liberals, so much the worse for them, but their unseating would be so much the better for the Liberal party and for the country. The evil of which the "saw-off" is a manifestation should be the subject of serious consideration, and some effective means should be taken for meeting it. The evil afflicts both parties, and its cure would make for political morality in all parts of Canada.

Has not the time come when the Government and Parliament of Canada should not only legislate against electoral crime, but should also provide for the detection and punishment of such crime? Bribery is made a crime, as counterfeiting is made a crime, and of the two the injury wrought by electoral crime is by far the more serious. Why should there not be an officer clothed by Parliament with the needed authority and power to ferret every reported case of bribery and to secure the punishment of the criminals?"

A SPRAINED ANKLE.

As a rule a man will feel well satisfied if he can hobble around on crutches in two or three weeks after spraining his ankle, and is it often two or three months before he is fully recovered. This is an unnecessary loss of time, as by applying Chamberlain's Liniment, as directed, a cure may as a rule be effected in less than one week's time, and in many cases within three days. Sold by W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN; A. E. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL; and BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE.

\$100,000 STORM DAMAGE TO GOVERNMENT BRIDGES.

St. John, Jan. 8.—The C. P. R. brought several trains into the city this afternoon with passengers, baggage and mails held up by washouts. A great rush was caused in the post-office as the clerks had an accumulation of two and a half day's mail to handle. Reports coming in hourly add to the extent of damage caused by Wednesday's flood. One estimate is \$100,000 damage done to provincial government bridges and other public works.

SPECIALIST WAS BAFFLED

Once again the unequalled merit of Zam-Buk as a healer of skin disease has been demonstrated, this time at Lunenburg Co., N. S.

Mr. D. G. Mossman, of that place, says:—"My little girl, now nearly three years old, when about four months of age began to be afflicted with eczema. I consulted a specialist who did his best for the poor little thing, but the disease baffled him, and after a long trial I was obliged to admit that his treatment was not doing any good. Then I tried various remedies which were advised by friends, but with no better result.

"Next I called in another doctor—still the disease continued to spread! It began in the form of small spots and pustules on the child's head. These increased in size and discharged. The discharge seemed to spread infection to other parts, and bit by bit the diseased area increased until at last the poor child's head and face seemed to be one great sore. "When the second doctor failed to give any relief, I was at a loss what to do. Someone who had tried Zam-Buk strongly advised me to give it a trial, and I did so. The first few applications didn't seem to have any effect at all, but although not apparent it must have been attacking the very roots of the disease, for after persevering with the treatment for a little while we noted a marked improvement. Encouraged by this we continued with Zam-Buk and left off everything else. The disease was gradually subdued, the itching grew less acute, and the little one's suffering was relieved. Then the areas of the sores grew less and less, and in the end every trace of the dreadful eczema was removed. Not only so, but there has been no scarring or marking left to disfigure the child's face.

"There is now no trace of the disease which caused her much suffering, baffled one specialist and one practitioner, and defied every remedy I could obtain save Zam-Buk." Zam-Buk is Nature's own healing balm, being composed of pure herbal essences. It is a sure cure for eczema, ring-worm, ulcers, cuts, burns, bruises, poisoned sores, chronic wounds, itching piles, festering sores, chapped hands, cold-sores, frost bite and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores everywhere sell at 50c a box, or post free for price from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto; 3 boxes \$1.25. You are warned against harmful imitations sometimes represented to be "just as good."

BANNER FRUIT YEAR.

The year 1908 has been a banner one in the fruit industry, and will show 100,000 barrels in excess of last year's export. The biggest crop, the finest apples, the best prices and a first gold medal reputation places Nova Scotia in the front rank as an apple-producing country. With all this, however, apple growing in Nova Scotia is yet in its infancy. Twenty barrels in the place of the one at present grown is an easy proposition for the Annapolis Valley. Thirty thousand young trees were planted in Annapolis county alone last year.

The total exports to date are 218,088, compared with 213,296 barrels for 1907. The total exports, however, from American and Canadian ports this year will be considerably less than one-half that of 1907. From Nova Scotia they are nearly all shipped through frost-proof warehouses built beside the railway tracks, with a capacity of 7,000 to 8,000 barrels each. Forty-three of these warehouses are in Kings county, ten in Annapolis and five in Hants.

There are six evaporating plants, all in Kings, four cider and vinegar factories and two canning establishments at different points.—Kentville correspondence in Halifax Herald.

STOMACH TROUBLE CURED.

If you have any trouble with your stomach you should take Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Mr. J. P. Klote, of Edina, Mo., says: "I have used a great many different medicines for stomach trouble, but find Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets more beneficial than any other remedy I ever used." For sale by W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN; A. E. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS ROYAL; and BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE.

GRAVE 100 FEET WIDE, 30 DEEP

Messina, January 5.—A most impressive ceremony was witnessed near yesterday, when Archbishop Darigo made his way through the ruins of the city to the cemetery at Mare grosso, and blessed a grave one hundred feet wide and thirty feet deep containing 1,300 bodies. The dead were piled one on top of the other and the remains have been covered with quick lime. The prelate was followed to the cemetery by a large gathering of survivors, whose lamentations mingled with the Latin words of the services and benediction.

Subsequently the archbishop walked through the ruins and blessed the military hospital, the military college, the barracks and the archbishop's house, considering the wrecked edifices as so many cemeteries. Under them were the remains of soldiers, students, policemen, priests and monks.

THE PIGEON AS A TAKER OF SNAP-SHOTS.

The pigeon is the first bird to become a photographer. Dr. Jules Neubronner, of Germany, has invented a camera of light weight which can be carried by a pigeon and exposures made automatically at intervals by a unique form of a rubber bulb. So successful has this camera proved that it has a value for military purposes. Among the photographs taken by a pigeon have been views of portions of the park of the imperial palace at Friedrichshof not open to the public. This demonstrated the value of the bird photographer for obtaining military data, says an exchange.

The inventor of the pigeon camera first became interested in carrier pigeons through his father's experiments with them. As early as 1840 the father made use of pigeons to deliver medicines, which were carefully attached to the neck of the bird. This method of distribution was of great value in cases in which the medicine was needed urgently. Before attaching a camera to the pigeon the inventor made a number of preliminary experiments in taking pictures from express trains while travelling at high speed in order to determine the speed of shutter required for taking pictures while the camera was in swift motion. He then attached his invention to a bird. The results were surprisingly satisfactory, it is said, although the pictures were only one square centimeter in size. A new camera, by means of which pictures four square centimeters in area could be taken, was made. The camera was fitted to the breast of the pigeon by means of elastic braces passed across the back underneath the wings. Eight consecutive snapshots were made at regular intervals by the automatic exposing device.

As it has been established that the pigeon is able to carry a burden of more than two and one-half ounces for a distance of over ninety miles, Dr. Neubronner intends to enlarge the capacity of his camera from eight to thirty films. Pictures can be taken while the bird is travelling at as high a rate of speed as twenty-two yards a second. At the invitation of the German Secretary of War, Dr. Neubronner has exhibited the camera in service before the aerostatic battalion.

CANADA'S POOR CONSUMPTIVES.

A Story more Touching than anything from the Pen of the gifted Ian MacLaren.

In the current issue of the DOOR OF HOPE, published by the National Sanitarium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, a page is given over to letters received from the many persons from all parts of the Dominion seeking admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. Seldom have we read anything more pathetic. Here, for example, is a letter from a physician in Creemore, Ont., asking for the admission of a patient by the name of Morrison. He says:—"I would like to urge strongly upon you the great claims of this patient. He has no home—mother dead—father working as a farm laborer. The boy has been living with an unmarried uncle—no housekeeper—work, cooking, etc., being done by the uncle. The boy has absolutely no place to go where he might be given any reasonable care, and he can get none where he is."

Another case is from Thord. Johnston Weldon writes:—"I am a young married man, twenty-three years of age. For several years I have been sick, but always able to keep my feet. Now I have come to the time when I cannot work, and cannot get medicine without means. My lungs are affected, and I am writing now to see if you can get me into the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. My young wife is here, and her parents have kindly opened their doors to her if I go away."

"Just one more of the many we might quote. This is from a physician in Campbellford, Ont. He writes:—"I have a patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, who has been laid off work for about three months now—was in bed part of that time, but latterly both his pulse and temperature have kept down and his weight going up. He is the only support of the family—mother, crippled father, and younger brother, but his neighbors are trying to raise a small amount of money to help him."

We have sometimes thought that if Ian MacLaren, who has given to us the character of Dr. McClure, were alive to-day that in letters such as these he would find material for a book more touching and pathetic in many parts than his Bonnie Briar Bush. It is on behalf of cases like these, of which there are scores reaching the Secretary of the Sanitarium every week, that the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives makes its appeal today for funds.

This institution has not at any time, since its doors were first opened in April, 1902, refused a single patient because of the applicant being unable to pay. Contributions may be sent to Mr. W. J. Gage, 84 Spadina Ave., Chairman of the Executive Committee, or to J. S. Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Sanitarium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

Repeat it:—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."