

Cards

W. L. HARLOW, Dentist, Office, Primrose Block, Grandville Street, Bridgetown, N. S. Hours 10-5.

A. LIVINGSTONE, Registrar & Solicitor, of Nova Scotia Building, ANAPOLIS ROYAL.

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Director and Embalmer, styles in Coats, etc. All will receive prompt attention. Hearses sent to all parts of county. 76-4.

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Paradise, N. S., night and day—23-21.

Liam Fitzgibbon, Director and Embalmer.

Attention given day or night.

Paradise, N. S., PHONE 4-3.

D. A. H. TIMETAGUE, service as it effects Bridgetown, arrives 12:20.

Paradise, N. S., arrives 1:30.

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NEW TASTY LINES MARVEN'S WHITE LILY BISCUITS. ASK YOUR GROCER FOR THEM LILY BISCUIT AVARD CREAMS TIP-TOP BISCUIT CUSTARD CREAM LILY CLUSTER SEA PEARL VERNE BISCUIT. J.A. MARVEN LIMITED, BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, MONCTON, ST. JOHN, HALIFAX, MONTREAL.

STUDY COURSE FOR FARMERS APPRECIATED

Farmers' Association Expresses Hope That Extension Course Will be of Permanent Benefit. The course was held at the Agricultural College, followed by Dr. Moore with a brief address setting forth with his characteristic optimism the advantages of Nova Scotia. He referred to the high yields of the Bay of Fundy during a four year period. The average yield of wheat per acre was greater in Nova Scotia than in any other Province of Canada that of Nova Scotia during that period being 19.25 bushels against 11.50 in Saskatchewan. During the same period the average yield per acre of oats in Nova Scotia was 32.50 bushels, against 28 bushels in Saskatchewan. While there had been absolute crop failures in the West, the oldest inhabitant of Nova Scotia does not remember a failure any one year. There had also been six successive years of bumper apple crops in Nova Scotia.

DENONCE THE PETERSEN CONTRACT

Western Conservative in Combative Mood. Ottawa—Conservative attack on the Petersen steamship contract in the Commons, was led by H. H. Stevens, Vancouver, who was minister of trade and commerce in the Melchior administration. Mr. Stevens declared that for Sir Wm. Petersen the agreement was "heads I win, tails you lose." There was no penalty in the contract; Sir William could abandon it whenever he chose. The agreement would with interest cost the country seventeen millions in ten years; if continued for 20 years, the cost with compounded interest would be \$46,000,000. Mr. Stevens thought it would be "infinitely better" to apply the money to debt reduction. He declared the Petersen report prejudiced and unfair. It bore the earmarks of an effusion from a man of narrow and jaundiced mind. Here Premier King jumped to his feet with an invitation to Mr. Stevens to repeat the statement on a platform where he would not have the protection of parliamentary privilege. "I shall be glad to waive any protection of parliament in regard to that statement," retorted Mr. Stevens. A. R. McMaster, Liberal, Bromo, who was chairman of the parliamentary committee which investigated ocean freight rates a couple of years ago said that any one reading evidence before that committee would come to the conclusion that there was a combine. Hon. Edmund Bristol, Conservative, Centre Toronto, though the contract a gold brick for the people of Canada. Harry Leader, Progressive, of Portage La Prairie, on the other hand, urged that parliament should take immediate action to develop the cattle industry. "We are the victim of a combination of commercial blood suckers," said Mr. Leader. The contract will be further discussed in the House before reference to special committee.

OPTIMISTIC REPORTS ON CANADA'S MINES

The Mineral Production Last Year Valued at Two Hundred and Ten Million Dollars—Output of Coal in Nova Scotia Shows Big Falling Off. Ottawa—Optimistic reports of production in Canada's mines featured the 27th annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy here Wednesday. Reviewing the Dominion mineral production S. J. Cook, chief of the mining, metallurgical and chemical branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, said that Canada's output of mineral production in 1923 reached a total value of \$209,516,455. This total has only been exceeded in three previous years, 1918, 1922 and 1923. Primary metals produced in Canada during 1923 reached a total value of \$102,900,000, a advance of more than eighteen million dollars over 1922; non-metallic minerals and structural material showed a lower total value than in the preceding year of \$106,500,000, a loss of twenty-three millions mostly due to the loss in production of coal. Gold production reached a new high level at 1,516,369 fine ounces, valued at \$31,245,941; production from Ontario mines was 1,124,092 ounces. Silver bullion was higher at a total of 20,245,846 ounces, valued at \$13,519,042; more than half the production was from Ontario mines and most of the rest from British Columbia ores. Nickel production advanced 7.1 million pounds to 69,586,750 pounds. Copper production reached a total of 106,350,750 pounds, or 22.4 per cent above the 86,331,537 pounds produced in 1922. Lead established a new high record at 117,556,076 pounds. Zinc established a new high level of 98,888,667 pounds including 54,880,000 pounds of refined zinc produced at Trail, and 43,900,667 pounds estimated at recoverable from zinc ores exported for treatment. Sales of cobalt and its compounds were well maintained throughout the year but white arsenic dropped off 27.3 per cent in quantity to 4,672,239 pounds and 43.8 per cent in value to \$352,354. Coal showed a disappointing drop of approximately 2.3 million tons and 17.2 million dollars in value to a total of 12.6 million tons valued at \$54,885,239, five per cent less than in 1922. Production of natural gas indicated a slight gain both in quantity and value. Gypsum sales were 11.5 per cent greater than in the previous year. The quantity of salt sold was greater, but the reported sales value was slightly lower than in 1922 and amounted to \$1,259,616. Cement sales while about the same in quantity as in 1922, declined 1.6 million dollars in value to \$12,445,156. Lime sales were lower at \$3,062,450. Brick, tile, stone, sand and gravel sales were all slightly below the totals for 1922. Exports of arsenic gold concentrates from Nova Scotia provided the principal item of interest in the mineral production of that province in

in Flavor delicious MALADA TEA. Refreshes the most discriminating taste. A trial will convince you.

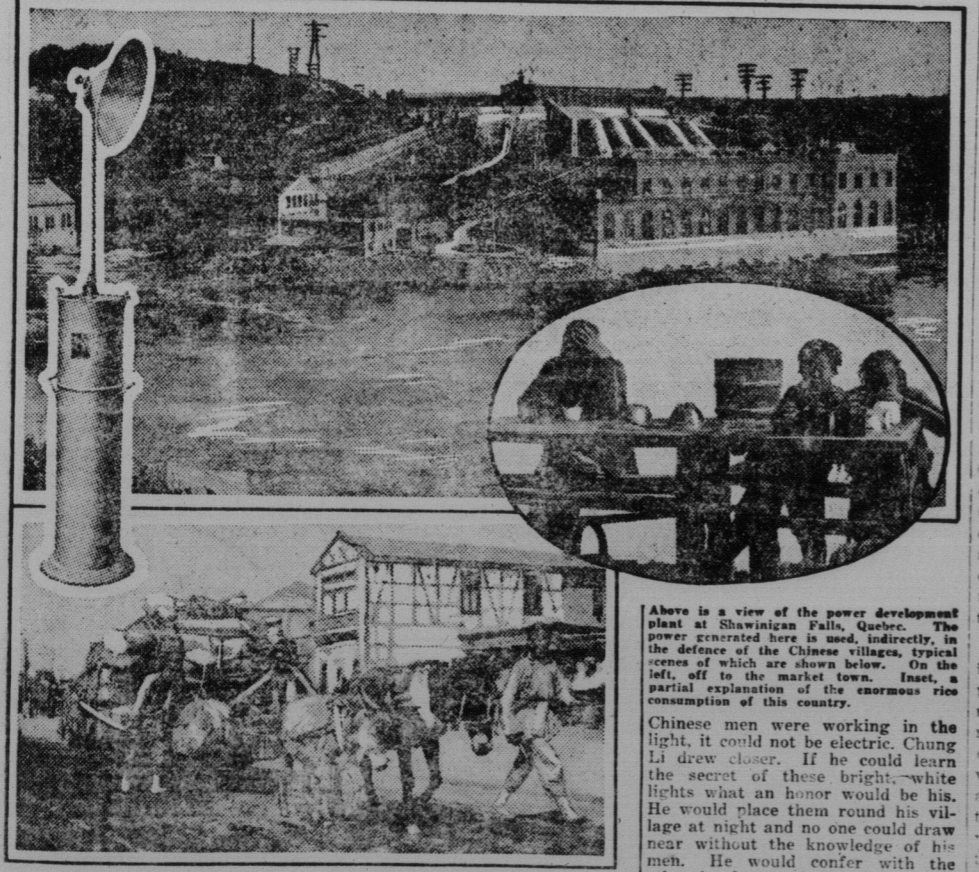
Spring Suits! Come to us for the distinctive touches in tailoring which are marks of the well dressed man. Splendid Values Best and most reliable materials Suits from \$35. up. R. LANE Cutter G. O. THIES Merchant Tailor

MORE EGGS from Each Hen. The use of hens is to lay eggs, and hens will positively lay more eggs GUARANTEED—if you put a dose of Pratt's Poultry Regulator in the feed every day. Your dealer is authorized to give back your money if it fails. Pratt's Poultry Regulator. Write for FREE BOOK. PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO

Stimulate Your Business by Advertising

VICTORY. Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Potter and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Simpson, Sunday, Mar. 1st. Mr. Parley Kaulback has gone to Granville for an indefinite time. Miss Ethel Rosenkrantz and Mr. Thorton Morine were the guests of Mrs. W. Rosenkrantz, Sunday, Mar. 1st. Mr. Arthur Pulley of Aylesford, is spending a few days here. Sorry to report Mrs. Simeon Dares not enjoying very good health. We hope she soon improves. CRITICISING THE PREACHER. No man has harder people to serve than the minister of the gospel. His critics are many and the criticisms varied. A Texas paper comments as follows: "The preacher has a great time. If his hair is grey, he is old. If he is a young man, he hasn't had the experience. If he has ten children, he has too many; if he has none, he isn't a good example. If his wife sings in the choir, she is presuming; if she doesn't, she isn't interested in her husband's work. If the preacher reads from notes, he is a bore; if he speaks extemporaneously, he isn't deep enough. If he stays at home in his study, he doesn't mix enough with the people; if he is seen around the streets, he ought to be home getting up a good sermon. If he calls on some poor family, he is playing to the grandstand; if he calls at the home of the wealthy, he is an aristocrat. Whatever he does, someone could have told him to do better."

Canadian Power Defends Chinese Villagers



Now what on earth has power development at Shawinigan Falls got to do with Chinese village life? you ask. The answer is that it helps to protect Mr. Chinaman, Mrs. Chinaman and all the little Chinese men from bandits. Yes it's a long cry from the waters of the St. Maurice Valley to the interior Chinese village, but there you are. And it came about thus. A harassed Chinese head-man driven to desperation and from his native village by bandits from Hong Kong, came down to Shanghai, and down by the dock-

SHOULD GIVE NATIVE PRODUCT A CHANCE

(Toronto Globe Editorial). The "Made-in-Canada" campaign is one in which Canadians may heartily cooperate without regard to their opinions as to the exact height of the tariff wall, or the bearing of the tariff on industry. An out-and-out free trader may also be an enthusiastic Canadian, and a firm believer in the capacity of Canadians to take the front rank in manufacturing industry as well as in any other form of activity. The importance of the tariff is not to be denied, but the question need not be raised when an appeal is being made to Canadians to buy Canadian goods, and so to increase the volume of business and employment. There is perhaps some false modesty in regard to the products of Canadian factories. We have not quite outgrown the colonial habit of deference in this respect. The word "imported" still carries with it a suggestion of superiority—so much so that a Canadian manufacturer has been known to put an English or American label on his own products. Canadian woolen goods, excellent in quality, have suffered from this suggestion. Canadians should get rid of this false modesty. They should at least give the native product a chance; ask for it, insist upon getting it, and give the article a fair trial. Manufacturers might also do more in the way of publicity for their own products. We grant now not only of newspaper advertising, in which we might be suspected of a selfish interest, but of special exhibitions and various other ways of securing Canadian manufactures. There is not the least reason why Canada should not be one of the foremost manufacturing nations in the world. It has the coal, the water powers and other fundamentals of industry. Its people are as ingenious, inventive and enterprising as any in the world. The progress already achieved has been marvellous. The census of 1921 showed a value of \$481,000,000 in manufacturing products. The census of 1923 showed a value of \$2,747,000,000. The Canadian consumer may do a great deal to maintain that progress by giving preference to the products of Canadian factories.

Minard's Linctus for Colds.

1924 according to the report made to the Institute by T. J. Brown, Deputy Minister of Works and Mines in Nova Scotia and President-elect of the Institute for the coming year. Coal mining contributed 5,557,420 tons valued at \$23,380,810 as compared with 6,957,828 tons produced in 1923 at a value of \$28,170,453. Depression in the iron and steel industries of the Sydney district was very noticeable throughout the year. There was the customary production of salt from the Malagash mine and the output of clay products was considered satisfactory. The gypsum properties were active during the year with the result that the output of this material was considerably increased. W. E. McMullen of Fredericton presented a brief review of the mining industry in New Brunswick. The coal output reached nearly one million dollars in value and almost half a million dollars worth of gypsum was mined and prepared for market during the year. Gas and crude oil production contributed \$15,000 to the total value and there was a small shipment of manganese valued at upwards of \$4,000. Building stone, lime, clay products, sand and gravel were all produced in considerable quantities. On behalf of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Dr. R. C. Wallace, President of the Institute, presented the Leonard Gold Medal for 1923 to Dr. W. L. Uglov, of the University of British Columbia, for his paper, "Undiscovered Mines of British Columbia," published last year.

New CHEVROLET

New value—with its success based on selling quality at low price, Chevrolet now has greater quality than ever before. New chassis—from radiator to rear axle, new quality features of construction that you would expect to find only on higher priced cars. New bodies—of even greater beauty and comfort. Open models have many-added refinements. Closed models with fine Fisher Bodies. New finish—in beautiful colors of the wonderful and enduring Duco that retains its color and lustre indefinitely and withstands severest usage.

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