

Because it is a strong, thirsty flour, it absorbs more water and makes more loaves.



PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

ANNAPOLIS, S. S. IN THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ANNUAL SESSION 1917

Council met in regular annual session at the Court House in Annapolis Royal, January 9th, at 10 o'clock. The ballot boxes having been opened and the returns from the Returning Officers to the Wards in which no elections were held having been examined, the following Councillors were declared elected for the ensuing term of three years, viz:

- Ward No. 1—Isaac Coulston.
- Ward No. 2—Eliel Weaver.
- Ward No. 3—James C. Shaffner.
- Ward No. 4—Joseph I. Foster.
- Ward No. 5—LeBaron Troop.
- Ward No. 6—Samuel C. Shaffner.
- Ward No. 7—Ansel Casey.
- Ward No. 8—Elias Rawding.
- Ward No. 9—W. G. Clark.
- Ward No. 10—William Marshall.
- Ward No. 11—C. L. Piggott.
- Ward No. 12—Edgar C. Grimm.
- Ward No. 13—A. D. Thomas.
- Ward No. 14—Myers Gibson.
- Ward No. 16—Eri Nelly.

The Oath of allegiance and oath of office was administered to the Councillors present; Councillors Isaac Coulston and C. L. Piggott being prevented from being present by illness. On motion Councillor W. G. Clark was appointed Warden, and Councillor W. Marshall, Deputy Warden.

On taking the chair the Warden addressed the Council as follows:

Warden's Speech

I appreciate your confidence as indicated by your electing me to preside over your deliberations during the life of this Council. It is naturally gratifying that after occupying this position for the past eight years you should forget my shortcomings and again call me to the chair. You have also shown wise selection in re-electing Deputy Warden Marshall, who has demonstrated his ability and zeal for the interest of the Municipality during his term of office, and with his increased experience will now be entering upon a wider field of usefulness.

We meet to-day a new council, but with the same old problems that have confronted all Municipal Councils demanding solution. Some of these problems have reached the acute stage and the time has come when some remedy must be provided. Perhaps among the most insistent demand for my attention which has become general in this Province but is Dominion-wide.

In connection with this movement a memorial and resolution will be submitted from the Good Roads Association of Halifax, asking our support and endorsement. Another matter that will claim our consideration by the necessity of further payment by the Municipality of the Patriotic Fund.

There will also be laid before you a communication from the Director General of National Service in which he requests the active support of every Councillor in marshalling the men power of the Province preparatory to the using of the same in the defence of the Empire; as we must not forget that we are still living under the

shadow of the great conflict which has now raged for nearly two and a half years.

There is no part of the Empire more vitally concerned in the final issue than our fair province of Nova Scotia, situated geographically the eastern gateway of Canada and offering such splendid possibilities in the way of climate, soil and mineral resources in case of an adverse decision in the case of all Canada as well as Nova Scotia would fall a prey to the German power. To prevent such a calamity is the duty of every inhabitant of the Province that a start would be made immediately to improve our highways.

Therefore Resolved that this Council endorse generally the proposals submitted to it, and requests the Legislature of Nova Scotia at the next session to enact Legislation which will accomplish the required result.

A letter was read from R. B. Nett, Director of the National Service Board of Canada asking the co-operation of this Council in National Service enrollment.

On motion the principle and intent of the movement as outlined in the letter was adopted and approved. Council adjourned till 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

the said road was declared regularly established as a public highway. A petition was read asking for a road leading from Lawrenceton Lane near the river bridge westerly to lands of Philip T. Clement. On motion the petition was received and Lemuel H. Stoddart appointed Commissioner to inquire into the necessity of said road.

Ordered that the Old Beals road be made a district to be known as road district No. 27 in Ward No. 12. Council adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

Tuesday Afternoon
Council met at 2 p. m. All present except Councillors Coulston and Piggott. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The report of the Inspector under the Canada Temperance Act was read on motion received and adopted. Ordered that the piece of road known as Life Hill beginning at the east end of road district No. 31 in Ward No. 12 and extending to the top of said hill distance of 50 rods be taken off Road District No. 32 and added to Road District No. 33 in Ward No. 12.

A communication was submitted to the Council from the Good Roads Association of Nova Scotia. After a somewhat lengthy discussion the following resolution adopted.

"Whereas the Council of the Municipality of Annapolis County assembled has had presented to it a general scheme looking to the improvement of our main roads, and whereas it is the duty of the Council to provide for the same, it is resolved that this Council do the following:

Resolved that this Municipality pay to the Treasurer of the Patriotic Fund at Halifax the sum of Five Thousand Dollars as a contribution to the said Patriotic Fund, payment to be made as follows:

\$1,500 to be paid immediately.
\$1,000 to be paid on or about July 1st.
\$1,000 to be paid on or about Sept. 1st.
\$1,000 to be paid on or about Nov. 1st.
\$1,000 to be paid on or about Dec. 1st.

The said sum of \$5,000 to include the unpaid balance of the vote passed at Annual Session of 1915.

Councillors Marshall and Rawding gave notice that at the Semi-Annual Session in April they would move to amend By-Laws Nos. 3 and 29 of the Municipality of Annapolis.

The report of the Committee on Tenders and Public Property was read and on motion received and adopted.

On motion the principle and intent of the movement as outlined in the letter was adopted and approved. Council adjourned till 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Wednesday Morning
Council met at 10 A. M. All present except Councillors Coulston and Piggott. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

The report of the Farmers' Association was read and on motion received and adopted.

Ordered that George Adams be keeper of Victoria Bridge with a salary of \$125.00.

Ordered that Councillors Nelly, Marshall and the Clerk be the Committee to revise Jury Lists.

The following committee was appointed to attend the Union of Municipalities, viz: the Warden, Treasurer, and Councillors Rawding, Shaffner and Bishop.

Ordered that the Warden, Treasurer, and Councillors Bishop and Thomas be the Arbitration Committee.

A communication was read from Bernard Dolan asking for an increase of subsidy for the Granville Steam Ferry.

After discussion the following resolution was adopted.

Regarding Ferry Service Granville Ferry to Annapolis.—The Committee on Tenders and Public Property are hereby instructed and empowered to take such steps as may be necessary to maintain an efficient Ferry between the places above named.

Ordered that Councillors Casey, S. C. Shaffner and C. C. King be the Committee on Ferry Service.

Ordered that that portion of road in road section No. 6 in Ward No. 8 beginning at Wallace Harris' east line, thence following the main road in an easterly direction to Trimppers Corner, so called, thence along the road leading to Bear River in a southerly direction to the mouth of Buskirk Road, so-called, be a separate road.

Ordered that the poll tax principal purposes be fifty cents of thirty cents as formerly.

Ordered that the Clerk delegate Road Surveyors in their returns within thirty days to the Clerk.

The report of the Committee on Road Returns was read and on motion received and adopted.

Ordered that the Clerk send a copy of the Highway Act to each Surveyor of highways forth their duties; and also that the Council will expect him to carry out the provisions of the Highway Act.

Ordered that the lists of officers in moving for advanced legislation in the various wards of the Municipality for the ensuing year.

Ordered that the Clerk notify the conclusion of this address Halifax and South-Western Railway, and became members of the crossings on the Middleton and Victoria Beach Railway are in an unsatisfactory condition and demand that plans be put on the crossings the proper width of the highway and that the said crossings be graded properly.

Council adjourned sine die.
FREEMAN FITCH,
Municipal Clerk

(Reports of committees and Council Officers will appear in subsequent issues.)

GOD DIGESTION
When your digestion is faulty, weakness and pain are certain and disease is invited.

FOR 40 YEARS THE STANDARD REMEDY

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

FOR STOMACH AND LIVER TROUBLE

All Druggists, or direct on receipt of price, 50c and \$1.00. The large bottle contains three times as much as the smaller. A. J. WHITE & Co. LEANING, Grand Street West Montreal.

WESTERN COUNTIES BOARD OF TRADE CONVENES AT BRIDGETOWN

The second quarterly meeting of the Western Nova Scotia Board of Trade was held in Bridgetown in the Ruggles Building, on Friday afternoon and evening of last week with a large delegation present from the various Boards of Trade from the counties of Hantsport. The routine business occupied some little time. A resolution to be presented to the Local Government, prepared by a committee dealing with conditions after the war, returned soldiers, immigration, etc., was heard and discussed. The resolution to be presented to the Local Legislature is as follows:

Resolved, that whereas it is the duty of the Board of Trade of Western Nova Scotia that the greatest need of those parts of the Province represented by this Board is increased population, and that to secure this more farming and fruit and vegetable growing must be made available.

Therefore, it is advisable that the Council do petition the Provincial Government to appoint a commission to enquire and report upon the feasibility of dividing up the present farms into smaller parcels, and allotting them under Government control to new settlers, either immigrants or returned soldiers on such easy terms as to make it practicable for a poor but industrious man to secure a home and settlement in Western Nova Scotia.

It is recommended that the Commission be not too large, but that it be composed of men who will give their time and services free, that the Government undertake to pay only the strictly necessary expenses of the commission, that party politics be kept absolutely out of the matter, and that the commission be instructed to endeavor to bring down a scheme in which it may be hoped that both Dominion and Provincial Governments will co-operate. It is agreed that action be taken along these lines without delay.

Prof. W. H. Britain, of Truro, Provincial entomologist, gave a very instructive talk on his work, dealing principally with one cause of the short apple crop in the Annapolis Valley. There is probably no one cause for a short fruit crop but weather conditions during blossom time, and again in the early stages of fruit formation. The remedy for many of these conditions is the use of a fruit spray, of course, an application of a one factor of considerable importance in the decline of the fruit crop has been what is commonly known as the green apple bug. An orchard producing 450 barrels has gradually declined to a barrel and a half owing to this pest, but by spraying this year 105 barrels of good apples were produced and will in time return to its former output.

Mr. W. G. Clarke of Bear River, Warden of the Municipality of Annapolis County, addressed the meeting on the subject of "Good Roads." He said:

"You judge, the conditions of a country by its roads and schools. It is granted our schools are of the best. Do our roads take the same rank? The subject of good roads is almost inexhaustible, and we at last seem to be getting our feet planted on the approach to a permanent highway by the work of the Nova Scotia Good Roads Association." Mr. Clarke discussed the resolution drawn up by the Association which had been presented to the various Municipal Councils in the Province during the past week. Mr. Clarke, who speaks from wide experience, declares the present system of road work is obsolete. He pointed out the laws of 1908, and the present workings of the Good Roads Association, showing how the proposed changes would be of lasting benefit to the Province.

Positively no speech has been given on this much mooted question, that has contained more information, and the result of practical experience, than that given by Warden Clarke.

The following resolution was passed by the Board. It was moved by L. Forter, Annapolis, seconded by F. O'Neil, Digby.

In view of the movement in regard to road treatment in Nova Scotia, this Council will expect him to carry out the provisions of the Nova Scotia Good Roads Association.

Ordered that the lists of officers in moving for advanced legislation in the various wards of the Municipality for the ensuing year.

Ordered that the Clerk notify the conclusion of this address Halifax and South-Western Railway, and became members of the crossings on the Middleton and Victoria Beach Railway are in an unsatisfactory condition and demand that plans be put on the crossings the proper width of the highway and that the said crossings be graded properly.

Council adjourned sine die.
FREEMAN FITCH,
Municipal Clerk

(Reports of committees and Council Officers will appear in subsequent issues.)

"STAND UP YE DEAD"
The British Weekly of Dec. 31st last, has a long leading article on the new work of Dr. Norman MacLean, with the above title. The following is the part of the article bearing upon what Dr. MacLean says of the aspect which the drink evil now presents in Great Britain.—Ed. Monitor.

We have space to deal with only one of the subjects on which Dr. MacLean discourses, and we choose it because it is so insistent, so pressing, so hopeful, if only the Church will realize her responsibilities before it is too late. Also, because, as Dr. MacLean says, it is the greatest of existing evils. We refer to drunkenness. Dr. MacLean has piercing words to say on that subject. "At last the nation was told that our armies were well-nigh paralysed for lack of munitions while thousands of men were daily away from their work because of drunkenness; that the repairing of ships was delayed and transports unable to put to sea because of drunkenness; that goods, vital to the State, could not be delivered because of drunkenness; that Admiral Jellicoe had warned the Government that the efficiency of the fleet was threatened because of drunkenness; and that shipbuilders and munition manufacturers had made a strong appeal to our rulers to put an end to drunkenness."

It was then that the King, by his example called upon the people to renounce alcohol, and the nation waited for its deliverance. But the Government refused to follow the King.

He apprises the evil effect of what has been done. He goes back to the provision whereby grocers were licensed to sell alcohol, thus enabling women to obtain it in a respectable manner and to use it under conditions of privacy. Had enough before the war it became infinitely worse after. While the men nursed to the defence of their country the women were left the comfort of alcohol. The result was an increase in the drunkenness of women and a corresponding increase in child mortality. Dr. MacLean does not judge the women harshly. He knows the conditions under which many of them live. They are never well. They never escape from hopeless toil. When their husbands and sons are away wrestling with death they turn to their one possibility of exhilaration, and soon they become victims of alcohol. Dr. MacLean has no belief in the Board of Control. To shut the public-house for certain hours meant for many the laying in of a store of whiskey which formerly cost a few nips apiece. But no regulations made man since the day of the Bourbons equalled in sheer fatuity the decree that a man who wanted a gill of whiskey could not get it unless he bought a quart. With a wage that passed his rosiest dreams, to secure the gill he, of course, bought the quart. No wonder the consumption of alcohol increased to £181,959,000 in 1915, as compared to £164,554,000 in 1914. There may be a decline now, but it must be remembered that four millions of men are with the colours fighting across the sea.

What are we to say to these things? Surely the case for Prohibition is complete. The Premier has withdrawn his declaration that "drink is doing us more damage than all the German submarines put together." Dr. MacLean has needed words to say about the canteen system in the Army. Behind the canteen are the resources of the nation. Every boy when he reaches the age of eighteen is drafted into a camp and immediately enters the atmosphere of alcohol. Previously there had been restrictions. For example the public-house in Scotland was shut on Sunday. But the canteen is open on Sunday, and he results are well known. During the whole course of the war we have constantly received letters from fathers and mothers at home or in the Dominions complaining that their young sons, ignorant of the taste of alcohol till they went to the war, have become victims.

Could there be a greater farce enacted than that which is now on the stage, whereby the sum spent on the "restriction" applies wholly to food. There are, no doubt, people who eat too much, and gross extravagance has been the order of the day for years, but although a man's bill for a meal may be restricted to five shillings, there is no restriction put upon what he drinks. He may order wine at a guinea a bottle if he pleases. Allowing that some men are gluttons and ought to be rationed, is it not perfectly clear that for every glutton there are a hundred drunkards, and that the misery, the crime and the shame due to alcohol is not approached by any excess in the matter of food?

The fact is that the Drink has destroyed us, and that till we make

an end of it there is no victory in sight. By the request of certain Glasgow shipbuilders we published long ago an article based on facts submitted to us by the shipbuilding authorities advocating prohibition as "the only cure. Now this great body has moved again. The shipbuilders and marine engineers of the Clyde district, not one of whom, says the Glasgow Herald is probably a teetotaler or connected in any way with a temperance organisation, have telegraphed to the Prime Minister himself, telling him that if Great Britain is to have the increased merchant tonnage which is essential to victory we must have "the immediate total prohibition of all alcoholic liquor throughout the United Kingdom." The Prime Minister has said that we are fighting three foes—Germany, Austria and Drink—and the worst of these foes is Drink. We can conquer Drink if we please, and if we do we shall in due time conquer Germany and Austria. But if Drink battles us and beats us, as it has done hitherto, we shall have no victory over Germany and Austria.

We are gradually restricting our people at home to bare necessities, and even for these we need a million gross tons of merchant shipping in addition to what we have. Are these the circumstances in which we can safely lavish on the distillers and brewers of the United Kingdom labour, materials, foodstuffs and shipping transport? Why, they are worse than wasted! That great Conservative-Unionist organ, the Glasgow Herald, has most nobly fought this battle, and in a trenchant article it states quite simply that if civilians of all classes do not go for Drink, before many months are past they will be going without food, that we have to choose, and we shall better choose quickly. In our circumstances Drink has become treacherous, insidious and assassin-like, and further trifling with the evil will bring us straight to ruin.

WHITE PINE BLISTER RUST
(Special Bulletin from the Commission of Conservation.)

Through the invasion of the "white pine blister rust," a virulent fungus disease imported from Germany about seven years ago, Canada is seriously threatened with the extermination of her white pine resources, probably the most valuable forest asset of Eastern Canada. This disease has destroyed the white pine in Europe, and its results are well known. During the whole course of the war we have constantly received letters from fathers and mothers at home or in the Dominions complaining that their young sons, ignorant of the taste of alcohol till they went to the war, have become victims.

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CHAPPED HANDS AND COLD SORES

Are your hands chapped, cracked, or sore? Have you "cold cracks" which open and bleed when the skin is drawn tight? Have you a cold sore, frost bite, or chilblains, which at times makes it agony for you to go about your duties? If so, Zam-Buk will give you relief, and will heal the frost-damaged skin.

Miss B. Strojka, of East Hantsford, N.S., writes: "My hands were so badly chapped I was unable to put them in water. All remedies failed to heal until I tried Zam-Buk. Persistence with this balm completely healed the sores."

Zam-Buk heals cuts, burns, bruises, eczema, piles, chapped hands, cold sores, etc. All skin diseases and injuries. Refuse substitutes. At all druggists and stores, 50c box.

ZAM-BUK GIVES QUICK RELIEF

Our rulers to put an end to drunkenness."

It was then that the King, by his example called upon the people to renounce alcohol, and the nation waited for its deliverance. But the Government refused to follow the King.

He apprises the evil effect of what has been done. He goes back to the provision whereby grocers were licensed to sell alcohol, thus enabling women to obtain it in a respectable manner and to use it under conditions of privacy. Had enough before the war it became infinitely worse after. While the men nursed to the defence of their country the women were left the comfort of alcohol. The result was an increase in the drunkenness of women and a corresponding increase in child mortality. Dr. MacLean does not judge the women harshly. He knows the conditions under which many of them live. They are never well. They never escape from hopeless toil. When their husbands and sons are away wrestling with death they turn to their one possibility of exhilaration, and soon they become victims of alcohol. Dr. MacLean has no belief in the Board of Control. To shut the public-house for certain hours meant for many the laying in of a store of whiskey which formerly cost a few nips apiece. But no regulations made man since the day of the Bourbons equalled in sheer fatuity the decree that a man who wanted a gill of whiskey could not get it unless he bought a quart. With a wage that passed his rosiest dreams, to secure the gill he, of course, bought the quart. No wonder the consumption of alcohol increased to £181,959,000 in 1915, as compared to £164,554,000 in 1914. There may be a decline now, but it must be remembered that four millions of men are with the colours fighting across the sea.

What are we to say to these things? Surely the case for Prohibition is complete. The Premier has withdrawn his declaration that "drink is doing us more damage than all the German submarines put together." Dr. MacLean has needed words to say about the canteen system in the Army. Behind the canteen are the resources of the nation. Every boy when he reaches the age of eighteen is drafted into a camp and immediately enters the atmosphere of alcohol. Previously there had been restrictions. For example the public-house in Scotland was shut on Sunday. But the canteen is open on Sunday, and he results are well known. During the whole course of the war we have constantly received letters from fathers and mothers at home or in the Dominions complaining that their young sons, ignorant of the taste of alcohol till they went to the war, have become victims.

Could there be a greater farce enacted than that which is now on the stage, whereby the sum spent on the "restriction" applies wholly to food. There are, no doubt, people who eat too much, and gross extravagance has been the order of the day for years, but although a man's bill for a meal may be restricted to five shillings, there is no restriction put upon what he drinks. He may order wine at a guinea a bottle if he pleases. Allowing that some men are gluttons and ought to be rationed, is it not perfectly clear that for every glutton there are a hundred drunkards, and that the misery, the crime and the shame due to alcohol is not approached by any excess in the matter of food?

The fact is that the Drink has destroyed us, and that till we make

an end of it there is no victory in sight. By the request of certain Glasgow shipbuilders we published long ago an article based on facts submitted to us by the shipbuilding authorities advocating prohibition as "the only cure. Now this great body has moved again. The shipbuilders and marine engineers of the Clyde district, not one of whom, says the Glasgow Herald is probably a teetotaler or connected in any way with a temperance organisation, have telegraphed to the Prime Minister himself, telling him that if Great Britain is to have the increased merchant tonnage which is essential to victory we must have "the immediate total prohibition of all alcoholic liquor throughout the United Kingdom." The Prime Minister has said that we are fighting three foes—Germany, Austria and Drink—and the worst of these foes is Drink. We can conquer Drink if we please, and if we do we shall in due time conquer Germany and Austria. But if Drink battles us and beats us, as it has done hitherto, we shall have no victory over Germany and Austria.

We are gradually restricting our people at home to bare necessities, and even for these we need a million gross tons of merchant shipping in addition to what we have. Are these the circumstances in which we can safely lavish on the distillers and brewers of the United