

The Weekly Monitor

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Published every Wednesday by the publisher

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Sub. Rates:—\$2.00 a year, 2.50 to U.S., payable strictly in advance

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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 5TH, 1924.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

The Telegraph Journal says editorially:—The estimate of the Tourist Association is that 70,000 tourists came to New Brunswick during the summer. Of course this must be based upon some returns from the border and elsewhere. It is difficult to say just what is the average expenditure of tourists, but few could get along without leaving at least twenty-five dollars behind and most of them would spend more than a hundred dollars each. If we figure the average expenditure of forty dollars, and this would be very small, if we considered gasoline costs and repair charges, this number of tourists would leave nearly three million dollars in New Brunswick. This sum is nearly equal to the total provincial revenue. The results of the tourist business financially and otherwise cannot well be overestimated. New Brunswick would only be coming into its own if its wonderful natural scenery attracted hundreds of thousands of visitors every summer, and not only during the summer but in the spring and fall when we have trout and game in abundance. At this season of the year the woods of New Brunswick are thronged with not only its own residents, but with people who come from all parts of the United States and from overseas to shoot our big game.

What we need is publicity, and to obtain this there must be generous appropriations of money. With a well organized publicity department supported by the province, the Tourist Associations and the cities and towns of New Brunswick, and a generous supply of money, the reputation of New Brunswick as a summer resort and a game country could be spread to every corner of the world where there are people looking for places to visit from spring until fall. This matter is worthy of prompt and serious consideration. The Government should not hesitate and the Tourist Associations should be so organized as to have no difficulty in obtaining assistance from every city, every town and municipality in the province.

THE PULP WOOD QUESTION.

The announcement made recently by Frank J. D. Barnjum to the effect that becoming disgusted with the indifference displayed, particularly in government circles over the question of forest conservation, he had made up his mind to sell all his Canadian forest holdings and remove to another country, has met with the reception to be expected. A section of the press proclaims Mr. Barnjum's removal as a National Calamity of the worst sort. Another section treats this announcement in a more or less humorous or critical way. A third section again pays no attention at all. Whatever opinions may exist as regards some of Mr. Barnjum's statements in the great flood of publicity which he has poured all over the country through the medium of letters to the press, no one can dispute the fact that he has called attention to a matter of the most vital national importance.

A commission some time ago went through the country taking evidence and it was open to anyone to give such who felt inclined or was in a position to offer information of value. Evidence adduced in this Province appeared to a great extent against

an embargo and it was a distinct disappointment that Mr. Barnjum did not appear before the commission with arguments, facts and figures on the situation. To say that he had no faith in the commission was something beside the mark, though for many years public opinion has been growing that the appointment of commission merely gives the appointees fat jobs well paid by the people. Findings given out are often what nearly everyone knew before hand and the net results are delays temporizings and often nothing of any real value. But the people pay.

Many, however, will consider that Mr. Barnjum should have added the weight of his knowledge to the scale when the commission went through this country. He would have lost nothing but have rather been the gainer in public estimation. Criticism of commissions in general and in particular do not furnish a ground for failing to testify in the public interest.

In many parts of Nova Scotia the view is held that no paper mills of any account will be established in this Province, so the pulpwood better go to the United States anyway. The view is also held that were an embargo put on exports the Canadian paper mills would buy up pulpwood at a much lower price than it can be purchased for today.

Regarding the question from a national point of view it certainly appears futile that a country with the forest resources of Canada should export in a raw state what should be turned out as a finished product almost wholly in this country and give employment to our own citizens. As to forest conservation itself, common observation everywhere points to its needs and speaks loudly against the wasteful destruction for many years back of one of the country's greatest assets, its forests.

Waste carelessness and wanton destruction have been all too evident. Conservation of these resources is one of the great needs and it does appear that our pulpwood should be manufactured into paper in Canada rather than sent in such tremendous quantities to a foreign country.

SUDANESE SECURITY.

London Daily News: The Egyptians have held the Sudan in the past and misgoverned it abominably. On the other hand, we have brought peace and prosperity to the Sudan; and, while admittedly we have established large British interests there, it is quite unthinkable that we should now hand the country over to the tender mercies of the Egyptian Government. The people of the Sudan certainly would not thank us at all if we entertained the notion of committing a blunder so stupid and cruel.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE.

Hong Kong Press: China is dissatisfied with her standing in the League of Nations. China's withdrawal from the League would obviously be deplorable, but while China remains in the state of political chaos that makes her name a by-word among the nations of the world, it must seem somewhat ludicrous to the impartial spectator that such a country can have any place of honor in an assembly whose aim is to establish peace and well-ordered government throughout the world. If, however, in awarding of such honors the principle of geographical representation is

to be observed, then China obviously has a better claim than her political merits would give her.

WORLD PEACE.

Boston Transcript: The only means of contributing to world peace which are likely to prove effective are those of arbitration, sincerely engaged in, with a corresponding attention on the part of the nations to the maintenance of their own defence. Abandonment of all armament would never be anything but a pretense, with constant scheming on the part of nations in whom the instinct of aggression is highly developed to catch the rival nation in the worst possible condition of resistance.

FOOLING THE PEOPLE.

National Review: It would take a peculiarly bold and reckless politician to maintain that the policy of penalizing the British taxpayer by making him pay the entire cost of a war that was forced upon him by the Germans originated with the Democracy. On the contrary, the British people believed, as they were told by politicians then needing their votes, that the loser should, could, and must pay. There was no question then of "sparing" Germany at the expense of England, nor any doubts raised as to Germany's capacity to pay. She was a criminal nation, whose pockets were to be "searched," and on the faith of this understanding a record Parliamentary majority was returned, and forthwith it was British and not German, pockets that were searched and drained.

THE LION EATS MICE.

Sydney (N. S. W.) Bulletin: The only contribution of the British Labor Government to the solution of the unemployment question is a subsidy to six beet-sugar factories, permitting the employment of 3,000 men. The employment of 3,000 people when 1,500,000 are on the pauper list is no great thing; yet, according to the cabled summary, this was the only proposition on the list which wasn't a relief work and of an obviously temporary kind. At latest devices France had 90 permanent and self-supporting beet-sugar factories, employing over 20,000 people, and the industry was then only getting on its feet after the war. This makes the Snowden scheme reminiscent of the lion which ate mice in its old age, with a preference for old and slow mice.

BOTANY BAY TO BORSTAL.

Manchester Guardian: All decent humane people in France must have been opposed to the Guiana settlements. But opinion was not vigilant enough and not adequately mobilized, and so the scandals have dragged on. No such spectacular scandal, we know still exists here. But the voyage from Botany Bay to Borstal has been very slow and very stony, and we still cannot by any means flatter ourselves that we have landed our convicts at Port Ideal. The greatest support given to the various pioneers of reform who are at work, often with the help of officialdom, which can no longer be accused of being indifferent. For every humane advance pays society as well as benefits the criminal, and it is economical as well as glorious to supercede, wherever possible, the broad arrow by less antiquated artillery against crime.

AUSTRALIA AND DEFENCE.

Perth (Australia) Western Mail: The Commonwealth Government's defence policy errs not on the side of excess. The development programme outlined in the House of Representatives by the Minister of Defence is modest, so modest that it would be tragic without Great Britain's naval help. Yet there are some little Australians, looking no further than their noses, who decry even so small a measure of self-defence. They have made up their minds to talk perillities; and nothing will change them save war. The policy (adopted) recognizes that Australia's first line of defence is the sea. Though the equipment would be inadequate unaided in time of war, it will form a useful nucleus. At the end of five years the world may have changed, and in that sphere of international politics of special interest to Australia, it may not have altered for the better. Preparedness is commonsense.

A MENACE TO BRITISH TRADE.

London Times: Under the Treaty of Versailles, after January 10th next, Germany will be free to make what arrangements she chooses in regard to imports from other countries. There will be nothing, for instance, to prevent a treaty between Germany and France under which free admission might be granted to the products of Alsace-Lorraine, nor, after that date will this country's interests be safeguarded by a most-favored-nation clause. Consequently, unless the United Kingdom is also able to make commercial treaty with Germany, there is a possibility that France will obtain considerable advantages and that this country will be faced with a Franco-German economic alliance, the effects of which it is difficult to estimate. The iron trade in this country is passing through a period of grave depression, and iron masters

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view with anxiety the possibility of an arrangement between France and Germany, under which French ironmasters might have a controlling interest in the Ruhr mines and coke-ries.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Pictou, Oct. 23rd, 1924.
Mr. Jas. A. Fraser,
Editor, Eastern Chronicle,
New Glasgow, N. S.

Dear Sir:—
Two agents have been travelling the County canvassing the teachers to purchase a set of books.

These agents have entered the schools during school hours which the law forbids.

Furthermore, in one of the schools at least, the impression was given by one of these men that he had authority to visit the school.

He claimed to be endeavouring to ascertain the good teachers and the poor ones and reporting to Halifax. The poor teachers were not to be allowed to teach and the good ones were to get better schools with an increase of salary of from \$2,000 to \$3,000, etc.

Needless to say, Mr. Editor, these agents have no authority, whatever, to classify schools and the teachers must not listen to them during school hours.

Would you kindly give a word of warning to the teachers?
Yours very truly,
J. Cregar McDonald.

P.S.—The price of this set of books (\$57.50) makes a heavy load upon the salary of the Rural Teacher, and it is a gross piece of imposition that this sale should be forced upon her. (Teachers should note this warning from the School Inspector.)—Eastern Chronicle.

Teachers in this county will be forewarned should these agents make their appearance here.—(Ed. Monitor)

COST OF PUBLISHING.

Too many people have the idea that a weekly newspaper should publish every item of news handed in, because it is local news notwithstanding that the "news" referred to is in its way an advertisement announcing a meeting of some organization or society. "Here's something to fill up" is often what accompanies the handing in of such an item. Perhaps newspaper publishers are themselves much to blame for this impression, for they too often accept such items and publish them while mentally protesting. The sources of income to a weekly newspaper in a small town are very limited and the cost of production is just as great as in a larger town. The newspaper publisher is no more a public convenience than any other business man, and you might just as well ask the railway company to carry you free to the next town because the train is going there anyway and there are a number of empty seats, as to ask the publisher to publish your little advertisements as news because the paper is to be printed anyway, and it has so much space to fill up.

The unusual spectacle of husband and wife being admitted to the practice of law at the same time was presented at the District of Columbia, when John Paul Earnest, chairman of the examining committee, moved the admission of Alfred Klein and his wife, Pearl B. Klein.

If a girl is perfectly satisfied with a one-piece bathing suit, she is perfectly satisfied with herself.

Back Sore?

Rub well with Minard's. It penetrates and takes out stiffness.



COMPASS DOES NOT POINT NORTH

The magnetic compass has been used for more than 600 years and today is more widely employed than ever before; by miners underground, by explorers, travellers, hunters, trappers, prospectors, pioneers, timber cruisers and others overland; by navigators on the seas; and by airmen high above the earth. With this small, delicate restless instrument they are enabled to tell direction. Yet contrary to popular belief the magnetic compass does not point due north, but more or less eastward or westward of it at different places. At Halifax it points twenty two degrees west of north, at Vancouver twenty five degrees east of north, while at Fort MacPherson on the Mackenzie river within the Arctic Circle it points forty four degrees east of north. Scientists state that this is because the magnetic poles of the earth are not situated at the geographical poles as shown on our maps of the world.

Changes From Year to Year
The problem of the compass is still further complicated by the fact that it changes its direction from year to year; it marches to the westward for many years, then turns backwards and marches to the eastward, then reverses again and marches to the westward, etc. Moreover, its very confusing behaviour is quite different in different places. Whether this is caused by a shifting of the magnetic poles, by changes within the earth itself, or by some influence of the sun or planets, scientists have not yet been able to determine.

Surveys Necessary
In order that the compass may be used with reliance, therefore, the different countries of the world carry out magnetic surveys to measure its exact direction, and supply the information to the public in the form of magnetic maps. Owing to the continual shifting or "march" of the compass, as it is called, the work accomplished by a magnetic survey would soon become obsolete unless proper corrections are applied; so this march is measured at certain points and the work corrected accordingly from time to time.

Canadian Survey One of Largest
This information is particularly valuable in such a large new country as Canada, and it is, therefore, interesting to note that one of the largest magnetic surveys in the world is being made in this country by the Typographical Survey of Canada, whose field parties cover such wide areas on their land surveys. The cost is very slight because these measurements take but a minute or two and are made during spare moments in the land surveys.

The magnitude of the work accomplished since it commenced in 1880 is shown by the fact that nearly 20,000 of these measurements have been made already and maps published, showing the results, for compass users.

Problems in Eastern Canada
The march of the compass assumes particular importance in Eastern Canada because of the old land surveys made in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island were made by means of the compass, and now-a-days when it is required to re-establish or retrace one of the old land boundary lines, it is necessary to know beforehand the change which the compass has undergone since the time when the old survey was made. This change may be quite large, four degrees at Charlottetown, Halifax and St John, since 1894, for instance, five degrees at Quebec, seven at Montreal, and six at Toronto.

Measurements of the march of the compass are therefore of a great practical importance, and much information is being acquired for many places in the country.

Associated Questions
There are many allied questions such as the connections between sun spots, magnetic storms, aurora, atmospheric electricity, ionization of the air, static, electromagnetic disturbances on telegraph and telephone lines, etc., which can be solved probably only after a complete knowledge is obtained of the magnetized state of the earth, and the reason why the needle marches so erratically from year to year.

The large amount of such work being done in Canada at practically no expense indicates that this country ranks well to the front among the nations of the world in scientific efficiency and achievement along these lines.

OBITUARY.

Dr. Ralph Woodbury.
Middleton.—The body of the late Dr. Ralph Woodbury was laid to rest at noon Wednesday in the Pine Grove Cemetery. Middleton. The service was conducted by Rev. H. B. Clark, of the United Methodist Church, Halifax, assisted by Rev. John Hockin and Rev. W. R. Turner of Middleton. A large number of friends and relatives from the town and surrounding district were present to pay their last tribute of respect. Floral offerings were many.

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STATE HEALTH INSURANCE.
Health insurance now figuring prominently in the calculations of the medical world, should be brought into existence as soon as possible because it presupposes the application of the principle of prevention rather than the principle of cure to the diseases of humanity.
Some system of health insurance would render necessary physical examinations for everybody at fixed intervals.
The healing professions would find it more profitable to keep people well than to cure them after they became sick.
If the principle of prevention rather than cure were firmly established in medical practice it would be the means of pulling the medical profession out of the slough of archaic and stagnant "ethics" and giving it the opportunity to progress and advance as other businesses have progressed and advanced.
If doctors were ever cut loose from the nonsensical theory that prohibits them from telling the public that they know all about the body and can keep the body in good health, the death rate would be cut in half in a very few years.—(Vancouver Sun.)

Apparently the only thing over which there is no dispute these days is the multiplication table.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

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