

W. C. T. U. Notes

Women's Christian Temperance Union first organized in 1874.

Aim—The protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.

MOTTO—For God and Home and Native Land.

BADGE—A knot of White Ribbon.

WATCHWORD—Agitate, educate, organize.

Let us not judge one another any more, but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling block or an occasion to fall in his brother's way. RM. 14: 13.

OFFICERS OF WOLFVILLE UNION:

President—Mrs. J. G. Elderkin.

1st Vice President—Mrs. W. O. Taylor

2nd Vice President—Mrs. G. W. Miller

Recording Sec'y.—Mrs. Ernest Redden

Cor. Sec'y.—Mrs. Annie Murphy.

Treasurer—Mrs. H. Pines

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Evangelistic—Mrs. William Chipman

Parlor Meetings—Mrs. Stanley Robinson

Labrador Work—Mrs. J. W. Vaughn

Fishermen and Lumbermen—Mrs. W. E. Hocking.

Anti-Narcotic—Mrs. W. O. Taylor

Flowers, Fruit and Delicacies—Mrs. D. G. Whidden

Christian Citizenship—Mrs. B. O. Davidson.

Press—Mrs. M. P. Freeman

Willard Hall—Mrs. M. P. Freeman

Temperance in Sabbath Schools—Mr. C. A. Patriquin.

Supt. Tidings—Mrs. T. Hutchinson.

Business meeting of the W. C. T. U. the last Monday of every month

MISSIONARY WORK IN CHINA

In Shanghai a Mission called the "Bethel Mission" and a Hospital have been established by Miss Hughes and Dr. Mary Stone—one of China's most widely known women doctors.

About half a block away is a big Military Barracks. When Miss Hughes and Dr. Stone came here they were told it was a poor place to locate; that the soldiers all over Shanghai were opposed to the Gospel, and were so lawless they ought not to have their nurses near so large a settlement of them.

The uncareful condition of the soldiers greatly appealed to Miss Hughes. She could not get them off her mind. There was no native pastor then. Women were not allowed within the lines—so all she could do was to pray—and pray she did. Then one day she was cleaning out a room in the third story of the Headquarters' Building, where some of the school children had slept. She found quite a number of dilapidated school books and an old torn Bible—these she threw out to be burned. But as they lay on the pile of rubbish, up came one of the semi-wild dogs that live on the streets, sniffed around, grabbed the Bible in his mouth and made off with it.

Well, the dog made for the Barracks; ran past the sentry and into a group of men who hadn't anything better to do than to chase him to see what he'd picked up. They had quite a time but finally caught him, and, finding it was a real book, sat down to read it.

Not one of them had ever seen a Bible before, though they had all heard of it, and one and another took it and read it all through!

Next Sunday morning Dr. Stone, who was that day in charge of the service, was amazed to see a dozen men and two officers come into her morning congregation—and they've been coming and bringing others ever since!

A great many of the soldiers have their wives and families in the little cottages round here, and these are now all patients of Dr. Stone, and so are coming under the intense christianizing influence of this place.—The Canadian White Ribbon Tidings.

A LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF ONE MONTH OF THE ARMSTRONG GOVERNMENT

(From our Special Correspondent)

Press Gallery, House of Assembly, Halifax, March 29th, 1923.—Now that the Armstrong Government has been in action for the first time in the legislative assembly of this province for a whole month, sufficient opportunity has been afforded for some observations as to its real character as a legislative body and its ability to lift the Province of Nova Scotia out of the rut into which it has fallen and place it on a progressive and prosperous plane. Has this shuffle of the dry bones of the political machine in the provincial arena produced a real live thing with potential energy or is it a case of the mountain travelling and bringing forth a mouse?

Right at the outset of the session Mr. Armstrong on the debate on the speech from the Throne made a pathetic appeal for co-operation with him in his

strenuous efforts "To work for Nova Scotia's welfare". Of what these strenuous efforts are to consist no suspicions have been aroused up to the present time. The Premier indulged in his usual sweeping declaration of world beating methods and that stories of extravagant expenditures in the administration of the government were delusions and by comparison with other countries, states and provinces on the American Continent and particularly New Brunswick, Nova Scotia set the pace in economy.

Up to date no notice has been taken of Mr. Corning's reply and his figures presented from the financial returns of New Brunswick for 1921, the latest available at that time, as compared with the corresponding year for Nova Scotia. It was shown that Nova Scotia is paying on an average over 100% more for the administration of different departments of the public service than New Brunswick.

For example in the Attorney General's Department the combined salaries of the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General and Crown Prosecutor amounts in New Brunswick to \$6,728, while in Nova Scotia the same officers are paid \$13,000. In the case of the Provincial Secretary and his Deputy New Brunswick pays \$5,120.15 while Nova Scotia pays \$11,000. Also for its entire seven ministers, Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, Treasurer, Minister of Lands and Mines, Minister of Public Works, Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Health, New Brunswick only paid \$21,906.71, while Nova Scotia pays its four Ministers \$25,000. Even the three Deputies and Prosecuting Attorney in Nova Scotia, the Deputy Attorney General, Prosecuting Attorney, Deputy Provincial Secretary and Deputy Commissioner of Mines are paid \$19,500, or nearly as much as the seven ministers in New Brunswick.

The same comparative returns show that in New Brunswick the total cost of the different administrative departments was \$104,103.38, while in Nova Scotia the total cost was \$301,970.00. A difference of 300% against Nova Scotia with only 35% more of a population. Although a month has passed these figures have never been challenged and cannot be contraverted; although the Premier of the province stood up in his place in the house and loudly proclaimed the difference in favor of his government but produced no details to prove his statement as Mr. Corning promptly did to prove the contrary.

The bringing down of the financial returns was another signal for a blare of trumpets about a surplus of \$23,535.91 over and above revenue while for the previous year there was an over expenditure of \$67,191.68. No reference, however, was made to the fact that over \$200,000 more revenue had been collected than in the previous year and that over \$100,000 more of the people's money had actually been spent by the government than in the year before. Nor was special attention drawn to the fact that the years business was closed nearly three millions of dollars more in debt than at the close of the previous year. Nor could it be discerned how the government's management of the affairs of the province had relieved the people of any of their burden of taxation or how the distress of the unemployed had been ameliorated in any way or industrial conditions improved or helped by the government or where they had bothered their heads about such commonplace affairs. It was enough that more

revenues had been collected and more of the people's money spent.

The new Attorney General has been restless for a sphere of action for the display of his supposed genius. He has seemed like a boy with a toy uniform and a tin sword, mounted on a wooden horse, restless for new worlds to conquer. Recently he has been exerting himself tinkering up existing statutes. Mr. Way, one of the labor members for Cape Breton, held the Attorney General up the other day for more specific information concerning one of his bills. A tilt also took place between the Attorney-General and some members on his own side of the house particularly the irrepressible member for Inverness, Mr. McLellan. It was rather amusing and if rehearsed for effect could not have been staged better. The world still waits for evidence of something more than mediocrity in this new star in the political firmament.

The new Minister of Highways is proving to be a very weak sister, and seems quite incapable of discussing in a dignified and well informed manner, matters appertaining to his department. When Mr. Corning assailed the government for making no attempt to recover the overpayments on public highways contracts, the Minister, Hon. Wm. Chisholm of Antigonish, assayed to reply; but instead of dealing with the irregularities in the Highways expenditure he entered at once into a diatribe on Mr. Corning's political record and mental fitness, not being a man of a judicial mind, to deal with such questions. Old parliamentarians declare that it is more than one decade since a responsible minister in the house had made himself so deservedly an object of ridicule.

Mr. Corning had introduced a resolution, which was seconded by Dr. LeBlanc, directing the government to recover the overpayment on the highways construction. When the Minister of Highways lamentably failed to grapple with the situation the Premier, Mr. Armstrong, tried to save the situation as it was evident that the government was in a dilemma. Mr. Corning showed that no attempt had been made by the government to recover or was likely to be made unless it was cashed in for campaign purposes at a more opportune time. All the Premier could say was that now that it had been brought to the notice of the government, nothing more was necessary and both ministers assured the house that immediate action would be taken. This, of course, was not satisfactory and did not savor of good faith in view of the fact that the Royal Commission had pronounced on the matter and a member of the government, Hon. R. M. MacGregor, had acknowledged in the house last session that "only about \$100,000 had been overpaid". This did not explain over two years inaction on the part of the government and the complete absence of any evidence that the government intended to recover this money for the benefit of the public treasury. Mr. Corning's motion was put and by a solid government vote the proposition was defeated that the government should be directed by the house to recover the overpayment of public money on the St. Margaret's Bay and Port Joli roads.

No important public legislation has yet been introduced and it remains to be seen, as the spring passes into seed time, what may be done to redeem the present session of the Provincial Legislature from the emptiness and impotence of recent sessions, except in the growth

NEW Telephone Directory

A new issue of the Telephone Directory for The Valley District is in course of preparation.

That Directory serves our Patrons in what is popularly known as "The Valley" including Windsor, Hantsport, Brooklyn and Clarksville in Hants County and the Eastern part of Digby County and the Town of Digby.

Forms will close on April 14th, and persons wishing to become Subscribers at this time, and Subscribers who want changes made in their present Listings should send in their orders to their Exchange Managers at once, if possible, and in any case not later than April 14th. We cannot undertake to give effect in the new issue to Orders received after that date.

The Directory enters practically all the places of business and best homes in the District, and affords to business men an unsurpassed opportunity of telling of their wares or their services to a most desirable class of Patrons. Exchange Managers will receive offers for advertising space, the rates for which will be found very moderate.

MARITIME TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

RED ROSE COFFEE

For particular people-

Pure as the breezes of the mountain gardens where it grows—not a trace of any adulterant in this delightful coffee.

in taxes and multiplication of government jobs and increasing cost of running the various departments of the public service.

DOUBLE ACTING COW

From Illinois weekly: "Harry Mahan has bought a cow and is now supplying the neighbors with butter and fresh eggs."

SMART BOY

"Listen, dearest, I must confess. My first wife said if I married again she would return and haunt us."
"And you dragged me into this!"
"Aw—let her dig! I buried her face down."

Minard's Liniment for Neuralgia

T.R.C.'s Made to "Get" Rheumatism Most other pains are easy.



T.R.C.'s for SCIATICA
RHEUMATISM
NEURITIS LUMBAGO
ALSO AS TEMPLETON'S RHEUMATIC CAPSULES

"From Pain to Ease with T.R.C.'s." THOUSANDS of Canadians have tried T.R.C.'s and found they do drive out rheumatism, and all similar pains. T.R.C.'s reach the seat of pain, for their medicinal powder is carried in the blood. \$1.00 at your druggist's. Free sample Templeton Co., Toronto.

Canada's Standard Remedy for Pain. Sold in Wolfville by A. V. Rand

SUMMER CRUISES

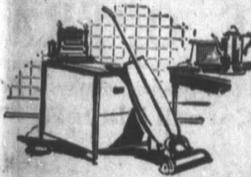
S. S. "FORT HAMILTON" Halifax, N. S.

QUEBEC or NEW YORK Plan your Summer trip by this cruise to Quebec and enjoy the eight days of wonderful Canadian maritime scenery, the exhilarating sea air, and the comforts of the modern ocean liner.

To England S.S. "DIGBY" S.S. "SACHEM" Regular Sailings. Cabin class only.

For sailings and rates apply to

Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd. Halifax, N. S.



Every home lover, if possible, has installed modern electrical devices. They are both time and money savers. Installing complete electric equipment is an expensive outlay.

Suppose they should burn tonight?

This agency of the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. will insure your household goods and personal belongings.

H. P. DAVIDSON INSURANCE

WOLFVILLE, N. S. Phone 217 P. O. Box 462.

Boston and Yarmouth Steamship Co., Limited

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE
Steamship "Prince George"
TWO TRIPS WEEKLY FARE \$9.00

Leave Yarmouth Tuesdays and Fridays at 6.30 P. M.
Returning, leave Boston Mondays and Thursdays at 1 P. M.
For staterooms and other information apply to
J. E. KINNEY, Superintendent, Yarmouth, N. S.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANIES DUST PRICES 1923

It has always been the policy of the United Fruit Companies to supply the highest quality of dust at the lowest price possible. When we first went into the dust business, dust was selling at \$11.50 per 100 lbs in the Annapolis Valley. We steadily lowered this price until last year we sold Bordeaux dust at \$6.00, and 90-10 sulphur arsenate dust at \$7.00, delivered to the farmer. Consistent with this policy we are again pleased to announce a further price reduction, a reduction which is only made possible because of the large scale upon which we are now operating.

Prices (retail to the farmer from every local company):
Bordeaux Dust, per 100 lbs. \$4.75
90-10 sulphur-lead arsenate dust, per 100 lbs. 6.00
Straight superfine dusting sulphur, per 100 lbs. 3.70

Prices on other mixed dusts may be had on application, and are proportionately low.

The Bordeaux dust is of the same strength as last year, being composed of 12 lbs dehydrated copper sulphate, 8 lbs. arsenate of lime, and 80 lbs hydrated lime, or in other words a little over 4% metallic copper and a little over 2% metallic arsenic. This dust is little more than half the retail price of the same dust of the same strength sold by any other concern in America according to all the price lists now available.

The sulphur-lead arsenate dust is about two-thirds the price at which the same material may be bought in any other district.

The above dust mixtures are all standard dusts thoroughly tried and tested and well known in all American fruit growing areas, and it is consequently with much pride that we announce ourselves as pioneers in setting new low price standards on high quality materials.

We were early approached with regard to handling the new dusts known as "green dust" and "brown dust", which are dusts containing copper and arsenic in different forms from the regular Bordeaux, and in consequence we obtained from the Dominion Entomological Laboratory at Annapolis all the information and experimental figures relating to these new dusts. From an examination of this data we found:—

1. That the "green dust" gave a very poor control of apple scab.
2. That the "brown dust" gave a control of apple scab on an average a little poorer than our regular Bordeaux dust.
3. That both these dusts were heavy materials and that it took nearly half as much again of these dusts, as compared with our regular Bordeaux dust, to cover the same area of orchard.

From the above we could only come to the conclusion that these dusts were not only of lower quality than we desired, but also that they would be very expensive for an orchardist to use, and consequently that the handling of these dusts would not be consistent with the United Fruit Companies policy of low cost and high quality.

We were further warned by the Provincial Entomologist in his speech before the Fruit Growers Association against the danger of changing from proven materials, to materials about which little was known. On the same occasion the officer in charge of the Dominion Entomological Laboratory stated that these new dusts were in some respects defective, were only in an experimental stage, and had not stood the test of time. These statements served to confirm us in our opinion, and in view of the low prices at which it was possible for us to supply standard dusts, the handling of these new dusts appeared to us the height of business folly.

We are informed from our Entomological advisers that it is possible that future experiments may find methods for improving and overcoming the defects of these new green and brown dusts. We are keeping ourselves informed on any developments of this nature, and are ourselves participating in factory experiments with this end in view. In the event of such new methods being found we will be in a position to manufacture and supply green or brown dust at a retail price of about \$4.00 per 100 lbs.

The above is written to explain the policy of the United Fruit Companies, which is to only supply the best quality dusts at the lowest price possible, to handle no materials which have not proven their value in the hands of impartial experimenters, but at the same time to keep in touch with all new developments so that when sufficient is known about them they may be utilized for the benefit of all the farmers and not for the benefit of any private exploiters.

Keep Your Shoes Neat



2IN1 Shoe Polishes