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Total Income	1,895,709.56	2,193,518.13	297,808.57
Assets	7,189,681.06	8,472,371.52	1,282,690.46
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We are Head-quarters for garden seeds. Buy your supply from us, and get our discount on the dollars worth. Rennie's, Ewing's, Steele Briggs Co. and D. M. Ferry's seeds. **C. L. Piggott**

Millinery Opening

Never before have the ladies of this town had the opportunity of seeing such a grand display of Millinery as we are showing this Spring. So great is the variety shown here that becomingness is assured. There are hats both large and small; hats practical and picturesque, with every possibility in conception. There are bonnets and toques for the elderly folks. There is rich and elegant mourning millinery. There are charming hats for misses and big and little girls. **MISS CHUTE** Bridgetown and Annapolis Royal

How to Distinguish and Combat Injurious Insect Pests.

From a Bulletin Published by the Superintendent of the Department for Extinguishing Gypsy and Brown-tail Moths of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE BROWN-TAIL MOTH.
This insect, like the gypsy moth, a common European pest of fruit and shade trees, has been an object of interest to gardeners from the earliest times. Throughout Europe it is known as the "common caterpillar," and accounts of its habits and periodical ravages are to be found in nearly all European works on entomology and horticulture. It found its way essentially to Somerville, Mass., in the early nineties, probably in a shipment of roses from Holland, and, as soon as the buds unfold, the young caterpillars begin to feed, and where numerous completely strip even large trees. When the food supply gives out they swarm forth along fence, walls, etc., in search of foliage.

Damage by the Brown-tail Moth. While at first a pest of the pear and other fruit trees, the brown-tail moth has now adapted itself to feeding on various species of forest trees, notably the oaks. In the spring, as soon as the buds unfold, the young caterpillars begin to feed, and where numerous completely strip even large trees. When the food supply gives out they swarm forth along fence, walls, etc., in search of foliage.

The damage by the caterpillars to the fruit trees is only a part of the harm wrought by them. Whenever these insects come in contact with human flesh, they produce a most severe and painful netting. This is due apparently not to any poisonous material in the hairs, but rather to the finely barbed and brittle hairs themselves. So severe is this affection that in many cases people have been made seriously ill by it. The best remedy for it is the liberal use of cooling lotions, or what is more satisfactory, even if less pleasant, the free use of common vasoline.

Where the brown-tail moth caterpillar exists in great numbers, it at times gathers upon houses and even enters them, causing extreme annoyance. Like the gypsy moth, the brown-tail moth, where it abounds, depreciates the value of residential property.

LIFE HISTORY.
The Egg—The egg mass of the brown-tail moth somewhat resembles that of the gypsy moth, but it is laid on the under side of a leaf—seldom on a tree trunk—and is smaller and more elongated and of a trichter reddish-brown color. From July 15 to the end of the month, the white moths lay their eggs in brown, hair-covered masses on the leaves near top of pear and other trees. Each egg cluster contains about three hundred eggs, closely packed in a mass about two-thirds of an inch long by one-fourth of an inch wide.

The Caterpillar—The eggs hatch during August, and the young caterpillars begin to feed in clusters on the upper surface of the leaves. They soon commence the work of spinning their winter webs. In making the web a number of leaves in the vicinity of the egg clusters are drawn together and carefully spun in with a tenuous silken web. The web is grayish in color, composed of dead leaves and silk, and is very hard to tear apart. Each web contains about two hundred and fifty caterpillars, and varies in length from four to six inches. With the approach of cold weather the caterpillars enter the web and close the exit holes. We then have the strange phenomenon of a caterpillar wintering over when only one-quarter grown, and emerging the following spring to complete its life history. The extremes of cold in Massachusetts do not seem to affect these insects adversely. They emerge in the spring, usually early in April, eat first the buds and then the blossoms, and attack the foliage of fruit trees as soon as it develops. The full grown caterpillar is about two inches in length, with a broken white stripe

on either side and two conspicuous red dots on the back near the posterior end. Stripping the foliage of one tree, they go to others, and continue to eat until full grown, when the cocoons are spun within the leaves at the ends of the branches or sometimes on the tree trunks. The Pupae—The caterpillars pupate within their cocoons at the tips of twigs. Usually the mass of cocoons is formed within a spray of leaves, but at times the cocoon is made on a house wall, fence, tree trunk, etc. The pupa is a compact, dark brown body, about five-eighths of an inch long, with yellowish-brown hairs scattered over its surface. Pupation takes place the latter part of June, and the moths emerge about the middle of July.

The Moth—The moths are purplish on the wings. The male is slender bodied, while the female has a conspicuous bunch of brown hair at the tip of the abdomen. Hence the name "brown-tail moth." The female has a wing expanse of about one and one-half inches, the male being slightly smaller.

Both the male and female brown-tail moths fly mainly by night, and are greatly attracted to lights. As in the case of the gypsy moth, all the destructive work of the brown-tail moth is done by its caterpillar, which, unlike the gypsy moth caterpillar, habitually feeds by day.

DISTRIBUTION.
The brown-tail moth is known to have spread at least as far to the northeast as Eastport, Maine, and as far south as Cape Cod, Massachusetts. To the west it has been found at Amherst, Massachusetts. The eastern portion of Massachusetts from north to south is now quite solidly infested, though less so south of Boston, and the moth doubtless exists in many communities in and out of Massachusetts from which it has not yet been reported.

The female winged brown-tail moth, like the male, is a strong, swift flyer and can carry her eggs long distances before depositing them. For this reason the brown-tail moth has spread much farther from its point of introduction in Massachusetts than has the gypsy moth. In its flight the brown-tail moth is often aided by strong winds. It is also transported on steamboats and in electric and steam cars to which it is attracted at night by the lights.

The caterpillar of the brown-tail moth has, when young, the "spinning down" habit already described in the case of the gypsy moth caterpillar, and is similarly transported by vehicles and pedestrians. The neighborhoods of travelled highways, therefore, should be kept free from the brown-tail as well as from the gypsy moth.

THE SPECIES CONTRASTED.
The gypsy moth and the brown-tail moth are constantly confused in the minds of many people. The following marked differences between the two should be noted:

- The egg cluster of the gypsy moth is rarely found on the under side of a leaf, and is commonly a rather robust looking object, often two inches long and relatively thick and broad.
- The egg cluster of the brown-tail moth is almost always deposited on the under side of a leaf, and is smaller and more slender than a typical gypsy moth egg cluster.
- The gypsy moth caterpillar, when well grown, has a dark grayish or sooty colored body, marked conspicuously along the back, counting from the head, with a double row of blue spots followed by a double row of red spots.
- The brown-tail moth caterpillar, when well grown, is of a bright tawny or orange brown color, marked along each side of the body by a conspicuous row of pure white spots, and having two bright red spots at the lower end of the back.
- The female gypsy moth has a wing spread of about two and one-quarter inches, and her general color is a dingy white lightly streaked and blotched with blackish and faint grayish. Her abdomen has no thick, conspicuous patch of golden or brownish hairs at the tip. Though she has large wings (which she often flutters), she does not fly, but merely crawls short distances.
- The female winged brown-tail moth is much smaller than the female gypsy moth, with much less spread of wing. Her color is a remarkably pure, unshaded, snow white. At the tip of

The Emmerson Crockett Case

Fredericton, N. B., June 18.—There was a large crowd in attendance at the opening of the June session of the York county circuit court here this morning, the source of attraction being the now celebrated Emmerson-Crockett criminal libel suit.

Attendance from the country districts was made up chiefly of those summoned to serve as jurors. Ex-Attorney General Pugsley, Hon. A. S. White, K. C., and J. H. Barry, K. C., the trio of attorneys engaged to conduct the prosecution, arrived first and took their seats at the left of the long table assigned to barristers.

Messrs. J. D. Hazen, K. C., O. S. Crockett, M. P., and H. F. McLeod, counsel for the defence, arrived a few moments later and lined up on the opposite side of the table. Hon. H. R. Emmerson, M. P., complainant in the suit arrived shortly before the opening hour, and took a seat at the end of the barristers' table in front of the prisoner's dock.

J. H. Crockett, defendant, was not present at the opening of the court, the train on which he is returning put in an appearance at twelve put in an appearance at twelve from Montreal not having arrived. He o'clock.

The judge's charge to the grand jury was brief and impartial. He congratulated them on their large attendance and called attention to several local matters which he thought they should investigate, and if the circumstances justified it make a presentment to the court.

Referring to the case of the King vs. Crockett, he warned the jury that it was not their duty to make a finding, but to simply decide whether or not they considered the evidence to be submitted by the prosecution sufficient to justify them in placing the accused on trial. His Honor then quoted from the depositions in the case, and remarked that he considered the evidence would justify the grand jury in returning a true bill. First, however, they would need to be satisfied that the alleged libel was published and sent broadcast, also that it was written or published by Mr. Crockett and had reference to the complainant in the suit. If they were satisfied that the publication was made without justification or excuse and exposed Mr. Emmerson to hatred, malice and rancor, it was their duty to find a bill.

A PARENT'S PLEA.

(Peter McArthur.)
My little boy is eight years old
He goes to school each day,
He doesn't mind the tasks they set—
They seem to him but play.
He heads his class at raffia work—
And also takes the lead
At making dinky paper boats—
But I wish that he could read.

They teach him physiology,
And, O, it chills our hearts
To hear our prattling innocent
Mix up his inward parts.
He also learns astronomy
And names the stars by night—
Of course he's very up-to-date,
But I wish that he could write.

They teach him things botanical,
They teach him how to draw,
He babbles of mythology
And gravitation's law;
And the discoveries of science
With him are quite a fad.
They tell me he's a clever boy,
But I wish that he could add.

her abdomen is a very conspicuous, unshaded, sharply contrasted, thick, rounded patch of golden or brownish hairs.

The female brown-tail moth is a swift, strong flyer, mainly flying by night, and is greatly attracted to lights.

d. The gypsy moth caterpillar never weaves a nest or web in which to hibernates during cold weather. The gypsy moth winters in the egg form never as a caterpillar.

The caterpillar of the brown-tail moth always weaves a hibernating nest or web in which to rest torpid during the winter. Throughout cold weather the brown-tail moth is in caterpillar form, dormant and snugly enclosed inside its nest, which is placed at or near the tip of a twig. With the warm weather of spring the brown-tail moth caterpillar does not "hatch," but simply awakens to animation, crawls out of the nest and begins to feed.

e. The gypsy moth does not, in any of its forms, produce noteworthy irritation of the human skin.

The brown-tail moth caterpillars and cocoons, by reason of their hairs, cause a most annoying and painful irritation. The female brown-tail moths in their struggles to emerge from the cocoons, often acquire a certain number of caterpillar hairs, and hence are sometimes, though rarely, the cause of the irritation above mentioned. (To be continued.)

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Will stand at Bridgetown, "Grand Central," Monday evening May 20th.
Round Hill, Isaac Whitman's, Tuesday evening, May 21st.
Annapolis, Edgewood's Stable, Wednesday evening, May 22nd.
Lawrencetown, Stoddart's Stable, Saturday evening, May 25th.

GOING EAST.
Middleton, Shaffer's Stable, Monday evening, May 27th.
Aylesford, Breun's Stable, Tuesday evening, May 28th.
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"Criton" \$2,450, with six horses that the farmer wants and can drive to market or work on their farms, and will sell for the highest price of any draft breeds, and keep on one half of the feed and always be fat and their feet and legs will always be right.

Farmers wishing to breed should inspect this grand young stallion before breeding, and the farmers of Annapolis County should be proud to think that they have men with the enterprise to buy a high priced horse and bring him for them to breed to. For as the saying goes "There is none too good." It is hoped that he will be well patronized.

Terms: \$10.00 for the season. For particulars as to pedigree, etc., see large posters. Lawrencetown, May 29th, 1907.

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