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NO. 27

Fearful Tragedy of Forest Fire

Railroad Train Runs Off Track and is Stalled in Mass of Seething Flames.

A Bay City travelling man, who was one of the survivors of the Michigan train disaster, gives a thrilling account of the forest fire tragedy. He says: "The train left Metz about six o'clock Thursday evening, and ran into the fire about three miles south of that place. A burning pile of cedar had warped the rails and into that trap the train ran, carrying its human cargo to destruction. The five box cars immediately took fire, and it was with difficulty that the 200 people in them escaped. In a deep-bodied steel coal car were located the women and children, and as the heat increased they were unable to escape. Men were forced to seek places of safety and could save no aid. It was terrible to witness such agony and hear the pitiful cries of the women and children pleading not to be left alone in that seething furnace.

The women clung to their little cries rent the air and caused the ones and begged for aid. Acconitine blood in one's body to run cold. For five miles we ran through smoke and fire which seemed every minute to be taking our strength away. Within half a mile of Posen my eyesight gave out, and I could only depend upon the railroad track to guide me through. Only two of the original party reached Posen that night. The others struggled alone, one at a time.

Arthur White, of Metz, another survivor of the fire, said: "When the relief train reached a point about a mile south of Metz, we ran into a maelstrom of flame and smoke which swept over the open car, setting our clothes on fire and singeing our hair. All of a sudden the engine went off the track and we stopped right in the midst of a mass of flames which surrounded us. My little boy, who was next to me, I lifted the lad over the side of the car and dropped him and got out myself. I could not find my brother, but I picked up the boy and struggled through the flames and smoke to an open field.

Alpena, Mich., Oct. 17.—With twenty-seven persons known to have perished yesterday in Presque Isle County, and with forest fires still raging uncontrolled through the counties of Chryobogen, Presque Isle and Alpena,

as well as other scattered districts, through Northern Michigan, diligent search was begun today to determine the full extent of the holocaust. It may take many days to reveal tragedies that are likely to have occurred on isolated farms, with families fighting bravely to the last to save their lives and their homesteads.

The death list may not be fully known for a week. But it needs no elaborate details to determine that property loss will run into millions. While villages have been blotted off the map and logging camps by the dozen have been destroyed with their entire season's output.

Near Turner, in Alpena county, a flock of nearly 100 sheep were burned alive. At Millersburg, in Presque Isle county, the losses are estimated at half a million dollars. Other districts where bad forest fires are reported are in the vicinity of Elmira, Maylord, and Johannesburg in Otesco county, Cadillac, in Wexford county, Grayling, in Crawford county, where 4,000,000 trees planted by the State Forestry Commission were destroyed, and Esavelle and Badaxe in Huron county, in the "Thumb" district. In the upper peninsula threatening forest fires are reported around Sault Ste. Marie, Menominee, Calumet, and Houghton. At Keesau, near Menominee trees are reported destroyed with as many more threatened. Navigation has been practically suspended at the Soo, owing to the dense smoke and the Presque Isle for station signal on Lake Huron was abandoned yesterday by Patrick J. Carr, who was obliged to flee for his life.

Alpena, Long Rapids and Rogers City were last night reported in grave danger. At Alpena last night the common council at a special meeting authorized Mayor McKnight to issue what temporary relief they thought best for the sufferers. Titusville, Pa., Oct. 17.—Lincolnton, a village near here, is being consumed by flames that started from a forest fire. The blaze is beyond control, and help has been summoned from nearby places. Word was received here by telephone last night that several houses have already been burned, and there is little hope of saving buildings still standing.

Candidates in Nova Scotia

Annapolis—George E. Corbett, conservative. *S. W. P. Pickup, liberal.
Antigonish—E. L. Gerrior, conservative. *Wm. Chisholm, liberal.
Cape Breton, N.—John McCormick, conservative. *D. D. McKenna, liberal.
Cape Breton, S.—J. W. Maddin, conservative. Alex. Johnston, liberal.
Colchester—*John Stanfield, conservative. Charles Hill, liberal.
Cumberland—Edgar N. Rhodes, conservative. J. L. Ralston, liberal.
Digby—Clarence Jameson, conservative. *A. J. S. Copp, liberal.
Guysboro—G. A. Rowlings, conservative. *J. H. Sinclair, liberal.
Halifax—R. L. Borden, conservative. A. B. Crosby, conservative. *Wm. Roche, liberal. *Michael Carney, liberal.
Hants—F. W. Hanright, conservative. Dr. J. B. Black, liberal.
Ingers—Dr. R. C. McLeod, conservative. Dr. A. W. Chisholm, liberal.
Kings—N. W. Eaton, independent. *Sir. Fred. Borden, liberal.
Lunenburg—Dr. S. C. Marshall, conservative. *A. K. McLean, liberal.
Pictou—C. E. Tanner, conservative. *E. M. McDonald, liberal.
Richmond—R. Ferguson, conservative. *G. W. Kye, liberal. *Geens-Sheburn—Hon. A. B. Morris, conservative. *Hkn. W. Fielding, liberal.
Yarmouth—Dr. S. W. Williamson, conservative. *B. B. Law, liberal. *Members late house.

W. M. A. S. Crusade Day

The Paradise W. M. A. Society observed Crusade Day with an "at home" with the Provincial Secretary, Mrs. G. L. Pearson. Besides the ladies of the church and congregation invitations were extended by the hostesses to the societies at Bridgetown, Lawrenceton, Clarence and Port Louis. About sixty were present. The following program was rendered under the direction of the esteemed president of the local society, Mrs. H. H. Saunders: Opening devotional exercises. Duet—Mrs. G. L. Pearson and Mrs. Wilford Banks. Paper, "History of Lawrenceton Society"—Mrs. L. R. Morse. Paper, "History of Clarence Society"—Miss Emma Jackson. Paper, "History of Paradise Society"—Mrs. F. Starratt. Duet—Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Wilford Banks. Reading—Mrs. Wilford Banks. Paper, "What Ircan missions have done for me"—Mrs. L. W. Elliott. Paper, "The bugle call"—Mrs. J. M. Orphey. Singing, "All hail the power of Jesus' name." Mrs. S. F. Starratt, one of the oldest and most useful members of the Society, made herself a life member of the U. B. W. M. Union. Eight new names were added and a thank offering was received. At the close refreshments were served and a pleasant social hour was spent. We feel that we have brought the cause of missions nearer to the hearts of the people as well as strengthening our own to better and more earnest service for the Master. MRS. H. A. LONGLEY, Secretary. October 17, 1908.

A Sacred Trust is Yours

(Written for the Monitor-Sentinel by Pastor J. Clark.)
A sacred trust is yours, my countrymen!
Bestowed on you for noblest, worthiest ends.
Your votes control the men who make or mar
Your country's laws. What power abides in you!
Be not the dupes, the tools of wily men,
Who fain would make you serve their selfish aims,
Then only smile at their own craftiness,
And your sad want of sight. The name is naught.
If worth be in the man, then give him scope,
And aid his efforts for the public weal.
If worthless, give not added power to harm
Himself and more beside. The loudest tongue
Not always is the wisest; nor the glib
One always true. The love of duty, of place,
Of power, is strong. The love of right is rare,
And wins small praise, except from Him whose throne
Is in the heavens. Enfranchised man!
Indeed, shun not the light, nor cease your ears
Against the truth. Let favorite parties fall,
And promised places go, ere one false word
Besouls your lips, or doubtful deed be mine.
Your souls, bias not on trampled truth; no power;
Nor hedge a champion in with guile and lies;
Nor grasp a prize a worthier hand should hold.

The country needs your thought. Its truest wealth
Is in its citizens—their love of right,
Their industry and thrift; their partners, life
With God. The man who wrongs another wrongs
Himself far more; who binds another where
He should be free, is only forging chains
To bind himself with, when the hour shall come.
The rampant partisan, thought-blind,
stays not
To shape his course by laws divinely good;
But tramples down beneath his feet
The fairest flowers that bloom, and held most dear
By angels and by God. His purpose gains,
He cares but little how. This wrong wrecks all.
Teach rulers wisdom. Teach them righteousness
As well. Your servants are they: let not ye
Their slaves. No frown, save that of God, can
Shut you out of heaven; no sinless smile can rest
On falsity and fraud. No outward gain
Can make amends for loss of nobleness.
And peace within the soul. Build up your own
True selves in lofty moral worth; support
The right, hate wrong, but love your fellow men;
Thus surely will you build your country up
And reap a glory through all after years.

A sacred trust is yours, my countrymen!
Be faithful now! Weigh well your course; and then
Go forth, not as the blind, depending on
Another's power to see; but judging for
Yourselves, act freely, void of fear; your words,
Not wild, but wise; your hearts, the home of truth;
Your hopes, by reason stayed; your strength,
Of right; your aim, your country's good; your pay,
A conscience clear; your friends, by choice, the friends
Of God; your shield, the Almighty's arm; your praise,
Amid the echoing worlds, His grand "Well done!"
Ishna, Hants,
October 17, 1908.

Hymeneal.

SEIDLER—MUNRO.
A pretty wedding was solemnized on Wednesday morning, the 14th instant, at Sunny Brae, the home of Captain and Mrs. J. W. Salter of this town, when their niece, Miss Lida May Munro, was united in marriage to Mr. Arthur Louis Seidler, of Hartford, Conn., the Rev. A. S. Lewis officiating.
The house was handsomely decorated for the occasion, the color scheme of green and white having been effectively carried out in myrtle, asparagus fern, and white plox, save in the dining room where pink and white roses were used in combination with asparagus and maiden hair fern. The bride wore a beautiful gown of white lace over chiffon and silk with a bolero of exquisite point lace, the latter having been a gift from her aunt, Mrs. Videto Munro. She was attended by her niece, little Miss Mona Munro, who acted as maid of honor.
The bridal bouquet was of bride roses, lilies of the valley and maiden hair fern, and the same flowers were used to drape the veil.
The maid of honor wore a dainty white lingerie frock and carried an arm bouquet of pink carnations.
A pretty feature of the ceremony was the rendering of the bridal hymn by two little white-robed girls, who preceded the bride, walked to the far end of the room in which the marriage took place and returned with white satin ribbons which they held, thus forming an aisle through which the bridal party passed.
Milton C. Munro, of Marzaville, brother of the bride, gave her away. After a dainty wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Seidler took the 12.05 Bluebonnet en route to Niagara and other places of interest.
Her going-away gown was a handsome one of blue and white with a chiffon bodice and hat to match.
The presents were numerous and valuable. The groom's gift to the bride was a piano, and each of the little girls who sang was presented with a prayer book bound in white kid and gold.
Mrs. Seidler, who is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, is a talented vocal artist and has also had considerable success as a composer.

She will be missed not only by a large circle of friends but by the public of Bridgetown and vicinity, whom her gifts and the charming personality which accompanies it have made her justly popular.
MACKINNON—WEBSTER.
On Wednesday evening, September 30th, the marriage was solemnized by Miss Grace Christine Webster, the seventh daughter of the late Mr. Albert A. Webster, of Cambridge, in Kings County, and the Rev. Archibald Donald Mackinnon, the seventh son of the late Mr. John A. Mackinnon, of Lake Abisko, Cape Breton. The ceremony took place at 935 Madison Avenue, New York, the beautiful home of the uncle of the bride, Dr. David Webster, Vice-President of the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital, with which institution he has been associated for thirty-seven years, and of the eye department of which he is senior surgeon.
The bride, an attractive and accomplished young lady, has been for a year the guest of her uncle, Dr. Webster. She has, during that time, taken a course in voice culture under Prof. Wheeler, of New York.
Mr. Mackinnon, who is pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church at Waterville and of St. Matthews Church at Lakesville, is the fourth clergyman in his family and is exceptionally popular.
The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Charles E. Aked, D. D., formerly of Liverpool, England, now pastor of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, of New York. He was assisted by the Rev. H. Sydney Davidson, a native of Wolfville, and formerly pastor of the Bridgetown Church, now Professor of Hebrew and Arabic languages in Columbia University, New York.

FOR CHAPPED SKIN.
Chapped skin whether on the hands or face may be cured in one night by applying Chamberlain's Salve. It is also invaluable for sore nipples, burns and scalds. For sale by A. E. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS. W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN, and BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE.

The Harvest of 1908

Ottawa despatch.—The following statement on the estimated yield and quality of field-crops and on the condition of live stock in Canada was given out by the census and statistics office yesterday afternoon. The returns are based upon actual threshing results so far as these have been obtained.
The average yield of wheat is estimated at 17 1/2 bushels per acre, indicating a total production of 115,651,000 bushels; oats, 33.7 bushels per acre, total production 267,651,000 bushels; barley, 29.0 bushels per acre, total production 50,723,000 bushels; and rye, 18.8 bushels per acre, total production 1,889,000 bushels.
The average yield of peas is estimated at 17.4 bushels per acre, total production 1,182,000 bushels; beans, 19.6 bushels per acre, total production 1,182,000 bushels; buckwheat, 25.3 bushels per acre, total production 7,365,000 bushels; mixed grains, 32.9 bushels per acre, total production 19,113,000 bushels; flaxseed, 11.3 bushels per acre, total production 1,575,000 bushels, and corn for husking, 57.4 bushels per acre, total production 21,007,000 bushels.
Potatoes average 145.4 bushels per acre, with total production 73,228,000 bushels; turnips and other roots, 309.7 bushels per acre, total production 84,075,000 bushels.
Hay and clover are estimated at 1.4 tons per acre, the total yield being 1,449,000 tons, and fodder corn, 10.9 tons per acre, total production, 2,837,000 tons.
The yield of hay, as estimated on the condition of the crops at the end of August, is not maintained by the present threshing results, the total yield of wheat as now estimated being 21 bushels per acre less, or a diminution in the total production at then estimated of 9,939,000 bushels, but the drop is almost entirely due to the returns from the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, where climatic influences appear to have had a marked effect. The yield of the crops at the end of August, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, the estimated crop of wheat is 95,818,000 bushels, of oats 105,181,000 bushels, and of barley 26,000,000 bushels.
The results of quality, based upon threshing results are expressed as numerical percentages of a standard condition represented by 100, and this number would indicate that the grains have been well headed and well threshed, and have not been affected by frost, rust or smut, etc., to any appreciable extent. Measured on this basis, the average quality of the crops throughout Canada is expressed by the following percentages:—Wheat, 75; oats, 75; barley, 71; rye, 73; peas, 68; beans, 75; buckwheat, 74; mixed grains, 75; flax, 85; corn for husking, 82; potatoes, 74; turnips and other roots, 85; hay and clover, 69; fodder corn, 92; sugar beet, 70.
The condition of live stock is shown in the following comparative table for the end of August and of September:—

	Aug. 31	Sept. 30
Horses	86	81
Milk Cows	84	77
Other horned cattle	84	73
Sheep	83	83
Swine	83	81

Live Stock—P. C. of Standard Condition:
Rufus Ettinger, of Georgetown, Hants County, has the unique record this season, in the Dominion, probably in the Dominion, of killing two moose at one shot.
While hunting in the woods between North Salem and Georgetown, Mr. Ettinger came across a buck and a cow moose, the latter heading towards him, the former side on, directly behind the cow. Quickly taking aim he fired. The bullet, passing through the neck and out of the shoulder of the cow, into the body of the buck, killed both animals.
Mr. Ettinger at once notified a magistrate, who, under the circumstances, gave him permission to make use of the meat, and escorted him from blame for unwittingly breaking the law and killing more than one moose.

Moral Education for the Child

To Save the World from Immorality Give Moral Instruction in the Schools.

A very important inquiry has been made during the last few months, and its report, just issued, constitutes two of the most important volumes issued for a very long while. The inquiry was concerned with that vital problem, that problem against which social reformers and lovers of their kind are face to face every day—How to give moral instruction to children so that they may avoid those by-paths of life which lead to an undesirable land, and which are responsible so largely for what is known as the Social Problem.

To four men is due the initiation of this great inquiry—to the ever-stimulating and venerable Dr. Paton of Nottingham, to Mr. Harold Johnson (Secretary of the Moral Instruction League), to Mr. Clifford W. Barnes (U. S. A.), and to Mr. W. T. Stead. A provisional committee was formed with these and the Rev. J. Brierley ("J. B."), Mr. J. H. Toynbee, Mr. P. P. and Prof. Sadler, of Manchester University. A number of distinguished men and women were asked to act as members of an Advisory Council, and we are told that the "letter of invitation met with a remarkable response." The subject of moral instruction and training in schools was evidently one which excited keen interest and concern in all parts of the country. No more representative a council has ever been formed for the investigation of an educational problem in this country.

The executive committee, thus constituted and supported—both financially and morally—commenced a very detailed inquiry into the need for moral education and into existing methods at home and abroad of giving such education. Their plan was first to prepare lists of topics which indicated the scope of the inquiry. These were sent to members of the Advisory Council for their views. Selected witnesses gave evidence to the committee. Special investigators of special ability were appointed "to prepare reports upon the methods of moral instruction and training in the schools of Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Norway, Denmark, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan."

The result of this extraordinarily interesting inquiry can now be secured by everybody. It has been published in two well-printed volumes by Messrs. Longman. Each volume costs five shillings net. The book is entitled "Moral Instruction and Training in Schools. Report of an International Inquiry. Edited on Behalf of the Committee by Prof. M. E. Sadler." The first volume deals with the problem in the United Kingdom and the second with the problem abroad. The volumes constitute a wealth of information to be obtained nowhere else, and should be eagerly read by all parents, schoolmasters and mistresses, and social reformers, and no member of Parliament should be allowed to speak on any educational problem till he has passed an examination on this book.

To stimulate interest in the book there is a lucid and arresting introduction by Prof. M. E. Sadler, who is Professor of the History and Administration of Education in the University of Manchester. He states the general purport of the conclusions to which the members of the committee have been led, and by so doing has added to his many services to education.

Professor Sadler contends that "the question of moral education is the heart of the modern educational problem. If this is neglected, education is a peril. Economic and social changes, the influx of new knowledge and new ideas, the weakening of ancient traditions, the shifting of old landmarks of custom and belief have thrown upon the schools a responsibility beyond precedent and expectation. "But the reports show no reason for regarding the crisis with dismay. Their tone is hopeful and encouraging. They prove that everywhere the

teachers are grappling with the difficulties of their task; that experience justifies a strong belief in the moral power of education when given under conditions which allow it to exert its due influence; that as the gravity of the problem is more clearly realized the work of the school receives increased support and encouragement from the public; and that greater readiness is being shown to provide the means for healthy physical development and for thorough intellectual training, which, however valuable in themselves, are still more important when viewed in their bearing upon moral character and as factors in the formation of character."

The question is not discussed as to whether "this disposition to turn to the schools as a chief means of moral education is not only a sign of a despairing abandonment of other agencies, the result of a conviction that the latter have proved incapable of dealing with the problem, and that therefore some substitute must at any cost be found for them."

To this Professor Sadler replies, "This is far from being the true explanation of the movement in opinion which has converged upon the question of moral instruction and training in schools. The schools, it is seen, are only one out of many instruments in moral training. The care of children during the earlier years of infancy, when habits are first formed, is only in rare cases committed to them. The work of the schools can never take the place of the character-forming influences of a good home. * * * Moral influences of some kind the school must have. The practical question therefore is—How can the moral training which it helps in giving be made most inspiring upon conduct and character?"

"What is sought for is not simply better provision for moral instruction and training, but also some more direct application of moral principles to the duties of life under modern conditions and to the civic obligations of the members of a self-governing community, especially a community which, like our own, is dependent in the main for its livelihood upon competitive industry and commerce. The value of character and principle can only be judged in the light of a moral and social ideal. The latter alone can determine our judgment as to what types of character are good and what applications of principle are salutary."

"Though the defects of our knowledge and other reasons may prevent us from formulating in detail a social ideal which would meet with general acceptance, we may nevertheless fairly say that there is in our country an ideal of practical morality which for practical purposes can be taken as a basis for school teaching by thinkers of almost all schools of thought. On this point all our witnesses with few exceptions agree," writes Professor Sadler.

The next point investigated is by what methods schools can most effectively help in the formation of character; by what means can they impart with the best hope of permanence a high moral and social ideal. "The experiences of all teachers remind us that the growth of a good character is a complex process, involving the right direction of sentiment, the bracing of the will, and the clear intellectual apprehension of an ideal of duty. For our guidance in such a gradual and delicate process no single formula can suffice. "Our evidence," says Professor Sadler, "shows how widespread is the conviction that the most potent force in moral education—more potent even than the corporate influence of an honorable community—is the personality of the teacher, whether he who teaches be parent, or teacher in the narrower sense of the word, or employer, or elder comrade in home, school, or place of business."

"Possible failure to secure and to retain the services of a sufficient number of the best type of men and women is a serious matter. (Continued on page 4.)

BRIDGETOWN BOOK STORE

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Table with columns: Station, Time Table, Arrive, Depart. Rows include Middleton, Yarmouth, and Port Wade.

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OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF MENS' BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS IS ABOUT COMPLETE.

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Pumps installed anywhere. PRICES RIGHT ALSO

Pipes and Pipe Fittings, Pump Fittings always in stock

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Advertise in the Monitor It Reaches The People

The School-Children's Friend

One morning, about a hundred years ago, a farmer boy with a basket on his arm was on his way to a store in Franklin, Massachusetts.

Some village boys saw him, and shouted, "There goes Horace. Let's have some fun with him."

"You may take the book now," said the man, "and I will trust you for the rest till you have some more bread ready."

"How much straw can you plait in a day, Horace?" asked another.

"Half of it is mother's," answered Horace, "and half of it is mine."

"One shilling and sixpence. And what will you buy today?"

"I know," said Horace, "and I lack three-pence of having so much. I only want to ask if you will not lay

CELERY KING The Only Way. Don't believe rheumatism can be cured by rubbing liniment or oil on the sore spot.

The lad thanked him and tucked the precious book under his coat. Then taking up his empty basket, he went out to meet the taunts of the street boys again.

"That's right, girly!" they shouted after him. "Run home and plait some more straw."

"That lad will make his mark in the world," said the storekeeper to the group of loafers who were loitering at the door.

"Has he no father?" asked one.

"His father died two years ago, and the boy has been the mainstay of the family ever since."

"School? No, he never has time to go to school much. He suffers he goes seven or eight weeks in mid-winter, when he can't do anything on the farm."

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GEORGE M. LAKE

The Manufacturers Life in 1907

Table with columns: ITEM, 1906, 1907, INCREASE. Rows include Net Premium Income, Interest and Rents, Total Income, Assets.

Insurance in Force Dec. 31, 1907—\$51,237,157.00

O. P. GOUCHER General Agent, Western Nova Scotia.

The E. R. Machum Co., Ltd., St. John, N. B. MANAGERS FOR MARITIME PROVINCES.

Milk, and Its Relation to Public Health.

(By Nathan Straus.)

At a time when the question of a pure milk supply is engaging public attention everywhere it is of interest to note what fruit a similar agitation has borne in the United States.

I have the satisfaction of knowing that it was owing in a great measure to my efforts that the interest of our Government was aroused in a pure milk supply.

Sixteen years ago I started my work in New York City and extended it gradually to other places. The results which followed wherever I introduced pasteurized milk were brought to the notice of the Public Health Department of the United States; and the very extensive report "Milk and Its Relation to Public Health" is the outcome of my agitation.

I demonstrated practically by the distribution of pasteurized milk the great need and the great results that can be attained. Coincident with this distribution the infantile death rate of New York City steadily decreased from 96.2 per 1,000 in 1892 to 51 per 1,000 in 1907.

In the summer of 1906 there were typhoid outbreaks in the District of Columbia which, thanks to an efficient inspection service, were traced to the milk supply.

Early in 1907 President Roosevelt ordered a thorough investigation of the milk problem to be made by the officials of the public health service, with the assistance of the Department of Agriculture.

The bulletin is not the report of a commission. It consists of twenty-one essays or monographs by the department specialists on various aspects of the milk question, with an introduction in which Surgeon-General Wyman briefly alludes to the most striking results of each of the papers.

GOOD MILK INFECTED SPREADS DISEASE.

I suppose it is well known by this time that the germs of disease can be carried in milk and that epidemic outbreaks are often traceable to that source.

One special subject for inquiry by the American investigators was the frequency of these "milk epidemics," as they are called.

Thus, while the United States furnish 132 instances of typhoid, 27 of scarlet fever, and 18 of diphtheria, the United Kingdom has 138, 96 and 23 cases respectively, the sum total of all three diseases from other countries being only 50.

So far we have been dealing with cases where milk had become infected on its way from the cow to the consumer. There is, of course, another class of cases in which the milk is already infected when it leaves the cow.

TUBERCULOSIS IN MILK.

That negligence must now be branded as criminal which allows animals suffering from tuberculosis to contribute to the supply of milk destined for human food.

This I hold to be a reason of paramount importance for insisting on public control of the milk supply, or at least on precautionary measures for securing non-tuberculous milk for the innocent children who must have milk and who cannot protect themselves.

More than 1,500 of the cows supplying milk to the city of Washington were officially tested last year, and nearly 17 per cent. had to be pronounced tuberculous.

Let us see next what the bacteriologists find who examine samples of milk as sold in the great towns. In Liverpool, for instance, in 1898-9, 6 per cent of the samples from town dairies and 17 per cent from country dairies contained tubercle bacilli.

The latest research on milk tubercle is Dr. John F. Anderson's examination of the Washington milk, full details of which are given in the bulletin. The results are summed up in the statement that approximately 11 per cent of the dairies whose milk was examined contained tubercle bacilli virulent for guinea pigs.

It is easy to see the magnitude of the evil, but what is to be the remedy? Obviously, the thing to be aimed at is compulsory examination of all cows by the tuberculin test and weeding out of those found to be tuberculous.

There remains, therefore, for the present at least but one way of dealing with all milk whatever, except in a few special cases where it is procured under exceptionally favorable conditions—and that is, in my opinion, pasteurization.

The writers in the bulletin fully agree with me on this point. I am entitled to congratulate myself a little on the change that has come over professional opinion, for when I began to interest myself publicly in the milk question I was almost alone in my demand for universal pasteurization—and it could always be said of me that I was but a layman.

It is now more than thirteen years since I wrote in The Forum (November, 1894), "I hold that in the near future it will be regarded as a piece of criminal neglect, to feed young children on milk which has not been sterilized"; and now compare those words with the recommendations of the specialists in the milk bulletin.

Dr. Leslie L. Lumsden writes that "to prevent the spread of typhoid infection in the milk supply of cities . . . pasteurization of the milk . . . is the best measure."

Dr. John R. Mohler recommends, as a veterinary authority, "that all milk . . . shall come from . . . tuberculin tested cattle, which shall be retested at least once a year, or be subjected to pasteurization under the supervision of the health department in case the herd is not tuberculin tested."

Dr. Joseph W. Schereschewsky, writing on "Infant Feeding," says: "During the summer it is better to pasteurize or to sterilize all milk used in infant feeding."

Dr. Rosenau's opinion. The author of the paper specially devoted to "Pasteurization," Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, director of the hygienic laboratory, is more chary of giving a decided opinion than his collaborators. He maintains throughout the judicial attitude of the man of science, but it is not difficult to see the side toward which the practical man in him inclines.

"We must protect ourselves," he says. "We prefer pure milk, but so long as we cannot obtain it we must purify what we get. Special cases may require raw milk, but the general public should be protected."

And after giving us all the arguments for and against, he concludes with these words: "Theoretically, pasteurization should not be necessary; practically, we find it forced upon us. The heating of milk has certain disadvantages which must be given consideration, but it effectually prevents much disease and death, especially in infants during the summer months."

Now it is pretty generally admitted that milk heated in the way Dr. Rosenau describes is a great safeguard against the diseases mentioned and that it has a beneficial effect in reducing the risk of infantile diarrhoea.

(continued on page 3.)

Doctors

say take Cod Liver Oil—they undoubtedly mean Scott's Emulsion.

Scott's Emulsion

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Absent-Mindedness

Miss S. G. Mosher.

Many people think that forgetfulness and absent-mindedness are the same thing. They are not. The difference between the two was once explained to me by a professor of psychology as follows:—When you simply can't remember a thing, that is forgetfulness. But when you are thinking very deeply about some subject, the sub-conscious self steps in, and carries on the ordinary routine automatically, and that is absent-mindedness.

I am never absent-minded during business hours. I used to be, and got into some awkward positions as a result. So I made it a hard and fast rule, during business hours, to think of nothing but business. But at six o'clock every afternoon, I lock all thoughts about business up in a certain compartment of my brain, and commence thinking about interesting things on my way home, and the result is that I often pass my own sister on the street without knowing it.

At an examination once, I was trying to remember the rules of syntax, about which the examiners seemed to have a morbid curiosity. As I had never known these rules, it was difficult to remember them at a moment's notice, but I tried so hard, that when the time came to hand in my papers, I could not think of my own name. The examiner kept saying "Put your names on your papers, please, and hand them in at once."

How could I put my name on when I didn't know it? Finally all the papers but mine were handed in, and still I didn't know my name. I walked up to the examiner's desk, and asked to see the list of candidates, explaining that for the moment I did not know my own name, and that I would know which was mine if I saw them in print. He seemed to find this simple request very strange, but finally showed me the list, and I had no trouble in identifying myself. The examiner advised me, however, to see a good doctor without delay. "Someone," he said, "who really understands mental diseases." He evidently thought that in my case a little learning had proved a dangerous thing.

Once, however, my absent-mindedness got me into what might have been a very serious difficulty. I was living in Boston at the time, and whenever I got away from the office earlier than usual, I used to go over to East Boston, to see my cousin, who lived in a flat there. As my cousin had no telephone in her flat, I could not let her know when I was coming, and sometimes I found that she was out, and I had to wait quite a while in the hallway of the building. But one day we discovered that the key of my office would open the outer door of my cousin's flat, and after that whenever I found the place shut up, I used to let myself in with my own key, and often had tea ready by the time my cousin returned. Well, when the hot weather came, my cousin was taken ill, and the doctor ordered her home to Nova Scotia for the summer. So she gave up her flat, and I knew she went home, to be sure I did, for I saw her off on the steamer and for months I never went to East Boston, as I had no other friends living there. But one afternoon I got away from the office, very early indeed. Instead of at once going out to Dorchester, where I boarded, I decided to go downtown and do some

(continued on page 6.)

Bee-keeping as a Business

As bee-keeping is naturally a rural pursuit, it follows that the great majority of bee-keepers own or live on small pieces of land, which they cultivate to some extent as an adjunct to their regular business of keeping bees, and the income from this source must, of course, be reckoned as a part of the proceeds of the business. The bee-keeper may perhaps keep a horse, a cow, a few hens, and several hogs, the proceeds from which very materially add to his income, and yet not destroy his just title of specialist. We cannot truthfully say that the farmer is any less a farmer, or that he does not pursue the business of farming, because he does some odd jobs for a neighbor with his team or some work in a different line in the winter months when there is a slack time on the farm, says O. C. Fuller, of Turbotville, Pa. Therefore, we shall have to consider bee-keeping as a business on these same lines. General farming or any other occupation that takes up the greater part of one's time will not work with bee-keeping, and is therefore not admissible as an adjunct to the successful cultivation of the honey bee. It is advisable that farmers keep a few bees to fertilize the blossoms of the field, orchard and garden. The bees thus kept generally supply the farmer's table with honey, and he often has some to sell besides, although the amount is not equal to that taken by the specialist, and is almost always inferior in appearance, due generally to neglect and failure to give the proper attention to the bees when storing. But with all this neglect, almost allowing the bees to shift for themselves, we frequently hear farmers say that their bees are the most profitable thing on the farm. If bees are profitable when kept on the farm as a side issue, then they must be very profitable when kept without another hampering occupation in the way.

I venture the assertion, without the risk of contradiction, that there is no other rural pursuit that will bring the returns in ready cash that bee-keeping will, taking into account the capital invested and labor involved. Bee-keeping has always been considered by some as an uncertain and risky business, due to the fact that flowers fall to yield nectar in some seasons, and to the heavy winter losses which have frequently taken place. To the first I would say that we do sometimes have poor seasons when bees do not gather a surplus or honey for their keepers, but those seasons come only occasionally, and the profit secured from the bees in the good seasons ought and will carry the bee-keeper over the poor ones. In speaking of the winter losses, I would say that they are not so great now as they were in former years, largely to the fact that bee-keepers are learning more about the wintering problem. By giving proper protection during winter, (other conditions being equal), there need be no great fear on that score, if the bee-keeper thoroughly understands his business. I, therefore, believe that the investment of capital in the bee business is attended with no greater risk of loss than if invested in any other legitimate business venture.

If we have once decided to make bee-keeping our business, and have any hampering prefixes or suffixes coupled with it, we must begin at once to amputate at both ends if we expect to have a full measure of success. There are critical times in every apian year when the apiarist cannot possibly be bothered with any other work and must put in full time with his bees.

A successful bee-keeper can never afford to procrastinate, for procrastination is the thief of honey and money to the apiarist. If we put off for a single day the giving of more surplus to the bees, when needed, it means the loss of many dollars in a large apian year.

As the success or failure of any kind of business depends largely upon the qualifications and general make-up of the individual that undertakes it, so is it in bee-keeping as a business. It does not require a man or woman with greater physical strength than the ordinary man or woman possesses, but it does require, that is to say, that he should have a large amount of push and energy in his make-up and at the same time have a mild, patient disposition, but be quick to act in an emergency. The bee-keeper should also be of a mechanical turn, as many little things about the apian year (and there are many), could be made by one handy with tools, thus saving the expense of buying.

A person that has a nervous temperament, who is easily excited, and fears that may happen to come near him, will never succeed as a bee-keeper—much less as a specialist. Therefore we cannot close our eyes to the fact that many failures are due to the inadaptability of the individual to the business.

With the proper qualifications and a thorough knowledge of the subject, I cannot see an excuse for failure. It should be understood, however, that bee-keeping as a business does not offer the opportunity to become very wealthy. It does, however, offer the opportunity of an independent life and a good living, with a fairly steady surplus for a rainy day. Fortunately, the perfection of a man's business bears but little relation to the size of his fortune, and the bee-keeper, with the hum of the bees over his head, finds happiness deeper and sweeter than ever comes to the merchant prince with his thousands.

TRAIN FOR BUSINESS

Most men train their brains and at most entirely neglect their bodies. They go on and on until their judgment and clearness of thought depend on much on the body as on the brain itself. Any man can prove this to his own satisfaction by attempting to do a highly business problem while suffering with an acute attack of indigestion or a violent spell of biliousness. The amount of work that the brain can do depends much on the healthfulness of liver, bowels, kidneys and skin. "Fruit-a-tives" are fruit juices in tablet form. They act directly on liver, bowels, kidneys and skin—and enable these vital organs to rid the system of all impurities. Thus the blood will be kept pure and rich, the brain active, digestion sound, and life made pleasant. "Fruit-a-tives" are now put up in two sizes—the new 25c box as well as the regular 50c size. If your business does not carry them, write Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

The School-Children's Friend

(continued from page 2)

for which he had always had such hungering and craving? It is one day when he was twenty years old, a school-teacher whose name was Barrett, surprised him by saying: "Horace, you must go to college." "What a strange idea to put into the head of a young man who had neither money nor opportunities!" "Why, Mr. Barrett," said Horace, "I don't know enough to enter college. I have never studied Latin, and as for Greek, I have yet to see the first book in that language. It is useless to think of such a thing."

"Not so useless as you suppose," answered Mr. Barrett. "I have said that you must go to college, and I mean it. I myself will prepare you." Horace did not require much persuasion, for all his ambition pointed that way. He set to work with a will and so did Mr. Barrett. Within six months the young man mastered more Greek and Latin than most students learn now-a-days in three years. Before he was twenty-one, he passed the examinations and entered the sophomore class of Brown University.

He had no money. He had no wealthy friends to help him along. But he was resolved to make his own way. He earned what he could by doing any odd job that chanced to come his way. For a few weeks in each year he taught a country school, keeping up his studies, and assisting the examinations as they came. He took care of his own room, and he lived sparingly.

At first his classmates were disposed to laugh at him. Yet he was so gentle in his manners, so brilliant of mind, so studious and earnest that he finally won the admiration of all the students and the respect of all the professors. No other classical scholar ever passed through Brown University. At the end of three years he was graduated at the head of his class.

Long before Horace Mann left college, he made up his mind to be a lawyer. At that time all the brilliant young men in the country were preparing for the profession of law. It was the profession that would give the freest scope to the exercise of genius; it was the profession that offered the surest promise of fame and fortune.

There was a very famous law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, and thither at the age of twenty-four went Horace Mann. As a matter of course, he was not long in pushing to the front. With his tireless energy and his natural brilliancy of intellect his progress was but a series of rapid, colossal triumphs. He soon became known as not only the best student, but the best lawyer, in the school. At the age of twenty-six he was admitted to the State bar of Massachusetts. The road to honor and distinction was open before him. As an attorney, he had all the practice that he could manage. He was assured of a steady and increasing income. At thirty years of age he was chosen a member of the State legislature. He became known as, next to Daniel Webster, the best public speaker in Massachusetts. At length he was elected to Congress to succeed President John Quincy Adams in the House of Representatives. Survived but few men at his age have ever had brighter prospects before them.

But, notwithstanding his success, Horace Mann was ill at ease. "I ought to be doing more for humanity," he said. The schools of Massachusetts, indeed of the whole country, were at that time very poorly managed, and very inefficient. People felt little interest in education. The public schools were attended only by a few pupils, and these were of the poorer class. Thousands of children were growing up in ignorance and vice. "This is not as it should be," said Horace Mann; and he began to study the subject with all his accustomed thoroughness. "The children must be better cared for," he said. "The State must provide for the instruction of all. We must have more schools and better schools."

Milk, and its Relation to Public Health.

There are still doctors who believe that its disadvantages outweigh its merits as a food for infants. The objections are carefully gone into one after another, by Dr. Rosenham, but he and Dr. Schereberg say between them are able to reply very satisfactorily to them all. So far from pasteurized milk being more difficult of digestion than raw milk, as is sometimes asserted, the heated milk is found to be more completely absorbed than the raw; the curd is softer and will therefore be easier on the stomach, more like the curd of human milk; large fat-containing curds are less likely to be formed in the stomach. "The evidence seems clear that the pasteurization of milk at 140 degrees Fahr. for twenty minutes does not appreciably deteriorate its quality or lessen its food value."

I have always pasteurized at 157 degrees Fahr. for twenty minutes, and this heat has not been found to destroy the chemical ferments. Experience is better than theory, and my experience has so demonstrated the success of 157 degrees that I am THE SAVING OF INFANT LIVES.

The alleged disadvantages may therefore be dismissed, and we come back to the manifest benefits of pasteurization. It clearly makes milk a safer article of diet for all who use it. Above all, it saves the lives of infants. No better illustration of this fact is known to the writers in the milk bulletin than the oft-quoted figures relating to the infants' hospital at Randall's Island, New York, where the "mortality in 1897, with raw milk, was 44.36 per cent, while in 1898, with pasteurization of the milk," undertaken at my suggestion in an apparatus that I presented to the institute, "it was 19.80 per cent."

The chief reason for the acute state of the milk question at the present moment, as pointed out by Surgeon-General Wyman, is the high rate of infant mortality coupled with a declining birth rate. The milk can no longer be allowed to take care of itself; it calls aloud for appropriate treatment. How can nations grudge the money for this great service when taxes for enormous military and naval expenditures are cheerfully borne? There is a nobler warfare against which we are called; war against dirt, disease and death.

"This is not as it should be," said Horace Mann; and he began to study the subject with all his accustomed thoroughness. "The children must be better cared for," he said. "The State must provide for the instruction of all. We must have more schools and better schools."

He brought the matter before the legislature. His arguments were so clear and convincing that a law was passed providing for the general improvement of the schools in the State. More than this, Horace Mann himself was appointed secretary of the board of education, and it was made his duty to see that the provisions of the law were carried out. All his friends were astonished when he accepted the position. "It is the work of my life," he said. He closed his law office. He sold his law library. "The bar is no longer my forum," he said; "I have taken myself to the larger sphere of mind and morals."

The salary was small. The honors were few. The labor was great. Yet cheerfully did Horace Mann take hold of the work that was assigned him, and manfully did he carry it forward. He visited Europe and studied the best systems of education there. He lost no effort to make the schools of Massachusetts the best in the world. "We must have better buildings, better school-books, longer terms of school," he said; and for the procurement of these he toiled unweariedly.

The result is now to be seen in the high character and wonderful efficiency of the public schools all over the country. The good work which Horace Mann began in Massachusetts soon had its influence in other States. That good work, once begun, has never been abandoned or neglected, but still goes on. All that is best in the public schools of today may be traced to the influence and work of this man, who was willing to sacrifice ease, honor and fame in order to promote the welfare of the children. Now-a-days there are comparatively few persons who remember the name of Horace Mann, and fewer still who are acquainted with his history. But every child in the public schools of the United States should know that he owes very much of his own happiness to the energy and generous self-sacrifice of the boy who braided straw and helped his mother. "Be ashamed to die," he said once, "until you have won some victory for humanity."—From "American Book of Golden Deeds," published by the American Book Company. Copyright, 1907, by James Baldwin.

(continued from page 2.)

PANDORA RANGE



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"The biscuits which please us must be brown and crisp and firm and dainty, with a well-raised, evenly-baked crust."
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M. K. PIPER. PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1908.

Our sportmen are now in the woods in search of the moose, the "monarch of our forests". Judging from the number of successful hunters the game is still plentiful. The true sportsman does not, however, indulge in the sport for greed or the love of killing but rather as an excuse for visiting nature's virgin haunts and getting close to nature's heart.

Moral Education for the Child

It is our sad duty this week to announce the death of Mrs. Fannie Durling, a much respected resident of Woodville, widow of the late Mr. Bryan Durling. The deceased lady, who was in her eighty-fifth year, was a native of Fredericton, N. B. She resided in Clarence, Annapolis Co., at one time, but has of late years made her home with her son, Dawson at Woodville, and had left there but a short time previous to her death to visit her son, Mr. Thomas Durling, of Brookside Farm, Waterville. While visiting there she was taken suddenly ill with hemorrhages, and after a short illness she passed away shortly after midnight on Monday, October 5th. The funeral took place on the following Wednesday afternoon at Cambridge. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Higgins, of Waterville, and the remains were laid to rest beside those of her late husband in the cemetery there. The deceased was of a most cheerful and sociable disposition, will be much missed in her home and by her relatives and friends. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. George Rockwell, of Berwick and three sons, Thomas, of Waterville, Samuel, of Cambridge, and Dawson, of Woodville, who have the sympathy of a large circle of friends as has also her only brother, Mr. W. H. Ryan, of Woodville.—Barren Register.

Here are some of the wonderful possibilities of the future as prophesied by that wizard of invention, Mr. Thomas Edison, who, after three score years of eager research and industry, is looking forward to working harder than he ever did in his life. "Everything, anything," he declares, "is possible. The world is a vast store-house of undiscovered energy." Undoubtedly, he thinks, we shall fly through the air, but it won't be by the aeroplane, nor by the dirigible balloon. It's only a matter of inventing a compact engine with sufficient power. A new generation of railway men, he says, will adopt a new motive power, a power generated from coal without the intervention of steam. There is a direct electrical energy in coal, he claims, which will be made use of as the motive power of the future. He does not believe the energy of the tides is sufficient to generate great motor power, but he believes it quite probable that there is a motor power in the rays of the sun.

Now that Edison's storage battery is perfected, he is giving his attention to designing a taxicab that will run easily and smoothly, and believes that by the end of the year he will have solved the problem. He is also working on the problem of making a black diamond artificially. Black diamonds are very scarce and rare and are chiefly used for drilling in the mining of precious metals. He believes eighty-five per cent of the world's hidden treasure lies undiscovered yet. "Even the air itself," he prophesies "will yet be compressed into utility." He believes the earth is yet in its infancy, "and in a few billion years," he says, "what may we not discover?"

A WARNING.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture warns apple shippers that pink rot appears to be prevalent this year, and hence the shipping of apples not perfectly free from apple scab and showing any signs of pink rot is particularly hazardous. Many carloads of fruit were recently examined at the docks in Montreal by the Dominion fruit inspectors which were found practically worthless before they went on board the steamer as the result of this infestation. Shippers will lose heavily on these shipments. At least one-dollar of expense has been put upon each barrel of these apples to reach Montreal, and the freight and other charges when they reach Great Britain will amount to an equal sum, so that the loss will be very serious.

A MAGISTRATE INVESTIGATES ZAM-BUK

SAYS IT IS A WONDERFUL HEALER AND DOES MORE THAN IS CLAIMED FOR IT.

No household remedy in existence has won such glowing tributes from people in high places as has Zam-Buk. Mr. Roger F. Perry, Justice of the Peace for British Columbia, testified that he had used it, and this is what he says of it: "The Pavilion, Goldfields, B. C. "To the Zam-Buk Co., "Gentlemen,—After a very fair trial I have proved Zam-Buk eminently satisfactory. In my case it cured a skin rash of five years standing which no doctor had been able to do any good for.

"I would certainly encourage any person to keep Zam-Buk in their home. It truly does even more than you claim for it. For my own part I would not now be without it in the house. Yours very truly, (Signed) 'ROGER F. PERRY, Justice of the Peace for B. C.' Zam-Buk differs from ordinary salves and embrocations, for while these mostly contain animal oils and fats, Zam-Buk is purely herbal. It soothes and heals cuts, sores, ulcers, eruptions, boils, eczema, chaffy sores, etc. In the household it is the handiest possible remedy for burns, scalds, children's injuries. It instantly cleanses any wound to which it is applied; prevents festering, inflammation or blood poisoning. It cures piles, varicose ulcers, and fistula. All druggists and stores sell at 50 cents a box, or from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

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Obituary

MISS JESSIE HEARN.

The death of Jessie Hearn, youngest sister of Harvey Hearn, of this town, occurred at Halifax on Friday, 9th inst., from spinal meningitis. She was the youngest of a family of ten children of Mr. and Mrs. R. Hearn, formerly of Bridgetown, and was about ten years of age. Her remains were brought to Bridgetown on Saturday and buried beside her mother. The funeral took place from St. James' Episcopal Church Saturday at 3 o'clock, the services being conducted by the rector, Rev. E. Underwood.

MRS. JOHN D. DARGIE.

The death of Hattie, the beloved wife of Mr. John D. Dargie, occurred at Paradise West, on September 12th, in the forty-eighth year of her age. The husband and six children, with brothers, sisters and friends, mourn for her. She was a devoted helmsman and mother in the home, and held a large place in the social and religious work of the community. She was for years a member of the choir, teacher in the Sunday School, and member and officer in the W. M. A. Society. She will be sadly missed in all these circles. In the absence of the pastor, Dr. Goodspeed and Rev. J. H. Balcom conducted the funeral services, the interment taking place in the cemetery at Paradise West.

MRS. FANNIE DURLING.

It is our sad duty this week to announce the death of Mrs. Fannie Durling, a much respected resident of Woodville, widow of the late Mr. Bryan Durling. The deceased lady, who was in her eighty-fifth year, was a native of Fredericton, N. B. She resided in Clarence, Annapolis Co., at one time, but has of late years made her home with her son, Dawson at Woodville, and had left there but a short time previous to her death to visit her son, Mr. Thomas Durling, of Brookside Farm, Waterville. While visiting there she was taken suddenly ill with hemorrhages, and after a short illness she passed away shortly after midnight on Monday, October 5th. The funeral took place on the following Wednesday afternoon at Cambridge. The service was conducted by Rev. Mr. Higgins, of Waterville, and the remains were laid to rest beside those of her late husband in the cemetery there. The deceased was of a most cheerful and sociable disposition, will be much missed in her home and by her relatives and friends. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. George Rockwell, of Berwick and three sons, Thomas, of Waterville, Samuel, of Cambridge, and Dawson, of Woodville, who have the sympathy of a large circle of friends as has also her only brother, Mr. W. H. Ryan, of Woodville.—Barren Register.

Here are some of the wonderful possibilities of the future as prophesied by that wizard of invention, Mr. Thomas Edison, who, after three score years of eager research and industry, is looking forward to working harder than he ever did in his life. "Everything, anything," he declares, "is possible. The world is a vast store-house of undiscovered energy." Undoubtedly, he thinks, we shall fly through the air, but it won't be by the aeroplane, nor by the dirigible balloon. It's only a matter of inventing a compact engine with sufficient power. A new generation of railway men, he says, will adopt a new motive power, a power generated from coal without the intervention of steam. There is a direct electrical energy in coal, he claims, which will be made use of as the motive power of the future. He does not believe the energy of the tides is sufficient to generate great motor power, but he believes it quite probable that there is a motor power in the rays of the sun.

Now that Edison's storage battery is perfected, he is giving his attention to designing a taxicab that will run easily and smoothly, and believes that by the end of the year he will have solved the problem. He is also working on the problem of making a black diamond artificially. Black diamonds are very scarce and rare and are chiefly used for drilling in the mining of precious metals. He believes eighty-five per cent of the world's hidden treasure lies undiscovered yet. "Even the air itself," he prophesies "will yet be compressed into utility." He believes the earth is yet in its infancy, "and in a few billion years," he says, "what may we not discover?"

A WARNING.

The Dominion Department of Agriculture warns apple shippers that pink rot appears to be prevalent this year, and hence the shipping of apples not perfectly free from apple scab and showing any signs of pink rot is particularly hazardous. Many carloads of fruit were recently examined at the docks in Montreal by the Dominion fruit inspectors which were found practically worthless before they went on board the steamer as the result of this infestation. Shippers will lose heavily on these shipments. At least one-dollar of expense has been put upon each barrel of these apples to reach Montreal, and the freight and other charges when they reach Great Britain will amount to an equal sum, so that the loss will be very serious.

Election Proposition

To the subscriber of The Monitor, who guesses correctly the majority in the coming election, in the County of Annapolis, will be given FIVE DOLLARS.

To the one who makes the nearest guess to the declared majority will be given ONE DOLLAR.

In either proposition, if there be more than one making the same guess, the money will be divided equally.

All letters containing these estimates must be mailed so as to be in the Bridgetown Post Office on Saturday, the 24th inst., and must be addressed:—"LOCK BOX 42," Bridgetown, N. S.

Weak Eyes

No need to suffer with your Eyes from bad Glasses, or have your children. A great many Eyes have been ruined in this way. Have them attended to by a man who makes a specialty of this work and nothing else. It will cost you no more. (Do you know that?) Consultation and examination free. St. James Hotel, Bridgetown, every Thursday. Jones' Hotel, Bear River, every Friday. Main Office, Annapolis. HENRY KIRWIN, Oculist Optician.

Watch Bargains

A large stock of reliable Watches at remarkably low prices. We know the market, and buy right and sell right.

Optical Parlor

My Optical Rooms are equipped with the most modern mechanical appliances known to the profession for the testing of your eyes. A nice line of Eyeglasses, Spectacles, Lenses etc., always on hand.

Photography

High Grade Photos in the latest finish and mountings as good as you get, anywhere and very moderate prices.

P. R. SAUNDERS

Jeweler - Optician - Photographer Queen St. - Bridgetown.

SEPALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 30th October, 1908, for the conveyance of his Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way, between ANNAPOLIS ROYAL and GRANVILLE FERRY, from the 1st January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Annapolis Royal and Granville Ferry and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Halifax. G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Mail Contract Branch, Ottawa, 12th Sept., 1908.

Mail Contract

SEPALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the 13th November, 1908, for the conveyance of his Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, twice per week each way, between BRIDGETOWN and HAMPTON, and HAMPTON and PARKER'S COVE, from the 1st January next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Bridgetown, Parker's Cove, and intermediate points and at the Office of the Post Office Inspector at Halifax. G. C. ANDERSON, Superintendent. POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Mail Contract Branch, Ottawa, 30th Sept., 1908.

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A SENSIBLE MERCHANT.

Bear Island, Aug. 26, 1908. MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Limited. Dear Sirs,—Your traveller is here today and we are getting a large quantity of your MINARD'S LINIMENT. We find it the best Liniment in the market making no exception. We have been in business 13 years and have handled all kinds, but have dropped them all but yours; that sells itself; the others have to be pushed to get rid of.

"Briny Deep" Serge

For men's suits gives the best wear. Every three yards stamped "Briny Deep Serge"

M. A. HAGERMAN.

Chesley's Saturday Special Sale

Dish Pan 10 quart tin Dish Pan. 10c each 1 dozen will be sold. Tea Pot. Agate Tea Pot. 21c each 1 dozen will be sold. Envelopes. A good grade. 3c bunch A better grade. 7c bunch 2 dozen bunches will be sold.

10c for 1 quart Colored Pitcher. 5c for 2 dozen Safety Pins. 9c for 4 dozen Hooks & Eyes. 9c for 1 yard Ruching. 9c for 1 pair Boys' Braces. Ladle. Agate Ladle. 10c 1 dozen will be sold. BROOMS. 10 cents 1 dozen will be sold. Grater. Tin Grater. 5c 1 do to be sold. Wash Basin. Agate Wash Basin. 15c 1 dozen will be sold.

9c for A Man's Handkerchiefs. 25c for 4 piece Glass Set. 14c for A china Butter Dish. 9c for 1 quire Writing Paper. 5c for 2 Asbestos Holders. Napkins. Paper Napkins. 4 dozen will be sold. Pails. 1 quart Tin Pail. 9c 1 dozen will be sold. Combs. Ladies' Side Combs. 8c pair 1 dozen will be sold. Chamber Pails. Tin Chamber Pails. 1 dozen will be sold.

Big Reduction in Room Paper to Clear Balance of Stock. Secure Yours Now. GROceries. Molasses, gal., .45 Mixed Chocolates, lb., .27 Tomatoes, can, .10 Split Peas, lb., .04 Red Rose 30c Tea, .08 National Blend Tea, lb., .27 Mixed Cakes, 3 lbs. for Pepper, pkg., .06 Lard, lb., .06 Rice, lb., .13 Buckwheat Flour, 8 lbs. for Shredded Coconut, lb., .21 Boneless Fish, lb., .36 Jam, in pail, lb., .08 Allspice, pkg., .06 Cream Tartar, pkg., .06 Cassia, pkg., .05 Cloves, pkg., .05 Mustard, can, .16 Shelled Walnuts, lb., .10 Prunes, lb., .25 Tiger 30c Tea, lb., .07 Lipton's 40c Tea, lb., .08 Union Blend 40c Tea, lb., .35

WANTED: Good Print Butter, 22c cash, 24c trade any day. W.W. CHESLEY. LADIES' UNDERWEAR. HOSIERY AND GLOVES. WHY DOES A MAN WEAR A CELLULOID COLLAR. FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., LTD. STEAMSHIP LINERS. London, Halifax and St. John, N.B. From London. From Halifax. Rappahannock, Sept. 11. Kanawha, Sept. 13. Tabasco, Sept. 26. Shenandoah, Oct. 3. Sept. 12—St. John City, Oct. 13. Almeriana, Oct. 23. Sept. 29—Rappahannock, Oct. 13. Oct. 7—(Via St. John's, Nfld.) Kanawha, Oct. 30. Oct. 17—Tabasco, Nov. 6. Liverpool, St. John's, Nfld., and Halifax. From Liverpool. From Halifax. Florence, Sept. 12. Ulunda, Sept. 22. Sept. 12—Divangeline, Oct. 3. Sept. 26—London City, Oct. 13. Oct. 6—(To Halifax, Halifax City, direct), Oct. 23. Oct. 10—(Via St. John's, Nfld.) Ulunda, Nov. 3. TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. Halifax City, Sept. 13. St. John City, Oct. 8. St. S. "Kanawha," "Shenandoah," and "Rappahannock" have accommodations for a limited number of saloon passengers. S. S. "Ulunda" has excellent first-class passenger accommodation. FURNESS, WITHEY & CO., LTD., Agents, Halifax, N. S. MINARD'S LINIMENT RELIEVES NEURALGIA.

W.W. CHESLEY

J. E. LLOYD AGENT Bridgetown, N. S. H. H. Whitman AGENT Lawrencetown, N. S. Geo. S. Davies. Church envelopes plain or printed at MONITOR OFFICE. MINARD'S LINIMENT USED BY PHYSICIANS. 5 cent and 10 cent bundles of newspapers at MONITOR OFFICE.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL.

IF YOUR SUBSCRIPTION HAS EXPIRED You will confer a favor by renewing promptly...

If it is your neighbor's Monitor you are reading, don't fail to notice our offer to new subscribers.

Sir Frederick Bowen has instituted a suit for libel against H. G. Harris, of the Kentville Advertiser.

Eight thousand mackerel were taken in the traps off Liverpool on Saturday and a large shipment was made to Boston yesterday—Yarmouth Times.

The society for the prevention of cruelty to children urges that all school children should be examined as to eyes, ears, nose, mouth and throat.

A house situated north of Wilmot station, belonging to Mr. Z. S. Banks and occupied by Mr. McLatchy was destroyed by fire on Sunday—Outlook.

The roll of bids which was found last week in a car of the H. & S. W. train and was advertised in the Monitor proved to be the property of the conductor.

Mr. Lee Everett, son of Mrs. H. A. Everett, returned home on Wednesday last from Jamaica, where he remained to recover from a broken leg, sustained by accident while on ship-board.

The Canadian Iron Corporation has been launched with a capital of \$8,000,000. T. J. Drummond is president and the new company will absorb several concerns, among them the Annapolis Iron Co. and the Londonderry Iron Co.—Exchange.

Mrs. Arthur Messenger, of Centreville, a lady over eighty years of age, fell while going down cellar on Monday afternoon and broke her arm above the elbow. Under the attendance of Dr. deBlais, the aged patient is doing as well as could be expected.

A public meeting in the interests of the Liberal-Conservative party held in the Court House on Saturday evening drew a large attendance. The speakers of the evening were G. E. Corbett, the conservative candidate, J. J. Ritchie, K. C., and Mr. Harry J. Crowe.

We have received from the St. John Business College, whose advertisement has been for many years familiar to the readers of the Monitor, an attractive pamphlet describing the advantages of their methods, which is worth the attention of anyone intending to take up a business course.

Next Sunday morning in the Baptist church Rev. W. L. Archibald, field secretary of Acadia College, will give an address on education, and in the afternoon at Centrelea. In the evening, the pastor, Rev. A. S. Lewis will conduct a service especially for men. The centre seats of the church will be reserved for men only.

The air has been very murky this week with the smoke of forest fires, and though it comes from New Brunswick shores many miles across the Bay, it is dense enough to cause a thrill at the thought of what might be the terror of towns in close proximity to the fires. Our news columns give a thrilling account of the tragedies of a Michigan forest fire.

The Telegram says:—Two trunks passing through the Yarmouth steamer's wharf on Wednesday afternoon, from the train to the steamer, with white cotton strings tied to the handles and the labels in chalk: "Just married," "married at 10," attracted some attention among the spectators. Could Bridgetown's latest bride and groom have been the victims?

Deacon Joseph Longley, Paradise, presented his eldest son, Willard, this month, on the anniversary of his twenty-first birthday, a cheque for one hundred dollars, a presentation promised to each of his sons, who have not used liquor or tobacco, on attaining, the age of twenty-one years. Would that all parents followed his example, and by some token encouraged their boys along the line of temperance and right living.

Changes in the D. A. R. time-table were received too late for revision in this week's issue. Two sailings of the Prince George have been discontinued and the Bluenose has been laid off on corresponding days. Beginning with today (Wednesday) the service between Yarmouth and Boston has been reduced to two round trips per week, sailing from Yarmouth on Wednesday and Saturday. Flying Bluenose trains will only run on these days until Saturday, October 21st, when they will be withdrawn for the season.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. H. Ruggles returned on Saturday from Halifax.

Mrs. Crowell and Miss Crowell, of Clementsport, are visiting their daughter and sister, Mrs. Leander Miller.

Mr. H. J. Crowe returned to Bridgetown from Halifax on Saturday and will be here the remainder of the week.

Mrs. Frank Pratt and daughter, Miss Katharine, left for Boston via St. John on Friday last for a few weeks visit.

Rev. James Strothard has accepted a unanimous invitation to remain at Central church, Moncton, for the fourth year.

Mr. B. M. Williams has been confined to his house with illness during the past week or so, but we understand is now convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Lothrop, of Dover, N. H., will be the guests of Mrs. and Miss Piper this week. Mrs. Lothrop will be remembered by many as Miss Gertrude Colbath.

Mr. Louis Munro, mechanical superintendent in the printing establishment of Barnes & Company, St. John who is enjoying a vacation in Nova Scotia, spent a couple of days in town this week.

Mrs. Jessie Huntington, of Wolfville, passed through Bridgetown on Saturday en route for Providence, R. I., where she has been summoned by the severe illness of Miss Beattie Chipman, a sister of the late Miss Ina Chipman, whose death occurred about a year ago.

Election Returns in 1904

Table with columns: Polling District, Pickups, Votes. Lists districts like Melvern Square, Middleton, Lawrencetown, etc.

When the House dissolved the standing was approximately as follows: Lib. Con. Quebec 54, Ontario 38, New Brunswick 8, Nova Scotia 17, Prince Edward Island 1, Manitoba 7, Alberta 2, Saskatchewan 5, British Columbia 7, Yukon 0.

Electors; Read This

The attention of voters is called to the provisions of the Dominion Elections Act.

BRIBERY. The receiver of a bribe is equally guilty with the giver. PENALTY. Disqualification for 8 years, imprisonment for 6 months, and forfeiture of \$200 to any person aiding for same. (Sec. 265.)

PERSONATION. The penalty for personation at elections is a fine not exceeding \$200 and imprisonment for 2 years. (Sec. 272.)

INTOXICATING LIQUOR. The person giving or selling intoxicating liquor on election day is liable to a penalty of \$100, or 6 months in goal.

Election Returns By Telephone

Superintendent Freeman of the Valley Branch of the N. S. Telephone Company informs us that he is making provision for the fullest returns by telephone on the night of election day. In order that the telephone operator may not be hindered, he requests no one shall visit the toll office during the evening. The returns will be immediately forwarded to the headquarters of each political party, to the Liberal headquarters at the Court House and to the Liberal-Conservative party at their rooms in Buzgles Block. The wires will be held open until midnight or as late as necessary for full returns.

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING. For a short time we will give away with every pound of Art Baking Powder your choice of an enamel preserving kettle, wash bowl, one large saucepan, or two smaller ones, or a three piece set, pudding pan, sauce pan and bowl. C. L. PIGGOTT.

Now is the Time to Subscribe.

\$1.00 paid now will give you the Monitor-Sentinel to January, 1st, 1910. Don't miss this offer.

Every day you wait you are losing money.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

Go to J. I. Foster's for Men's and Boys' Underwear.

FOR SALE.—One Faultless Wood Stove at Karl Freeman's.

Go to J. I. Foster's for Men's and Boys' Heavy Grain Boots.

FOR SALE.—Water power Sawmill, contains rotary and shingle machine, new and in good repair. MAX D. NEWCOMBE.

ROOMS TO LET.

The upper flat of the house of Mrs. John E. Sancton, on Granite street is offered for rent to a small family.

NOTICE.

Mrs. John E. Sancton wishes to notify customers that the repair work left with Mr. Sancton is now at her home where the owners are requested to call for it.

NOTICE.

The members of the Bridgetown Rifle Association will hold the match which was postponed on Oct. 10th on Saturday next, 24th inst. This match is for the Shafter and Wade prize cups.

J. I. FOSTER, Secretary.

One new light riding wagon for sale. Apply to ARCH KINNEY.

H. Price Webber's Boston Comedy Company will appear in the Court House on November 10, 11, and 12.

FOR SALE.—A cheap grade of printer's ink for grinding fruit trees at MONITOR OFFICE.

FOR SALE.—A fine 3 1/2 year old mare. Nicely broken. A very nice driver. Apply to PERCY BURNS.

HAY FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a few tons of prime meadow hay.

M. K. PIPER.

Let us re-cover and repair your old pieces of Furniture before the roads get bad. Goods called for and delivered free of charge.—J. H. Hicks & Sons.

FOR SALE.

1 Farrow Cow, for milk or for beef. 1 nice three-year-old Steer, nice beef or make good ox, can be got right if called for soon.

MORRISON O. WADE.

Belleisle, October 12th.

Apples Wanted

We want your cider apples. Will take any quantity from one barrel to carload lots, delivered at factory.

WE PAY CASH ON DELIVERY.

M. W. GRAVES & CO.

BRIDGETOWN.

Warning to Purchasers

Every assignment of the right of a South African Volunteer entitled to a land grant must be by way of appointment of a substitute and must be in the form provided by the Act. Special attention is called to Sub-section 3 of Section 5 of the Volunteer Bounty Act, 1908, which provides that no assignment of the right of a volunteer by the appointment of a substitute shall be accepted or recognized by the Department of the Interior which IS NOT EXECUTED AND DATED AFTER THE DATE OF THE WARRANT FOR THE LAND GRANT issued by the Minister of Militia and Defence in favor of the Volunteer.

J. W. GREENWAY, Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa.

28th September, 1908.

EARTH REMEDIES

are used by most people and yet few know they are such. Manufacturers know that some dislike the word Earth. Hence they use other names. Some of my friends tell me not to call my remedy earth, for some refuse to use it for this very reason. To call my remedy what it is not would seem like deception. I want that our people should know that earth is the best and most natural remedy to be had. Man came from the earth and it is a fact that earth can do more for the repair of our bodies than anything we know of. Thousands who have used my remedy know that what I say is true. A trial 14 oz. box of Reed's Earth Cure can be had for 20 cts. by mail. N. H. REED, H. D. Shelburne, N. S.

ROYAL THEATRE

ANNOUNCEMENT

The management have secured Alden Irving, the popular Magician and Hand-cuff King, who will give his wonderful feats of wizardry at the Royal every evening for the remainder of the week. Don't fail to see him.

New pictures every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

Friday night is Childrens Night.

APPLES WANTED

in any quantities for cyder. Cash on delivery.

Special Offer to Farmers Bring us your apples and let us make your cyder for you. We will refine it with our English filter and it will then retain its sweetness.

Come down and see the filter working. You will be surprised to find how much it improves the cyder.

Annapolis Valley Cyder Co., Ltd. BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

Maritime Business College

This college has grown as an answer to the public demand for "Maritime-trained." We began educating our pupils in a couple of rooms.

Now, we have the finest Business College in Canada and a staff of sixteen teachers. It costs no more to attend this school than one with fewer advantages. Compare our booklet with others.

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LADIES' NORTHWAY COATS



Our sales of Ladies' Coats thus far this season are in excess of any corresponding period, owing to the fact of the style, fit and durability of the Northway coats becoming better known.

We have opened our usual large assortment of Ladies' Fur Collars, Stoles and Muffs and invite inspection.

DRESS GOODS

If you will look through our stock of Dress Goods we feel confident that you will be able to make a satisfactory selection, as our stock which is the largest we have ever shown comprises the newest effects and best values.

WATSON UNDERWEAR

In the above make we have all grades, prices and sizes in children's misses', women's, boys' and men's.

J. W. BECKWITH

Iron Beds Springs and Mattresses.

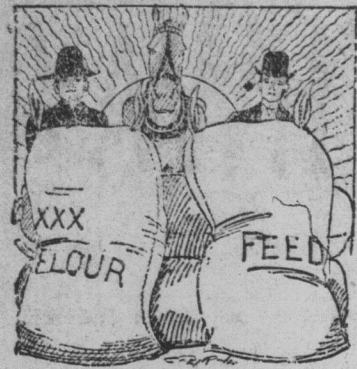
We have styles and prices in the above that will interest you.

J. H. HICKS AND SONS

QUEEN STREET BRIDGETOWN.

Now Is The Time To Subscribe

For a short time we will give away with every pound of Art Baking Powder your choice of an enamel preserving kettle, wash bowl, one large saucepan, or two smaller ones, or a three piece set, pudding pan, sauce pan and bowl.



We have in Stock...
 FIVE ROSES, in barrels, 1/2 barrels and bags.
 PURITY in barrels and 1/2 barrels.
 KING OF PATENTS, ROYAL HOUSEHOLD, THILSON'S PRIDE, GOLDIE'S SUN, FEED FLOUR, MIDDLEINGS, BRAN, and MODEL CHOP.

DELIGHT, in barrels and 1/2 barrels.
 WHITE COAT, in barrels and 1/2 barrels.
 GEM CHOP, coarse feed for Horses.
 JERRY CHOP and other feeds.
 All for sale at lowest market prices.

JOSEPH I. FOSTER

THE HAYWARD CLOTHING STORE

Calls your particular attention to their line of Men's, Youth's and Boy's Suits.65c
 Stanfield's Underwear. \$1.10
 Men's heavy outside unshrinkable Shirts. \$1.00
 Stanfield's Underwear. \$1.25
 Acadian Pride Honespun, A. P. H. Pants, guaranteed. \$2.95
 Hats. \$2.25
 Caps.50c
 B. & L. Shirts. \$1.25
 Come in and see our goods and get our prices.

HAYWARD CLOTHING STORE

NOTICE.
 Having sold out my general store business to Young Anthony and Charles Cropley, who will continue to carry on the same at the old stand. I wish to inform the public that all outstanding accounts must be paid as soon as possible, and request that all bills against me will be rendered at once. Thanking the general public for their patronage for the last 36 years I have been in business, and wishing for their further patronage to my successors, I remain,

JOHN ANTHONY, Port Lorne, Sept. 8th, 1908.

Phone 57

FRESH MEATS AND POULTRY
PRIME CORNED BEEF
HAMS AND BACON
VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS
 Orders promptly attended to.

Moses & Young

ASK FOR MINARD'S AND TAKE NO OTHER.
 WAIT FOR THE MUD TO DRY.

Father Graham, as everybody in the village called him, was beloved by every one, and his influence in the little town was great.
 A young man in the village had been badly insulted, and came to Father Graham full of angry indignation, declaring that he was resolved at once to demand an apology.
 "My dear boy," Father Graham said, "take a word of advice from an old man who loves peace. An insult is like mud; it will brush off better when it is dry. Wait a little till both he and you are cool, and the thing is easily mended. If you go now it will only be to quarrel."

RAINBOW

Rainbow Flour makes perfect bread. No one can resist its rich golden-brown crust—and it tastes as good as it looks

FLOUR

Milled by the Tillsons at Tillsonburg

IT IS NO DREAM

The Bridgetown Central Grocery carries as full a line of Fine and Staple Groceries as can be found in any store in Annapolis Valley.

Our Prices are right.

Our July trade was good. We cordially invite an increase of your appreciated patronage for present month

J. E. LLOYD

Cowan's Maple Buds

A deliciously dainty chocolate confection indescribably inviting and toothsome. Like all of Cowan's specialties, of superlative excellence. The name "Cowan" stamped on every bud.

The Cowan Co. Limited, Toronto.

BRIDGETOWN BOOT AND SHOE STORE

JUST OPENED
 Boys' Heavy School Boots
 Girls' Heavy School Boots
 Child's Heavy School Boots
 Mens Grain Bals
 Men's Grain Bellis Tongue Bals
 Men's Grain Harvest Bals

E. A. COCHRANE

LEAVE YOUR ORDER EARLY.

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I. M. OTTERSON

Farm and Garden

PLOW FOR ALFALFA.

Utah Farmers' Adaptation of the Common Farmers' Walking Plow.
 An article coming under my observation is one entitled "Types of Plows," accompanied by a cut of a German wheel plow. Why a man should run a clumsy, lumbering construction akin to a self blinder for breaking up country when our common hand plow will answer the purpose is beyond me. I fall to see where the writer's conception of a German wheel plow of the 1870 type is much in advance of Mr. Wing's idea of a French plow in the twentieth century. A farmer's time is too precious and capable architects are too few and too expensive in this country to make a plow of such design any practical value to its owner.

We have here in Utah thousands of acres of alfalfa as luxuriant and



CONCEIVED FLOWHARE.

thrifty as any in the world, some of which is broken every spring. Farmers would find this a very great task indeed if they found it necessary to employ any such cumbersome devices as the one accompanying the article in question. We use a common walking plow, with a wheel or shoe under the end of the beam and a straight or slanting cutter. The secret of the whole problem lies in the fact that the plowshare from A to B along the dotted line D is conceived so that the plow rests upon the curved portion and the point C is at least a half an inch above the level or a half an inch higher than the point A or the point B.

The share should be new or comparatively so in order to give room for the concave surface. Any village blacksmith can fix the share. It would be advisable not to temper the share, as it is necessary to file it every few months when plowing old alfalfa. A team worthy of the name can pull the plow with as little effort as is required when plowing stubble.

When the alfalfa is more than three inches deep, because after that depth the deeper one plows the harder the alfalfa is to kill. The depth is regulated by the wheel under the beam, and any boy who can plow stubble can easily enough handle the plow in alfalfa. When the plow is thus fixed for plowing alfalfa, however, one cannot now grow alfalfa with it.

For this purpose the share, would have to be made into its original shape, or better still, if one has a great deal of alfalfa breaking to do, use another share, using the especially prepared one for the purpose of breaking up in corn only, concludes A. J. Syndergaard in Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.

Quality in Seeds.

As the result of test of alfalfa, red clover and grass seeds secured in the open market Chief Galloway of the bureau of plants industry makes a report that is certainly of interest to farmers.

Red Clover.—Of the 1,217 samples of red clover seed secured 403, or one-third, contained seed of dodder, 424 contained traces of yellow trefoil seed, and 135 bore evidence of having originated in Chile.

Alfalfa.—Of the 330 samples of alfalfa seed secured 101, or about one-half, contained seed of dodder, 135 contained a trace of yellow trefoil seed, 120 contained a trace of sweet clover seed, and 10 contained a trace of bur clover seed.

Bromus Inermis.—Of the 53 samples of Bromus Inermis seed obtained 15 contained seed of cheat, or chess, 28 contained from 2 to 3 per cent of seed of the wheat grasses, several contained seed of meadow fescue, and one contained more than 24 per cent of meadow fescue and rye grass seed together.

Kentucky Blue Grass.—Of the 429 samples of Kentucky blue grass seed obtained only 8 were found to be free from any trace of Canada blue grass. In most of these samples the trace of Canada blue grass found was immature seed, showing that it was harvested with the Kentucky blue grass seed. The seeds of the two plants not ripening at the same time. It is improbable that mature seed of Canada blue grass would be harvested with Kentucky blue grass seed. In 110 samples, however, Canada blue grass seed was found in quantities exceeding 5 per cent, 32 of these being Canada blue grass seed misbranded as Kentucky blue grass seed.

Where Hogs Follow Cattle.
 Even if in addition to corn other concentrates richer in protein and ash than is corn are fed to steers, the corn in the droppings is much more readily found, and the benefit derived by the hog from the feeds other than corn is not very great, although it is believed that some benefit may be derived.

THE INDIVIDUAL EAR.

Stop and Consider This Easy Way to Less on a Corn Crop.
 By J. R. PETERSEN, Kansas.

What constitutes an ideal ear of corn? This question must be answered by every corn breeder if he wishes to succeed. He must have an ideal in mind and work to that end. The ear of his ideal must be determined by the condition of the soil and climate. In buying seed corn it is not advisable to secure it from a long distance.

Seed corn should not be shelled until near planting time, but early in the spring a germination test should be made of each ear and the poorest ears discarded and the good ears shelled and the corn made ready for planting. There is perhaps no one thing that will do as much to increase the yield of corn on every farm as the testing of each ear to be used for seed. The importance of discarding the ears that are poor in vitality is essential when we realize that one good ear will plant one-eighth of an acre.

The simplest and best method of testing the germination of each ear is by using a germination box. The most convenient box is 3 by 4 feet, with wire stretched crosswise forming equidistant large enough to hold six to eight kernels. Fill the box with sand. Number each one of the squares. Take a few kernels from each ear and put in each of these squares. Then wet the sand and place a damp cloth over the box, keeping the sand and cloth moist and warm. Keep a record of the time of germination and note the kernels which fail to grow.

What Eight Good Ears Will Do.
 After the germination test the next step is to prepare the corn for the planter—by removing the mixed kernels, the ununiform kernels; the injured or rotten kernels; and the tip and butt kernels, when the corn should be carefully shelled.

The value of testing the vitality of corn which is intended for seed cannot be overestimated. It is strange how many farmers, even today, are willing to plant corn without the least certainty that the seed will germinate and produce good, healthy plants. There are thousands of acres that have been planted over each year on account of the poor vitality of the seed. I wish each farmer would stop to consider this. Get a seed tester and test your seed this spring. The vitality of each individual ear of corn is certainly not to be determined by the ear. You can discard the poor ears, keeping the good ears for seed. Some farmers say they have not the time to test their seed.

Stop and consider that it only takes from eight to ten good ears for each acre. Suppose you plant an ear of low vitality. Then you are losing one-eighth of your crop and it takes only a few minutes to make the germination test.

Apples on Long Island.

Long Island in the past was noted for its trees, both fruit and foliage, and many rare foreign trees are thriving today on its ideal soil, with its mild climate to back it. It has developed some of the finest apples known, among them the Newtown Pippin, both green and yellow; Flushing Spitznagel; Long Island Russet; Long Island Seek No Further and other varieties. The Yellow Newtown Pippin is undoubtedly the most widely known of all apples. It is unsurpassed as a dessert or a cooking apple, and for cider it stands unique both in clearness and high quality. They are known in some sections as Albemarle Pippin, but all came from a seedling originating at Newtown, N. Y. Introduced into Europe by Benjamin Franklin in 1730, it still brings two and even three times as much as any other apple. It bears annually; hence it is an all around "good thing."—H. B. Fullerton.

Southport Globe Onions.

Connecticut's famous Southport Globe onion stand unsurpassed among popular American varieties of the onion. They are in high favor in some of the finest commercial onion growing districts of Ohio and New York and during a few years past have made a steady advance in standing everywhere as a highly bred, perfect onion. Eastern onion growers use the red and white Southport Globes to produce the exceptionally large, solid, beautifully formed bulbs that bring top prices in the New York city markets. Besides the two varieties named, there is a yellow Southport Globe that



SOUTHPORT WHITE GLOBE.

resembles the others in shape and general character, but is of a rich yellow color. The white is one of those beautifully white, perfectly globe shaped onions that take the eye and bring highest price in any market. Its skin is thin and papery like the flesh is grained, crisp and mild flavored. Add to this that it is a tremendous cropper, and it represents almost an ideal product in its line.

Joker's Corner.

A TASTE FOR DOGS.

Mark Twain, apropos of Memorial Day, talked of war and of the hardships and privations of sieges.
 "A Frenchman," he said, "called one day on a lady who had two dogs. They were ugly little brutes, and, when they came near him, the man pushed them out of the way with his foot."
 "I perceive, sir," said the lady, "that you are not very fond of dogs."
 "The man started in surprise. "I not fond of dogs?" he exclaimed. "Why, madam, I ate more than twenty of them during the siege of Paris."—Denver Republican.

A LEFT-HANDED COMPLIMENT.

"That was a left-handed compliment," said Upton Sinclair, the noted author of "The Jungle," apropos of a remark made by a butcher. "It reminds me," Mr. Sinclair went on, "of a compliment that was once paid to a physician."
 "This physician had married a widow. He said one night to his wife, with a complacent sigh:
 "Well, I've pulled old Jones through, after all. And a critical case it was, let me tell you."
 "Yes, dear," said the lady; "but then, you know, you are such an excellent doctor. Ah, if I had only known you four years earlier! I am certain my poor dear John would have been saved."

AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHY.

David Wilcox, the well-known coal operator, told at a dinner in New York a story of amateur photography.
 "There was a certain police captain," Mr. Wilcox said, "who had bought a camera, and became deeply interested in developing, toning, enlarging, reducing, and the various other photographic processes. "Shortly after he had embarked on this new hobby, the police captain got an order for the arrest of a man who had fled to a neighboring town. Along with the order came the man's photograph. The captain hastened with the photograph to his studio, and there he copied it, developed the negative, and made six prints.
 "Writing the terse order, 'Arrest this man,' on the back of each print he sent them immediately to the neighboring town, whence, the next day, he received the following dispatch:
 "Have arrested five of the incriminated men, and hope to land the sixth before midnight."—Denver Republican.

A SCENE THAT FAILED.

"Your most cherished effects," said David Belasco, apropos of playwriting, "are too often the ones that fail most miserably. It is like the tale of a youth, poor but vain, was starting on a railway journey with a friend. Two very pretty girls appeared and the youth said to his companion, who was dressed less carefully than himself:
 "Don't you sit with me, Bill. You sit in the smoker, and I'll sit near these girls. And I'll tell you what you might do for me, if you would. Just before the train starts, come up to me, and take off your hat and say 'I have wired for the automobile to meet you at the station, sir, and the yacht will be in commission by tomorrow afternoon. Any further orders, Mr. Vanderbilt?' Do this for me, will you, Bill?"
 "Bill promised, and the youth got on the train, chose a seat behind the pretty girls, and waited for the words of dramatic scene that was to come.
 "What came was this, Bill, just before the train pulled out, ran to his friend's car, and shouted through the window at the top of his lungs:
 "Tell yer boss to be sure to have both them pairs o' shoes mended by Saturday."

NOT LIKE OUR TROOPS.

Corporal James Tanner, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, was praising the bravery of a private who had fallen at Gettysburg.
 "But all were brave," he ended. "Privates and officers were alike in their terrible bravery."
 He paused.
 "They were alike in their bravery," he said, "as certain Greek troops were alike in their prudence during the war with Turkey.
 "A year or so after that war was ended, a Greek general was leading a procession through the streets of a populous village, when a young man ran to him, and, seizing his hand, kissed it.
 "Thank you, my friend," said the general, leaning down from his saddle.
 "Thank you," answered the young man. "Thank you, my savior. For you, general, saved my life."
 "The general, smiling, said:
 "Your face is unknown to me. Tell me how I saved you."
 "Why, sir," said the soldier, "I served under you in the terrible engagement of April 7, and when you ran away at the beginning of the fight, I followed close behind. Otherwise I should most certainly have been killed."—Denver Republican.

HUMAN MISERY



IN THE HOME

A vast amount of human misery is endured by thousands of men and women, who are never really well. Headache, sickness, nervous depression, dislike of food, sinking sensations, with distressing dizziness and weakness, make life a daily misery to such sufferers. And the cause is indigestion—the stomach that starves the body, because it cannot digest sufficient food to keep it well, and leaves the mind weak, irritable, depressed. To such unhappy ones Mother Seigel's Syrup brings a message of hope, brings the ready help to health, brings the quiet, strong sense of confidence which only health can give—health re-made and regained, through sound digestion. Take it daily after meals.

Price 60c a bottle. Sold everywhere. A. J. White & Co. Ltd., Montreal.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

Absent-mindedness.

(Continued from page 3.)

As I walked along I got to thinking deeply—I think I was trying to decide what kind of a fall hat I would get—and the result was that I passed the shopping district, and walked on and on, until finally I came to the East Boston ferry. I walked on board without paying the customary cent at the ticket office, heard the man at the window tap on the glass, but it never occurred to me that he was trying to attract my attention. Well, the next thing I knew, I was ringing the bell of my cousin's old flat. After waiting a reasonable time, I came to the conclusion that they must be out. I took the key of my office from my pocket-book, and let myself in. I walked over to the sitting room window, and was amazed to find that my favorite rocking chair was not in its accustomed place. However, I sat down in another one, and went on thinking.

Presently I began to feel hungry. I glanced at my watch, and found that it was almost six o'clock. I went into the kitchen, lit the gas stove, and put the tea-kettle on. Then I went into the dining room to see the table. The table-cloth was not in the accustomed drawer in the sideboard. The sideboard itself seemed different. The table was different, the chairs were different, all the furniture was different. I was very much puzzled. I thought, "Why, this isn't Mary's furniture." And then came the recollection that it was no longer Mary's flat, that I had walked in and taken possession of a stranger's house. My first thought was to go out the way I had come, as quickly as possible, but at that moment I heard a man's step on the stairs. It was the top flat I was in, and I waited to see if he would stop at the second story. But the footsteps came on. In a flash I seemed to see how absurd my story would sound to a stranger. I saw myself in imagination, accused of burglary, and occupying a prison cell. I saw, in imagination, my name and alleged crime in all the newspapers, and all my acquaintances saying to each other, "Do you know, I was always afraid it would come to this."

These thoughts passed through my mind in a few seconds. I heard the man's step on the landing, his key in the door. Fortunately, I had not taken my hat off. I slipped into the kitchen, and as the master of the flat opened the front door, I opened the back, and went as swiftly and silently as possible down the back stairs. It was a corner house, the back yard communicated with a side street, and I just caught the next boat to town. I found later that I had left my step behind me. What the people of the house thought when they found the kettle boiling, and a pair of gloves belonging to some person unknown, on the sitting room table, I never knew.

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Thomas Chambers, 51 West Street, Halifax, Traders, says: "I can truthfully state that I have never used anything equal to
EMPIRE LINIMENT.
 for Colic in horses. It acts very quickly," and further states he "believes it to be the best Liniment on the market, both for man and beast."
 Halifax, N. S.
 Feb. 22nd, 1907.

THE HOME

HOUSEWIFE SUGGESTIONS.

Newspapers may be used to pad the ironing board just as well as an old blanket or muslin.

Soap well applied to drawer slides will keep the drawers in furniture and closets from sticking.

If you will varnish your linoleum about every three months it will last much longer than without the coats of varnish.

When washing floors or cleaning windows always put a few drops of paraffin in the water, and this will keep away flies, moths and other insects.

The skin from a boiled ham will be more easily removed— if as soon as being taken from the boiling liquid the ham be plunged into cold water for a moment.

To mend hemstitching cover the space of the worn hemstitching with insertion, and stitch both edges on to tray cloth, and it will then be as good as new and even prettier.

Cheese may be kept from getting moldy by wrapping in a cloth dipped in vinegar and wrung nearly dry. Cover the cloth with a wrapper of paper and keep in a cool place.

Hairbrushes should be washed if possible every day. The best plan is to keep two in use at the same time. Unless a clean brush is used the hair loses the bright, glossy look that it should have.

A girl may suffer agony through self-consciousness, imagining that she is being stared at when she is receiving merely a most impersonal, passing glance. This is due either to a realization of defects that exist or to the inability to forget self. The one cure for this is the cultivation of an absorbing interest in others.

When talking to a guest, or your hostess, or some one you meet casually on the street, from the minute you greet them, dear conscious girl, fix your thought on the person with whom you are speaking. Do not allow it to wander to yourself or the possibility that your hat is exposed or your glove unbuttoned. Think that, just for these few moments, the person before you is very, very important and your thoughts will be concentrated upon her, and all self-consciousness will disappear.

MAGNESIA PRESERVES TEETH.
 One who has tried the experiment says that if the teeth are thoroughly brushed at night the last thing before retiring and a piece of magnesia the size of a filbert taken into the mouth and chewed so as to bring it in contact with all of the teeth, at all points, it will prove of great advantage.

The magnesia not only corrects the acidity of the mouth, but forms by some chemical action, not fully understood, a coating over the enamel, which remains overnight and protects the teeth from any injury and protects stomach acids. It also assists in preventing the recession of the gums, which is such an unpleasant trouble.

Brushing the teeth with a six part solution of dioxide of hydrogen, is extremely advantageous. A few drops of myrrin used daily to brush the teeth is an old and favorite corrective of bad breath and decay.—Health.

A high, tight collar not only makes swallowing difficult, but also impedes the circulation of blood in the brain and therefore is dangerous.—Ex.

THE PEOPLE WHO ARE LOVED.
 The people who win their way into the inner recesses of others' hearts are not usually the most brilliant and gifted, but those who have sympathy, patience, self-forgetfulness and that indefinable faculty of eliciting the better natures of others. Most of us know of persons who have appealed to us in this way. We have many friends who are more beautiful and gifted, but there is not one of them whose companionship we enjoy better than that of the plain-faced man or woman who never makes a witty or profound remark, but whose simple quality of human goodness makes up for every other deficiency. And if came a time of real stress, when we felt that we needed the support of real friendship, we should choose, above all, to go to this plain faced man or woman, certain that we should find intelligent sympathy, a charitable construction of our position and difficulties, and a readiness to assist us beyond what we ought to take. If you could look into human hearts, you would be surprised at the faces they enshrine there, because beauty of spirit is more than beauty of face or form, and remarkable intellectual qualities are not to be compared with unaffected human goodness and sympathy.—Intermountain Catholic.

In Germany glass bath-tubs are now generally used. They are cheaper than enameled baths, and said to be healthier.

SIMPLE WAY TO PREVENT CHILBLAINS.

The two essential preventives for chilblains are warmth and dryness. Sluggish circulation and an impoverished condition of the blood have much to do with their appearance and a good tonic should be taken. Exercise that will increase the circulation should also be regularly indulged in.

For the latter try rapidly bending the foot. Do not cross the knees while doing it, for that impedes the flow of blood, but lift the foot from the floor, hold the ankle stiff and then bend the foot down and up around and from side to side.

Be sure that the shoes are large enough to give the feet plenty of room. If there is the least pressure on them, the blood cannot flow past should always wear woolen stockings that spot, and the result will be chilblains.

Persons afflicted with chilblains if they cannot bear the wool next to the skin, let them wear the woolen stockings over the ones of silk or cotton.

A good rubbing with spirits of turpentine is an excellent thing. This should be done before dressing in the morning and serving two purposes. Not only is it warming at the time but if by chance the feet become wet during the day turpentine will help to exclude moisture from the pores and maintain the natural warmth of the skin.

'TIS TIME TO SET BULBS.
 Bulbs demand early attention, and should be ordered and set in the autumn. Up to date taste requires that the earliest flowering ones, crocuses, snowdrops and Siberian squills, should be planted in the grass. Those who wish to have, but one kind of these bulbs will find yellow crocuses most satisfactory. The cost, seldom more than sixty cents a hundred, is so small that it seems strange a single front yard in the country should be without them. Crocuses come up and flower with the first smile of spring, making the lawn bright with their yellow blossoms. Set the bulbs about one foot apart, through the lawn. Set about four inches deep, and if the ground is moist, sprinkle about the bulb a little dry sand.

Tulips, hyacinths, jonquils and daffodils also give excellent results. Set these bulbs from two inches to three inches apart, according to the size of the bulb. Hollow out the earth with a trowel, and if it is very moist use dry sand around the bulb to prevent rotting. Cover four inches. A heavy mulch of dry leaves is excellent through the winter, but should be removed in the early spring. Tulips are highly attractive when planted as edging plants for a border about the house. They can then be made to represent a band of red, white or yellow, or a variegated one of extreme brilliancy. According to the variety, tulip bulbs average in cost from one to two dollars a hundred. They can even be had cheaper, although it is never good economy to buy second grade bulbs, which consist of stunted growths, counter scrapings and the like.

Bulbs must never be placed where fresh manure is likely to touch them or where water settles. Especially when they are in front of a border about the house must care be taken that they are well out of the drip line of the eaves. A sheltered, dry place is invariably best for bulbs.—The October Delimitator.

WHY.
 (Henriette W. McCallip.)
 The dear birds sing
 When skies are gray;
 When raindrops fall
 All through the day;
 When earth is parched and springs
 are dry,
 Why shouldn't I?

The daisy blooms
 In her sweet way,
 And evens not
 The lilies gray
 That live in shady woods near by,
 Why shouldn't I?

The soft white clouds
 In skies of blue
 Just smile and float
 The whole day through,
 Nor fear a fall from place so high,
 Why shouldn't I?

To smile, to sing,
 When skies are gray;
 To envy not
 My neighbor ray,
 Without a tear, without a fear,
 I'll try, I'll try.

To make the mint jelly, so popular
 and expensive—at exchange and tea
 rooms, try this recipe. Wash and
 bruise a bunch of fresh mint; cover
 with a pint of boiling water and sim-
 mer very gently fifteen minutes.
 Strain and to every pint of this
 liquid, while hot, allow a package of
 ready-to-use lemon jelly powder. Add
 sugar to taste. Stir until sugar and
 jelly powder are dissolved. Mould and
 set on ice to harden. Garnish with
 fresh mint leaves.

"LOOK PLEASANT."

I know a woman of charming personality and great tact. She makes few demands on people, allowing her friends the privilege of their own opinions—in other words, minding her own business.

But there is one quality that she does demand in her friends, and that is a sunny disposition.

"I want the people about me to be cheerful," she says, "I cannot bear grim faces and sulky manners."

She is sweet and bright herself, and diffuses an atmosphere that cannot but affect those with whom she comes in contact.

She is not physically robust, and some times it requires great effort to maintain her sunny cheerfulness.

If you have ever lived with a pessimist you can appreciate what a comfort the sunny person is. One sour, discontented face at the breakfast table can spoil the meal for everyone.

Very often people do not feel in the mood to talk, but at least they can look pleasant in their silence and refrain from disagreeable remarks.

The girl who is sweet-tempered over her work can count her friends by the score. Other girls are glad to show her little favors, to help her with her work if she is rushed. They all like her because she is never unkind or sharp in her manner to them.

I know that sometimes it is desperately hard to keep back the sharp retort that seems as though it must force itself out.

But if you can control yourself for just a minute or so, the temptation will have passed, and the victory be yours.

As for the sulks, they are the most disagreeable of all forms of bad temper. It is undignified to sulk; no one is sorry for you; everyone is bored and will keep away from you as much as possible. And, incidentally, to sulk will draw most unbecoming lines upon your face.

"Look pleasant!" the photographer used to say when taking a photograph. It is a very wise saying, and one that every one of us might pin on her looking glass.

Don't go about all day with a fagged or real grievance, festering your heart and spoiling your face. Either forget it, or so straight to the source of the bitterness and have it out.

Explanation very often removes the cause, which has sprung from misunderstanding.

But no matter what you do, don't act sulky and peevish. Be sunny if you possibly can.—Sel.

A girl much to be pitied is she who allows young men to be too ardent in their attentions, especially in public places. They sit on a cross seat in the car—and the girl finds herself occupying about one-third the seat, close to the window. The young man has his arm on the back of the seat and ostentatiously flicks bits of dust off her shoulder or tucks imaginary loose hairs into place. He tries to peer under her hat-brim into her eyes and when they separate at the end of the journey, he holds her hand an unpardonable and unnecessary time.

Naturally every one on the car or boat does notice this couple, and if the girl has any distance to walk after leaving the young man, other male passengers are very apt to follow and annoy her.

All the world loves a lover—but love-making in public places is a sure cause of ridicule and laughter.

MORE THAN ENOUGH IS TOO MUCH.
 To maintain health, a mature man or woman needs just enough food to repair the waste and supply energy and body heat. The habitual consumption of more food than is necessary for these purposes is the prime cause of stomach troubles, rheumatism and disorders of the kidneys. If, when with indigestion, revise your diet, let reason and not appetite control and take a few doses of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and you will soon be all right again. For sale by A. A. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS, W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN, and BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE.

Prince Edward Island Railway.
TENDER.
 Sealed tenders addressed to the undersigned and marked on the outside "Tender Branch Line Harmony to Elmira," will be received up to and including SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1908, for the construction of a line of Railway from Harmony Station on the P. E. I. Railway, to Elmira, a distance of about 10 miles. Plans and specification may be seen at the following places—
 The Station Master's Office, Souris, P. E. I.
 The Resident Engineer's Office, Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 And at the Chief Engineer's Office, Moncton, N. B., where forms of tender may be obtained.
 All the conditions of the specification must be complied with.
 D. POTTINGER,
 General Manager.
 Railway Office, Moncton, N. B.,
 October 8th, 1908.



SEALD TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed "Tender for Blue Rocks Breakwater, N. S.," will be received at this office until 4.30 P. M. on Friday, November 6, 1908, for the construction of a breakwater at Blue Rocks, Lunenburg County, Province of Nova Scotia, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the offices of C. E. W. Dodwell, Esq., Resident Engineer, Halifax, N. S., E. G. Millidge, Esq., Resident Engineer, Antigonish, N. S., on application to the Postmaster at Blue Rocks, N. S., and at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenders.

An accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, for six hundred dollars (\$600), must accompany each tender. The cheque will be forfeited if the person tendering declines the contract or fails to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,
 NAP. TESSIER,
 Secretary,
 Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, October 7, 1908.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

Business Change
 Having purchased the entire stock in trade of Captain John Anthony, Port Lorne, the undersigned wish to inform the public that business will be carried on at the old stand under the head of Anthony & Cropley.
 Your patronage solicited.
 Y. ANTHONY,
 C. W. CROPLEY,
 Port Lorne, Aug. 27th, 1908.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES BURNS, ETC.

NEW FALL MILLINERY

AT MISS CHUTE'S TWO STORES
 BRIDGETOWN AND ANNAPOLIS
 A Pleasure to Show Goods.
 Don't Fail to Call Early

MISS ANNIE CHUTE

You Need Right Now



That new Overcoat or that New Suit of clothes. Come in and talk it over with us. We can suit you both as to goods and to prices. Don't wait.

J. Harry Hicks, QUEEN ST.

Advertise in the Monitor
 It Reaches The People



DO YOU EVER FIGURE THE COST of a single day's baking—the material, fuel, time and labour—and consider that it is all wasted if the baking is a failure?

Results are usually satisfactory or otherwise according to the flour you use. Is it economy, then, to use a flour of uncertain quality when a few cents more will buy

Royal Household Flour

a flour that you can depend upon to produce light, crisp and wholesome bread or pastry?

Royal Household flour does not vary in quality—does not disappoint. It is made from selected hard wheat, milled by a most modern process which guarantees absolute purity. And purity in flour is a matter of the very greatest importance.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited
 Montreal.



Ask Me

If you want to buy or sell a farm or exchange for business or city property.
 I. MOSER
 Estate Agent,
 Dept. H. Halifax, N. S.

Estate Notice

All persons owing the estate of the late Dr. S. C. Primrose will kindly make immediate payment to the undersigned.
 KATHARINE PRIMROSE
 Administratrix,
 Lawrencetown, Aug. 4th, 1908

BUILDING MOVER!

I am prepared to move and raise all classes of buildings by land or water. Also
 Raising and Moving Vessels, Hoisting Boilers and Engines Out of Steamers.



Have had forty year's experience in the business and am the only practical building mover in the lower provinces.
PRICES RIGHT.

W. A. CHUTE
 BEAR RIVER, ANNAPOLIS CO.
 P. O. Box 104. Telephone 11

Winter is Coming

Go to Ross's

HORSE BLANKETS,
 FUR ROBES
 WOOLEN ROBES
 FUR COATS
 WINTER GLOVES
 FULL STOCK OF ALL KINDS
 HARNESSES
 AT THE LOWEST PRICES

J. W. ROSS

Paradise

Andrew Brooks returned from a successful hunting and trapping trip in the south woods on Monday, having secured two hundred musk rats and a fine gray patch fox.

The funeral of the late Wallace Young took place from his residence on Monday last. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Young, of Waterville, were in Paradise last week attending the funeral.

Mrs. F. W. Bishop returned from a visit with friends in Massachusetts on Friday. Mrs. Samuel Small and children accompanied Mrs. Bishop home and will spend the winter with Mrs. Small's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bishop.

E. E. Brooks & Son have been making several improvements in their store of late. The store and house are now brilliantly illuminated with gas. This is greatly appreciated by the public as it lights the street, which before was very dark.

Albany.

Mr. Qualley, of Massachusetts, returned on Saturday last.

Mr. L. S. Morse visited the schools in this place on Tuesday, 6th inst.

Farmers are busy picking and packing their apples. A fair crop is reported.

Rev. Bagnall, of Lawrencetown, preached very acceptably on Sunday 11th inst.

Mrs. Rachel Saunders came to the home of her sister, Mrs. Albert Oakes on Friday last.

Conservatives and Liberals each held a political meeting here on Friday, October 9th.

Mrs. Amos Velmot, of Hastings, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Sheridan.

Mr. A. B. Fain spent the last two weeks with his sister, Mrs. Enoch Neary, of Greenwich.

Miss Ethel Prentiss, of Point De Bute, has been a recent visitor at Mr. Charles Whitman's.

W. H. Oakes, of Nictaux, has been improving the appearance of some of our buildings with paint and brush.

Miss Stoddart, our teacher, spent Sunday last with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Durling, at Lawrencetown.

Miss Ina Feiner, of Middleton, and sister Vera, of Nictaux, were guests of their sister, Mrs. Fred Gates, on Sunday, the 11th.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Merry, of Matapan, Mass., have recently been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Kniffin and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Whitman.

Rev. Arthur Whitman, who has engaged the church at Milltown, Kings County, has been seriously ill with measles for the past week. His two little girls have also been sick with same disease. Dr. Morse has been in attendance.

Nictaux.

(October 14th.)

Frank Vidito and Chitman Morse have returned from the harvest fields.

Miss Ema Morse left last Wednesday for Boston, where she will visit friends.

Miss Mildred Vidito, of New Hampshire, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mervin Vidito.

Allie and Frank Bartheaux, of Massachusetts, are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fitch Bartheaux.

Mr. and Mrs. Willard Morse and Clyde left last week on a driving trip to Kentville and Wolfville.

Mr. F. M. Charlton, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Elliott, Mrs. Whit. Ruggles and son attended the exhibition in Kentville last Thursday.

Mrs. Will Harris has returned to her home in Newton, after spending a few weeks with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Morse. She was accompanied by her sister, Miss Elice Morse, who will spend the winter with her.

Annapolis.

Mr. N. Hardy returned from Shelburne last week.

Mr. J. J. Ritchie, of Halifax, was in town over Sunday.

Mrs. F. W. Pickels was a passenger to St. John on Tuesday.

Miss K. Harrison, of Nictaux, is the guest of Miss N. Robinson.

Miss Blackburn, of Aylesford, spent Sunday with Miss Ida Bueker.

Mr. C. E. Shand, of Windsor, spent a day or two in town last week.

Mr. Richard Porter, of Halifax, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. Fred Harris.

Mr. Val. Dittmars, of Boston, is making his annual visit to friends in this vicinity.

Mr. W. S. Cummings brought home a fine moose head as a trophy of his trip to the woods.

Mr. Harold Patton left on Saturday for Cobalt, Ont., where he has secured a position.

Mrs. James Primrose, of Bridgetown, spent the week end the guest of Doctor and Mrs. Horsfall.

Mr. George and Miss Fanny Henderson, of St. John, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hardwick.

Miss Fanny Riddan, of Boston, is home on a visit. Miss Riddan intends practicing her profession in St. John, N. B.

Our water front presents a busy appearance. Two large barks and one steamer, besides some schooners, are now loading.

Mr. E. G. Hardwick and his friend, Mr. Kammer, each succeeded in setting a fine moose while on their hunting expedition last week.

Mr. J. H. Lombard, Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, is enjoying a vacation. Mr. A. D. Munro is filling his place during his absence.

Mr. Richard H. Hardwick, of the Union Bank, Dartmouth agency, is home. Having been on the sick list, he is granted a month's leave of absence.

Mr. Chester Howe, who has been assistant to Mr. Frank Miller for some years, left last week for Boston, intending to follow his trade there.

Mr. James Ruggles, Collector of Customs at Lockeport, accompanied by his son, was the guest of his brother, Mr. H. D. Ruggles, for a few days last week.

Mr. Conrad, the mail clerk who was hurt some two weeks ago, was so far recovered as to be able to leave for his home in Halifax on Wednesday last.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schaffer are the guests of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Mills. Mr. and Mrs. Schaffer have spent the last five or six years in British Columbia.

The election returns will be received in Annapolis next Monday evening at the Conservative Club Rooms in the Masonic Temple and at the Liberal Headquarters over Runciman's store.

Mr. C. C. King arrived home from a business trip to Winnipeg last week. He thinks Winnipeg a fine city but considers things are over done. He met several Nova Scotians during the week spent there.

Rev. Mr. McKinnon, who has occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church for the past two weeks, left on Monday for Truro. The Rev. J. Carruthers will take the services next Sunday and continue to do so until New Years.

Monday, Nomination Day, brought a large crowd of people from all over the County into town. It was intended to have the speaking in the Academy of Music but the crowd was so large that it was afterwards decided to hold the same on thearrison grounds. Speeches were made by Mr. S. W. W. Pickup, Mr. George E. Corbett and the Rev. Mr. Gaetz.

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Bear River.

Mrs. I. H. York went to St. John Monday on business.

Mrs. L. W. Parker arrived Tuesday on a visit to friends.

Mr. George Ruggles met with an accident last week by being thrown from his carriage.

Quite a number of our people attended the nomination ceremonies at Digby on Monday.

The telephone poles in the village are being painted by Messrs. James H. and E. B. Purdy.

Messrs. George Peck and Charles Banks went after moose last Tuesday returning on Saturday with good results.

Mrs. Raymond, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Obed Berry, returned to her home at Beverly, Mass., on Monday.

Dimock York and Will Reade went in the woods last Saturday, with Willie Maise as guide, returning home on Thursday with two fine moose, this being the boys' first experience after big game.

West Paradise.

Mr. and Mrs. William Cropley, of Lynn, were the guests of Mrs. Cropley's brother, Mr. Charles Daniels, recently.

Mrs. A. W. Daniels left for Boston last week, where she will remain during the winter months.

Miss Carrie Longley has returned home from a month's visit in Lynn.

Mr. Poole, of Minnesota, was the guest of his brother, Mr. I. J. Poole, last week.

Mr. Frank Bauckman returned on Thursday last from a hunting trip, bringing with him a fine specimen of the "antlered monarch."

Mr. Eugene Poole left on Friday for Halifax, where he was one of the competitors in the twenty-mile run competition.

Clarence.

Miss Aggie Jackson has been spending the past week in Kingston.

Dr. and Mrs. T. A. Croaker and son, Fred, spent Sunday at G. H. Jackson's.

Mr. and Mrs. William Marshall, of Massachusetts, were calling on friends here last week.

Miss Kate Bocat, who has been spending the summer with friends here, left on Monday for her home in Florida.

The farmers have been making good use of the unusually fine weather to gather in what has been an abundant crop of all kinds. This week will about finish apple picking.

The community was saddened to hear of the death of Mr. James Rumsey, who passed away on Saturday morning, after several weeks of severe suffering. We wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved wife and family.

Upper Granville

We are glad to report Mrs. George Salter convalescent from her recent illness.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Chesley and baby, Eleanor, left on the 9th inst. for Fredericton.

Mr. and Mrs. Rupert Chesley, of Paradise, spent Sunday with Mrs. Helen Chesley.

Mrs. McDonald, who was called to Boston by the death of her sister, has returned home.

Mrs. Inglis Austen is at home again, after a three weeks visit with her parents at Granville Ferry.

Mrs. Louisa Shaw has returned to Clementsport, after a visit of several weeks with her friend, Mrs. A. M. Shaw.

We regret very much that Mr. J. H. Rogers will be no longer a resident of Granville, as he has sold his farm. Miss Isabelle Rogers, of Ottawa, accompanied her father to Amherst.

A London pedlar, who died the other day, and who was supposed to be penniless, turned out to be worth \$65,000, his will, in which he disposed of the money, was found in his old beaver hat.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

Be as careful as you can, you will occasionally take cold, and when you do, get a medicine of known reliability, one that has an established reputation and that is certain to effect a quick cure. Such a medicine is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It has earned a world wide reputation by its remarkable cures of this most common ailment, and can always be depended upon. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and aids nature in restoring the system to a healthy condition. For sale by A. E. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS. W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN, and BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE.

Springfield.

Wedding bells!

Mrs. E. H. Howe spent last Thursday at Bridgewater.

New officers were elected in Woodbine Division last week.

Miss Grace Grimm is visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Freeman at Middleton.

Mr. and Mrs. George Durling visited friends at Kentville during last week.

Miss Laura Morrison, of Halifax, is spending a fortnight's vacation at her home.

Miss Nellie Rook left for Boston on Wednesday last, where she intends remaining for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Rook celebrate their twentieth anniversary at their home this evening, 19th.

Messrs. E. S. Langille and Willie Grimm have gone to Digby to work with Contractor J. F. Bent.

Mrs. Drum, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. William Rook, and friends, returned to her home in Newton on Monday.

A liberal-conservative meeting was held in Bent's Hall on Friday evening. Messrs. G. E. Corbett and J. J. Ritchie were the leading speakers.

Several very successful moose hunts have occurred in this place. Among those who were successful in capturing moose were Messrs. James Conrad, Alister Crouse, Leroy Poop, J. C. Grimm, Perry McNayr, Deb. Sanford and S. T. Lohans.

Miss Hattie Sproule and Mr. John Hopkins, of Torbrook, were married at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Sproule, on the 14th, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, of New Germany. Only the immediate relatives were guests. Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins left for a short trip to Halifax and other points of interest, followed by the very best wishes of their many friends. After returning, they will reside at Torbrook, where Mr. Hopkins holds a responsible position in the Torbrook Mines.

Mrs. B. N. Wallace is in ill health. Church Morse went to Boston on Saturday week.

Mr. Arthur Selfridge spent Sunday with friends in Halifax.

Miss Lottie West is spending a few weeks with friends in Massachusetts.

John Graves and Miss Holland returned from the north-west last week.

Mrs. James Gould and Master W. visited friends in this place recently.

F. E. Harris & Co. have added a new clerk to their staff, Mr. Power of Waterville.

Miss Maria Lyons is spending the week in Paradise with her sister Mrs. A. T. Morse.

We are glad to hear that Mrs. Alfred Graves and Mrs. Almira Morse are much improved in health.

Miss Cora Selfridge and Miss Evelyn Fain were guests of Mrs. C. W. Egan, Waterville, on Sunday.

Mr. Judson Ray has been improving his hall by raising the roof, enlarging the stage by building an addition.

Mrs. Henry Jacques, with her little daughter Pauline, of Middleton, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Abner Woodworth.

Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Davidson are very cozily settled in their new home. The bride was visited on Thursday evening by her Rebekah sisters of Berwick.

A despatch came from Winnipeg Saturday morning stating that Ralph Graves, youngest son of Mrs. Ernest Brennan, was dead. The particulars are yet unlearned. Sincere sympathy is felt for the family in this sudden bereavement.

Aylesford

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A despatch came from Winnipeg Saturday morning stating that Ralph Graves, youngest son of Mrs. Ernest Brennan, was dead. The particulars are yet unlearned. Sincere sympathy is felt for the family in this sudden bereavement.

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief which it affords. This liniment also relieves rheumatic pains and is certain to please anyone suffering from that disease. Sold by A. E. ATLEE, ANNAPOLIS, W. A. WARREN, BRIDGETOWN, and BEAR RIVER DRUG STORE.

Port Lorne

Stephen Neaves is home from sea. We are sorry to report that Harry Sateen is quite ill with slow fever.

Mrs. William Hattie, of Sydney, C. B., is visiting relatives of this place.

Miss Blanche Charlton, of Boston, spent a week quite recently with relatives of this place.

Service for Sunday, October 25th, 7.30 p. m.; Sunday School, 2 p. m.; Mission Band, 3 p. m.

Mr. Christopher Anderson, of Port George, spent one day last week with relatives of this place.

J. F. Lovering, of East Dover, N. H., arrived on Saturday to accompany his wife home, who has been spending several weeks here with relatives.

FURS FURS FURS

BUY YOUR FURS FROM

We have the best assortment of furs the public here have ever had the pleasure of inspecting. All we ask is a look through our large stock, and you will surely be convinced of what we say.

FUR COATS, FUR SETS,

ODD RUFFS, STOLES & MUFFS

IN THE FOLLOWING:-

Isabella Fox,
Alaska Sable,
Blue Thibet,
Sable Coon,
Blue Hare,
Chinchilla, etc.

Isabella Opossum,
Black Thibet,
White Thibet,
Sable Opossum,
Sable Hare,
Chinchilla, etc.

Children's Bearskin Coats, Bearskin by the yard.

DRESS GOODS and SUITINGS

The newest and most up-to-date plain and fancy weaves.
PURE WOOL from 60c. to \$1.50 per yard.

DON'T BUY

before inspecting our stock and considering our close prices and liberal terms.

22c. per dozen for eggs. 22c. per pound for butter.

STRONG AND WHITMAN

RUGGLES
BLOCK.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Dress Goods.

New Fall Dress Suitings in plain Cloths and Fancy Stripes in Black, Blue, Browns and Greens.

New Jackets.

Direct from Berlin, Canadian and other factories. Our sales last season are proof of the style, fit and price of these makes.

New Wrappers.

Good assortment of Ladies Wrappers all sizes and colorings.

Ladies' Underwear

Ladies' Vests and Drawers, Combination Suits and Misses Vests and Drawers and Combination Suits all sizes and prices. Big variety of Infants' Vests. All sizes and qualities.

Ladies' Flannellette Gowns all sizes and prices.

New lines Hosiery, Corsets etc opening this week.

New Furs.

We are opening the largest line of Fur Lined Jackets, Stoles, Collars, Ruffs and Muffs we have ever shown.

New Blouses

New Fall Blouses in latest styles colorings. All prices, fit guaranteed.

Golf Jackets.

Our display of New Golfers is the best ever shown in town. The best variety in styles, colorings and prices. Call and look at them.

Ladies' Skirts.

New lines of Ladies' Skirts in plain and fancies. We have something special to show you in low priced goods bought from a manufacturer for spot cash about one third under regular.

JOHN LOCKETT AND SON.

1856 1908

Union Bank of Halifax

INCORPORATED 1856

Capital, \$1,500,000 Reserve, \$1,175,000.

— DIRECTORS —

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Mgr. A. D. MCRAE, Supt. of branches. W. C. HARVEY, Inspector

Savings Bank Department

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Money Orders

sold at lowest current rates.