

The Weekly Monitor

AND Western Annapolis Sentinel

VOL. 40

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, MARCH 12, 1913

NO. 43

BRITISH SETTLERS COMING

Nearly Two Thousand Immigrants for the West, Landed at Halifax During Saturday and Sunday. Salvation Army Brought Party of Twenty-eight.

Ships with a gross tonnage of 50,000 tons docked at the Halifax terminal during Saturday and Sunday, March 8th and 9th. Three of the steamers had a total number of 2,500 passengers, 1,741 of whom were disembarked here.

With the largest passenger list of any ship calling at Halifax so far this season, the Allan Liner Victorian arrived on Saturday evening at 7.30, docking at the terminals. Closely following her was the White Star Liner Cymric, also from Liverpool. She had 906 passengers. The former steamer disembarked 1,200, and the latter 395 passengers here. The French Liner Caroline, from Havre, which docked on Saturday morning, increased the total number of passengers landed at Halifax during the week-end to 1741. The French boat landed one second and 146 third-class passengers. She also discharged about sixty-five tons of cargo and sailed for New York on Saturday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Among the Caroline's passengers were two stowaways who had succeeded in escaping the vigilant eyes of the officers before the ship's departure from Havre, and were not discovered until approaching these shores. The two

stowaways were reported on the Mexico, a sister ship of the line, sailing from Halifax last night for Havre.

THE POMERANIAN HERE.

Another Allan boat to reach port yesterday was the Pomoranian. She called in from St. John en route to Liverpool to load apples and deal. She had a number of passengers from St. John. Besides these inbound steamers, the Empress of Ireland, from St. John, en route to Liverpool, arrived at 7.30 on Saturday morning, and sailed again at 6.55 yesterday morning, after taking on mails and passengers.

VICTORIAN'S LARGE LIST.

The large list of the Victorian was made up of 77 first, 461 second, and 913 third-class passengers. The Salvation Army had a party among them of 28, several of whom were booked for Nova Scotia. Practically all the passengers were for the west. The Victorian had also a mail of 2800 bags and 800 packages of parcel post, and 500 tons of cargo.

The voyage across was typical of the season, high seas and head winds prevailing. The ship was considerably iceed up. Otherwise the voyage was without any untoward incident.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY DISTRICT DIVISION MEETING.

Annapolis County District Division met with Paradise Division, Feb. 27. The temperance sentiment throughout the County was made manifest in the large representative meeting, which was presided over by D. W. P. L. W. Elliott.

We were fortunate in having at session W. H. Hoar, Grand Scribe, whose fine personality and forcible manner soon made themselves felt. Encouraging reports came in from all over the County, telling of dormant Divisions being reactivated, new ones being organized, and the work in general taking on new life. After electing new officers for ensuing year the session closed to meet in public meeting in the evening. Mr. McNintosh and the Grand Scribe, interspersed with music by local talent and remarks by visiting brethren. Meeting closed with the National Anthem.—COM.

(County papers please copy)

ST. DUSTAN'S CATHEDRAL WILL BE REBUILT.

Charlottetown, March 10.—St. Dustan's Roman Catholic Congregation will rebuild a new cathedral at once, to take the place of the edifice destroyed by fire last week. With the first donation of \$5,000 received from a Methodist firm, they purchased the old Zion Presbyterian church as a temporary building.

A \$6,000 subscription has been received from Frank R. Heartz, a Methodist, and a nephew of Rev. Dr. W. H. Heartz, of Amherst. Another prominent Protestant gave \$1,000. Canvasing committee is now working among the Roman Catholics and subscriptions are coming in freely. The damage to the Bishop's Palace by water is covered by \$20,000 insurance.

Dr. Friedmann Coming to Canada to Demonstrate Cure

Montreal, March 7.—Dr. Friedmann, the great German doctor, will come to Montreal to demonstrate his tuberculosis cure. Lieutenant-Colonel Burland, head of the Royal Edward Institute for Consumptives, invited him to Montreal, and today received a telegram of acceptance as follows: "Take great pleasure in accepting your highly appreciative invitation to visit Montreal for the purpose of demonstrating my treatment of tuberculosis on patients to be selected by yourself. These patients to have either pulmonary tuberculosis of the early, not too far advanced, stages, or visible tuberculosis—that is, of the bone, glands, joints, especially in children. Will arrive in Montreal, as suggested, Tuesday."

"Patients suffering from early cases of bone, or gland tuberculosis, as well as those suffering from pulmonary attacks, should apply, by letter only, to the Secretary of the Royal Edward Institute if they desire to be treated," said Lieut.-Col. Burland, in discussing the forthcoming visit of Dr. Friedmann.

The medical fraternity of Montreal is eagerly awaiting the demonstration, and the hospital staff has been very busy preparing for the event. Dr. Harding of the institute has made every preparation possible for the demonstration, and, in addition to the hospital staff, over five hundred local doctors will be in attendance to watch Dr. Friedmann's work. Among them will be the entire Medical Fraternity of McGill.

On Wednesday Dr. Friedmann will go to Ottawa to appear before a medical convention held there. This visit, he says, is made at the invitation of the Dominion Government. On March 13th he goes to Toronto, where a demonstration will be given at the invitation of the National Sanitarium Association. Dr. Friedmann returns to New York the next day.

Tuberculosis Convention

The Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis will be held in the Association Hall, Ottawa, on Wednesday and Thursday, the 13th and 14th inst., beginning at 10 a. m.

The Provisional Program is as follows:—

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

9.15 a.m. Executive Council Meeting.

10.00 a.m. Opening of Convention.

Address of Welcome by His Worship, Mayor Ellis.

Executive Report, presented by Geo. D. Porter, M. B.

Reports from Delegates.

President's Address: Hon. Adam Beck.

Address by Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture.

"What the Daughters of the Empire are doing towards the Prevention of Tuberculosis," Mrs. Albert E. Roederham, Regent of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire.

3.00 p.m. Formal Opening of the New Ottawa Sanatorium. (The gift of Hon. Geo. H. Perley.)

"Some newer features of the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign" Dr. A. J. Richer, Ste. A, athe Que.

THURSDAY, MARCH 13.

10.00 a.m. "Tuberculosis in Childhood." Dr. J. H. Elliott, Toronto.

"Tuberculin in Dispensary Treatment." Dr. E. S. Harding, Montreal.

"The Tuberculosis Problem in Ontario." Dr. J. W. S. McCullough, Chief Health Officer of Ontario.

Reports of Committees, Election of Officers.

EMPEROR WILLIAM BEATEN IN LAW SUIT.

Elbing, Germany, Feb. 28.—Emperor William today lost a law suit brought against him by a tenant farmer named Sohst, whom he beasted during a recent speech before the German Agricultural Society, has been "thrown out because he was no good" from a plot of land he rented from the Imperial estate at Cadmen.

The district court decided that the Emperor was not entitled to terminate the lease of his tenant which runs until 1918.

Important Bills for the Encouragement of Agricultural Industry.

In the House of Assembly last week a number of bills were introduced by Premier Murray relating to agriculture, copies of which have been received by the Monitor.

Bill No. 29 is "An Act to provide for carrying on Agricultural Work" and provides for the spending of a sum not over \$5,000 for the following purposes: (a) To carry on demonstration work in the growing of field crops, and other farming operations calculated to encourage improved methods of farming in the Province; (b) To pay the salaries and expenses of men qualified to carry on such demonstrations and give instructions for the purposes of this act. This act also empowers the Council of a Municipality to contribute towards the carrying on of this demonstration work in any County.

Bill No. 30 is an Act for the encouragement of Seed Growing and provides for the expending of a sum of not more than \$2,500, annually for the purpose of promoting field-crop competitions, seed fairs, and such other means as the Secretary for Agriculture recommends to encourage an increased production of high grade farm and garden seeds.

Bill No. 31 is an Act for the appointment of a Superintendent of Dairying, who shall advise with the Secretary for Agriculture in regard to measures for the promoting of Dairying in the Province and shall inspect creameries and cheese factories in operation and shall give such instruction as may be necessary and shall take measures for the organization of new creameries and cheese factories and for the promotion of dairying in the Province.

Bill No. 32 is "An Act for the Appointment of a Provincial Entomologist," whose duties shall be (a) to carry out the provisions of the Injurious Insect, Pest and Plant Disease Act of 1911 (b) Make experiments and research work as to insects and their effect on Agriculture; (c) To employ assistants as deemed necessary for the prosecution of his work; (d) To give instruction in the Agricultural College in Entomology.

Bill No. 33 is an Act to amend the Act for the encouragement of Agriculture and provides for an increase of the amount of money given to Agricultural Societies for the advancement of Live Stock interests, and also to assist societies that have met with losses for which they were in no way responsible.

Bill No. 35 is an Act to encourage Poultry Breeding by the formation of the Nova Scotia Poultry Association. The objects of this Association shall be (a) to enable poultry breeders to confer together for the interchange of information with a view to united action in matters relating to the progress and welfare of poultry and pet stock breeding in the Province; (b) to encourage the holding of poultry and pet stock shows in various parts of the Province.

The Association may organize in Counties or towns or cities, Poultry Clubs to assist in carrying out the objects of the Poultry Association.

A grant not exceeding \$2,000 shall be made annually for the Association and of this amount \$100 may be used toward the expenses of meetings of the Association, the balance, \$1,900, may be paid to Poultry Clubs to hold local poultry shows or carry on other work to promote poultry industry.

Two-thirds of the prize money paid by a Poultry Club Show will be furnished from this fund. But in no case shall the appropriation in any one County exceed one hundred dollars.

The Council of any City, town or Municipality in which a Poultry Club is organized may vote and pay a sum of money for a poultry show promoted by such Club.

The Governor-in-Council may expend an additional sum, not exceeding \$500, annually in paying expenses of judges and instructors at Poultry Shows meetings and such other occasions as may be held or arranged, and also pay the cost of equipment and apparatus deemed necessary for promoting the work of the Poultry Association.

Mr. Allison Endowment

Canada cannot afford at this crisis in her history, when the yearly influx of foreigners is equal to four per cent. of her population to weaken the centres where intelligent, loyal and cultured citizens are produced. The fact that Mount Allison is a Christian College, and has always emphasized moral values gives her special claims upon all classes of patriotic citizens. The fact that no religious tests are applied and young people of all religious views are made welcome has given her such a wide patronage that nearly one-third of the students in attendance belong to other denominations than the one by which the university is controlled.

Mount Allison is supplying the Great West with teachers, clergymen and intelligent citizens. A call for the formation of an Alumni Association in Vancouver resulted in the response of over one hundred Mount Allison students. If the incoming millenials are to be educated and Canadianized, the centres where the leaders of thought, the cultured men and refined women are trained, must be kept sound and efficient. All candidates for the Christian Ministry are given free tuition in Mount Allison classes, while she is contributing more than her fair proportion of the men and women who are being sent to the Foreign Mission Fields.

No university is self-supporting. In order to place a university education within the reach of young people with limited means, and in order to secure the high class of instructors required for university work, an endowment is absolutely necessary. From the financial statement of the university it is evident that a large additional endowment is required, in order to prevent the institution from drifting into bankruptcy. The trend of events in Canada today is onward, and the institution that fails to keep abreast of the times will soon have its life trampled out in the competition. The increased cost of living makes it absolutely necessary that the salaries of the present staff should be increased. It is imperative, in order to hold the best of the men—men, who inspired by their loyalty to Mount Allison, have been labouring through the years on inadequate salaries—that they should be adequately paid. An increased expenditure for the coming year has been made necessary by the expiration of the subscriptions which have paid the salary for the past four years of one of the Theological staff. An additional professor has been appointed to the Chair of Philosophy to take up the work done by Dr. Allison and relieve some of the present staff, whose burdens are becoming intolerable, thus increasing prospective deficits by two salaries. Owing to the large attendance upon the arts classes and the increased needs of the Science Faculty the present class room accommodation is quite inadequate. A new Science Building which would provide two large lecture rooms for the largest arts classes is fast becoming an urgent need. Such a structure would require \$50,000. At a meeting of the Alumni Society held in May, 1910, that enthusiastic and loyal body of old students anticipating the needs above outlined, passed a resolution inaugurating a movement to raise \$200,000 as an addition to the endowment fund. This amount with the \$50,000 for a new Science Building is considered the least that will be necessary to place the institution on a sound financial basis.

Road and Gun for March, published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont., is out with a varied and interesting list of contents which include the following: "After Caribou with the Utchehats" by R. J. Fraser; "Old Canada—A Visit to the Gaspé Peninsula" by Madge Macbeth; "Up the Waverley Road" by P. A. L. Wallace; "A Piscatorial Pilgrimage of Port Arthur Sportsmen" by L. W. Bisgay; "An Eastern Black Fox Ranch" another of the series "Small Fur Bearers and How to Take Them" by George J. Thiessen; an installment of "A Canoe Trip in 1854, and other articles of outdoor life both East and West. The issue is attractively illustrated and should be read by all sportsmen and lovers of outdoor life.

RURAL TELEPHONE PROBLEM

Bill Introduced by Attorney General Daniels to Provide Telephones for Farmers of Nova Scotia at Minimum Rates Through Government Subsidy.

Hon. O. T. Daniels, introduced the Government Bill in the House of Assembly last week, relating to rural telephones. This was one of the measures forecasted in the speech at the opening of the Legislature. The Government has invoked the principle of co-operation and applied it to the rural telephone problem. It is well known that it costs a company much more than it costs the farmers themselves to construct rural lines. By co-operation the residents of a rural district can get out the poles and erect them at a minimum of expense.

THE PLAN PROPOSED. The Bill provides that any three residents on a rural district, by signing a memorandum, can become incorporated to carry on the business of a telephone company. Application is made to the Board of Public Utility Commissioners, who fix the boundaries of the district to be served. A plan of the district is prepared and the rural line may be connected with the line of any existing company at the nearest convenient point.

TWENTY DOLLARS A MILE. The farmers furnish the poles and

erect them and the Government is authorized to give a subsidy of twenty dollars per mile to the rural company. This sum, it is estimated will pay for the wire and the cost of stringing it. Then each subscriber buys his own telephone and the line is ready for business.

A charge of five cents is fixed to be paid to any existing company with whose system the rural line is connected for communication to any subscriber in a town exchange.

A CHEAP SERVICE.

The cost to the farmer, probably will not exceed four or five dollars a year, and for this sum he will have free communication with all his neighbors on the system as well as the facility to speak with a subscriber in the nearest market town for five cents a message. The surplus of the four or five dollars remaining after repairs to the line are made in any year will go into a sinking fund, which will replace the line when it became necessary to do so. The Bill shows every evidence of careful drafting and provides a means to give every rural community cheap telephone service.

PROVINCIALIST IN PRESIDENT WILSON'S CABINET.

Secretary of the Interior—Franklin Knight Lane, of California, Independent Democrat.

Mr. Lane seems to have attracted the attention of the President by his work in the Interstate Commerce Commission in handling railway problems. Lane has never been conspicuous in partisan politics, though he is a Democrat.

(Mr. Lane is a clever P. E. Islander, and a pretty girl at our elbow says: "He is the best man in the Cabinet, because he is a Bluenos and a Methodist."—Ed. Truro News.)

NEWFOUNDLAND TO REMOVE D T Y.

On Tea, Sugar and Salted Meats St. John's, Nfld., March 5.—With a view to participating in the naval defence of the British Empire, the Newfoundland Government has opened negotiations with the Imperial cabinet. An announcement to that effect was made today by the new Governor, WALTER DAVIDSON, C. M. C., in the speech from the throne at the opening of the Colonial Legislature.

Governor Davidson also gave notice of the Government's intention to remove the duty from tea, sugar and salted meats. This, it was declared, would represent the abrogation of \$400,000, in duties annually, the largest reduction in taxation at one time in the colony's history.

LONDON PRESBYTERY IN FAVOR OF UNION.

London, March 4.—The London Presbytery has placed itself on record in favor of union with the Methodist and Congregationalists by unanimously carrying a motion put forward by Mr. Thomas Alexander asking the Presbytery to name a committee to look over the weak fields of the presbytery with a view to approaching the other denominations to consider the feasibility of union or of co-operation. A vigorous discussion followed, but the motion was passed unanimously.

Committee recommended that the peace manifesto of the New Westminster presbytery be endorsed and sent to each of the local parliamentary representatives.

"DRY" HOTEL—BUT PAYS WELL.

A number of men took over the King's Hotel in Regina and locked up the bar to see if the proposition could be made to pay without selling intoxicants. The last year's business has shown a profit of \$11,047.42, being about thirty-two per cent on the paid up capital. The directors intend to run it "dry" for the future.—Ex.

The vacancy in the Legislative Council, caused by the death of Captain Smith, has been filled by the appointment of George A. Cox, ex-M. P. P., of Shelburne.

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We assert:

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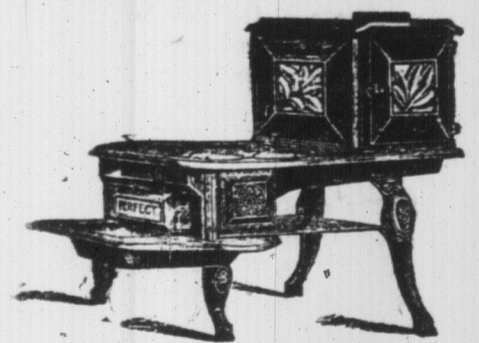
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Letter from Mr. A. E. Adams of the United Fruit Companies

The following letter from the Secretary of the United Fruit Companies, Mr. A. E. Adams, in reply to one written by H. Bligh & Son, of Halifax, has been handed to us for publication. This correspondence was first published in the Maritime Apple, from which we copy it.

Messrs H. Bligh & Sons' letter may be found in the Monitor of Feb. 26th.

Berwick, N.S., Feb. 17th, 1913.

Dear Sir:—I have read with interest a letter that appeared in your issue of Feb. 8th, over the signature of Messrs H. Bligh & Son.

The letter in question is either an exhibition of ignorance or an attempt to mislead the fruit growers of the Valley.

In the first place they would endeavor to make us believe that speculators are kind hearted individuals whose purpose in life is to pay the farmers far more for their apples than the fruit is worth, or is at all likely to be worth, and that this is done presumably out of pure regard for the farmers and with disastrous results to themselves. Were this the case, Messrs H. Bligh & Son, should be exceedingly thankful that there is now a Central Association ready and willing to relieve them of this self-imposed responsibility and save them from the bankruptcy, which they argue is sure to follow speculation in apples.

No one, however, is misled by such nonsense. Messrs H. Bligh & Son are in business to make money, and very rightly so.

Let me hasten to assure you Mr. Editor, that I have no quarrel with speculators, they are men carrying on a perfectly legitimate business, in which they sometime make losses, but generally their intimate knowledge of market conditions, nets for them a very handsome profit to which they undoubtedly have a perfect right.

Under up-to-date conditions however, speculators, are no longer necessary, for through co-operation farmers are able to market their own fruit without the intervention of such middlemen.

Allow me to give you an illustration of how co-operation under a properly organized Central Association means money to growers and by the same illustration let me demonstrate how speculators mean a loss to the farmers.

The United Fruit Companies, representing twenty-seven of the co-operative Companies of the Valley, looked to the Canadian North West to provide the best market for the Gravenstein. The executive Committee realized at the start that it would be an expensive matter to pack honest No. 1 and 2's and accordingly fixed the selling price at \$2.25 per barrel F. O. B. cars at Valley points. Their representative sold on that basis 16,000 barrels in an arduous journey and was continuing his journey still further West, experiencing not the slightest difficulty in selling at that price.

The Nova Scotia speculators, however, could not let such a good opportunity go by to spoil a market and having still a goodly number of farmers to prey upon, they went to these men buying No. 1 and 2 Gravensteins at \$1.25 per barrel and through their brokers in the West quoted these at \$1.50. This ridiculous quotation caused a panic on the Western market and orders were cancelled wholesale, and it effectually spoiled the market. Many buyers however, reentered when they learned the nature of this confession.

Had the United Fruit Companies had even eighty per cent. of the farmers behind them, they could have easily secured \$2.25 per barrel for the entire output of Gravensteins. I appeal to the farmers outside the Companies who are selling to these speculators, to count the cost. Take even the 16,000 barrels that our representative had sold, for a basis of calculation and you will see that the Central Association made for the farmers on that Winnipeg business

alone, \$16,000 more than speculators were paying. That is just one illustration that the speculator is an expensive man and the fruit growers cannot afford to keep him.

Messrs H. Bligh & Son ask if the Central Association returned as good a price to the Companies for the 300,000 barrels shipped on consignment last year as was obtained by the Companies who sold to speculators. Now Messrs Bligh & Son are fully aware that the United Fruit Companies as an organized body, only came into existence in July last and that prior to that date there was, in the true sense of the word, no organized Central Association. Previously the Central Association was merely a mythical concern and had absolutely no control whatever, over a single barrel of apples. The Central office was merely an experimental office established under a manager to watch the interests of various Co-operative Companies, who cared to affiliate. When opportunity arose, the manager would consult the different companies and effect sales of apples, if prices mentioned were sufficiently attractive and the companies would agree to put the apples in.

As far as consignments were concerned, each Company shipped to whoever it cared and whenever it liked. It made what sales it thought fit and generally speaking, worked entirely independent of the Central, who simply looked after shipments, secured what space was required, attended to bills of lading, insurance and so forth. The Central had no authority to say that certain varieties were to go to certain markets, other varieties were to be held back, others to be shipped out on certain dates. Neither had the Central anything to do with a single account sales covering any of the apples shipped on consignment, by way of the Companies. In short prior to July last the Central had absolutely no control and therefore made no returns to affiliated Companies for apples shipped on consignment.

Messrs Bligh & Son are well aware of this fact and their reference to consigned apples is made apparently to mislead. Their references to the Berwick Fruit Company is made with precisely the same intention. They know as well as I do, that this is the first season that the Company in question had done its business through the Central.

As far as the business of this initial year is concerned, the season is now sufficiently far advanced to enable me to say with absolute confidence that every Company working with the Central Association will at the end of the season, be able to point with pride to the prices obtained for their fruit and the valuable work which has been accomplished by the United Fruit Companies.

Messrs H. Bligh & Son seem to think, for some reason or other, that the co-operative Companies will get little or nothing for their apples. I heard something similar from the same source, with reference to Gravensteins. But I venture to say that when the statement of average price obtained for that variety was published, the rumor died a natural death. All Companies have had the statement of the average prices obtained for Kings, Rib-

stones, and Blenheims, so the rumor as far as it concerns these varieties, has also been killed.

Undoubtedly, Messrs Bligh & Son will endeavor to make the same rumor fit the winter fruit, but I can assure them that it will meet exactly the same fate.

Messrs Bligh & Son must indeed be very ignorant of what is going on in Europe, if they think that the United Fruit Companies are getting nothing for their apples, if it is not ignorance, then they must be trying to fool the farmers, which is a very short-sighted policy.

Now Sir, just a few words about this German trade. I deny most emphatically that apples sold by the Central last year to Hamburg, were bought by Messrs H. Bligh & Son through their influence or that they entered in any way whatever into the negotiations for the purchase of any apples which were sold to that market by the Central. The German buyers came up to Berwick to buy apples a few days after they landed. Their total purchases were large and were almost equally divided between Messrs. Chase & Co., H. Bligh & Son and the Central Association. Their buyers stayed over here some time and bought apples for each sailing, entirely on merits, from the Central direct, paying cash for each shipment as delivered and Messrs Bligh & Son, never in any way entered into the negotiations. Towards the end of the season these buyers had to go to the West Indies and Western States and as there was still a large contract unexpired and they required some one to check their shipments in Halifax, they made arrangements with Messrs Bligh & Son to do that work. Messrs Bligh & Son, however, had no power to alter any contract, to take any apples other than were actually booked to go forward, nor in fact to do anything beyond take delivery of the goods already bought. As a demonstration of this I would like to relate how after the Germans had left Nova Scotia, the Central Association made a large contract with this firm direct with their German office. Messrs Bligh & Son had been particularly anxious to buy Ben Davis from the Central, offering \$1.30 per barrel and subsequently \$1.35. Although the Central Association was then only an experimental body it was endeavoring to carry out the idea of organized Co-operation and therefore was not disposed to do more business than was necessary with speculators, they therefore did not accept Messrs Bligh & Son's overtures, but instead went direct to the head office of the German firm who had been buying apples from them throughout the season and as a result of an exchange of cablegrams, sold the entire balance of their Ben Davis and Nonpareils at \$2.40 per barrel, F. O. B. Halifax. The quantity thus sold was 16,000 barrels.

Now, Mr. Editor, this gives you an excellent idea of what an experimental Central Association can do for the farmers. The speculators' price to the farmer was \$1.90, the Central by ignoring the speculators and all other middlemen, and going direct to the wholesale buyers, were able to secure for the farmers \$2.40 Halifax, which is equivalent to \$2.24 F. O. B. cars, or in other words, 34c per barrel more than the speculators were disposed to pay, saving for the farmers on that one transaction alone, \$5,440.00

Once again I appeal to the farmers outside the Co-operative Companies, can they afford to keep these expensive speculators in the field?

There is another point upon which Messrs Bligh & Son have endeavored to mislead the farmers. They insinuate that members of the Co-operative Companies do not know what their Gravensteins, Kings, Blenheims and other early apples are fetching, and in addition to this, that these men can get no money for their apples. I would inform you, Sir, that all members of Co-operative Companies, working in the Central Association are fully aware of just how much these varieties are netting them and in addition to this, the Central Association has, up to the present, distributed to the twenty-seven Companies no less a sum than \$400,000.00, or an average of \$15,000 a Company. No Company has ever made a reasonable application to the Central office for funds without being satisfied, so that I am at an entire loss to understand upon what ground Messrs H. Bligh & Son can make this insinuation and I am inclined to the opinion that this is simply done in an endeavor to discredit co-operation in the eyes of the growers.

This matter of money is a delicate subject for speculators to refer to. It is within the recollection of all that many times speculators have failed to come up with the money for fruit, which they have taken from growers and it is safe to say

that there are hundreds of thousands of dollars still owing the growers in the Valley by speculators, and that there is a very slim chance indeed, of this debt ever being discharged. So you will see, Mr. Editor, that the philanthropy of the speculator takes a very peculiar turn sometime.

I should like to trespass on your space still further to state that there is one matter upon which Messrs Bligh & Son, and all other critics, keep a discreet silence and that is the tremendous buying power of the Central Association. The amount of money saved by Co-operative purchasing of supplies such as fertilizer, seeds, power spray outfits, accessories, lime sulphur, arsenate of lime, packing material and so forth, is simply stupendous and for that reason alone I would say that no farmer can afford to be outside the Co-operative Companies, incorporated with the Central Association.

In conclusion let me state that the United Fruit Companies have succeeded in all their undertakings in a manner altogether beyond my most hopeful anticipations. All companies are perfectly satisfied and a tremendous amount of really good work has been accomplished, for you must remember that it is not only obtaining good prices for fruit and buying supplies at low figures, that justifies the existence of the Central Association, for much work is done towards the bettering of conditions and obtaining redress where wrongs exist, all of which work is to the benefit of every fruit grower, whether in a company or not.

So satisfied are the fruit growers of the Valley that we are accomplishing a really good work, that fresh Companies are being organized in every direction, as a result of which the United Fruit Companies, are becoming a still more powerful factor than ever, for the good of the fruit growers of the Annapolis Valley.

Yours faithfully,
A. E. ADAMS.

MENTAL CONTAGION AND THE GIRL

(By Katherine Leslie.)

I was turning over the leaves of a beautiful edition of the Midsummer Night's Dream, illustrated, when 'Fathryn' came into the room. 'Have you seen this?' I asked her, holding up the book. 'Sure!' said Kathryn, 'Say, isn't it great?' That was her answer. Those were the words she used. I sat down. I looked at the girl. I hoped she would blush. If she blushed there was hope for her. I did not speak. I only looked, and my distressed amazement to hear such expressions from her lips enlightened her. She did blush. She blushed deeply, painfully. I was sorry for her. Yet I was glad. She would not speak in that vulgar fashion again. But is it any wonder that I was distressed? Was it not a pity to hear a girl brought up as Kathryn had been speak in that fashion? Kathryn is seventeen. She is tall, fair, pretty, and refined looking. Her speaking voice is soft and low. To all outward appearances she is a young gentlewoman. In the little externals from which one judges, she appears to be one. Her hair is becomingly, girlishly done. She is immaculately dainty; her hands and nails are perfectly kept; her frock is simple and in good taste, her shoes and stockings no less. She looks intelligent and refined. Yet when I call her attention to a beautiful thing her comment is 'Sure, Say, isn't it great?' What is one to get from Kathryn has been to good schools; she is now half way through a well-known collegiate institute. She has done well in Latin and in French. She has studied English, much, and loves the poets. Yet—she goes to the street gamins, to the unlettered, the uncultured for her speech! I give you her words: 'Sure! Say, isn't it great?' Girls of no education talk thus because they know no better. Kathryn has read the Story of Joseph, of David, and studied Keats and Tennyson, and read the Midsummer Knight's Dream. Yet she can find no fitter words in which to clothe her approval of a beautiful thing than 'Sure! Say, isn't it great?' Is this all she gets from her education? How account for her attraction to illiterate and vulgar speech? But I cannot think it is permanent. It is but a passing contagion. She blushed—she was ashamed, for the first time perhaps she realized the vulgarity of those objectionable phrases. They will probably never pass her lips again.

The King has approved of the appointment of Rev. Prebendary Stores, Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, London, G. B., to the deanery of Rochester. The new Dean is a Canadian born and educated, being the son of the Rev. John Stores, of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

COMFORT SOAP
"IT'S ALL RIGHT"
More Soap for LESS MONEY
Less Money for MORE SOAP.
POSITIVELY THE LARGEST SALE IN CANADA

Canteen Banned from Camp by Hon. Sam Hughes

Ottawa, March 1.—At yesterday afternoon's proceedings of the Militia Conference here, the Hon. Mr. Hughes said that so long as he was Minister of Militia, there will never be allowed in the militia camps any wet messes, "mild" or "light" beer canteens.

"You will kindly not waste any time discussing this question further," he added. "It is settled."

This should leave no doubt in the minds of any of the officers who have been endeavoring to get the order rescinded which did away with canteens, that there is no chance of any more beer or liquors being allowed to be sold in the training camps. This assertion came unexpectedly just at the time when several speakers were endeavoring to introduce this question into the discussion. Needless to say, it called a halt to the discussion as far as "mild" beer or any other kind of liquor was concerned.

Captain Lavergne, of Montmagny, Que., introduced the discussion. He said he was glad to see the women at the conference, but it was the men they had to look after in the militia. He believed that they should be treated as men. Soldiers in camp should be given the same liberties in camp as they had at home. It was the custom in his province, and he believed in the other provinces as well, for a man to be able to get a drink if he wanted it. If the men could not get beer in camp they would go to the nearest saloon, and perhaps get vile whiskey there, and return to camp in an unmanageable condition. His regiment had made a long march at camp, and during the march the men were halted and it did them good.

Colonel Mitchell, of Winnipeg, had taken the contrary view. He said that militia camps had begun to become unpopular from the day canteens were allowed in them. Mothers refused to allow their sons to go to camp when they knew that they would be submitted to such temptations. Last year, with no liquor in camp, conditions were excellent. In a camp of 4,000 men he had not seen one man drunk.

"The only way that you can get back the canteens in camp will be by changing the Minister of Militia," said Colonel Hughes. "I have had more experience in handling men than most of you. I know that the greatest blight that a camp can have is a canteen."

"I was on the march that Captain Lavergne spoke about, and I did not drink any of his beer. He cannot convince me but that his men, and a fine lot they were, would not have done just as well on the beautiful spring water along the roadside."

"We allowed the permanent force, in one camp to have its canteen because it had canteens at its barracks, and these men wanted to be able to drink 'be-ah' like gentlemen. On one night there were fourteen of these gentlemen drunk. I have all the facts about that case, and am watching these men, there will be no more 'be-ah' for them."

"I saw a regiment of British regulars at work in England last summer, and they can out-march, out-drill, or out-maneuvre any other troops on God's green earth, not excepting the Canadians. Yet ninety per cent. of these soldiers did not drink. They found that they could not do the hard work if they drank."

Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Toronto, president of the Daughters of the Empire, said that she would not allow a nine-year-old son of hers to go to any camp if she knew that liquor was sold there.

Children are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Whooping cough, diphtheria, scarlet fever and consumption are diseases that are often contracted when the child has a cold. That is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all dealers.

Moral Meddling

(Written by Prof. C. A. S. Dwight, of Mt. Allison University.)

"What kind of a career have you mapped out for your boy?" a farmer was once asked. "I'm going to make a lawyer of him," was the astute reply. "He's got an unconquerable fancy for 'tending to other folks' business, and he might as well get paid for it!" Such an "unconquerable fancy" for mixing in the affairs of other people has, we must confess, been the cause of much of the worst misunderstanding and friction in the world. But, on the other hand, entering into the affairs of other people, when done wisely and opportunely, has been the root of all the best reforms of the centuries. A truly noble man can never approve the laissez faire policy, or ask, with Lord Melbourne, "why things cannot be left alone." So long as anything is wrong in the world, the lover of humanity cannot let it alone, and the great reforms of the ages, from Paul to Luther and from Luther to William Lloyd Garrison and Neal Dow, have been inaugurated if not carried to completion, by moral meddlers.

There was John Howard—he had an "unconquerable fancy" for mixing in the affairs of the prison officials in England. He was considered an intruder, he was often criticized, and sometimes cursed, but because of what he did for the prisoners his name today is written high in the Hall of Fame.

There was the Earl of Shaftesbury—he had an "unconquerable fancy" for mixing in the life of the East Side of London, for bringing up bills in parliament for the curtailment of the hours of child-labor and for improving social conditions in England. He was ridiculed by his fellow-peers for his fanaticism, but when at last he passed away the poor of London by the tens of thousands almost mobbed his Bier—for they had lost not an "earl," but a father and a brother.

There was that less known man Pimsoil, a member of the British House of Commons. He had an "unconquerable fancy" for mixing in the affairs of the great shipping world of England. He brought up bill after bill to improve the condition of the men who ship before the mast—to prevent their being fed on worm-eaten pilot bread and rancid pork, and tough, unpalatable "lob-couse," and to protect their lives from loss in unseaworthy vessels. Oh how the unscrupulous elements among the shipowners hated this meddling Pimsoil, the sailors' friend—but what a work he did! And when the next time from the shore you watch a wifey "tramp" steamer creep by, bethink you that out yonder, there amidstships, is the "Pimsoil mark," required by English law to be put on every ship, denoting the load-line, which limits the zone of safety.

And, again, there was General Gordon—he might have been content with the routine duties and the gay social life of a conventional British officer in a crack corps, but, instead, he displayed an "unconquerable fancy" for bearing the burdens and improving the conditions of the natives of the Sudan. He fell, at last, a martyr to his insistent ideals, and there today in Khartoum they have erected a cathedral, on the walls of which is this inscription: "God be praised for Gordon, whose labor was not in vain for the Lord."

Taught by these and other shining examples of Altruistic endeavor we see that things cannot be left alone, and that when great wrongs cry to heaven for correction, and the multitude cares little as to who suffers or what moral values are lost, it is time that all good people acquire an "unconquerable fancy" for "mixing in." If the saloon is to be banished, if politics is to be purified, if civic reform is to be pressed, if social excesses are to be curbed, if industrial oppression is to cease, if the Sabbath is to be protected from the encroachments of a greedy commercialism, and if, adopting the phrase of Robert Louis Stevenson, "the tradition of mankind is to be bettered," we, and such as we, have got to mix in.

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RHEUMATISM KEPT HIM IN BED

Suffered Tortures Until "Fruit-a-tives" Cured Him

MCMILLAN'S CORNER, ONT.
SEPT. 30th, 1910
"Your remedy, "Fruit-a-tives" is a perfect panacea for Rheumatism. For years, I suffered distressing pain from Sciatica or, Sciatic Rheumatism, being laid up several times a year for days at a time. I went to different doctors who told me there was no use doing anything—it would pass away. They gave me mustard plasters and other remedies that did no good. Plasters took no effect on me—except to blister me and make raw spots. I took many advertised remedies without benefit, but fortunately, about two years ago, I got "Fruit-a-tives" and they cured me.
Since then, I take "Fruit-a-tives" occasionally and keep free of pain. I am satisfied "Fruit-a-tives" cured me of Rheumatism and they will cure anyone who takes them as directed. If this letter would be of value to you, publish it."
JOHN B. McDONALD.
Indeed, this letter is of value to us and to the thousands of sufferers from Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago and Neuralgia. It points the way to a certain cure. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50 trial size, 25c. At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

New Edition of Gilbert Parker

Though Sir Gilbert Parker is yet comparatively young, and is still an active writer, he is enjoying the tribute of the publication of his complete works, in an 18-volume subscription set, called the Imperial edition, by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. It is barely twenty years since Gilbert Parker, his education gained in Toronto, his wanderlust satisfied for the time by extensive travels, including a stay in Australia, returned to London with a satchel full of stories, for which, like most other authors, he thought the world was impatiently waiting. He persuaded his friend Archibald Forbes, the war correspondent, to look them over. When Parker went to luncheon with Forbes a few days later it was to learn the verdict on "Pike Pole Sketches on the Madawaska." When the hero of many campaigns came to the subject, it was to say: "Those stories, Parker—you have the best collection of titles I have ever known."
Parker understood, and took his little brown bag home.
"I sat down before the fire on this bleak winter's night with a couple of years' work on my knee," he now writes. "One by one, I glanced through the stories, and in some cases read them carefully, and one by one I put them in the fire, and watched them burn. I was heavy at heart, but I felt that Forbes was right, and my own instinct told me that my ideas were better than by performance—and Forbes was right."
Oh, ye beginners, whose confidence is so much greater than your performances profit by the hours which Gilbert Parker spent in the valley of humiliation!
It was the next day that Parker

received his inspiration. In the window of a second-hand shop in Covent Garden he saw the uniform of an officer of the time of Wellington, and, beside it, the leather coat and fur cap of a trapper of the Hudson's Bay Company. He went home before the fire that had destroyed his two-years' writing, took pad on his knee, and began to write "The Patrol of the Cypress Hills," the story that opens "Pierre and His People." Though the knighted author and present member of the British House of Commons has since wandered far in body, in interest and in literary back-grounds, he has never eclipsed his studies of early life in Canada. "Pierre and His People" and "An Adventure of the North," the latter of which is issued in this edition as "A Romany of the Snows," comprise thirty-nine stories, all more or less centered around Pierre, the French-Canadian half-breed of the plains. They were the beginning of the school of writers which exploited the early northern wilderness for fictional purposes. Mr. Parker was a pioneer, the ploughman of a virgin field, and none has excelled his simple, faithful realism, his sympathetic understanding of the half-breeds, the whiskey traders, the heroism of the Mounted Police. In his introduction to the "Mrs. Falconer" volume in the Imperial edition, Mr. Parker says that, while this was his first real novel—the product of his South Sea visit—"the thing which was still deeper in me was the life which 'Pierre and His People,' 'The Sea's of the Mighty,' 'The Trail of the Sword,' 'The Lane That Has No Turning,' and 'The Right of Way' portrayed. That life was destined to give me an assured place and public."

Mr. Parker had the foresight and the imagination to realize what the western prairies meant to a creative writer. He was to literature what Sir William Van Horne, Lord Strathcona and other C. P. R. promoters were to railroading. Since then the railroads and the banks and the pulp mills have captured most of our men of creative imagination.

After a long absence and exploitation of other fields, Sir Gilbert Parker returned to the west in 1905, and again fell under the spell. The result was another volume of short stories, called "Northern Lights." The conditions under which Pierre had lived had practically ended with the advent of the railway.

"From that time forward, with the rise of towns and cities, accompanied by an amazing growth of immigration, the whole life lost much of that character of isolation and pathetic loneliness which marked the days of Pierre." Then he undertook this series of stories to "catch the fleeting characteristics and hold something of the old life, so adventurous, vigorous, and individual, before it passed entirely and was forgotten." "Northern Lights" lacks some of the spontaneity of the earlier books, and suffers a little from the labored style which possessed Mr. Parker for a time; but in several of the stories there is a high level of interest as well as of literary art. This is especially the case in "The Stake and

the Plumb Line," which pathetically contrasts the life of wealthy American families with that of a poor Arrowhead Indian Chief.

This edition, in which the four volumes mentioned above have been issued, is of especial interest for the candid introduction which the author supplies to each. These are more than usually self-revealing, and are the confessions of a man who admits he has succeeded. Concerning the relation of his stories to historical fact, Sir Gilbert makes this interesting revelation:

Most of the novels and most of the short stories were suggested by incidents or characters which I have known, had heard of intimately, or, as in the case of the historical novels, had discovered in the works of historians. In no case are the main characters drawn absolutely from life; they are not portraits; and the proof of that is that no one has ever been able to identify absolutely any single character in these books.
It is sufficient to add here that the edition is a credit to the book-maker's art, and a worthy setting to the work of the best-known Canadian novelist.
M. O. H.

INCREASING THE SOUND OF A TELEPHONE.

A novel method of increasing the sound in a telephone is to heat up the transmitter, and it is claimed that surprising results can be obtained in this way. M. Petersen, a Danish engineer of Nykobing, applies heat to the microphone transmitter so that the air becomes rarefied and consequently has a different action on microphone, as he claims, and speech is much louder than before.

Prof. Hannover, of the Danish state experimental establishment, took up the matter and made a number of researches showing that the effect is well marked. Then the apparatus was tested on a telephone line between Nykobing and Copenhagen, and speech was so loud at the receiving end that it could still be heard when the receiver was laid on the table and the persons stood off at some distance. It appears, however, that the idea is not a new one, as a heated microphone was used before this by the Paris telegraph engineer, Germain, with good results.—Elektrische Zeitschrift, Berlin.

A black fox, said to be worth more than its weight in gold, died at Cornwall, near Charlottetown, the other day, and thereby hangs a tale. The fox, it is declared, was one of a pair bought recently for \$15,000, and was supposed to be of tender age. That the dead animal was not young seems to have been established by post mortem examinations made since he took his departure for the fox heaven. Indeed it is said that those who participated in the post mortem exercises declare death was due to senile decay.—Summerside Journal.

You can say goodbye to constipation with a clear conscience if you use Chamberlain's Tablets. Many have been permanently cured by their use. For sale by all dealers.



Joker's Corner.

PROBLEM IN PHYSICS.

A native of T., on the coast of Scotland, when the contract for the building of the first three steamers fitted with electric lights at the local shipyard was completed, formed one of the social party gathered to entertain the electricians. In a burst of candor and comradeship he was heard to say to one of the workmen:
"Mon Peter, after working wi' you on' yer boats I believe I could put in the electric light mase' but there is only one thing that bates me."
"Aye, aye, Sandy what is that?" inquired his interested friend, willing to help him if it lay in his power.
"Weel, mon," replied Sandy "it's juist this: I dinna ken hoo ye get the ile ta rie along the wires."—Ideas.

There is at least one Boston banker who has a measured admiration for Thomas Lawson. "He is always full of quips," says the banker. "Not long ago I attended the funeral of a millionaire financier—one of those real high financiers whose low methods Lawson loves to turn the light on. I arrived at the funeral a little late. I took a seat beside Lawson and whispered: 'How far has the service gone?' Lawson nodding toward the clergyman in the pulpit, whispered back: 'Just opened for the defence.'"

NOT HIS KIND.

A German farmer was in search of a horse.
"I've got just the horse for you," said the liveryman. "He's five years old, sound as a bell, and goes ten miles without stopping."
The German threw his hands skyward. "Not for me," he said, "not for me. I live eight from town, and mit dot horse I haf to walk back two miles."

HELPING FATHER.

A preacher raising his eyes from the pulpit in the midst of the sermon, was paralyzed with amazement to see his son in the gallery pelting the hearers in the pews below with horse chestnuts. Whilst the good, but outraged man was preparing a frown of reproof, the young hopeful cried, "You tend to your preaching, daddy, I'll keep 'em awake."

ON THE MEND.

She:—And how is your bachelor friend?
He:—When I saw him last he was mending very slowly.
She:—Indeed! I didn't know he'd been ill.
He:—He hasn't been. He was darnin' his socks.

"My husband is particularly liable to seasickness," remarked the lady passenger. "Could you tell him what to do in case of an attack?"
"Taint necessary, mum," replied the captain, "he'll do it."

Hewitt—What do you think of this suffrage business?
Jewett—If it is carried to its logical conclusion it will result in woman putting her money in her husband's name.—Judge's library.

Adam heard them blame the high cost of living on the middleman.
"The only thing they don't blame on the first man," he thankfully observed.
—New York Sun.

Husband—By jove I want something exciting to read; something really blood-curdling.
Helpful Wife—Here is my dress-maker's bill, dearest.—Puck.

"Earlie, why don't you let your little brother have your sled part of the time?"
"I do, ma. I take it going down the hill, and he has it going back."

Beggar—Will you please, sir, give me ten cents for a night's lodging.
Philanthropist—I'll give you five cents if you raise the other five.

Market Quotations

The Digby market quotations published herewith are furnished by the Digby County Farmers' Association to the Digby Courier, while the quotations in Annapolis County are furnished by one of Bridgetown's representative merchants. The contrast between the prices will be of interest to many of our readers.

DIGBY COUNTY	
RETAIL	
Apples, per bbl.	\$1.50 to 2.50
Beans, per lb.	.06
Butter, choice dairy, per lb.	.30
Butter packed, per lb.	.28
Beets, (table) per bus.	.70
Beef, fresh roast, per lb.	.12 to .15
steak, per lb.	.15 to .16
corned, per lb.	.11
Carrots, (table) per bus.	.70
Cranberries, per qt.	.10
Chickens, per lb.	.18 to .20
Cabbage, per doz.	.60 to 1.00
Celery, per doz.	1.80
Cider, (sweet) per gal.	.20
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	.35
Fowl, per lb.	.16
Ham and Bacon, per lb.	.22
Lamb, per lb.	.12 to .15
Onions, per lb.	.04
Potatoes, per bus.	.70
Parsnips, per pk.	.25
Pork, fresh, per lb.	.12 to .15
salt, per lb.	.18
Turnips, per bbl.	.65
WHOLESALE	
Pork, by carcass, per lb.	.10
Beef, " " " "	.08 to .09

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY	
RETAIL	
Apples, per bbl.	\$1.50 to 2.50
Beans, per lb.	.06
Butter, choice dairy, per lb.	.25
Butter packed, per lb.	.23
Beets, (table) per bus.	.60
Beef, fresh roast, per lb.	.12 to .15
steak, per lb.	.16 to .17
corned, per lb.	.11
Carrots, (table) per bus.	.70
Cranberries, per qt.	.08
Chickens, per lb.	.15 to .17
Cabbage, per doz.	.60 to 1.00
Celery, per doz.	1.80
Cider, (sweet) per gal.	.20
Eggs, fresh, per doz.	.35
Fowl, per lb.	.10 to .12
Ham and Bacon, per lb.	.18 to .20
Lamb, per lb.	.12 to .16
Onions, per lb.	.04
Potatoes, per bus.	.55
Parsnips, per pk.	.15
Pork, fresh, per lb.	.10 to .14
salt, per lb.	.16
Turnips, per bbl.	.60
WHOLESALE	
Pork, by carcass, per lb.	.09 to .11
Beef, " " " "	.08 to .10

NOVA SCOTIA INTERESTED IN THE FRIEDMANN TUBERCULOSIS CURE.

Monday afternoon in the House of Assembly Mr. Tanner, leader of the Opposition, asked what steps the Government intended taking with reference to seeking information regarding the Friedmann tuberculosis cure. He also asked if it was the intention of the Government to send a representative to New York to be present when the test as to the results of the treatment of those affected would be conducted by Dr. Friedmann. Mr. Tanner thought that if such was the case Dr. Miller, who is in charge of the Provincial Sanitarium, would be the proper person to represent Nova Scotia.

Premier Murray in reply to Mr. Tanner said that it was known that the Federal Government intended sending a qualified expert to New York to see how the test on Dr. Friedmann's cure worked out. While the Provincial Legislature had not contemplated sending any representative to New York, they had the interests of the tubercular public at heart, and had instructed Dr. Miller to keep in close touch with Dr. Friedmann should he visit Canada, and if it was necessary the Premier announced that Dr. Miller should attend any demonstrations that Dr. Friedmann should give while in the Dominion.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ltd.

Gentlemen,—Theodore Dorais, a customer of mine, was completely cured of rheumatism after five years of suffering, by the judicious use of MINARD'S LINIMENT.

The above facts can be verified by writing to him, to the Parish Priest or any of his neighbors.
A. COTE, Merchant, St. Isidore, Que., 12 May, '98.

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1000 " 2 " "	3.25
500 sheets, 1 lb. size	2.00
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1000 " 2 " "	1.50
300 sheets, 1 lb. size	.50
800 " 1 " "	1.00
1000 " 1 " "	1.25

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Next Term will begin Thursday, January 2nd.
Send for Catalogue.



ROADS TO INSANITY.

The New York State Charities Aid Association has published a pamphlet "The Prevention of Insanity," which shows that a large per cent of insanity is entirely preventable, and comes from the former actions and thoughts of the patients themselves. It is not inherited, and not inevitable, but is the result of habits that need not be formed at all.
For example, paresis, one of the worst and most hopeless forms of insanity, is, in nine cases out of ten brought on by vicious living. Over one-fourth of all cases of insanity observed in the State hospitals of New York owe their mental derangements to alcohol. Overstrain and worry are responsible for another group of cases. Then there are many who go insane through "bad mental habits," which means excessive brooding upon oneself, forming what is called among alienists, the "shut-in personality."

Down these roads to insanity many people journey every year. There is not the slightest reason why they should, except their own choice. No human being is obliged, either by heredity or circumstance, to drink, to be vicious, to worry, or to concentrate all thought on self.

STRIKE LEADER BARRED FROM CANADA.

Blaine, Wash., March 3.—Joseph Ector, a leader of the strike of members of Industrial Workers of the World, at Lawrence, Mass., returned to the United States today, having been taken from a train at White Rock, B. C., last Friday and deported, on an order from Ottawa. Ector was kept under guard between trains by immigration officers, who reported that he refused to answer questions. He declared that he was a citizen of the United States on his way to Victoria to lecture, and that he could not be detained. He refused to permit his baggage to be searched. The order from Ottawa gave no reason for deportation except that Ector was regarded as an agitator, and as such he was not wished in the country.

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The Weekly Monitor
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—AND—
WESTERN ANNAPOLIS SENTINEL

Published Every Wednesday.
BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS CO.

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\$1.50 per year. If paid in advance
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scribers, 50 cts. extra for postage.

Address all matters of business and
make all money orders payable to
The
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SUBSCRIBERS ARE HELD RE-
SPONSIBLE until all arrears are
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WE INVITE readers to write for
publication on any topic of general
interest and to send items of news
from their respective localities.
OBITUARY AND HYMNICAL
NOTICES, when furnished by sub-
scribers, are freely given space, in
this publication, provided they are
received within two weeks of the oc-
currence. Otherwise they will be
argued for at space rates.

ADVERTISERS ARE REQUESTED
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be in the hands of the foreman not
later than Monday noon to ensure
publication on following Wednesday.

**The Monitor Publishing Company,
Limited,**
PROPRIETORS AND PUBLISHERS.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12, 1913.

—During the present year the Jubilee
of Abraham Lincoln's proclamation of
emancipation of the slaves in the United
States will be fittingly observed. The
improvement in the condition of these
emancipated people is manifest in every
direction. In education, in industrial
occupations, in the professions, in moral
and religious activities, there are men
and women among them who are proving
themselves to be valuable citizens. It
is doubtful if in any country there can
be found any class of people who, in the
brief period of fifty years have made
progress in an equal degree.

In Oklahoma there is a town called
Boley, with a population of five thousand
persons exclusively negroes. There is not
a white man living or owning
property within six miles of this town,
and it has a water system which cost
thirty thousand dollars, ninety-six
business houses, two colleges, seven
churches, three cotton gins, a telephone
system and seven miles of paved side-
walks.

One of the Churches which has been
a prominent factor in the work of uplift-
ing the negro population purposes to
raise half a million dollars to mark the
Jubilee, and the colored membership of
this Church has agreed to contribute
one-fifth of this amount. As the move-
ment progresses others will, no doubt,
take a willing part in similar benefac-
tions.

—Extensive plans are being arranged
looking toward the celebration in 1914
of a century of uninterrupted peace
between the English-speaking peoples
of the world. Large and influential
Committees have been appointed in
Great Britain, the United States,
Canada, and elsewhere to plan and co-
operate in the endeavor to make this
seventy of permanent value in the promo-
tion of peace among all the nations.

The Lord Mayor of London presided
over a recent meeting of the British
Committee in the Mansion House. This
Committee proposes to provide lecture
ships in the principal universities, prizes
for essays, new school-books, all to pro-
mote the cause of peace. It is proposed
also to erect a memorial to George
Washington in Westminster Abbey, and
to purchase Selgrave Manor, in North-
amptonshire, the former home of the
Washington family, and hold it as a
resort for American and British visitors.
Probably, also, a monument will be
erected in London to mark the important
event.

Earl Grey, at this meeting, speaking
of George Washington said, "The lamp
of his character has been a beacon which
for nearly one hundred and fifty years
has enabled struggling humanity to steer
through the darkness to a nobler and
higher life, and for this reason we think
it is only right that we should make use
of the opportunity provided by the ap-
proaching Centennial to do his memory
honor on British soil."

A warm greeting was extended at the
meeting to the burgomaster of Ghent,
in which town the treaty of 1814 was
agreed upon.

The British Committee expects to
expend between \$250,000.00 and
\$300,000.00 in the endeavor to make
the Centenary a success.

All the Churches are to be requested
to notice the event by appropriate relig-
ious services.

—In the same line with the Anglo-
American celebration of a hundred years
of peace between these two countries, is
a Society called The Associated Councils
of Churches in the British and
German Empires for Fostering Friendly
Relations between the Two Peoples.
The British Council has already a
membership of nine thousand and the
German Council of five thousand. A
Branch of the British Council is at
present being formed in Canada. The
membership in both Councils shows a
large number of men most prominent in
Church and State.

To promote the work of the Councils
a largely attended Anglo-German
Understanding Conference was recently
held in London. Some of the most
impressive addresses were delivered by
Germans. The Bishop of Winchester
closed a powerful speech in the following
words, which will find an echo in many
hearts in both lands.—"A Christian
nation plunging into war, unless for life
and liberty's sake—a civilized nation
believing as though its faith were in the
supremacy of force; nations called to
the most splendid destiny of benefit to
the world, and turning their backs on it
to plunge their weapons into each other's
hearts,—what would these be but object
lessons of the insincerity and the impo-
tence of our most characteristic and
noblest things?"

—A pessimist has been defined as a
man who, when he has a choice of two
evils, chooses them both. We are all
disposed to be more or less pessimistic
at times. It is a trouble which affects
different people in different degrees.
Some are pessimistic, some pessimistical,
some pessimisticalish. Too hearty a
dinner sometimes does the business.
Sometimes the toothache, or the low
price of apples brings it on. Sometimes
the occasion is the state of the weather.

This last cause produced some severe
attacks of the disease in the early win-
ter. There was no wood to be had, or
what little was to be had was very poor
and expensive. There was no chance
for lumbering and the timber would rot
in the woods. The young people missed
the skating and sleigh-riding and the
time hung heavy on their hands, et
cetera, et cetera.

But, after all, have we not had quite
a model winter? Not one big, old-
fashioned snowstorm, such as used often
to tie up all engagements for a time.
Splendid sledding, sleighing, skating,
Light falls of snow to remedy the wear
and tear of the roads. Teams are all
busy, able to go anywhere, and to haul
almost fabulous loads. Good invigor-
ating atmosphere day after day.

It will be well to bottle up a good
supply of our present experience, and if
the disease should show itself again, why,
go to the bottle and take a good strong
dose every hour until the symptoms
disappear. That is a bottle which will
not injure us if we drink out of it to the
full.

HYMNICAL.

RICE—KEMPTON.

A quiet wedding took place at the
home of Mr. Park F. Kempton,
Kempt, Queens Co., N. S., on March
5th at 10 a.m., when his eldest sister
Miss Winnifred, was united in mar-
riage to Boyd LeRoy Rice, of Bear
River, the Rev. C. E. Steeves officiat-
ing. The bride was dressed in white
silk eolienne, with veil and orange
blossoms and carried a bouquet of
white carnations. Miss Abbie Kempton,
sister of the bride, was brides-
maid, and wore white mull with
black velvet ribbon trimmings. The
groom was attended by his brother,
Mr. Fred Rice, of Bear River. Miss
Myrtle Rice, sister of the groom,
played the wedding march.
The presents consisted of linen, cut
glass, silver and cash, the groom's
gift being \$25.00. After a dainty
luncheon the bride and groom, ac-
companied by Mr. Fred Rice, Miss
Myrtle Rice, Mr. Allister Kempton
and Miss Abbie Kempton, started for
Bear River, where they will spend a
week before going to Boston en
route for their future home in Re-
gina, Sask.—GOM.

Property Transfers

The following property transfers
have been recorded in the Registry of
Deeds for Annapolis County since
March 1st:
From Jacob Simms to Frederick
Thorne, 2nd, property at Lower
Granville.
From Amanda Jacques to H. L.
and Stella M. Bustin, property at
Melvern Square.
From Asa Dunn to Jacob B. Whit-
man, property at McGill Lake.
From Isabella F. Shaffner to Roy
Marsh, property at South Farming-
ton.
From George M. Banks to Gilbert
D. Covert, property at Paradise.
From Samuel C. Apt to Mabel
Grace Apt, property at Bear River.
From Florence and A. G. Kempton
to Altheon Holdright, property at
Maitland.
From Benj. Bezanson to Allan and
Frank Bezanson, property at Clar-
ence.
From John P. Crouse to La Have
Pulp Co., property at Springfield.

PROMINENT FEATURES OF
The Excelsior LIFE Insurance Co.
High Interest Earnings
Low Mortality Rate
Economy in Management
**These are the chief sources from which profits
accrue.**
Capt. S. M. Beardsley
Provincial Manager
Wolfville N. S.

REAL ESTATE

H. C. GRAHAM

If you want to sell your farm either write
giving full particulars or come and see me at
once as purchasers are arriving constantly. It
costs you nothing to list your property with
me and you are at perfect liberty to withdraw
it at any time without charge on giving me a
week's notice.
Do not delay, you may miss a good sale.

H. C. GRAHAM

St. George Street Annapolis Royal

CORRESPONDENCE.

REPORT OF APPLE SALES.

To the Editor of Monitor-Sentinel:—

From a number of our friends who
belong to the United Fruit Co., we
have received a statement of what
their Gravensteins brought,—Stc. for
No. 3, large, and 83c. for No. 3,
small,—and a request that we would
furnish them with prices we obtained
for the Annapolis Valley Fruit &
Produce Co., Limited.

Unfortunately, the Gravensteins in
this section were very spotted, and
we found it impossible to put up any
of this variety that would pass for
No. 1 and No. 2, and were compelled
to turn down a number of orders at
\$2.00 per barrel for No. 1, carrying
25 per cent No. 2. We sold our No.
3 large, for \$1.30 and No. 3, small,
for \$1.05 per barrel, being 43c. more
for No. 3, large, and 22c. more for
No. 3, small, than the United Fruit
Co. obtained for theirs.

When the United Fruit Co. have
sufficient courage to enlighten their
members with regard to what the
other kinds of apples brought, we
shall be delighted to compare notes
with them) feeling confident that the
difference in price will be more
marked than it was in the Graven-
steins.

We do not believe the officers of the
Company are responsible for the low
prices they have obtained, but the
system under which they are handled.
The man is yet unborn who can sell
all the apples belonging to this Com-
pany, and get the best results.

At the Fruit Growers' Association,
held at Middleton, we are told Mr. S.
B. Chute made the statement that
the Companies outside of the Union
had been knocking them ever since
they started. If getting from 22c.
to 43c. per barrel more for our ap-
ples is what he means, then we have
knocked him in the past, and expect
to continue knocking him as long as
we are in the business.

S. E. BANCROFT,
Manager Annapolis Valley Fruit
& Produce Co., Ltd.

**Former Nova Scotia Lady Died
in New York**

New York, March 10.—Mrs. Mary
D. Eaton, eighty-nine years old, wid-
ow of Stephen Eaton, and mother
of Rev. Charles A. Eaton, pastor of
the Madison Avenue Baptist church,
died on Saturday night, just a few
hours after Dr. Eaton arrived back
from his trip to Panama.

Mrs. Eaton was the daughter of
Rev. Maynard Parker, a pioneer Baptist
preacher of Nova Scotia, where
she was born. She was a descendant
of John Alden and Priscilla. Her
grandfather, Major Nathaniel Parker,
fought with Wolfe at Quebec, and as
a reward was given a large grant of
land.

Mrs. Eaton had eleven children.
She leaves fifty-one descendants, six
children, twenty-five grand children,
and twenty great grand children.

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Insurance Co.**

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A Sound Canadian Company
SURPLUS TO POLICY HOLDERS
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ask or write

Fred R. Beckwith
Agent, Bridgetown, N. S.

Wolfville

Wolfville, March 7.—Dr. Cutten left
on Friday last for a brief business
trip to Montreal, returning at the
first of the week.

The junior class of Acadia Univer-
sity had their annual sleigh drive on
Monday evening, 24th ult. The party
of young people chaperoned by Presi-
dent and Mrs. G. B. Cutten and
Prof. and Mrs. Coit, arrived at the
Trask House, Kentville, about eight
o'clock, where a delightful banquet,
with speeches appropriate to the oc-
casion and a social good time were
enjoyed.

Rev. S. B. Kempton, who has been
ill, is able to be around again.

Dr. A. H. McKay, Supt. of Educa-
tion, left on Monday for Ottawa to
attend the meeting of the Strathcona
Trust, of which he is a member.

The Teachers' Institute of Kings
and Hants Counties will meet at
Wolfville on March 19th and 20th. It
will be an interesting gathering.

St. James' Church Notes.

Next week being "Holy Week" there
will be a service each evening ex-
cepting Saturday) commencing at
7.30.

The Monday evening service will be
an illustrated devotional service—
"The way of the Cross" which, it is
hoped, will prove a helpful introduc-
tion to the subject for the week viz.,
"The cost of our Redemption."
The "Story of the Cross" will be
sung next Sunday evening.

Particulars of Good Friday and
Easter Day services will be published
next week.

A full choir practice is asked for
this (Wednesday) evening at 8.30
sharp.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURE.

The fourth of this series of lectures
was given in St. James' church
school-room last Wednesday evening,
under the title "With Dr. Crawford in
Africa." The pictures thrown on the
screen depicted very vividly the life
and conditions under which the
noble band of men and women who
go to these parts have to work, the
barbarous customs they have to en-
deavor to overcome, and the magni-
tude of the undertaking.

The last lecture of the series will
be given this (Wednesday) evening,
and is entitled "With the Rev. T. B.
Westgate in German East Africa." It
commences at 7.30.

THE BIG DISCOUNTS
ON
**Furs and all Heavy Winter Goods will continue
for a short time longer.**


LADIES' COATS
We have only six left of this season's stock, all plain cloths; colors: navy,
black, brown and green. Prices \$11.50, \$12.25, \$12.98, \$15.50
ALL GOING AT HALF PRICE.

NEW SPRING GOODS
arriving daily. See our new Carpet Squares, Rugs, Linoleums, Curtain
Draperies, etc, etc.

Highest Prices Paid for GOOD FRESH EGGS AND BUTTER

STRONG & WHITMAN RUGGLES
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\$3.25



This handsome BOYS' SUIT
in dark tweed patterns.
Sizes 26 to 30. \$3.25
Extra Straight Knickers 75c.
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Extra Straight Knickers 85c.
Samples of material on application.
Express paid by us.
Send for Want Book No. 3., now ready.

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If you want something Reliable in
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1913 HARTFORD
Made in two models. Sizes 3.5 and 7,
single cylinder, 6 and 12
h.p. double cylinder,
standard model; 5 and 10
h.p. single cylinder and
10 and 20 double cylin-
der in model X.
Two cycle with make
and break ignition.
This motor is equipped
with all the latest im-
provements and fully
guaranteed. Engines always on hand.
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to engrave inscriptions on Monu-
ments erected in any part of the
county at reasonable rates.
Correspondence solicited.
Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., N. S.
3. mos. 3 26.

The Maritime Provinces Associa-
tion at Calgary will hold a banquet
on Friday, March 14. Over four
hundred have been invited and Mayor
Simcott, a native of the Maritime
Provinces, will preside.

CARE OF THE FEET
If you have "flat foot," "broken arch" or weak ankles you should have
a pair of our ARCH SUPPORTERS fitted to your shoes.

STEP IN AND LET US SHOW YOU

The ARCH SUPPORTERS strengthen the weakened muscles and
bring grateful relief from pain and strain. We've furnished relief to
many feet.
Try our BUNION RIGHT for enlarged toe joints.

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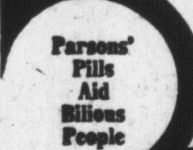
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Used 102 Years for Internal and External Ills.
Gives speedy relief from coughs, colds,
cramps, diarrhoea, muscular
rheumatism, bruises, etc.
25c and 50c everywhere
L. S. JOHNSON & CO. Boston, Mass.



LOCAL AND SPECIAL.

The race for the Bridgetown Merchants' Cup will take place at the rink tonight (Wednesday).

Telephone instruments have recently been installed in the residences of Messrs. Fred R. Fay and E. A. Hicks.

An interesting letter written by Mr. A. E. Adams, Secretary of the United Fruit Companies, appears on page two of this issue.

Miss Pauline Johnson, the well-known Canadian Indian poetess, died in Vancouver, Friday, March 7th. She has entertained Bridgetown audiences on several occasions.

Frank Wiltshire, of Kentville, died in Liverpool on Monday, March 8th. He was one of the best known real estate men in the Valley and was a brother of Leslie Wiltshire, Esq., of Round Hill.

Quite a number of Bridgetown citizens, eighteen in all, enjoyed a sleighing party to Annapolis on Thursday evening of last week, and were entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Gormley.

At a regular meeting of the Annapolis Royal Town Council, held on Tuesday evening of last week, Mr. James Carling was appointed policeman, and Mr. A. D. Parker, of Grandville, Scott Act Inspector.

The engagement is announced of Florence, daughter of Major R. G. Leckie, of Sudbury, Ont., and formerly of Torbrook, N. S., and A. G. M. Mainwaring, Esq., M. A., headmaster of St. Alban's School, Bridgetown, Ont.

The Empress of Britain, when she leaves Halifax on Saturday night, March 22nd, will have among her passengers the governor-general, the Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia, who are to make a visit to England. The Britain will arrive in Halifax Friday week and will sail eight days later for Liverpool.

Mrs. J. I. Foster received word this week of the death of her brother-in-law, Mr. C. J. Messer, which occurred on Sunday, March 9th at Malden, Mass. Mr. Messer spent several vacation seasons in Bridgetown and made many friends here. He was engaged in literary work in Boston, and was at one time on the staff of the Boston Transcript.

A large number of local applications are being made for the Fenian Raid Volunteer Company. Mr. Chas. R. Chipman, who has had the handling of that matter in Bridgetown, has already written out forty-five applications besides answering a great number of inquiries. Mr. Chipman expects the applications at his office will number close to one hundred.

James D. McKay, engineer on the I. C. R., was instantly killed and Ross L. McPherson, a fireman, was seriously injured in a collision in the Moncton yard of the I. C. R., on Friday last. Both men belong to St. John. The two men were in the locomotive that took the C. P. R. express to Moncton, and were just backing towards the round house when another train that was being shunted struck the side of the locomotive. McPherson is not expected to recover.

The much-postponed Masquerade Carnival came off at the Rink last Wednesday evening. The attendance was fair, but the number in costume was very small. The chief attraction was the two one-mile races between Ernest Marshall of Bridgetown and Mike Miller of Annapolis, and Geo. Dechman and Grif Buckman of this town. In the first race Marshall was an easy winner over Miller, coming in a half lap ahead at the end of the mile. The race between Dechman and Buckman was closer and more keenly contested, Dechman winning out by a very small margin.

A large representation of the young people of the town assembled at the Baptist church last Friday evening to hear the address by Miss Hall, travelling secretary of the Christian Endeavor Societies of Ontario, Quebec and the Provinces. The speaker very clearly, concisely, and in a pleasing manner outlined the work that the Endeavor Societies are doing all over the world, and elicited the co-operation of the young people of Bridgetown. Rev. McNeill presided at the meeting, and at the close of the address the Rev. B. J. Porter made a few remarks. Mr. Porter said he considered the young people a vital asset to any church, and that this meeting was the most important gathering he had attended since coming to Bridgetown.

An accident which might have been attended by more serious results, occurred at the home of Mr. Thos. Foster, one night last week. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Todd, with a young babe reside with Mr. Foster. During the night Mrs. Todd put on the top of a lighted lamp a cup of milk to warm. She then lay down for a moment to rest and fell asleep. Some time later the coughing of the baby at her side awakened her. At a flash she found the milk boiling over and running down the side of the lamp, while the flame was running up into smoke that was filling the room. She called her husband quickly who ran down stairs to open the front door. The wife followed with the blazing lamp. On going by the hall stove she brushed aside the cover and dropped the flaming lamp into the stove which contained a fire. In another second the lamp exploded, and while the lamp flew into fragments the stove remained intact, there being only a small quantity of oil in the lamp.

PERSONAL

Mrs. Dechman is visiting Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Milner at Amherst.

Mrs. W. D. Lockett is visiting friends in Amherst this week.

The Misses Dearness and Phelan are in St. John this week attending the millinery openings.

Mr. Lyman Outhouse, of Tiverton, Digby County, has been in town this week on a business trip.

Mrs. A. O. Price and son Aubrey are visiting Mrs. Price's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Blanchard, Truro.

Mr. W. B. McKeown, of Lawrence-town, is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Clarence Young, Bridgetown East.

Mr. Bradford Hutchinson, the popular clerk at J. I. Foster's grocery, spent a short holiday in Digby last week.

Miss Annie Chute's milliners, Miss Chipman and Miss Thorne, are in St. John this week, attending the millinery openings.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Hicks returned last Saturday from Boston, where Mr. Hicks has been taking a course in embalming and undertaking.

The many friends of Mrs. E. G. Langley will be pleased to hear that she is recovering from her recent severe illness in Vancouver, B. C.

J. Ellsworth Fowler, Sackville, vice-president of the A. E. Wry, Ltd., manufacturers of boots, shoes and harnesses, spent Sunday in town, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Bath.

It is noted from recent Lethbridge papers received that Mr. Vinton A. Lloyd, of the Scott Fruit Co., has been enjoying a short holiday, which he spent in Medicine Hat and Saskatoon.

Mr. John Tait, of Middleton, who has been on the Royal Bank of Canada staff in Truro for the past year, has been transferred to Vancouver. Mr. Tait is visiting his mother in Middleton this week and expects to leave for the west on Friday.

LOCAL AND SPECIAL

The new home erected this winter by J. H. Hicks and Sons on School street is occupied by Aaron Durling.

A British tramp steamer was being loaded with dynamite at Baltimore, on the 7th, when three hundred tons exploded, and forty or fifty men were killed instantly; many more were injured and some of them will die. The cause of this terrible explosion is as yet unknown.

While off the south coast of this province on the 7th inst, the schooner A. B. Conrad ran into a terrific gale, and three of her crew, Walter Phipps, Charles Dauphinee and Bernard Corkum were swept overboard and drowned. Great seas swept over the vessel and the pumps became choked. It was while the men were attempting to clear the pumps that the terrible accident occurred. Corkum was a son of the Captain, who was at the wheel at the time. All three victims were unmarried.

Mr. P. Giffins, general manager of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, was in Annapolis Royal last week and in reference to the town granting the railway company a piece of land adjoining that held by the company near the railway shed, upon which to build a new station house, as the land held by the railway is not sufficiently large to afford the facilities required for the increasing trade. A plebiscite will no doubt be taken at an early date, as a railway station in Annapolis has been an urgent necessity.

Meeting of the Farmers' Association

A very successful meeting of the Farmers' Association was held in Warren's Hall on Wednesday the 5th inst., 7:30 p.m. The chair was occupied by M. E. Armstrong, M. D. The principal speakers were Z. H. Robinson, B. S. A. of MacDonald College, and Assistant Superintendent of the Experimental Farm, Kentville; and L. D. Robinson, of Berwick. The address of the former was on Orchard Management, and he successively discussed the planting, pruning, fertilizing, thinning and cultivation of the orchard. The address of the latter speaker was on spraying.

These addresses were followed by an interesting discussion in which Messrs M. B. Davis, F. H. Johnson and others took part.

The following names were added to the membership of the Annapolis County Farmers' Association: Fred H. Johnson, A. FitzRandolph, J. H. Tupper, Arthur Bent, Strong & Whitman, A. R. Bishop, J. E. Lloyd, M. E. Armstrong, M. D., S. K. Mack, M. W. Graves, W. A. Stronach, V. M. Miller, M. B. Davis, Clarence Young, J. W. Beckwith.

The addresses and discussion of the evening cannot fail to produce good results. The chief drawback was that more of our farmers were not present to listen and participate. Farming in all its branches, cannot in these days be made to succeed unless it is conducted on scientific principles. And it is very desirable that every farmer should seek the benefit to be derived from such meetings of the Farmers' Association, and that all the boys on the farm should have a term at the Agricultural College.

What The Rexall Store Means to You

Over 5000 druggists join hands to buy together. This not only eliminates the profit of the middleman, but enables us to get the very finest prices. It means, whether in Bridgetown, Toronto, or in any of the 5000 Rexall Stores in Canada, the United States, Great Britain or Ireland you get the best goods at the minimum price. For instance, we are now selling Rexall Rubber Goods from 40 to 70 cents less than an equal quality can be purchased elsewhere. Every article fully guaranteed.

**Royal Pharmacy
W. A. Warren, Phm. B.
The Rexall Store**

Methodist Church Notes

The choir and orchestra of the church, accompanied by a number of friends, went to Lawrence-town Monday evening and assisted in a concert given in the Methodist church. Rev. N. A. and Mrs. McNeill very kindly joined the company, and by two splendidly rendered Scotch songs Mr. McNeill, accompanied by Mrs. McNeill, delighted the large audience.

The Lawrence-town people were most generous in their appreciation, and did everything in their power to make our visit pleasant. At the close of the concert all the performers and their friends sat down to a sumptuous repast thoughtfully prepared by the ladies of the Lawrence-town church.

During the week preceding Easter Sunday there will be special exercises held in the church each evening. Monday evening the young folk of the church will give a St. Patrick's tea, and each evening following there will be a meeting for prayer and meditation.

Sunday morning next the Pastor will speak upon the Livingstone Anniversary and at the evening service the theme will be upon the Passion Week and Easter celebration.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER TO GO TO ENGLAND

A Vancouver despatch says: Sir Charles Tupper, now nearly ninety-two years of age, contemplates an early trip to England. He will sail from St. John on May 2 by the Empress of Ireland. It is expected that he will spend the greater part of the summer in the Old Country. Sir Charles, who crossed the ocean within a year on the sad mission caused by the death of Lady Tupper, will be ninety-two years of age on July 2nd next, being born in Amherst, N. S., in 1821. He had made his home in England, at the Mount, Bexley Heath, in Kent, for some time prior to his wife's death.

So mild has the winter been that the brick works in and around Truro continued to operate their machinery at full blast and to turn out five million bricks a week, as in the summer time. The record is unprecedented in Toronto brick-making history, as in former winters the intense cold compelled brickmakers to shut down their plants for many weeks. Despite the enormous output of bricks this winter builders continue to cry out for more, and prices are firmly held.

BORN

MESSINGER.—At Tupperville, March 5th, to Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. Messinger a daughter.

CLARKE.—At Bridgetown, Feb. 18th, to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Clarke a daughter.

MARRIED

LOWE-BENT.—At the Parsonage, Middleton, Jan. 8th, 1913, by the Rev. J. Norman Ritey, B.A., Gilbert Lowe and Flossie Bent, both of Bridgetown, N.S.

RICE-KEMPTON.—At the home of the bride's brother, Park Kempton, Kempt, N.S., March 5th, by Rev. C. J. Steeves, Boyd L. Rice, of Bear River, and Susie W. Kempton, of Kempt, N.S.

DIED

STARRATT.—At Port Lorne, March 9th, after a long illness, Mr. Frank Starratt.

BENSON.—At Halifax, on March 3rd Mrs. Susan Benson, widow of Edmund Benson, of Bear River, aged 82 years.

MARSHALL.—At Mt. Rose, March 5th, Mr. Richard Marshall, aged sixty-six years.

DUNN.—At Bear River, March 8th, Jeanette, wife of Edward Dunn, aged 78 years.

Classified ADVERTISEMENTS

TRANSIENT RATES: 10c a line; Three consecutive issues will be charged as two. Minimum charge, 25c.

Business Notices

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE. From \$200 to \$3,000 on approved real estate. Apply to EDWIN RUGGLES, Solicitor.

4 l. Rock Salt for cattle and horses at 3 l. K. FREEMAN'S.

4 lbs. Prunes for 25c. J. E. LLOYD & SON.

At Ken's Restaurant, Friday and Saturday, we will sell Ben's Bread at 7c. per loaf, to introduce it.

Fox Pen Wire, 2 inch mesh, standard gauge for sale. J. H. HICKS & SONS.

Twenty pounds Best Quality Granulated Sugar for \$1.00 at J. E. LLOYD & SONS.

HAIR WORK DONE.

Combing or cut hair made into Puffs, Transformations and Switches. Terms moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders promptly attended to. MISS GEORGINA BANCROFT Round Hill, Feb. 13th, t.f.

HOME FOR SALE.

At St. Croix, small Cottage, two acres land, 25 fruit trees, good well, near church and school, interest. CHAS. HUDSON, Bridgetown, Feb. 1st, 3mos.

WANTED

WANTED.—To rent or buy a blacksmith shop. State price and particulars. A. C. JEFFERY Pleasant Lake, Yarmouth Co. N. S. 26, 3.

WANTED.—A capable girl for general housework. Good wages. Apply to MRS. LESSEL, Queen St. 43-1 w.

WANTED.—Hides and Pork. Highest market prices paid. PERCY T. BATH, Granville, Jan. 28th, 3 mos.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good work horse. G. MCGILLVARY, Upper Granville, Feb. 7, 23. 26, 3

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One single horse truck wagon, nearly new. Cheap for cash or approved note with interest. W. R. TROUP, So. Queen St., (opp. J. Messenger's) Bridgetown, Feb. 4th, t.f.

FARM FOR SALE.

One and a half miles from Bridgetown, 60 acres good sandy loam, 2 young orchards, has put up 200 barrels of apples, also pears and small fruit, good buildings, a large house, water in sink. Will sell right with stock and farm implements or without a part of mortgage if desired. Apply to MONITOR OFFICE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that trespassers upon my property after this date, at Clarence and Arlington, Annapolis Co., will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. RALPH E. WILLIAMS, 3 w.

Small Printing Plant FOR SALE

In good condition. Suitable for any organization or private party doing their own printing. For information apply at the MONITOR-SENTINEL OFFICE.

G. E. BANKS PLUMBING

Furnace and Stove Repairs Bridgetown, N. S.

On and after Wednesday Mch. 19

MISSES Dearness & Phelan

will show the latest styles in SPRING HATS AND TRIMMINGS

The Bridgetown Importing House

Clearance Sale

of

White Blouses

75c for 50c, \$1.00 for 75c, \$1.25 for 95c, \$1.50 for \$1.00, \$1.75 for \$1.25, \$2.00 for \$1.50, \$2.25 for \$1.75, \$2.75 for \$2.00.

We have a lot of old style Women's Coats which can be made over for Girls, as the cloth is extra good quality. We will clear out at \$1.00 each.

J. W. BECKWITH

Keep Your Horses AND CATTLE in good condition

Use FEED MOLASSES

Make your Hens Lay Cracked Oyster Shells

K. FREEMAN

Everything in Hardware

FOR SALE

Dry Wood.

Hard and Soft Coal.

EDWIN L. FISHER

Wood and Coal Merchant

SPRING MILLINERY

MISS CHUTE announces the first exhibit of the season's styles in Hats and Millinery Novelties, etc., on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19th and following days.

Stores at Bridgetown and Lawrence-town

CARPET SQUARES

We have recently received our spring shipments of the above. Call and see them. Also new CURTAINS.

J. H. HICKS & SONS

Furniture and Builders' Materials Factory and Warerooms, Bridgetown, N. S.

Money Saved!

Purchasers of Groceries can save money by buying at this store. Only the best goods obtainable at the lowest prices. We carry just what you want at just the price you want to pay. Just received a fresh lot of canned and penny goods. Milk and cream on hand all the time. Everybody is doing it! Doing what? Eating Oyster Stews at Ken's Restaurant.

Ken's Restaurant.

HOME FOR SALE.

Fine property at Granville Centre, 3 acres of land, house and stable in excellent repair, also nine and one-third acres of diked marsh on Lower Belle Isle. Apply to J. V. EATON, 28, 5

Stallion Enrolment

Owners of Stallions are requested to acquaint themselves with the provisions of the Act relating to Stallion enrolment (chap. 17, 1912). All Stallions must be enrolled in the office of the secretary for agriculture, and a copy of such enrolment must appear in all advertisements. Application forms will be forwarded upon request.

M. CUMMING,

Secretary for Agriculture Truro, N. S. Province of Nova Scotia, Department of Agriculture. 3. w. - 3. 12.

Railway & S. S. Lines

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY

Steamship Lines
St. John via Digby
Boston via Yarmouth

"Land of Evangeline" Route.

On and after November 9th, 1912
Express for Yarmouth 12.04 p.m.
Express for Halifax 2.00 p.m.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division
leave Windsor daily, (except Sunday)
for Truro at 7.30 a.m. 5.35 p.m. and
7.45 a.m. and from Truro at 6.50 a.m.

St. JOHN and DIGBY

S.S. "YARMOUTH"

leaves St. John, daily except Sunday
at 7.00 a.m. returning, leaves Digby
at 1.55 p.m. making connection at
Digby with express trains east and
west and at St. John with Canadian
Pacific trains for Western points.

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston & Yarmouth
S. S. Co. sail from Yarmouth for
Boston after arrival Express train
from Halifax and Truro on
Wednesdays and Saturday after-
noons.

P. GIFFKINS, General Manager, Kentville.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD

STEAMSHIP LINERS

LONDON, HALIFAX & ST. JOHN, N. B., SERVICE.

Table with columns: From London, From Halifax, Steamer, Date

Table with columns: From Liverpool, From Halifax, Steamer, Date

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD. Agents, Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Table with columns: Accom. Mon. & Fri., Time Table in effect, October 7th, 1912, Accom. Mon. & Fri.

Flag Stations. Trains stop on signal. CONNECTION AT MIDDLETON WITH ALL POINTS ON H. & S. W. R. AND D. A. RY.

P. MOONEY General Freight and Passenger Agent.

For Loss of Hair

We will pay for what you use if Rexall "93" Hair Tonic does not promote the growth of your hair.

In all our experience with hair tonics the one that has done most to gain our confidence is Rexall "93" Hair Tonic.

If Rexall "93" Hair Tonic does not remove dandruff, relieve scalp irritation, stop the hair from falling and promote a new growth of hair, come back to us and ask us to return the money you paid for it, and we will promptly hand it back to you.

We have everything there is a demand for, and are able to judge the merits of the things we sell.

Start a treatment of Rexall "93" Hair Tonic today. If you do, we believe you will thank us for this advice.

ROYAL PHARMACY, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia

There is a Retail Store in nearly every town and city in the United States, Canada and Great Britain.

SEASONS.

Any old time is springtime, if you're willing to help it along.

Any old day is a holiday, if you'll furnish the laughter and song.

But there's hope an' there's light an' the sky seems bright for the feller that's doin' his best.

Any old time is winter, if you're willing to see it that way.

You may shiver by day an' be shivering still as you turn to a rest-les couch.

For the days go slow through the ice an' the snow for the feller that's nursin' a grouch.

NOVA SCOTIA TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE.

A Fitting Recognition of the Great Services to the Temperance Cause of the Rev. R. H. Grant, in Connection With the Annual Meeting of the Temperance Alliance.

On Wednesday, the annual meeting of the Nova Scotia Temperance Alliance was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall at Halifax, when the report of the Rev. H. R. Grant the General Secretary, was listened to with deep interest.

In the evening a banquet was tendered to Mr. Grant, which was attended by a large number.

A most flattering address was read to Mr. Grant by Rev. D. C. Ross. It was followed by the presentation of a handsome cheque to cover the cost of a new residence erected in New Glasgow, for a home for Mr. and Mrs. Grant.

The presentation by the Alliance of this tangible token of the love and esteem in which Mr. Grant is held by his fellow workers in the cause so dear to his heart, was accepted in the same spirit as it was bestowed.

To say that Mr. Grant deserved such royal treatment is only a feeble way of expressing the real truth.

Mrs. Grant who was also present, received many words of appreciation for her part in so nobly supporting her husband. Both have sacrificed much for the great work of uplifting fallen humanity from the evils of intoxicating drink.

TUNNEL UNDER THE BRITISH CHANNEL.

France may be connected with England by a tunnel under the Channel at no very distant date, according to the project which is being discussed at present.

It is now proposed to build an electric railroad line through the tunnel. Mr. W. Rose Smith is promoting this movement, and the main idea is to construct an electric railroad from London to Dover, then crossing the Channel through the tunnel to Calais.

then running the line directly to Paris. In this way the trip could be made by express trains from London to Paris in a few hours.

He states that French capitalists will be approached so as to promote the enterprise in that country for designing and building the Paris-Calais section as well as the French part of the Channel tunnel.

It would take about five years to build the tunnel, and he estimates the cost of the work to be about \$25,000,000.—London Electrician.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

A Little Learning

By Max Moritz.

I shall never forget the feeling of consternation I experienced when Marjory told me she had refused Lick Garfield.

Marjory is the youngest of a large family of whom I, as the oldest, have had the partial bringing up. As a baby she had, I confess, been somewhat spoiled, and developed a way of queening it over us which we all thought charming.

Mr. Garfield was a rising young dramatic, well connected, clever in his profession, and sufficiently good-looking to pass muster. Marjory took to him at once.

We were daily expecting the denouement, when one evening she told me that she had decided not to marry Mr. Garfield.

"Marjory!" I exclaimed, sinking helplessly into a chair.

"Yes, I knew you would scold," said Marjory. "You'll say I've led him on and that I had no right to flirt with him as I have done.

"This sounded so mysterious that I could only gaze at my sister in utter amazement. From the miserable look in her blue eyes I felt certain she had been crying. But what about?"

"But why can't you marry him, Marjory?" I asked in bewilderment.

"I thought you liked him so much! What has made you change your mind?"

"It is his bumps," said Marjory. The apparently ridiculous words were uttered in such tragic accents that I was unable to control my laughter.

But the more I laughed the more tragic Marjory became. Seeing that she was really in earnest, I endeavored to check my ill-timed hilarity.

"I'm sorry, Marjory," I said apologetically, "but what have Mr. Garfield's bumps to do with it?"

"I think perhaps I'd better explain"—and Marjory took a seat on the other side of the fireplace. The action showed how deeply my levity must have offended her, for generally when we indulged in one of our cozy chats she sat on the arm of my chair.

I felt humiliated, and sat patiently waiting for her to begin.

"I don't think you know, Janet," she said, "that I have been going in for phrenology lately?"

I did not know, and opened my eyes in wonder, for Marjory had anything but a scientific mind.

"I should have told you," she went on, "but you have been so taken up with your slumming that I never could get a word with you."

I apologized humbly. Certainly I had had some very bad cases lately, but that was no excuse for neglecting her duties, and Marjory always required considerable attention.

"It must be a very interesting science," I said sympathetically as I could, for, personally, it was a science that did not appeal to me in the slightest.

"It is," agreed Marjory; "and its one that everybody ought to study. I shall never be grateful enough to Mr. Garfield for introducing it to me."

"Oh! He interested you in it?"

"Yes. He has given me several books on the subject. I'll lend them to you if you like. They're most instructive. They explain all about the different bumps—where they are placed and the various traits of character they represent. Just think of the importance of it, Janet—to be able to find out what people really are in their inmost minds, not how they appear in society!"

A light began to dawn upon me. "You don't mean to say you have been feeling Mr. Garfield's bumps?" I exclaimed.

"I didn't mean to," she said. "In fact, I never seriously thought of applying phrenology till Dick proposed."

"Oh, he has proposed, then?"

"Yes. He came to tea this afternoon. He said he had heard you would be out—I mean that I should be alone."

Marjory need not have picked her words, for it was I who had informed Mr. Garfield that the coast would be clear for him.

"Yes," I said. "So he came did he? And made good use of his time?"

"We had such a cosy tea! Everything that Dick likes, and afterwards he proposed, and then—"

"Then you felt his bumps?"

"Yes, I do not know what made me but I had to. He was kneeling down beside me."

"Oh!" I ejaculated.

"Yes. Wasn't it romantic? And he was pleading so eloquently that I was going to give in, when suddenly it flashed across me that it would be a good idea to feel his bumps first, just by way of precaution, for it would be a terrible thing if we had different tastes."

"And they were not favorable?"

"My dear, they were awful!" Marjory shuddered at the recollection. "I couldn't, of course, examine them thoroughly. I just passed my hands once over his head, and it was covered with bumps all over. He seems to be idle, vain and selfish, what is more, he must be vicious, too, for the bump of vice was as big as a pigeon's egg."

"My poor Marjory!" I cried in consternation. "Whatever did you do?"

"I walked away from him," said Marjory. "I think he must have thought me mad, but I was so upset. Then I told him that I couldn't possibly marry him, and then—Well, then I rushed up to my room and cried."

"Poor Marjory!" I said again, and held out my arms, for my heart ached for the poor child.

All her dignity was gone, and she came and knelt beside me and laid her head on my lap, while I stroked the soft shining curls.

"Did you care for him so very much, Marjory?" I asked.

"Yes," murmured Marjory brokenly. "I liked him—better than—all the rest put together!"

"Perhaps his bumps are in wrong places?" I inquired hopefully.

"He may be an exception to the general rule."

"I'm afraid not," said Marjory, refusing to catch any ray of hope.

"They were so very clearly defined and"—she shuddered—"so very, very awful!"

"Then I suppose we must consider you have had a very lucky escape," I said.

"Yes—yes," Marjory assented doubtfully.

She was silent for a minute or two; then she sat up on the hearth rug and wiped her eyes with my handkerchief.

"Janet," she said, "don't laugh at me, but I was wondering if something could be done to his bumps?"

"We might suggest phrenology!" I agreed cheerfully, at which Marjory fired up again.

"I think you are very horrid to joke about it, Janet!" she said. "I thought you would have been more sympathetic."

"I am sympathetic, Marjory; but really I don't see what we can do in a case like this."

"Perhaps they could operate," suggested Marjory hopefully. "Wonderful things are done in surgery nowadays."

"Possibly perhaps, but not feasible, I'm afraid, in this instance! We can hardly suggest to Mr. Garfield that he should go through the operation of trepanning merely because his bumps don't happen to suit you. That would be carrying devotion too far."

"If he cares for me he would be willing to make any sacrifice for my sake," said Marjory, with her queenly air. "But, of course, if you think he doesn't—"

My first impulse was to bow and pass on, for, apart from the embarrassment I was bound, as Marjory's sister, to experience in his company. I had a sneaking feeling that it would not be quite respectable to be seen talking with a young man of such vicious tendencies.

But after a quick glance at the misery expressed in his countenance, all my scruples vanished, and I stopped and held out a friendly hand.

He took it with a grateful look and an embarrassed inquiry.

"You know then? She has told you?"

"Yes," I said. "I'm so sorry."

"Don't mind me," replied Dick, bravely. "I hope Marjory is all right?"

"As right as a trivet," I answered. This wasn't exactly true, for I had left Marjory on the sofa, looking very white and dejected.

"That's a comfort," said Dick, with a sigh of relief. "I began to be afraid she might be ill, for her behavior yesterday was—well, rather queer."

A mental picture came before me of Marjory listening to her lover's proposals with a rosy blush—she looked charming when she blushes—gracefully beginning to yield to his flow of eloquence, and then without warning hastily examining his head and running away from him. No wonder he thought she was "rather queer!"

"I wonder what made her refuse me?" queried Dick as I kept silence, not knowing what else to do.

"She probably found at the last moment that you weren't indigestible," I hazarded sarcastically, and the next moment I regretted my words.

"I know I'm not half good enough for her," said Dick humbly, "but she seemed to like me in spite of my faults. Indeed I felt certain that she was going to accept me, when something came into her head and she refused me. I wonder what it was?"

"It was your bumps."

In spite of myself I found that my voice had almost the tragic ring of Marjory's. But the words, so fraught with meaning to us, conveyed nothing to Dick Garfield.

"My bumps!" he echoed in bewilderment.

"Yes, your bumps."

Then I proceeded to tell him, as tersely as possible, what Marjory had related to me the evening before. I don't know whether I expected him to be overcome by the stupendous possibilities of vice inherent in his nature, but I certainly did not expect what followed, for Dick, after taking off his hat and running his hand through his thick, dark hair, burst into boisterous laughter.

"I beg your pardon, Miss Janet," he said at last apologetically, "but it's the biggest joke I've heard for a long time."

"I'm glad you think so," I replied stiffly, for this was certainly not the disconsolate, dejected lover I had been picturing.

"You see," explained Dick, "those particular bumps to which your sister takes such exception, are not phrenological bumps at all. I received them in a much more prosaic manner—in a lacrosse match a day or two ago."

"Then you are not incipiently vicious?" I exclaimed in a voice which betokened intense relief.

"I hope not," replied Dick.

The words were spoken seriously enough, but the corners of his mouth were still twitching ominously. My own followed suit, and very soon we were both laughing merrily. Then I shook him by the hand.

"I can't tell you how glad I am," I said. "I don't wish to flatter you, but I was really hoping to have you for a brother-in-law, and was quite upset by Marjory's horrible discovery."

"But does she really care for me?" Dick asked. "She looked at me with such horror yesterday that I thought there was no hope for me."

"Marjory is fond of you, I'm sure," I hastened to assure him. You would have been quite satisfied last night if you had heard her discussing the possibility of your bumps being cured. She even suggested an operation."

"Did she?" cried Dick eagerly. "My dear little girl!" He was silent for a moment, then added, "Look here, Miss Janet, if I come round at six this evening, will you see that I get another interview with her?"

I promised, and he went off with a light step, while I returned home to a spoiled lunch and a rather tearful Marjory.

The hours dragged heavily until six o'clock. The door bell rang, and a minute later the maid entered, bringing me a note in Dick's familiar hand. I opened it hastily. It was a properly signed certificate from our family doctor, certifying that the bumps now so prominent on the head of Mr. Richard Garfield were the result of accident, and that, far from being vicious tendencies, the natural

CURE KIDNEYS AND RHEUMATISM DISAPPEARS

GIN PILLS Put Things Right

Get rid of YOUR Rheumatism for good by taking that reliable remedy, GIN PILLS. They will relieve the pain—they will strengthen the kidneys—they will cure you to stay cured—or your money will be promptly refunded.

Montreal, March 20th, 1912. "It affords me great pleasure to inform you that I have used GIN PILLS for about six months and that they have done me a great deal of good. I had Rheumatism for two years and this winter I saved myself from it by taking GIN PILLS. I highly recommend them to the public." A. BEAUDRY.

GIN PILLS neutralize the acid condition of the urine, prevent the formation of uric acid in the blood and stone in the bladder and kidneys, keep the kidneys well and strong, and thus cure and ward off Rheumatic attacks. See a box, 6 for \$2.50. Sample free if you write National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

bumps distinguishable from the artificial ones pointed to the fact that Mr. Garfield was generous, industrious, good-tempered, and likely in every way to prove a suitable husband.

This was rather a clever move on Master Dick's part, and, thrusting the certificate into Marjory's hands, I went quickly into the hall to greet the bearer of the message.

"Has she—Is she—" he asked, torn between nervousness and the humor of the situation.

"I have given her the certificate," I said, "but I have explained nothing. I consider you are the proper person to do that"—and opening the drawing-room door, I pushed him gently in.

The explanations took a long time but were evidently satisfactory, for when Marjory came up to dress for dinner she was radiant with happiness.

"You dear!" she cried, embracing me affectionately. "Whatever should I have done if you had not met Dick this afternoon?"

"Then it's all right?" I asked, kissing her.

"Of course it is!" said Marjory. "And it never would have been wrong if I had understood phrenology properly. Dick says it shows how dangerous a little learning may be."

EXPERT WATCH REPAIRING

From my books I learn that out of 1000 watches repaired in my establishment last year there were less than 5 per cent. of these returned for adjustment. This is a fact worth remembering when your watch needs attention. My jewelry and clock repairs give excellent satisfaction.

ROSS A. BISHOP

Lockett Block.

Buy "Black Prince" Hosiery

for your boys; best value and wear best.

Quick Results

May be depended upon from the use of our Want Ads. The births, deaths, marriages and the other Classified Columns are usually included in even a very perfunctory perusal of the paper. They are a godsend for general business as they are for "Help Wanted," etc.

FOXES! FOXES!

I am now prepared to furnish Foxes, Coons, Minks and other fur-bearing animals at short notice, and have on hand for immediate delivery four pairs of red and one pair of fine grey foxes and four pairs of Coons, also one odd female fox. All these animals were born in captivity.

Particulars and prices on application. Geo. L. PEARSON. Paradise, N. S., Feb. 3rd.

Sick Headaches

are not caused by anything wrong in the head, but by constipation, biliousness and indigestion. Headache powders or tablets may deaden, but cannot cure them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do cure sick headache in the sensible way by removing the constipation or sick stomach which caused them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are purely vegetable, free from any harmful drug, safe and sure. When you feel the headache coming take

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills

are best for nursing mothers because they do not affect the rest of the system. Mildbitters, 25c. a box at your druggist's.

NA-DRU-CO LAXATIVES

are best for nursing mothers because they do not affect the rest of the system. Mildbitters, 25c. a box at your druggist's.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DIPHTHERIA.

THE HOME

CHEAP ENAMEL DANGEROUS.

No less a personage than Emperor William of Germany has condemned the use of ordinary cheap enamel ware in the household, especially for cooking, and the versatile ruler of the Teutons apparently has excellent grounds for this, for scientists have discovered that particles of the enamel chip off, get into the food, then into the intestines, and cause gan-grene, appendicitis and other troubles that frequently prove fatal.

The Italian Government Health Department was probably first to recognize this danger, but Kaiser William also promptly saw the danger, and he supports these Italian scientists and health officials and has made public in his country the declaration that such enameled ware is dangerous.

And the Emperor makes this announcement in spite of the fact that nearly all, or at least a great portion, of our enameled ware is made in Germany. It has long been known that enameled ware was more or less undesirable, and some few have believed it dangerous, but not until scientists discovered the exact dangers was it known just how dangerous it was. Enamel ware, even the very best, will chip, and the poorer quality chips easily. It may be that by chipping it becomes unclean and affords crevices for germs to collect in, but the danger is of getting the sharp little particles of the enamel which are like flakes of glass, into the stomach and intestines.

A number of Italian pathologists, at the request of the Health Department, made a special study of the conditions of the intestines at all post-mortem examinations, and discovered that in several the caecum which is a pouch or cavity open only at one end, contained several particles, while in three the actual cause of a gangrenous appendicitis that had caused death was found to be a piece of enamel of this character. It was upon their reports that the Italian Government drafted and is considering a law requiring the destruction of all chipped enameled cooking utensils. This measure, as a sanitary regulation, has been adopted by four Italian cities, and the sentiment is spreading.

COURTESY.

To some courtesy may seem a lost art, little worth bringing back. But it is not. Courtesy is one of the old line arts that dies only with the man or the business. For the rise of many a man and business has started with it.

Take time to be courteous. Emerson once wrote: "Give a boy address and accomplishments, and you give him the mastery of Palaces and fortunes wherever he goes." Courtesy is of more value to a man than a thousand letters of written recommendations. Courtesy is an asset of more power than money or influence.

Take time to be courteous. A few years ago a young man named Wallace, stood behind a railway office window in Oil City, Pennsylvania, as a ticket agent. But he didn't stay there all the time. When he saw a chance to render a courteous favor by delivering tickets direct to a customer, he delivered the tickets. Also, he sought out new ways of giving service. Business grew. A bigger job came after him. Then a bigger one. Today, still a young man, he is general passenger agent for the Erie Railway. He may be its President some day. All through courtesy.

Take time to be courteous. Courtesy lightens the burdens of toil. Courtesy demands respect. Courtesy is a little brother to Opportunity and follows her around through the hours of the busy day. Courtesy always leads a man higher up.

Take time to be courteous. The courteous office boy, the courteous clerk, the courteous stenographer, the courteous manager, the courteous leader at big tasks—whoever heard of such a one not growing, not climbing into bigger things? Think over these things, for it is tremendously worth while to—
Take time to be courteous.

LOOK AFTER THE ELBOWS.

Beautiful arms have been the subject of many a poetical outburst. Beauty of arms is not a common quality, but nearly every girl can make her arms presentable. Short sleeves are to be worn again through the coming summer, and it is hoped we shall not see the ugly elbows that women so unthinkably tared when elbow sleeves were in their first popularity.

Many a girl who is scrupulously neat in other particulars forgets to wash her elbows as often as is necessary. You should scrub your elbows every day with a flesh brush and plenty of soap. Rough, calloused skin about the bone of the elbow, and even on the back of the upper arm, is only a symptom of neglect, and consequently one should be ashamed to show it.

After washing your arms and elbows with the flesh brush and plenty of pure soap and hot water, rinse them carefully in cold water, patting with the flat of the hand all up and down the entire arm. Wipe with the towel round and round the arms, not up and down. This is better done at night, and after the cleansing, rub with a pure cold cream especially around the elbow. Wipe off superfluous grease.

TABLOID SERMON.

(By W. B. Crighton, M.A., D.D.)
The work never gets all done up. The new day brings its troops of new duties. We can never sit down and feel that all the burdens have fallen from us. Sometimes we get tired of that, but there is quite another side to the matter. If the work never all gets past us neither do the opportunities; if there are new duties every day, so are there new hopes and new ambitions. Or at least there ought to be. There is no reason in the world why a man should not keep on doing new things, attacking new propositions, dreaming new dreams, right up till he is one hundred years old at least. Most of us would easily live that long if we filled up every day with the elixir of something new and fresh and stimulating. But we so easily let ourselves get dull and self-centered and unambitious, and settle down as if there were no new days or new dawns or fresh opportunities left anywhere in life. But there are many of them to every man who opens his eyes to see, his heart to feel and his hands to do. The doctors may say what they like but the one way to a happy old age is to keep hopefully, enthusiastically busy.

TIMELY FIRST AID.

A live wire may drop at any time and in almost any place nowadays. It behooves the public, for its own sake and safety, to know the quick way to secure a remedy in case of an electric shock.

The first thing to do always is to break the contact with the live wire. A live wire may be picked up by a person who is wearing a rubber glove, if there are no holes in it. It may be picked up by a person who is wearing rubber shoes, providing they are without holes, and the added precaution is taken to prevent anyone from touching him while holding the wire.

The next aid to the person shocked by electricity is to lay him on the ground and loosen his clothes. Then rub the body vigorously.

Artificial respiration should also be employed. Because recovery often takes place when there seems no sign of life it is essential to continue the treatment for a length of time in stubborn cases.

PREPARING TOUGH STEAK.

If the steak happens to be tough, pound it thoroughly, and roll in flour have ready a skillet containing either all sweet lard or half lard and half suet, piping hot, and deep enough to nearly cover the steak; drop the prepared steak in the hot grease, and let fry until the blood oozes out on top, then season and turn quickly, and cook until done, which should not take a very long time. The grease should be hot enough to sear the surface at once, and the steak should be taken out of the grease as soon as done.

I looked at her in surprise when I saw one of my friends pay a boy to carry her suitcase a five minutes' walk.

She saw my look. "If I had always done that," she said, "I might not have spent a month in the hospital last year. You think it's extravagant but it really is economy." The economy that makes a woman spend herself to save money is quite frequently very extravagant economy.

You judge a man not by what he promises to do, but by what he has done. That is the only true test. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy judged by this standard has no superior. People everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. For sale by all dealers.

DISCIPLINE IN THE SCHOOLS.

How to maintain order in the classrooms in the various departments of the elementary division, is the problem with which many a faithful teacher is wrestling today.

Childhood is pre-eminently a period of restlessness. It is as natural for a child to wriggle and squirm as it is for him to eat. Observe a healthy four-year-old boy. He is never still except when he is asleep. He is here, there, everywhere, investigating and discovering. He is absolutely incapable of fixing his attention on any one thing, for even a few minutes. He is living in a state of continual excitement, for the world is a great Wonderland to him, as marvellous as that which Alice entered through the rabbit hole. The "big, blooming, buzzing confusion," which is the world of infancy, begins to take shape, and marvels are swarming on every hand. The child must jump rapidly from wonder to wonder. This is not unnatural; it is nature's safe-guard against a one-sided development. If a teacher compels attention to books for any long period, he is working directly against nature. Never attempt to repress the energies and activities of child life, always direct them. Make your rule "expression," rather than repression, and your motto "Do" instead of "Don't." Enlist the superabundant activities of the child, and turn them from pranks and mischievous channels into useful work. Do not try to compel it, win it.

The lack of discipline in a school usually indicates that the teacher does not know the pupil as he ought. If there is disorder in your class, the cause will probably be found in yourself and not in your pupils. Are your scholars restless? Are the boys in the back seats whispering, punching each other, or squabbling over caps? Perhaps you have been talking too long on one point. Children need constant variety. Change your whole programme suddenly. Direct their attention to something quickly. Say, "Look," and then display some object. Every eye will be at once focused in your direction. Perhaps the scholars have been sitting still too long. Have them rise for a motion song, or for a few simple physical exercises, or for a march about the room. Young children especially need to have their positions changed constantly. At the repeating or singing of one verse, have them face the rear, after another, have them turn to the right, during another, march, and so on. Remember that the key to child life is action; he must be doing something constantly. He must have employment and if none be given him he will find it for himself. Keeping the little folk busy and their attention directed and absorbed is the secret of good order.

If your scholars are cross and disobedient once again seek the cause in yourself. You probably do not know it, but children reflect the teacher like so many mirrors. Indeed someone has said that children are mirrors held up for us to see ourselves in. Have you always been cheerful and sunny? Anything else would be disastrous. Never scold a child. There are lots of ways to restrain him other than by scolding. Keep the atmosphere of the classroom bright with love, radiant with cheerfulness, and joyous with mutual helpfulness.

You can handle disorder without calling attention to it. The class as a whole may be attentive but perhaps there are one or two chronic cases where the bump of mischief making is abnormally developed. Call one by one to help you with a piece of work, have him erase the blackboard, or hold a picture, invite another to take a different seat, on one pretext or another, but do not interrupt the lesson in so doing, or even change the tone of your voice. Do not let the school suspect what you are about.

We have spoken of activity as one of the characteristics of childhood, and have intimated that imitation is another. Such is the case. Whatever a child sees he imitates. Let him go for a drive, and he at once begins to play horse. Let him see a train or an automobile, and he imitates those objects. He wants to be when he grows up, what his daddy is, a carpenter, a teamster or a clerk. It is therefore of supreme importance that the teacher watch herself, for whether she wills it or not she is the first object lesson that the child ever receives in school. She should make herself as attractive as possible and bright and cheery. One has testified that after sixty years he remembers his teacher as the sweetest and most beautiful woman of his whole life; that he can remember as if it were yesterday the exquisite neatness of the dress she wore, and the flowers she always brought for the desk. He reckoned this as one of the most potent influences that had ever touched his life. Teachers, what a responsibility! What an opportunity!

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There is also what we might call a reflex as well as a direct imitation. I once visited a school where the teacher was a former college friend. We were soon talking and laughing over college days. Almost instantly every scholar was smiling, though they had not heard our conversation and had no idea as to the cause of our merriment. A bright and happy teacher will have a bright and happy class and a cross and irritable teacher will have a class that acts likewise. The whole matter of school discipline rests with the teacher.

The physical basis must receive careful consideration in all child training. The teacher in the day school must give careful attention to the physical condition and environment of his pupil. What would have been given up twenty years ago as hopeless cases of sheer stupidity or wilful perversity are today often rectified by a little attention given to defective eyesight, faulty hearing, or improper adjustment of the same general principle may be applied to Sunday School work. While its object is primarily spiritual, and its chief aim the moulding of character, its foundation must rest upon the earth. Remember this, success or failure may depend upon physical elements! If one or more members of your class seems restless, and indifferent to your teaching, it may simply be because he cannot see what you are doing, or hear what you are saying, or possibly the light is bad, or the air is impure, or the temperature of the room is too high or too low. Remedy such conditions at once. Any one of them is sufficient to completely spoil your best work and most faithful endeavors. Perhaps the health of your scholar is not what it ought to be. If such is the case, do not expect from him what you would look for in one whose physical condition is normal. A wise teacher will pay due and careful attention to the physical condition and surroundings of his class.—Rev. Clifford T. Clarke.

THE WAR SCARE.

Are we justified in assuming that there is reason to fear war in the immediate future? The relations of Great Britain are at present, of course, friendly with all nations. Her hereditary enemy France, has become her friend and ally, as has also Russia, with whom at one time, conflict was possible. All possible causes of friction with the United States have been dealt with by a permanent treaty of peace and arbitration between the two nations, which, no less than the great and growing friendliness between the two peoples, makes war an impossibility from that quarter. There remains but one source of possible danger, Germany.

We are solemnly assured that Germany intends to invade and conquer England, that she is building a fleet solely to that purpose, that German officers solemnly pledge healths to their meeting in a conquered London. It matters little that Germany would have nothing to gain by such invasion; that quite a number of the British fleet are completely destroyed, and the German fleet uninjured in the process—an unthinkable situation—Germany would be unable to land and provision a force large enough to conquer England; that France, England's ally, would undoubtedly seize the opportunity to invade Germany, and reconquer Alsace and Lorraine, not yet perfectly assimilated by Germany. In spite of all these reasons for believing that Germany would hesitate to invade England, we have all been frightened into hysterics by the idea.

Englishmen have lain awake nights listening for the hum of German airships, and even innocent German waiters in London hotels have been obliged to dread. There remains but this panicky fear. Germans are probably quite as much disturbed by fear of an English blockade, which would be designed to win Germany's growing sea-borne commerce, and leave England the undisputed commercial mistress of the seas.

But some people in both countries are finding out, more and more clearly, that the whole scare is nothing more serious than a pumpkin with a candle inside, a sort of inflated ghost, designed to frighten both peoples into hysteria while the builders of warships and guns pick their pockets in security. Indeed, the only apparent reason why Germany and England should be picked upon

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ENGLAND ON VERGE OF INDUSTRIAL WAR.
London, Mar. 3.—England is on the verge of another industrial war. Last Easter the trade of the country was paralyzed by a coal strike, which resulted in great financial loss and in not a little suffering among the poor. Today the whole of the railway men of the country are threatening to strike, unless certain alleged wrongs relating to the dismissal of a guard are righted.
Happily, the Board of Trade is keeping in touch with the situation, and there are strong hopes that a settlement will be effected without a cessation of labor.
D. R. A. RIFLE MEET LAST OF AUGUST.
Ottawa, Feb. 28.—The Dominion Rifle Association has fixed August 25th to 30th as the dates of this year's rifle meet. If finances permit a team will be sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, next September to compete for the Palma trophy. The Palma trophy match is set for Sept. 18th.
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A very desirable, centrally located house, with large garden or building lot, suitable for a single family or two small families. Small sum of money buys it. For particulars apply to
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