

## CONSUMPTION

In the cure of consumption, concentrated, easily digested nourishment is necessary. For 35 years

**Scott's Emulsion** has been the standard, world-wide treatment for consumption. All Druggists

## Forest Fires—A National Menace.

During the past summer the forest fires have been devouring the growth of centuries with ruthless rapacity. Northern Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia have suffered most. Fine tracts of merchantable timber worth millions of dollars have been destroyed, square mile upon square mile of young growth coming on to supply the demands of the future has been wiped out of existence. In Northern Ontario, where but a thin layer of vegetable mould covers the rocks, the soft, oozy forest floor, the only hope of vegetation and equable stream flow has been completely destroyed, leaving a cheerless rocky waste for generations to come. Even if no thought be given to the number of lives lost, it must be admitted that the loss occasioned this year by forest fires has been nothing short of appalling.

Can nothing be done, then, to prevent this loss? The answer is that much can be done. The solution of the problem is indicated in two words—public sentiment. The two principal causes of forest fires are campers and railways, and public opinion must be brought to bear upon these. The tourist-camper does not at all realize the extent of the damage which his unextinguished camp fire may do. Laws against leaving camp fires burning are already on the statute books, but it is quite evident that the observance rests mainly with the tourist himself. He must be impressed with the very serious nature of his offence. If a man sets fire to a building, he is convicted of arson and sent to prison as a felon, but if his unextinguished camp fire burns down millions of dollars worth of timber and perhaps destroys human life as well, he is, at best made to pay a small fine. When public opinion views this carelessness of the camper as a criminal act and frowns upon him accordingly, considerable progress will have been made in lessening the number of forest fires from this cause.

But it is the railways that spread the most destruction. Traversing, as they do, the great lone stretches of uninhabited timber areas, the sparks from their locomotives start numerous fires that gain great headway before being detected. Too often the right-of-way, piled thick with inflammable rubbish, furnishes a tinder-box for these conflagrations. The owner of destroyed property along the line has found it almost impossible under the present laws to get damages from the railway company, so difficult is it to fix the responsibility, and so expensive is the process of litigation. In order to lessen the number of fires due to this cause, the Committee on Forests of the Commission of Conservation has proposed to make the railways peculiarly responsible. It has recommended that there be added to the Railway Act a clause making them liable to a fine of \$1,000, recoverable by summary prosecution before a stipendiary magistrate or two justices of the peace for every fire started by sparks from their locomotives. It makes no difference whether the fire begins outside the right-of-way or spreads therefrom to adjoining land. The railways are exempt from this fine if they can show that they have the best modern appliances on their locomotives to prevent the emission of sparks, that their employees have not shown negligence in conducting to the stoking of the fire, and that they have maintained an efficient and properly equipped staff of fire-rangers. In other words the Committee proposes to lessen the number of fires caused by sparks from locomotives by having the railways fined for the damage they do, unless they take every possible precaution to prevent such damage. This is obviously a fair recommendation as regards both the railways and the public, and the effort to have it made law is worthy of public support. Every Canadian is deeply interested in the protection of our forests; for each forest fire means that he and his children will have to pay higher prices for every foot of lumber they use. Such a measure, for the preservation of our forests as that recommended by the Committee on Forests of the Commission of Conservation should, therefore, commend itself to every public-spirited citizen and newspaper in Canada.

## Another Answer

In a primary school examination, over which I once had the pleasure to preside, one of the questions was with regard to the five senses. One of the bright pupils handled the subject thus: "The five senses are: Sneezing, sobbing, crying, yawning, coughing. By the sixth sense is meant an extra one which some folks have. This is snoring."—From Woman's Home Companion for September.

## Church Union Moves Forward

The union of the Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada moves steadily forward. In June last the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church took a decisive step involving approval of the principle of union and submitting the basis for the judgment of the Church. On Friday last the General Conference at Victoria took similar official action for the Methodist Church. The Congregational Churches, being more independent in their polity, are expressing themselves similarly in their own way. Even the chronic doubters are beginning to take the problem seriously. It looks as though Canada would lead the nations of Christendom in organizing the forces of the Church for the most efficient service in the evangelization of the world.

It is interesting to note how the old problems of philosophy and theology come to the surface, and how the modern attitude differs from that of last century. At the General Conference last week the unsolved problems of Divine sovereignty and human free-will were debated, just as in the days of the Schoolman. But the Conference refused to be staggered by any theoretical dilemma. It was Calvinist enough to believe in sovereignty and Arminian enough to believe in freedom. The contradiction which the older controversialists held to be irreconcilable has been swept out of the way by the change in philosophical postulates. The older controversialists on both sides held that responsibility was determined by the freedom of the will to do or not to do a given act. The newer philosophy swept aside all such speculations with the verdict of personal consciousness that in the doing of an act is the making of a choice, the will is free. It is a matter of unimportant speculation whether the will would be free to make a different choice which never had to be made. Moral responsibility is predicable only of those choices in which the will is conscious of its own freedom. No matter what antecedent conditions no matter what predetermining decrees, the will in making its choice is conscious of no compulsion that destroys its own sense of free and responsible action. It is this doctrine of the will that cut the Gordian knot for philosophic thinkers like the late Professor George Paxton Young, and that enables modern theologians like Chancellor Burwash to hold to both pillars of the Christian faith—the doctrine of Divine sovereignty and the doctrine of human freedom.

But it is not differences of theological doctrine or of Church polity that keep the Churches apart. At bottom it very often is personal preferences and prejudices and the things least worthy of the first place in the Christian character. But Church union is on the way.—Toronto Globe.

## New Brunswickers Organize

[Vancouver World August 31.]

The New Brunswick Pknic Association was organized at the Second Beach, Stanley Park, on Saturday last. Those present were: Messrs. W. H. Higgins, Harris Everett, W. B. Everett, A. B. Everett, John Burpee, Hurd Burpee, Harris D. Hipwell, Arthur Britton, C. S. O'mstead, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Olts, Mr. and Mrs. C. O. P. Olts, Harry Olts, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Danison, Mr. and Mrs. Georges Holmes, Mr. Gideon Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Parkin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Fisher, J. B. Appleby, A. J. Irving, Mrs. W. B. Everett, Mrs. R. H. Dow, Mrs. A. B. Everett, Mrs. Richard Irving, Miss Cassie Irving, Miss J. B. Harper, Miss W. A. Burpee, Leonard McConchie, Miss A. M. Burpee, A. C. Currie, Miss T. M. Burpee, J. G. Jonah, Miss E. B. Burpee, A. M. Moores, R. P. Cowan, O. H. Sullivan, Miss Lily Smith, Miss Alice Horseman, Miss Laura Holmes, Willie Olive, C. Marlon, Leander Holmes, Frank McCormack, Harley Shaw, Miss D. Johnston, Mrs. George Johnston, Miss S. T. Baker, Miss Gela Currie, Miss Lena McLeod, Miss Hattie Flanagan, Earl Flanagan, Ward Flanagan, Miss Jennie Phillips, T. Phillips, Mrs. E. Lewis, J. R. Andrews, T. Prentice, Miss Olive Jones, Miss L. Larkin and Miss Nelson. The following officers were elected: President John Burpee; vice-president, Gideon Phillips and secretary, W. B. Everett.

## IS McBRIDE THE COMING LEADER?

A unique interest attaches to the September number of the Busy Man's Magazine because in it is to be found a striking prophecy about the future of the Hon. Richard McBride, Premier of British Columbia, based on the extraordinary likeness he bears to three great political leaders. These three men are Benjamin Disraeli, Sir John A. McDonald and Sir Wilfrid Laurier. This striking likeness is brought out clearly in the portraits of the four men which illustrate the article and which are placed together for purposes of comparison. Richard McBride is still a young man but even today he bears a marked resemblance to all three men referred to and in his mannerisms he is astonishingly like Sir John A. McDonald. All interested in the political situation in Canada, Conservative and Liberal alike, should not fail to see this convincing prophecy.



## Your Grocer Knows

EVERY good grocer is willing and anxious to please his customers. Sometimes if he happens to be out of the goods you ask for, he may recommend a different brand rather than keep you waiting. But when it comes to flour, he knows that Ogilvie's

## Royal Household Flour

is one of the things for which there is no substitute. No other flour is "just as good." Ogilvie's "Royal Household" is in a class distinctly by itself. To offer a substitute for "Royal Household" would be like offering oleomargarine to a customer who wanted prime dairy butter. No good grocer would do it. When you tell him you want Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour, he will send that and nothing else.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," with 125 pages of recipes that have been tried and tested, will be sent free if you will send us your address and mention the name of your dealer.

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED, - MONTR

## A CENTURY OF PEACE.

A committee, entitled 'The National Committee for the Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Peace Among English-speaking Peoples,' has been formed to celebrate the one hundred years of peace now nearly completed between Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Carnegie is chairman, and Mr. Taft is to be invited to become honorary president, but a brilliant young Canadian—Mr. Mackenzie King, the Minister of Labor—has the honor of making the suggestion.

It was on Christmas Eve, after long and sometimes acrimonious discussion with much risk of the negotiation proving futile, that the Treaty of Ghent was signed, and that John Quincy Adams could write next day, as he saw the end of his labors, 'the day of all others in the year most congenial to preaching peace and goodwill to men.' It will be a hundred years in 1914 since at the banquet given by the municipality to the diplomatists he was able to propose the toast of the City of Ghent as 'the City of Peace,' and to express the hope that it would be the last occasion on which it would be necessary to conclude a treaty of peace between the two nations. One cannot say that the settlement was hailed with enthusiasm or even much satisfaction in either country. Few foresaw its beneficent consequences.

Since that Treaty there has been peace between the two great divisions of English-speaking people, with every prospect of its permanency. The Jay Treaty of 1794 first revealed the aptitude of the two countries, angry feelings notwithstanding, to settle differences in a businesslike fashion. The Ghent Treaty was a fresh proof of the instinct common to both for terminating disputes by legal methods. The process of settling all the questions in dispute between England and the United States has been attended by some circumstances which redound to the credit of both countries. They have shown the world for the first time on a large scale how difficulties as to frontiers and the like, dependent on physical facts and legal considerations, can be determined amicably and, on the whole, satisfactorily. If arbitration is now almost universally resorted to for the settlement of such questions; if war about purely geographical problems, the actual position of a water-shed, the true continuation of a

particular chain of mountains, the head waters of a river, seems nowadays absurd and wicked; if in fact, there be a clear and reasonable hope behind that movement of the human conscience which, as Count Taube said in his speech of welcome, has brought about the meeting of another Peace Congress at Stockholm—this is due in a large degree to the example set by Great Britain and the United States, first by the Jay Treaty and afterwards by the many arbitrations which followed the Treaty of Ghent.

While Corea becomes put of Japan in name as well as in fact, having now been officially annexed under the title of Cho Sen the principality of Montenegro has been elevated to a full fledged kingdom, with its ruler a real king. Gilbert and Sullivan have a bright little song in one of their operas to the effect that, 'It is a glorious thing, I ween, to be a Royal Queen. No half and half affair, I mean, but a right down regular Royal Queen,' and the Royal sensation is perhaps similar in the case of a king. Courtiers, no doubt as is related at the elevation of the Queen, will say, 'How clever' at what soever he condescends to say. At any rate he has been made a king amid much ceremony, and the Czar has caused him at the same time to be made a Field Marshal in the Russian Army. So that if his cup of happiness does not overflow, he must be hard to please. Montenegro has long been an independent European principality, in the northwest of Turkey, bounded north by Bosnia and Herzegovina, east by Bosnia, south by Albania, and west by the Adriatic Sea and a strip of Dalmatia. It has an area of 3,486 square miles, or about half as large again as Prince Edward Island. Nearly a hundred such kingdoms could be squeezed into this province. Montenegro is very hilly, has a good climate, and its people are robust, hospitable and courteous, except to the Turks, whom they have hated for centuries. The principality has always claimed to be independent, and this was recognized by the Treaty of Berlin when the frontiers of Turkey were 'rectified.' It is, however, rather a poor affair for a king, as the population is less than a quarter of a million; and the only manufactures are coarse woollens. A representative parliament was granted in 1905. In the case of Corea, its final passing as an independent country cannot fail to arouse sentimental regret, although the change was inevitable, and will almost certainly be for the good of the Coreans themselves in the long run. The country had got very backward at the time of the Japanese occupation, and abuses on the part of the Korean government were many, and in some cases monstrous.—Montreal Witness.

## ACADIA COLLEGE

1910-1911

21 Professors and Instructors.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Bachelor of Arts Course.

Bachelor of Science Course

DEPARTMENT OF THEOLOGY.

Bachelor of Theology Course

English Course.

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED SCIENCE

Engineering Course.

Calendars and other information freely supplied on application to the Deans of the different departments

## Horton Collegiate Academy.

Founded 1829.

A Residential School for Young Men.

The following Courses are offered:—

Course leading to Matriculation.

General Course.

Business Course,

For further information apply to the Principal,

E. Robinson, B. A.

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

## BANK

—OF—

## New Brunswick East Florenceville

The boy or girl who early acquires the saving habit is laying the foundation of a future success.

Open a Savings account for your boy or girl with us now. Interest is added by us twice a year.

\$1.00 will start an account.

## NOTICE!

Wilsons new Photo Studio corner Main and Water Streets, opposite E. W. Mair's is open for business

To reintroduce myself to the public and my old patrons, I am giving absolutely free during the next thirty days a fine genuine Oil Painting 11½ x 18½ in with every dozen Cabinet photographs,

Don't forget that this painting will cost you more at any art store than the price you pay for the Photos

Call and see me at my new Studio. All work guaranteed second to none in the Province

Come early, remember the above offer is limited.

W. H. WILSON

When the mending machine needs oiling use a drop of glycerine. This will prevent any risk of disagreeable taste or smell and will make the machine work easily.

To remove the "shine" of wear on cloth or dress goods, use fine sandpaper and press