

The Weekly Monitor

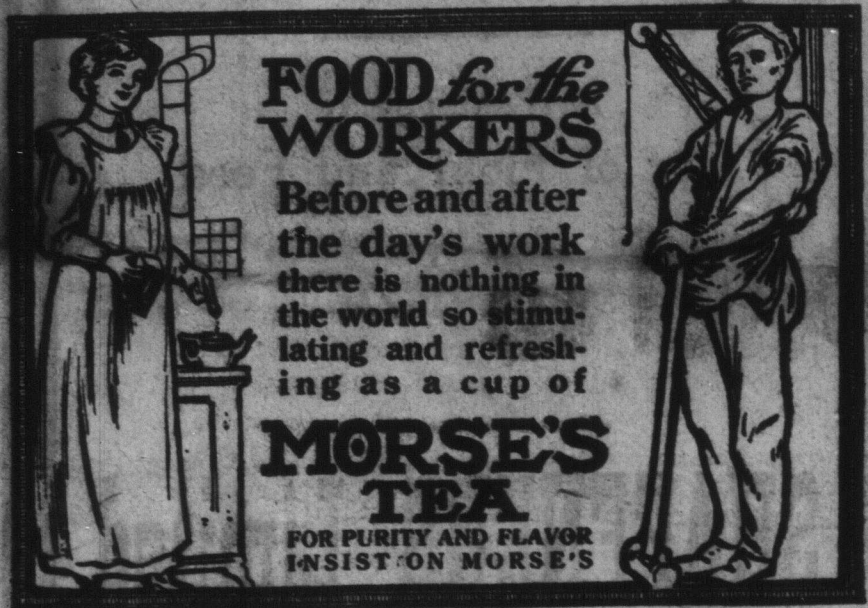
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Western Annapolis Sentinel

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BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, OCTOBER 14 1914

NO 27



FOOD for the WORKERS
Before and after the day's work there is nothing in the world so stimulating and refreshing as a cup of **MORSE'S TEA**
FOR PURITY AND FLAVOR INSIST ON MORSE'S

Paper Prepared and Read by Mrs. Wiltshire at the Round Hill School Exhibition

Mr Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: I have come here today as a representative of the "Woman's Institute," to convey to the promoters of this Exhibition their sympathy in this forward step.

The question as to whether exhibitions are of any benefit has been frequently discussed in the past by many who are far better qualified than I am to pronounce upon such a matter. Now-a-days, however, such questions are frequently decided by experimenting, and experience is gradually teaching our Province the value of such exhibitions.

In ancient times, there was an old Athenian philosopher who once sent to a famous school-master asking that the boys be given a holiday in order that they might learn something. Now, it was not that this sage philosopher would the importance of book-learning. Not at all. But he recognized the fact that to be really educated, a student must learn a great deal from observation, from personal research, and from personal experience. In short, education is an all-round affair, and not by any means confined to school-books, however important they may be in their way.

It is just here, I think, that the question of school exhibition comes in, and to my mind it is an important factor not only in school life, but in community life. I only wish I had the pen of a ready writer, that I might prove to you all, the real advantages and benefits of an annual school-exhibition, and particularly in an agricultural community such as this.

It is of the greatest importance that girls should grow up with a natural and intelligent interest in all that pertains to womanly occupations and accomplishments. Sometimes, in the stress of lesson-learning, piano-practising, etc., such things as the art of housekeeping, food preparation, and sewing are apt to be hurried over, with no more ambition put into them than the mere ambition of getting them done "anyhow," so long as they are done! They assume a very secondary importance in the average girl's scheme of life—something to be performed very perfunctorily and glossed over as quickly as possible.

It is quite another matter, however, when such duties are put on a higher plane and regarded as accomplishments to be mastered and brought to a pitch of perfection, and this friendly emulation can be best about in a mixed class of girls. Just as there is more incentive to learn ordinary lessons in school classes rather than in solitary cases in the home, so is there more inspiration when women's arts and crafts are regarded as something to be striven for in classes.

The same thing obtains with regard to boys' occupations. When a boy is expected to hoe potatoes, weed carrots and such like unattractive occupations, they do not appeal to him in the least. His back aches at the very thought, (just as his father's back aches under similar circumstances very often!) But when he feels that he is raising his carrots and his potatoes for a competition with other boys, the very work which has seemed to him to be a "chore" becomes almost a profession.

It is redeemed from drudgery and becomes an honest endeavor and a hopeful effort of will and skill. There are collections of local insects, ferns, stones, woods, etc., made by the boys of this neighborhood—and girls too—which would do credit to any district, and if such a thing is possible, why not foster and encourage such a possibility.

And how can such attainments be fostered and encouraged, better than

by a public recognition of what our young people are doing? We are not so old but that we can remember what an inspiration and excitement a school closing meant to us—the pretty dresses, the class favors, the arrangement of rooms, the quietude of expectation, the attainment of effort! Why, that closing was an epoch in our lives—the crowning circumstance in our year's work.

Our nature requires a goal—something to work up to. You know what an aimless thing it is, for instance, to go merely for a duty walk. How inspiring it is! I remember one awfully snowy winter in the West, when all the trails were impassable for several weeks and when we simply had to take as our constitutional walk, so many promenades to and from the pump! Just think of it, and try to imagine how we appreciated it when at last we could get as far as a neighbor's house and have a cup of tea and a dish of roast (those greatest of all inspirations).

Well, just such an incentive is indispensable with young people, and when their school year culminates in a real live exhibition where growing-up people go and see what they have been doing, it acts as a tonic and rouses those young people to further endeavor.

Incentive will work wonders with children and even with those of mature growth. We cannot have Domestic Science Departments and Manual Training in connection with our country schools, and we actually owe it to the young people in our midst to provide some other incentive, and this can be provided in some measure by the exhibition of the results of the practical studies they undertake, which are outside the studies in the prescribed curriculum.

Even children of a larger growth are influenced by the impetus of a public exhibition to do their best, in some instances. The lack of such an impetus was recognized in the vicinity in which I lived in the West. Accordingly in order to encourage wheat-growers to grow the finest wheat, rather than any old wheat which would merely sell, the leaders among us organized an exhibition at which anything and everything might be shown, and, in order to encourage the project, we women all pledged ourselves to send something to exhibit, however humble our effort might be.

Having very few graces, and no accomplishments, I undertook to exhibit my skill in cake-making. I wish I could describe to you the woe and lamentations which I endured before I finally drew from the oven a loaf of angel cake fit for publication!—the number of eggs I squandered (the hens were moulting too.) The amount of perspiration I evolved (the thermometer was 99 degrees in the shade in the West!) but finally after many an angel of darkness had emerged from the oven, at length an angel of light appeared, and with much trepidation of spirit, I sent it to the Exhibition—never dreaming of getting a prize. Fortunately for me, they know very little about angels in the West, or I should never have drawn first prize, but actually when I entered the cake department, there was the unmistakable red ticket surmounting my effort, and no Queen ever felt prouder of her diadem! My family bravely waded through the procession of "failures" on the pantry shelf without a murmur, for was not one of their number exalted above all other women in the matter of cake-making? So, you see, I know what I am talking about when I advocate Exhibitions!

But there are other views of the subject which I have hardly allowed time to touch on. You all know how readily children are influenced by their surroundings. On Exhibition day, when all the exhibits are nicely and tastefully displayed, they will readily notice the effect, and be fired with a desire to always have their

school-room looking festive. Environment means so much, and if only the children can be got to appreciate neatness and order and beauty, in and around the school, great good will undoubtedly accrue to the entire community.

These girls and boys are going to be the men and women very soon and if they learn now the value—both intrinsic and moral—of beauty, order and cleanliness of surroundings, they will apply that knowledge later on to the immense advantage of the village, county, and Province. Just think if every child could grow up with a feeling of loyalty and pride of our village! There is no lovelier spot anywhere than Round Hill, and if we all could be fired with an ambition to make it the neatest and prettiest village in Nova Scotia, marvellous would be the result.

And that self-same pride of surroundings will inevitably result in public-spiritedness on the part of the rising generation, which if nothing else were accomplished, is worth a dozen Exhibitions a year. In this enlightened and progressive age, a man or woman either is nothing, if not public spirited. Show me a man who does nothing except for himself, whose thoughts, ambitions and soul are all bounded by his four walls, or his farm fence, and I will show you a man of narrow views and of mean aspirations. But, once taught a boy or a girl that he or she is responsible, not only for self or family, but for the whole school, village or community, you then inculcate principles of public spirit which will make a man of him or a woman of her, as the case may be.

And my last argument is perhaps the most important of all. It is school exhibitions are useful, important and beneficial because they encourage and help the teacher. I suppose one of the most important men in a community such as this is the man who teaches and moulds the characters of the young people. He not only needs the support of the entire community, but he merits it. The people owe it to him, and if they don't give it, they withhold what is justly his. It does not matter whether we personally, have any children in the school or not—that would be a very narrow view to take of the matter. He is employed by us to do a very difficult public duty, and it is up to every one of us to help him out to the best of our power. Let him see that we are behind him ready to help. Let our teachers see that we consider them our ambassadors, who are trusted to do this work for us. If we value them sufficiently to entrust this great work with them, then we ought undoubtedly to give them our fullest confidence and support. We will not only be giving the interest we really owe, but we will be taking our proper place with regard to school endeavor and upholding the cause of education in our midst.

As I have already said, I am here today as a member of the "Women's Institute," bringing you from them a message of good-will and a promise of co-operation.

We of the Women's Institute are not—as some suppose, an organized band of suffragettes. We would not for the world so infringe upon the rights of the Mother Country. We smash no windows, carry no bombs and attack no public men with hatchets or other such gentle weapons. We are very harmless and most peaceable as you will find when you know us better. We have organized, not for battle, but to further every good thing in our community which we can set our hands or our hearts to work at. We invite all the women of the place to join us. We feel there is a plea for us in Round Hill, because mutual improvement and the welfare of the community are our aim and object.

May I then, Mr. Chairman convey to Mr. Banks, our appreciation of what he and his colleagues and their pupils have done in holding this most creditable exhibition. We are not capable of realizing the amount of work involved, but we appreciate the results which speak eloquently in favor of the annual school exhibitions.

We all hope that the success today will inspire the pupils to future endeavors and that Round Hill School Exhibition will become a feature in the place in the years to come.

A Sensible Merchant

Bear Island, Aug. 26, 1903.

MINARD'S LINIMENT Co., Ltd.

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

W. A. HAGERMAN.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

MONITOR'S LATEST WAR BULLETIN

CAPE TOWN—Officially announced that command under Col. Marez has rebelled in north-west Cape Province. Martial law proclaimed throughout Union. Germany taking drastic steps to quell this rebellion and punish all rebels and traitors according to their deserts.

PARIS (Official)—Town of Lille been occupied by German army troops.

CETTENJE—Montenegrin troops won important victory over Austrian forces. 16,000 Austrians in retreat.

PETROGRAD—Defeat of Austro-German army in Russian Poland. Germany lost entire division 20,000.

WAR BRIEFS

The Australian government has voted \$500,000 for the relief of the Belgians.

The Canadian Contingent arrived in England on Thursday last, Oct 8th, and were sent to an inland training camp.

The Government of Nova Scotia has cabled an offer, through its Agent-General, Mr. Howard, of \$100,000 to be used by the Imperial Government for the relief of national distress caused by the war. Nova Scotia has already offered a supply of coal, but as its transport involved a certain loss, in view of the resources in England, it was decided to change the form of the Province's generosity.

It is rumored that typhoid has broken out among the German and Austrian troops. In some wars four times as many have died by this disease as by fighting. If it spreads, the havoc will be very great.

The average price of bread in Great Britain is at present less than it was twelve months since.

Magnets are used successfully by the French for the extraction of bullets.

The Editor of a German paper has been arrested and his paper suppressed, for criticising the movements of the army. British toy makers are beginning to manufacture toys hitherto made in Germany.

South America is being flooded with commercial travellers from the United States, in hopes of orders heretofore given to Germany.

King George has over a hundred cousins in Germany, and he holds the titles of Duke of Saxony and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The baths at Buxton, England, are being rebuilt, at a cost of £15,000, to attract persons who generally go to the Continent for "cures."

The gift of the Dominion Government to the Belgians is \$50,000.

The British Weekly, speaking of the crimes perpetrated by the German Army, says, "No more appalling crimes were committed in Tully's awful sack of Magdeburg, nor were Alva's troops in the low country allowed to perpetrate such ghastly iniquities."

It may be that the British will be obliged to mine the North Sea, but if they do they will instruct neutral ships how to avoid them.

Lord Rosbury, speaking of the loss of the cruisers in the Baltic said, that it had yielded one good result. It had swelled the stream of recruits. "Always when the war looks the toughest job, the British come forward more readily to insure final victory."

The troops from India landed in Marseilles on Sept. 25th. The French people received with great demonstrations of welcome. King George sent a telegram of welcome and implicit confidence in them.

The Allies say that the Germans are expending a tremendous amount of big gun ammunition with little result. The control and direction are bad.

It took forty trains to move the infantry and baggage from Valcartier to Quebec where they embarked. The artillery went by road previously, and the cavalry followed in the same way. There were about 33,000 in all. As the ships were filled they moved out into the river. When all were ready they formed into line, led by the Lapland. Finally the Franconia, with Col. Williams and the staff, took the lead. Two Chaplains, Rev. Mr. Stacey and Father Jolicoeur, went with them.

Another Japanese mine sweeper has been sunk by striking a mine. Four killed and nine wounded.

Oct. 2—A French gunboat has sunk two German auxiliary ships, the Rhios and the Itolo

The city of Edinburgh alone has given 11,000 men to the war.

Dadabhai Naoraji, an Indian very prominent in reform work, says in an English paper, "I have all my life been more of a critic than a simple praiser of the British rule in India, and I have not hesitated to say some hard things at times. I can therefore speak with the most perfect candor and sincerity of what the British character is, of what the world owes to British genius, and of what we Indians owe to the British people for benefits past as well as benefits to come."

An English gentleman suggested to the war office that large megaphones should be given to the army, and when proceeding to battle, the troops should use the megaphones to cry, "Desist, desist, desist!"

Sir John Jellicoe, Admiral of Baltic fleet, wrote to his brother, "We need your prayers, and it is good to know that we have them. I think the war may do good in making people less luxurious and selfish, and in leading peoples' thoughts to higher things."

Looking on the map for Tipperary. "O! can't see this yere Tipperary. Garge, where all the soldiers be goin' to."

To the People of Nova Scotia

The generous response which the people of this and the neighboring Provinces have made to the appeal on behalf of the sadly distressed Belgians which I recently had the privilege of making, is a matter of just pride and gratification to all of us. Nova Scotia was the first portion of the Overseas British Dominions to respond to the appeal for the relief of the Belgian people.

Already a large quantity of supplies and clothing has been received at Halifax and the other depots throughout the Province where the gifts are being sorted and packed for shipment. Generous subscriptions in money have also been received and this money will be expended in the purchase of flour and other staple commodities. More money, if forwarded immediately, could be expended to advantage in the same way. The Committee have relied upon this coming in voluntarily without any personal solicitation.

I am pleased to be able to state that the British Admiralty has placed at our disposal a ship of sufficient capacity to carry all contributions that may be received for the people of Belgium.

Every mail brings further evidence that the needs of the brave Belgians are immediate and pressing. It is therefore of great importance that our ship should sail at the earliest possible moment. We expect to have the ship delivered to us on Monday, 19th October, ready for loading and it is imperative that the loading should be completed as quickly as possible after that date. I therefore take this opportunity to remind the people of this Province who contemplate giving, but have not yet done so, to forward their gifts as soon as possible either to Halifax or to the nearest depot. I have had many communications from people who have expressed a desire to give but who may have overlooked the pressing need of giving quickly. The purchasing committee have already bought for immediate delivery food stuffs at a cost of over twenty thousand dollars. This exceeds the amount now available, but they felt justified in relying upon further contributions to supplement the funds in hand.

The highly commendable spirit which our people have already manifested encourages me to direct your attention again to this most important matter. It will be a source of great satisfaction to have the relief ship sail at the earliest possible date, fully laden with tangible expressions of sympathy for the thousands of homeless and penniless people who have suffered in our behalf. I need not further urge this upon you for I know that Nova Scotians will splendidly complete the task which has been so well begun.

G. H. MURRAY.

Re-Opening of St. Mary's Church, Belleisle

Return of Archdeacon Martell

St. Mary's, Belleisle, which for the past six weeks has been closed for general repairs and renovation, will be re-opened on Wednesday next, Oct. 21st, by a special service at 3 p. m. and the Rector is pleased to be able to announce that the preacher for the occasion will be the Ven. Archdeacon Martell, D. C. L.

On the same day and in the same connection the ladies of St. Mary's will serve a bean supper in Belleisle Hall from 5.30 p. m.

This doubtless will be especially pleasing reading to all who remember the Archdeacon's genial personality and power in the pulpit, as an opportunity will thus be afforded both to hear and meet him again.

Should Wednesday be stormy the re-opening of the Church and the supper will take place on Thursday.



For Eighty-two Years

We have been serving the public. If experience has taught you the need for care in the choice of a depository for your money, our record should appeal to you. Our depositors are exceptionally well protected by our strong Surplus (183% of Capital) and by our large holdings of Cash Reserves. Our Annual Statements have been submitted to independent outside audit since 1906.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital - - - - - \$ 6,000,000
Surplus - - - - - \$11,000,000
Total Resources - - - - - \$17,000,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

The Bachelor's "At Home"

A very successful "At Home" was given by the Bachelors of Bridgetown on Thanksgiving night in the Regatta Block.

Among those attending the "At Home" were a large number from Annapolis and Middleton. The programmes for the dance were very tastefully arranged for the occasion and above all the dances hall was decorated with flags, maple leaves and pictures arranged in a very patriotic manner through the kindness chiefly of Mrs. I. B. Freeman, in connection with the "At Home," a Bridget room was set aside for those desirous of playing Bridge. A keeness was added to the bridge playing through the presentation of prizes. Mrs. Dickie won first ladies' prize while Mr. Fay won first gentlemen's prize.

The refreshments were conducted by Mr. K. Dodge in a very successful manner. The music which was exceptionally good was provided by the "Harpers."

In all about one hundred guests attended the "At Home."

Mrs. O. T. Daniels and Mrs. H. Ruggles very kindly acted as chaperons for the occasion.

Birthday Party at Bear River

A pleasant gathering took place at the home of Miss Marion Ray on Monday evening, Oct. 12th, to celebrate her sixteenth birthday. The party which was a complete surprise, were in number about twenty. In the first of the evening Miss Ray was presented with a beautiful sterling silver manicure set, which shows the high esteem in which she is held by all her friends. After a very pleasant evening spent in games and music refreshments were served. After wishing her long life and much joy and happiness the company dispersed, everyone having spent a very delightful evening.

COM.

Belgian Relief Fund

The Treasurer (Rev. E. Underwood) hands us the following for publication:—

Previously acknowledged	\$150.00
"Anon"	25
"M." Centrelea	2.00
Sunday evening collection	
Phinney Cove, Oct. 11th,	
per N. C. Smith	6.00
"G. V. G."	5.00
	\$172.25

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Paid up - - - \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds - - - 13,575,000

Savings Department Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of ONE DOLLAR. Interest is credited half yearly.

Joint Account An account in the names of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

A. F. LITTLE, Manager, Bridgetown
F. G. PALFREY, Manager, Lawrencetown.
E. B. McDANIEL, Manager, Annapolis Royal.