

The Weekly Monitor

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LIFE SAVING STATIONS FOR NOVA SCOTIA COAST

Estimates in Dominion Legislature Provide for New Stations at Victoria Beach and Parker's Cove.—Motor Boats to be Part of Equipment.—Uniformity of Distance Advisable.

Mr. Broder. There is an increase of \$6,000 in this item for the purpose of building some new life saving stations. We intend to build several new stations, which will cost \$20,000. Then we are going to ask for \$25,000 for motor boats and for the purpose of putting motor engines into some of our existing boats. The estimated price of a motor is \$720. We are including in this vote the sum of \$12,000 for the new equipment of the St. Paul and Sable Island stations, which are really life saving stations. These were formerly paid out of the vote for maintenance.

Mr. Crosby. Where will the new stations be?

Mr. Broder. At Victoria Beach, Nova Scotia, Grande Idles, Magdalen Islands, Wolfe Island, Parker's Cove, Amherst, Cranberry Head and Mud Island. It may be found advisable, when the commander has made his report, to make some changes.

Mr. Crosby. How far apart are Victoria Beach and Parker's Cove?

Mr. Broder. Ten miles.

Mr. Jameson. I would suggest that there should be another station further down on Digby Neck or that the minister should take one of those proposed and put it down there. I think there is a station at Westport, and a long stretch of 45 miles to Victoria Beach. It is but

10 miles to Parker's Cove from Victoria Beach, so that there is an inequality there. If it be desirable to have a continuity of service covering the whole coast, better make a more equitable distribution. There is a place called Centreville about 15 miles below Victoria Beach, which would make it about midway between Westport and Parker's Cove. It might be possible to get some place which would suit better, but Centreville would be very suitable. Only a few months ago some fishermen were blown out from their clear across the Bay of Fundy to N. B. coast, and were rescued only when in the last stages of exhaustion. A year or two ago several men were drowned there simply because life saving appliances were not at hand. If the minister is going to put up these stations along the coast, he should do so with some regard to uniformity so that the coast will be covered and the fishermen given a fair degree of protection. It will not do to have life-saving stations within 10 miles of each other and then have a long stretch of 45 miles without any protection.

Mr. Broder. We are not absolutely committed to these particular places, and I shall not fail to call attention of Commander Thompson to the representations made by you hon. friend.

Acadia Wins the Debate

Woolville, N.S., March 30.—Acadia's record of successive victories in debate remains unbroken, for before an immense audience this evening her trio defeated the representatives of the University of New Brunswick on the question of the ownership and operation of the Intercolonial railway by a private company.

The debate was close and exciting, the judges rendering the verdict that the U.N.B. had a slight advantage in argument, while Acadia had a substantial lead in delivery. Acadia, supporting private ownership, was represented by Arthur DeWitt Foster, of Hazelton, N.S.; J.S. Halsey, of Wick, and T.S. Hoy, of Newcastle.

The U.N.B. speakers, who argued for the continuance of the present system, were J.R. McNeil, Clark and J.T. Hebert. The judges were Justice McLeod and Judge McKeown, of St. John, and Rev. G.R. Martell, of Windsor.

In the intermission which followed college songs were sung by the home students. The judges, after a prolonged absence, returned and through their chairman, Rev. Mr. Martell, rendered the decision in favor of Acadia by a margin of eleven points.

Amendment to Public Health Act

The Attorney-General has put a Bill before the Legislature, amending quite materially, "The Public Health Act of 1910."

County Boards of Health are to consist of not less than three or more than seven persons. One is to be appointed by each town in the county and the others by the Municipal Council.

This County Board has pretty drastic powers. It is to decide when disease is considered epidemic, and is to be a charge on the Municipality. It will control all disbursements relating to the suppression of disease and the employment of physicians, nurses, etc., will have supervision of all local boards in the County, carry out the Public Health Act in any town or district in which the local authorities have failed, charging expenses of the same up to this town or district, and make regulations for the proper working of the Board, these to be approved by the Governor-in-Council.

The compensation to members of the Board shall be the same as that given Municipal Councilors with travelling expenses.

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869
CAPITAL \$6,200,000 RESERVE \$6,900,000
TOTAL ASSETS \$95,000,000

Every kind of Banking Business Transacted

Savings Department

JOINT ACCOUNTS may be opened in the name of a husband and wife, mother and daughter or any two friends. In case of the illness or death of one, the other can withdraw the deposit.

H. L. BENTLEY MANAGER, Bridgetown.
F. G. PALFREY MANAGER, LAWTONSTOWN.
E. B. McDANIEL MANAGER, Annapolis Royal.

Latest Returns on Reciprocity

GROWTH OF SENTIMENT IN FAVOR INDICATED.

(Canada, Chitose)

Sir Wilfred Laurier tabled in the house on Monday a return embodying the latest communications received by the government on the subject of reciprocity. In the main they indicate a growth of sentiment in favor of the agreement, but it was also to be observed that as regards the West the present arrangement is accepted as a first step towards free trade with the United States not only in natural products but in all the farmer has to purchase.

Thus D. D. McArthur, of Lander, Man., wrote expressing his approval of the agreement, declaring that there is diversity of opinion among the farmers of the West. "We are, however, agreed to stand by the present agreement with the hope that in the near future absolute free trade with the United States may be secured." Similar expressions of view were communicated by the Elmhurst branch of the Manitoba Grain Growers' association while the grain growers of Manitoba, Sask., asked approval of the agreement, the placing of agricultural implements on the free list and an increase in the British preference to fifty per cent at the present season.

On the other hand there are expressions of opinion that Hon. Clifford Sifton, as well as the Conservative members from the West who have opposed the agreement, are entirely out of accord with their constituents. Expressions to this effect come from associations in the constituencies represented by Mr. Glen Campbell, Dr. Shafer and Dr. Roche. The admission to the latter member comes from the secretary of the Disarath association, who wrote that "free trade would give the greatest impetus to Canada." In the constituency of Macdonald, Manitoba represented by Mr. W. D. Staples, the farmers of the Cypress river express their endorsement of the reciprocity agreement. Farmers of Stadeland admonish Mr. Sharp, of Ligon, that they also favor reciprocity.

The grain growers of Manitoba, Sask., passed a resolution praising the agreement and informing Mr. Frank Cockshutt, of Brandon, that "this matter will be remembered with pleasure among the agricultural people of Canada." Mr. Cockshutt, it will be recalled expressed himself as in favor of the agreement.

The secretary of the Grain Growers' association of Canada, Manitoba, writes that Mr. Roblin's supporters in Dufferin regret that he has misrepresented popular opinion and asserts that reciprocity will carry by five to one. The secretary of Roland, Manitoba, Grain Growers' association says that although Mr. Staples, M. P. for Macdonald announced that a plebiscite of his constituency resulted in seventy-five per cent of the electors declaring in favor of reciprocity, the association could not find one person, Liberal or Conservative, in that vicinity who had been asked to record his opinion.

The Reform association of Cowland, Wiland county, record an almost unanimous resolution against Mr. W. W. Gorman's stand in opposition to reciprocity. The Allied Trades and Labor association of Ottawa forward a strong resolution in favor of the reciprocity agreement.

The Edmonton board of trade and the board of trade of Frobbisher, Sask., also endorsed reciprocity, but the Liberal association of Sanich, B. C., regarded the proposal for reciprocity with the United States with such disgust that it decided to dissolve and forego its allegiance to the party. The board of trade of Ingersoll, Ont., also passed a strong resolution in opposition to the proposed reciprocity pact.

MINERS TIRED OF STRIKE

Wheeling, W. Va., March 30.—It is reported here that the miners' strike affecting 10,000 men in this district and throughout eastern Ohio, is collapsing, and the men are holding meetings to decide whether they will return to work under the old scale.

To Raise Mink and Muskrats in Alberta

Fur Farm to be Started in June With Five Hundred Mink and Five Thousand Rats.

Spokane, Wash., March 30.—Two thousand acres of land in the lake district, north of Athabasca Landing, in the province of Alberta, has been leased for a term of years by Dr. T. J. Burgen of Spokane and his associates in eastern Washington, who purpose operating a mink and muskrat farm as a commercial enterprise. The work of preparing the farm and stocking it with animals will be begun early in June. Dr. Burgen says of the project:

"I do not recall having heard of a similar experiment anywhere in Canada, but I have devoted all of my spare time during the last seven years to careful investigation and I am thoroughly convinced that the undertaking will be a big financial success."

"It was over the ground recently and chose the location. We are arranging to place 5,000 rats into the lake, which is well stocked already. Park rats will be used, as the pelts are a higher commercial value than the lighter varieties."

"The rats require no food other than what they can get themselves in annual cases. We shall prepare for emergencies by growing carrots, which will be fed to the animals if necessary. The muskrat pelts are worth from fifty cents to one dollar each."

"It is a much more difficult problem to handle mink, as special pens are necessary and the nesting sink deep into the ground so they will not escape. We shall secure five hundred animals when we begin operations in June and should have several thousand for commercial purposes a year from next winter. The mink will be fed on fish, which are abundant on our lease. We shall also handle some cattle horses and dogs in connection with this fur farm."

Dr. Burgen says that expert trappers will assist in the work, and protection will be given by the Northwest Mounted Police.

Sight Restored to Young Shelburne Man

A Boston dispatch says:—A young man from Shelburne, N. S., Clarence M. MacLeod, has been practically cured of blindness—caused from an operation performed by one of the best eye specialists in Boston. This operation was performed in a private hospital and was considered the most wonderful operation ever performed in Boston of its kind. It was a form of extract on the inner eye, this being removed with the lens and an artificial lens replaced. The boy has perfect sight now. He says:—"I can read the finest print two feet away; I see things I never saw before. I can hardly believe that people could ever see like this."

(The above refers to a son of A. MacLeod, formerly principal of the Bridgetown school.)

True Here Also

"No fewer than seven life insurance men were guests at a leading hotel in town, one night this week. They were all visiting with each other for business and not one of them residents of the town. If some of our local insurance hustlers advertised their plans in the local press, the latter might be constrained to speak special words for them on occasions of outside invasion."

The above from the Eastern Chronicle of New Glasgow is pregnant with good common sense. Thousands of dollars of insurance is yearly lost to Truro insurance men for the same reason as the above. No better method of reaching the practical man who realizes the importance of insurance can be found than through the local press. We surely have enough public spirit in Truro to insure with local agents. A glit-headed "gent" from some outside city represents no stronger company than your own friend, the local agent, living right here in town.—Colchester Sun.

To Harness our Water Powers.

(Hants Journal)

The Colchester Sun says: "there is a story abroad that the company that is harnessing the Gaspeau River water power will furnish electric power to towns in the Valley, Windsor and Truro. The company is headed by Sir Frederick Borden, but it remains to be seen if even he can get legislation from the government of Nova Scotia to override the blanket charter of the Chambers Electric Light and Power Company; and even were this accomplished it is not yet made plain that the people would not be jumping out of the plan into the fire."

This news of obtaining power from the Gaspeau River is getting to be an old story, for it has been spoken of for some time past. We do not know just what is meant by the blanket charter of the Chambers Electric Light and Power Co., or what its powers are, but we do know that legislation has been passed incorporating the company in which Sir Frederick Borden is interested, and that the act is to be amended at a present session. At a recent meeting of the Windsor Board of Trade, the matter of securing cheaper electric power was discussed, and it was then stated that in all probability the Gaspeau Company would be able to supply power all along the Valley to Halifax in a year or two, and the annual rates quoted per horse power were generally reasonable, somewhere in the vicinity of \$28.00. With such a power similar to that now enjoyed at Liverpool, Milton, and other points on the river Mersey, the question of town ownership of an electric lighting plant would soon be settled. From the power derived from the Falls, some three or four miles above Milton, electric power and lighting is furnished at very moderate rates. Householders and other patrons can get a flat rate of about \$3.00 per light per annum, and no meters are needed, for the supply is unlimited, greatly in excess of the demand.

We need such electric power in Windsor for many purposes, and the hope is frequently expressed that the company will set to work without delay, and fix fresh impetus to the wheels of industry from Annapolis to Halifax. This is what will aid materially in establishing industries all along the Valley, the great drawback now being the high cost of fuel for the production of steam power.

Fruit Growing Possibilities

Some lack of the possibilities of this yet undeveloped industry may be gained by a visit to the small sections known as Lakeville and Woodville at the base of the North Mountain range. At Lakeville, Rupert Bligh, who recently purchased the Algre property adjoining his own has now sixty-five acres of orchard, mostly in bearing. George Chas. has forty acres, J. A. Kinman forty acres, Downey Morton about forty acres. At Woodville, Howard Bligh has seventy acres, W.D. Burgess sixty acres and planting more this season, Frank Farris forty acres, George McLean thirty-five acres, Hartley Foote thirty acres, Maynard Porter thirty acres, Harry Clarke thirty acres, John Armstrong twenty-five acres, E.K. Clarke fifteen acres and many others with orchards equally as large as the average of the above. Of the crop of 1909, Ray Clarke of Lakeville sold about 3,100 barrels, Harry Clarke, Woodville, sold 2,300 shhs. E. K. Clarke 2,000, and John Armstrong 1,300 barrels.—W. Chronicle.

AMERICAN FARMERS OPPOSED TO RECIPROcity.

The Nashville, Tennessee, Advocate says: "The Patrons of Husbandry, a farmers' organization with a membership of 1,000,000 is making a fight against the reciprocity agreement with Canada. They claim that by terms of the treaty the farmers are being discriminated against, inasmuch as every article that he buys is protected by a tariff, while he is obliged to compete with free trade prices everywhere he has to sell. A committee has been appointed to oppose the agreement in Washington, and to arouse sentiment against it among the farmers all over the country."

In cases of rheumatism relief from pain makes sleep and rest possible. This may be obtained by applying Chamberlain's Liniment. For sale by all dealers.

GRANVILLE MAN SIXTY YEARS IN ACTIVE BUSINESS

S.S. Hall, of Hall & Fairweather, Has a Record of Which He May Well Be Proud.—Remembers When Hall Stoves Were Considered Great Luxuries, and Tally Sticks Were Used.—No Storm Windows Then.—The Inspection of Flour.

(St. John Telegraph)

Sixty years of active business life in St. John is a record of which any man might well be proud. Stephen S. Hall, of Hall & Fairweather, (a native of Granville) is perhaps the only man in St. John who has such a distinction. Mr. Hall came to this city from Middleton (N. S.), in 1843. In 1851 he started in the wholesale grocery line on the South wharf, entering into partnership with C. H. Fairweather in 1854. The premises of the firm have never been located very far from the South wharf. They opened in their present building in Ward street in 1882 and expect to move into the Perkins block, recently purchased by them next month.

Since opening to St. John Mr. Hall has seen almost everything connected with the daily life of the community revolutionized. At that time there were no railroads anywhere in lower Canada. What is now the Dominion was then a group of provinces having little in common, and maintaining tariff walls against each other. The only way in which flour could be imported from upper Canada then was to bring it in bond from New York in schooners. For some reason, it sometimes happened that when the flour reached St. John it was found to be sour. Sometimes after the vessel's hatches had been taken off and the air began to circulate in the hold the cargo turned sour. In such cases the importer always stood to lose on his venture. In process of time, however, the bakers discovered that they could mix a proportion of this flour with that which was sweet without any harmful effect! It was also found that soda would sweeten it, and so the loss was not so heavy as it would have been.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR.

In those days all flour imported into the city had to be inspected. The official would go to the schooner side and examine each barrel, boring into it and extracting a pound or two which he carried away in a pail. If the flour was bad from any cause the word "Bad" was written on the top of the barrel in large letters.

All this held good while the old reciprocity treaty with the United States was in force. The Americans, however, repealed the treaty and the bonding privilege so that for many years the only flour brought into St. John was American. As time went on and the means of transportation became better the necessity for this disappeared, and with the opening of the railways it became possible to import flour cheaper from Ontario than from the States. These old days, however, were very

prosperous days and a lot of money was made by merchants in this city.

HALL STOVES RARE.

Mr. Hall will be 85 years old in July. He has a keen memory and is a very interesting conversationalist. Being brim full of memories of the times when St. John was a much smaller place than it is now, and when the standard of living among the well to do was not so high as modern taste demands. When he came to this city, there was not a house in it which could boast of a storn window. Hall stoves seem to have been very scarce and to have been looked upon almost as unnecessary luxuries. There were only two citizens, so far as he can remember, who had them. These were Bowyer Smith and Hon. Hugh Johnston. Some of the boys of that period resorted to the house of Mr. Johnston much as they do now to a circus, to see the rarity, peering in through the hall windows to watch it.

The water system was laid on to some portions of the city but only for fire purposes, and citizens were obliged to buy water for a penny a pail. However, a bath was an unheard of luxury, and one pail of water a day was sufficient to supply the culinary needs of the household. Every citizen had a hoghead in which he caught the rain water from the roof. This was alright if the summer, but if it were not watched in the winter it would freeze solid with disastrous results to the hoghead. In order to prevent this a stick of cordwood was stood up in the middle. In the winter it was necessary to wait till after the fire had been going some time and the householder had chopped some of the ice out and thawed it, before one could wash one's face.

USED A TALLY STICK.

Some of the business methods of those days were somewhat primitive. There was a baker named Gable who occupied the store where Scribner's now is in King Square. This man used tally sticks of strips of shingle about an inch and a half wide. One of these strips was kept by the customer and the other, which fitted exactly over it, was retained by the baker. On his rounds this man used to take the customer's shingle and fitting it over the corresponding piece cut a small notch for every loaf left in the edge of each with a file. This was the antique mode of book-keeping by double entry.

At the time Mr. Hall started business, and indeed for many years after, the business centre of the city was Prince William street and North and South Market wharves. All the dry goods

(Continued on page 4)

That Red Rose Tea is of surpassing quality is accepted everywhere it is used as an undisputed fact, but it is in the Maritime Provinces especially that it has by unvarying goodness so well earned the term "is good tea."

