

# The Weekly Monitor

## AND

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## Great Possibilities in Our Forest Wealth

### Canada Should Manufacture Pulp and Paper for United States and Great Britain Says Harry J. Crowe.

Mr. Harry J. Crowe, formerly of Bridgetown, wrote an interesting paper on the pulpwood problem for the Canadian Forestry Association. It put the case for an export duty tersely and succinctly as follows: The value of the forests in Newfoundland consists principally in timber suitable for pulpwood owing to the small and medium sized growth of the spruce and fir.

Out of 42,000 miles, comprising the whole of the spruce and fir, nearly one-third well wooded, about one-third lakes and rivers, and the balance is barren and agricultural lands.

The timber portion of the Island is probably as heavily covered with pulpwood as any country in the world. I have no accurate knowledge as to the number of cords this land will average, except the limits purchased by the Harmsworth Co., and the Albert E. Reed Co., of London, England, consisting of 3,500 square miles, a careful examination of which shows an average of from 15 to 20 cords per acre. I think this will be a fairly good criterion of what the balance of the timber portion of the Island will average. The wood has been tested for papermaking and found satisfactory.

There is also a pine belt running through the Exploits and Gander valleys containing the best grades of white pine now on the market. Shipments of white pine from Newfoundland to South America during the last four years have clearly demonstrated this fact.

In proportion to its size, perhaps the forests of Newfoundland have suffered more through fire than those of most countries. This has been due to the lack of appreciation of the value of the timber, and limited vested interests, but during recent years this has been corrected by effective legislation, and additional protection taken by the present property owners.

...In view of the rapid depletion of the forests in the United States, which is now becoming generally recognized, the American manufacturers of pulp and paper must eventually look to Canada and Newfoundland for the major portion of their supply of raw material. This, with the growing demand from Great Britain, which is due to the increasing value and limited supply of pulpwood in Scandinavia, makes it difficult to estimate the enormous future value of the forests in Canada and Newfoundland for pulp and paper-making purposes, without taking into consideration the increasing value of lumber.

I fear the majority of our people, as well as our Governments, fail to realize the importance of safeguarding the great resources we have in our forests. It is of vital importance that every precaution should be taken to prevent the destruction of our forests by fire and injudicious cutting; but I would also emphasize the importance of preventing inroads being made in our forests for the purpose of supplying raw material to the pulp and paper mills of the United States, thus depriving our own people of the full benefit of their rich heritage.

The Newfoundland Government has taken a step in advance of Canada in this respect, inasmuch as it prohibits entirely the exportation of pulpwood from the Island. This has resulted in the recent inauguration of two pulp and paper mills, that will be among the largest in the world, with the probability of others being established within a comparatively short period.

In my opinion Canada should not delay in enacting legislation, either by imposing an export duty on, or prohibiting the exportation of pulpwood, that would, at least, make it necessary to manufacture into pulp the wood now being exported into the United States.

Pulp and paper mills in Wisconsin are paying today as high as \$15 per cord for Canadian wood. Nearly half of this cost is paid for transportation of material, over half of which consists of not only pulp and water, which of course is valueless.

There is a strong sentiment in the United States now, backed by the President, for the prompt removal of the duty on pulp, for the purpose mainly of preserving what still remains of the United States forests; this will give an extra impetus to the manufacture of pulp in Canada.

The enormous supply of pulpwood in Canada offers inducement for investment of large capital. In the erection of not only pulp mills, but plants for the manufacture of paper on the largest scale. Canadian labor would then receive at least \$20 per cord of the additional cost in producing the finished article, or over three times the amount they now receive on the wood that is exported.

I understand that there are those in Quebec now interested in the shipment of pulpwood to the United States, who fear an export duty would limit their market and reduce the value of their wood. I believe if Canada took advantage of her position and prohibited the exportation of pulpwood, a number of United States pulp and paper manufacturers would erect pulp mills in Quebec at once. This would give the producer a market practically at his door at an increased price, the natural consequence of increased business operated under favorable conditions.

I have recently put the question to some of the manufacturers of pulpwood in the United States. "What would your Government do if they were in Canada's position, or if the position of the two countries were reversed, regarding the control of pulpwood?"

"They were frank enough to admit that their Government would not hesitate passing a law compelling the production of pulp to be manufactured in their country."

Some of our people fear that if the Government interfered with the unrestricted shipment of pulpwood into the United States, the United States Government would retaliate by placing an export duty on coal, or in some other way. I think this is a delusion, for the United States Government should appreciate the fact that Canada was perfectly justified in thus preventing a continuous drain upon her forest resources without receiving some adequate return.

Moreover, the United States Government may not care to risk antagonizing the trade of a country to which her exports increased twenty million dollars last year.

Our neighbors to the South of us have always been highly favored in the past in their transactions with the Mother Country, but I do not think they will have any less respect for Canada or Newfoundland if in the future the Statesmen of these countries see that the interests they represent are properly safeguarded.

As Canada and Newfoundland largely control the pulpwood in North America and possess the economic conditions, such as an abundance of cheap wood, water powers, and good shipping facilities, thereby enabling them to produce pulp and paper at the minimum cost, they should eventually be in a position to manufacture a large part of the pulp and paper consumed in the United States and Great Britain.

Some idea of the value of this trade can be conveyed by stating that one publishing house in London uses three million five hundred thousand dollars worth of newspaper annually, in addition to an enormous quantity of higher (Continued on page 4.)

## Canadian Fruit Crop

The weather conditions throughout the Dominion for the past month have been generally favorable for fruit. The first three weeks were exceptionally dry in the fruit districts of Ontario, but occasional showers after the 20th have prevented serious injury except that the samples of strawberries in some cases are not so large as usual.

Light frosts on the 15th did only a very slight damage. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island have had exceptionally favorable weather. In British Columbia, though the weather was cool and wet till the early part of June, conditions were not seriously affected. During the latter part of the month the temperature has been higher with occasional showers.

APPLES.—Prospects are not so good this month as last. The "set" of fruit was not as good as was expected, and the dry weather has probably increased the June "drop." A fair estimate of the present condition would be an average of slightly above the average crop of early and fall apples, with winter apples somewhat below a medium crop. The districts producing the larger quantity of fruit in Ontario, such as the counties of Hastings, Durham and Northumberland, have rather a light crop of winter apples.

Swainson generally for the whole apple belt. Spies, Baldwins, and Kings will be light or very light, Rosetts a medium crop, Ben Davis nearly a full crop, Greening a medium crop, the Fameuse about the average almost everywhere, and at least an average crop of fairly clean sweet-soured fruit in the Ottawa and St. Lawrence valleys.

In Nova Scotia the prospects for the apple crop as a whole are particularly good, this being a bearing year for the Gravestones. There are favorable conditions in British Columbia, the prospects showing a medium crop.

PEARS AND PLUMS.—The prospects for pears and plums are only the best showing.

PEACHES.—Early varieties will be fairly abundant, somewhat above the average. Late varieties, Alexander, Early Rivers, and Triumph are reported bearing full crops. Of the latter varieties, St. John will be only a medium crop, the Early Crawford light, Smoke and Elbertas show for something over a medium crop. The Elbertas are bearing heavily where they were sown for fruit, but these are not sown here in many cases a very light crop.

TOMATOES.—The prospects for tomatoes are excellent. Should there be plenty of moisture during July there seems nothing in the way of a full crop this year.

CHERRIES.—Sweet cherries will be somewhat scarce, sour cherries more plentiful.

GRAPES.—Grapes look well and promise a full crop.

SMALL FRUITS.—With a moderate amount of rain, small fruits will give a large crop. The conditions are so favorable over all the fruit producing sections that the aggregate of the crop will likely be very large.

INSECTS.—Insects are not more prevalent than at this time last year, and fungous diseases are not specially in evidence. Up to the present time most injury has been done by the Clear Case Borer, the Bud Moth, Canker Worm, Green Fruit Worm and Oyster Shell Bark Louse.

FOREIGN CROP CONDITIONS.—The United States will have only an average crop, but very generally distributed, over the apple growing districts. The prospects for stock suitable for marketing during the winter months would indicate about an average crop or somewhat less.

The prospects for apples in Great Britain and for the fruit crop generally are particularly good, and there are no serious adverse conditions reported from the Continent.

A. McNEILL, Chief Fruit Division, Ottawa, June 30th, 1908.

## Forest Fires Fiercely Raging in Maine and New Brunswick

SITUATION IS DESPERATE. Portland, Me., July 12.—With a series of dangerous forest fires scattered all along the Maine coast from the York River to the Penobscot and running at various inland points after a week of most strenuous efforts to place them under control, the situation tonight was regarded as almost desperate.

Under the scorching heat of the last two weeks the undergrowth in the Maine woods has become dry as tinder, and sparks from locomotives or from matches carelessly dropped by campers have quickly started fires which in many cases have taken on the proportion of a conflagration.

Thousands of acres of wild land have been burned over and many thousands of dollars worth of timber destroyed. The loss of timber in the Kinross region alone is estimated at over \$100,000.

The total damage thus far by the various fires in the state is difficult to estimate, but probably \$300,000 is not too high a figure of the damage.

ST. STEPHEN IN DREAD. St. Stephen, July 12.—This community has been living in dread because of a woods fire raging at the northwest outskirts of the town and in close proximity to our beautiful rural cemetery with its wealth of great pines and spruces and other trees. Two hundred men have been fighting it and this afternoon another alarm was sounded for more help. Water has to be hauled from the nearest hydrant over a mile distant, and the fight is a strenuous one. The smoke is blown directly over the town and there is much danger from cinders. With the setting of the sun the wind has died and there is some relief, but all are anxious for rain. At Lawrence station, on the C. P. R., fire broke out yesterday in a twenty thousand acre lot owned by the St. Croix Paper Co., and men are having a hard fight to control it.

ALONG THE I. C. R. Montreal, July 12.—Forest fires have been raging for the last few days along the line of the Intercolonial Railway between Montreal and Quebec. Carmel Hill and Belleville, in Dorchester county, two small hamlets, each consisting of about thirty houses, were practically wiped out today, only a house or two being left in each place, and while about thirty intercolonial cars standing on the sidings alongside saw mills were burned as well as the stations at these places. Trains were held up for fifteen hours. Great damage has also been done to lumber and pulp wood lands. So far no loss of life has been reported.

Clayton M. Legge to Leave Stage for Pulpit. The Boston Post says—Clayton McKennie Legge, for several years past one of Worcester's favorite actors since he married a wealthy Worcester widow, will enter Cambridge Divinity School in September to study for the ministry in the Episcopal church.

Mr. Legge has already taken the initial steps in his ministerial career for he has conducted two services in the Church of the Ascension, Brooklyn. He was baptized there April 2 by the Rev. Walter E. Bentley, himself a former actor of considerable note twenty years ago in Scotland. Mr. Legge was confirmed by Bishop Frederick Burgess in the same church, and was invited to address a congregation so that Bishop Burgess and the Rev. Mr. Bentley might offer a criticism on his oratory.

Mrs. Legge will leave her June street home in September and live near him in Cambridge.

OLD AGE PENSIONS. Melbourne, June 1.—Australia's old age pension scheme will cost the Commonwealth £1,800,000 annually. It is planned to give residents of twenty years' standing, who are over 65, an allowance of ten shillings weekly.

## The Brown Tail Moth in Yarmouth

The brown tail moth has actually invaded Yarmouth in alarming numbers. On Saturday morning, July 4, several white moths were noticed clinging to the side of a street light post on Argyle street. Others were lying on the ground under the lamp.

Several posts visited Saturday evening showed hundreds of moths. Several other lamps were at once examined, and it was found that from a dozen to fifty specimens were to be found about each.

Later, specimens were submitted to Prof. Cumming of Truro, who arrived in Yarmouth that night, and who confirmed their identity as brown tails.

The fact that the New England States are now suffering from a deluge of brown tails, that the prevailing direction of the wind has been from that quarter for the past week that the moths are known to be strong flyers, and that those found from local nests, the fact remains that the people of Yarmouth and vicinity are facing a serious problem.

The greater number of moths appear to be females, and each is capable of laying from two hundred to four hundred eggs.

Considerable good may be done by killing the moths found about the posts and on the sidewalks, but the best time to contend with this pest will be in the autumn, after the leaves have fallen. Then the winter nests formed by the caterpillars, will be found in conspicuous positions on trees and shrubs. These nests should be cut down and burned.

Unless the people in the affected region exert themselves in this direction at once, one of the most beautiful features of our town and county, namely, our trees, will be forever ruined. The serious settling caused by the caterpillars coming in contact with the skin.

E. C. ALLEN, Yarmouth Herald, July 7.

BRYAN CHOSEN AS LEADER OF DEMOCRATS. Denver, Colo., July 10.—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska, was nominated for the third time for the office of President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention at 3:40 o'clock this morning amid scenes of frenzied enthusiasm. The nomination was made on all night session, which was kept in a constant state of turmoil up to the moment when the Nebraska leader was proclaimed the choice of the Convention. The nomination was made on the first and only ballot, the vote standing: William J. Bryan 824; Judge George Grag, 59; Governor John A. Johnston, 46.

DR. F. E. KELLER. Health Clinic, says of Red's Earth Cure: "I have used it personally in several cases of acute rheumatism and pneumonia with results that astonished me." If all our Canadian doctors would use R. E. C. there would not be one half the preventable deaths there are, and millions of dollars might be saved by the people of Canada.

I am telling you what you will see long find out to be true.

## Mid-Summer Wedding Chimes

DENTON—HUTCHINSON.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Abby Hutchinson, Centreville, was the scene of an interesting event Wednesday morning last, July 8th, when their daughter, Lillah O., was united in marriage to Mr. Curtis L. Denton, of Little River, Digby Co. Promptly at 10:30, the officiating clergyman, Rev. A. E. Lewis, entered the room to the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, artistically rendered by Mrs. Chadwick.

The bride, who is one of Annapolis county's fairest daughters, has also a wide circle of friends and acquaintances, whose best wishes will follow her to her new home.

WILDING—PARKER. A pleasant though informal home wedding took place on the morning of July 7th, at the residence of J. J. Parker, Belleisle, when his eldest daughter, Bessie Blackstar, was united in marriage to James Wilding, Jr., of the firm of Wilding & Keller, mining and metallurgical engineers, Parral, Mexico. The ceremony was performed by Rev. G. F. Johnson. The bride is a graduate nurse of "Hotel Dieu" Hospital, Texas, also post-graduate of "General Memorial" Hospital, New York. She has for the past year been superintendent of "Highland View" Hospital, Amherst, N. S. That she was a popular and charming young lady was fully attested by the valuable presents she received. Noticeable among them was \$200 in gold from her father and mother, and \$50 in cash from brothers, sisters, and friends, also a "trousseau" case set in sterling silver, accompanied by a beautiful address, from the Medical staff of Amherst hospital, and a

pearl crescent from the staff of nurses. The groom's gift to the bride was a travelling companion of walrus leather. After a dainty wedding breakfast, they left on the west-bound Bluenose en route for Quebec, from thence they sail for Liverpool, England, on the C. P. R. liner "Empress of Britain" on an extended tour.

BRUNT—HAWKINS. (Halifax Herald.) Special interest was felt in the marriage of Lottie D., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Brunt, and Mr. Ernest Hayward Hawkins, of the staff of G. R. Anderson, which took place at half past one o'clock this afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 240 Robie street.

Miss Brunt is one of two sisters who are great favorites in local musical circles, through their willingness to assist in entertainments for good causes, the bride being one of the leading members of the choir of the J. Wesley Smith Memorial Church.

The Rev. H. F. Waring officiated at the wedding, being assisted by the Rev. C. E. Crowell.

The drawing room was, in honor of the occasion, decorated with palms and with flowers, Miss Florrie Brunt, a sister of the bride, rendering the beautiful wedding march from "Lohengrin" as the bride and groom, who were unattended, entered. The bride looked particularly charming in a dainty gown of cream mesaline silk, her bouquet being of white roses.

She was given away by her father. Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins left for the wedding trip, followed by the best wishes of a host of friends.

The bride's going-away gown was of brown cloth, tailor-made, worn with hat of corresponding shade.

As soon after their return as their pretty residence on Edward street, now in process of erection, is completed, they will occupy it.

The collection of wedding gifts was certainly one which must have been highly gratifying to the recipients, being both large and valuable. It included a cabinet of silver spoons from the choir of the J. Wesley Smith Memorial church, a china tea set from Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Anderson, a silver etrusco dish from the staff of William Taylor & Co., and a cheque from the firm.

The groom's gift to the bride was a pearl ring.

ED.—Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, accompanied by Mr. Howard D. Brunt, principal of Bloomfield School, are the guests of Mrs. Alonso Daniels, aunt of the groom.

PULLED UP BODY OF MAN FROM WELL. (St. John Sun.) Ottawa, July 5.—While drawing water from a well on his farm in Gloucester township last week, Henry Parent was horrified to see a man's head emerging from the water as the bucket came to the surface. He at once ran to tell his neighbors of the gruesome discovery and they pulled from the well the body of an unknown man. An inquest was held yesterday and the jury brought in a verdict that the drowned man had evidently fallen into the well, which is an open one, while endeavoring to get a drink of water. The body has not yet been identified.

GIRL HAD NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH. A young girl, the daughter of Douglas Mills, of Chester, had a very narrow escape from death on a H. & S. W. train at Chester Station. Miss Mills lost her balance and fell between the car and the tender of a train which was backing out of the station yard. The tender passed over her and she was carried under the engine, but in some miraculous way escaped with the loss of a finger. Dr. A. M. Hebb was summoned and amputated the crushed finger, and the patient is in a fair way for recovery. But it was certainly a remarkable escape and furnishes one more lesson to those people who are inclined to be careless or indifferent to the danger of boarding moving cars.

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