

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 34

BRIDGETOWN, ANnapolis COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, MARCH 20, 1907

NO 49

25¢ That Cough
which ordinary remedies have not reached,
will quickly yield to
GRAY'S SYRUP OF RED SPRUCE GUM
It cures those heavy, deep-seated coughs—takes away
the mucus—beats the throat—strengthens the lungs.
None the less effective because it is pleasant to take.
Just try one bottle and see how quickly you get rid
of that cough. At your druggist. 25¢ bottle.

OBITUARY

D. M. ELLIOTT.

On Wednesday last after a long and painful illness D. M. Elliott of Lawrencetown, passed peacefully to his reward. Mr. Elliott was in his eighty-third year. He was a member of the Baptist Church, being baptized sixty-three years ago by the late Rev. Dr. Bill. He was one of Lawrencetown's best citizens, lived a consistent Christian life, and was a fine manly character. With his generous nature and kind heart, he was devoted to his family and loyal to his friends.

The funeral was held on Friday afternoon, conducted by the Rev. M. W. Brown assisted by the Rev. W. M. Brown and Rev. H. Saunders of Paradise. He was interred at the Pine Grove cemetery, Middleton. He is survived by a widow and eleven children, viz.—John Elliott, Bridgetown; Rufus Elliott, Paradise; Mrs. Anderson Haley, Bismark; Mrs. Thomas Ritchie, Winnipeg; Mrs. Fred Longley, Lynn; Mrs. John Corbett, Mrs. E. S. Piggott, Bridgetown; Mrs. Hamilton Young, Paradise; Mrs. Heber Boland, Mrs. A. L. Foster, Mrs. Ernest Whitman, Lawrencetown.—COM.

Easter Opening.

MISS CHUTE will have an opening of **Trimmed and Ready-to-wear Millinery on Wednesday 27th and Thursday 28th. Summer opening later.**
Stores at Bridgetown and Annapolis.

BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
(INCORPORATED 1832.)
CAPITAL, - \$3,000,000
RESERVE FUND, \$5,250,000

Branches in every province of the Dominion, in Newfoundland, the West Indies and the United States; also Correspondents in all parts of the world, affording a complete equipment for the transaction of all classes of banking business.

Savings Department. Interest paid quarterly.

H. H. JOHNSTON, Manager. Bridgetown Branch.

Rich Bargains

.. for ..
This Saturday

Remnants of Valenciense Lace, 6 yards in a piece
10 cents per piece

Remnants of Embroidery, 4 yards in a piece
15 cents per piece

60 Tin Pails to quart, made of 1 C Tin; a good serviceable pail. Will be sold on **Saturday for 10 cents**

None sold before 9 A. M. Only one sold to each Customer.

Specials in Groceries

5 lbs. Rolled Oats	15c	Morse's 40 Tea,	35c.
1/2 lb. pkg. Cream Tartar	6c	Red Rose 40 Tea,	30c.
1/2 lb. pkg. Cinnamon	6c	Red Rose 35c. Tea,	30c.
Beans, qt.	7c	Morse's 20c. Tea,	25c.
Lard, lb.	24 1/2c	Tiger 20c. Tea,	25c.
Blueberries, can,	9c	Ammonia, bottle,	8c.
Pumpkin can,	9c	Toilet Soap, 3 cakes, in boxes,	9c.
Pine Apple, can,	14c	Pear, can,	8c.
Dates 7c. per lb., or 4 lbs. for 25c		Ekovah's Jellies,	8c.
Sapallo, cake,	9c	Fudge, lb.	10c.
Starch, lb.	7c.	Chocolate & Creams, lb.	13c.
Wolcome Soap,	4c.	40c Chocolate, lb.	32c.

W. W. CHESLEY

The Annapolis Iron Company

Valuable Ore Deposits at Torbrook Acquired by a Syndicate—Extensive Developments of Mining Industry Planned and Organized by Geo. E. Corbitt.

We are indebted to the Halifax Chronicle for the following interesting facts concerning Annapolis County's mining industry—

The Annapolis Iron Company, a corporation chartered in 1905 by Mr. George E. Corbitt, Mr. S. M. Brookfield and associates, and organized for the purpose of prospecting, developing and exploiting the iron ore deposits of Annapolis County, has been carrying on extensive developments and mining work at Torbrook in the County of Annapolis, under the direction of Mr. Corbitt, for the last two or three years.

The policy and plans of these gentlemen in connection with the exploitation of these iron ores affords a very agreeable contrast to the ill-fated policy pursued hitherto in the development of our Nova Scotia minerals, and furthermore, it is a healthy example of how to exploit, develop and sell a mining property, viz. by going to work on the same and showing what is there.

In February, 1900, Mr. Corbitt became possessed of information which led him to believe that these iron ore deposits were valuable.

It will be remembered that the first iron ore and smelting furnace established in Nova Scotia was at Nictaux in Annapolis County. This was over sixty years ago. The smelter was operated by charcoal and considerable iron was manufactured from these ores, hauled about twelve miles by team to Port George and shipped thence to St. John and thence to England, where a large contract was being filled with a manufacturer of artillery for the British Government. A large portion of the English guns used in the Crimean war were manufactured from this iron, and it may be worthy of passing thought to consider that the iron made at Nictaux is now rusting in the form of old cannon on the Plains of Alma. The contract referred to having expired at the termination of the war, the unfortunate venture of the original corporators had its termination in the Bankruptcy Court. Since that day many revolutions have taken place in the manufacture of iron and in the economies necessary to be practised with reference thereto. In the meantime the ores slept beneath the sod at Torbrook until an enterprising member of the present generation, brought himself of the old history, and by a process of investigation and inquiry satisfied himself of the existence of extensive deposits of ore in his native county. He secured the co-operation of Mr. Samuel M. Brookfield, one of the most enterprising citizens in Halifax, and by patient perseverance and at the risk of a very large amount of capital for Nova Scotians, followed up their investigations, since 1900, and at last during the summer of 1905 satisfied a syndicate of Montreal gentlemen that the ore deposit was really valuable.

SUPERIOR QUALITY OF ORE

The syndicate spent twelve months in following up the clues established by Messrs. Corbitt and Brookfield, and opening new pits and mines and otherwise demonstrating the evident extensive value of the property. The Syndicate referred to was largely composed of gentlemen interested in the Londonderry Iron & Mining Company, and during the year referred to over thirty thousand tons of ore were shipped to Londonderry and smelted in the furnaces of that Company. The ore affords a splendid mixture with the iron deposits of Londonderry and the very superior quality of the ore that has been shipped from the Londonderry works during the last two years is the result of the blending of these two natural deposits.

Messrs. Corbitt and Brookfield, as has been before mentioned, organized the Annapolis Iron Company and the Syndicate above referred to, and the last act of the sale and delivery was consummated yesterday.

The Annapolis Iron Company has large and ample powers, authorizing it to acquire mines and mining rights, to mine and sell coal, iron and other ores; to manufacture iron and steel; to operate vessels and other means of transportation for the carrying of its products to market.

SEVEN SQUARE MILES.

This Company has acquired the freehold iron mines referred to at Nictaux and Torbrook in the County of Annapolis, covering about seven square miles and containing, according to the report of Dr. Edwin Gilpin, Deputy Commissioner of Mines, for the Province, a deposit of iron ore of high grade sufficient to meet a very large requirement for many years to come. Dr. Gilpin's report has been confirmed by other engineers, and by the investigations above referred to, which included, as has been stated, the actual mining and shipping of ore.

The Company has also acquired in fee forest lands in the vicinity, containing a large quantity of timber, more than sufficient to produce at a minimum of cost, all the timber required for its mining operations for many years. There are also large blocks of forest lands contiguous belonging to farmers, whose chief market will be for the purposes of this Company.

The Company also owns a very valuable water power and water privilege on the Nictaux River in close proximity to these mines, capable of developing sufficient power to operate the mines by electricity.

The railway facilities are unequalled, as a branch line of the Dominion Atlantic Railway is already constructed from its main line (a distance of 3 1/2 miles) right into the iron mines. The distance from the mines by the Dominion Atlantic Railway to deep water shipping at the Dominion Atlantic pier is a little less than thirty miles.

The Nova Scotia Central Railway also passes close to the property. The distance by it from the mines to the port of Lunenburg on the Atlantic coast is about sixty miles and by it to the shipping piers at the Victoria Beach, about forty-five miles. The Company has, therefore the choice of three shipping points.

COST OF MINING.

The cost of mining, though it is not supposed will be at such a low rate as that on the Island of Newfoundland, will not far exceed that amount. The facilities for all the year shipping, contiguity to the seaboard and its markets for iron ore, it is claimed, will largely compensate for the difference in the actual cost of mining.

It is noteworthy that the pig iron manufactured in Nova Scotia is almost wholly from Newfoundland and other foreign ores.

The present tariff, now under consideration in the Dominion Parliament provides for a government bounty of \$2.10 per ton on pig iron manufactured in Canada from native ore, while a dollar per ton only is payable on pig iron manufactured from foreign ore. These bounties are payable for four years, commencing this present year.

The title to the iron deposits being in fee the mines will be subject to no royalties whatsoever.

Examination of the strata and the more recent developments indicate that the ore was largely deposited in an elongated basin between two and three miles in width and from five to six miles in length, intersected by several beds of ore from three to fifteen feet in thickness; that the basin was formed practically flat, but that lateral pressure from the south tilted the beds to such an extent that they are now nearly vertical and the outcrops on the South Mountain have an elevation of about two hundred feet above the outcrops on the north side. The deposit has taken a "sinclinal" form owing to this pressure.

In 1891 the Torbrook Iron Company



controlled at that time by Mr. R. G. Larkin, operated a small section of this field at the eastern end of the ore veins. The ore mined therefrom was Red Hematite, averaging at the main about nine feet in thickness, and showing from various tests 47 to 54 per cent of metallic iron. About two hundred and fifty thousand tons of this ore was mined and shipped by rail to Londonderry and Ferrona smelters, where it was smelted with entire satisfaction.

The deposits consist of red hematite, brown hematite, magnetite and shell ores.

BIG CONTRACT CLOSED.

It is understood a large contract has been closed for the shipment of ore to the Londonderry Iron Mines, and the ore is now going forward to that point of consumption at the rate of about three hundred tons a day.

As to the market for this ore the operators seem to be very little in doubt. The United States in 1902 imported 1,189,732 tons of ore. Of this amount Canada supplied 276,368 tons and Newfoundland 72,510.

In 1902 Newfoundland exported to Germany 294,720 tons and to England 107,182 tons. The quantity sold in 1903 was very much less, not because there was not a sufficient demand, but because the companies controlling the Newfoundland deposits required nearly all their ore for their own purposes. Mr. John D. Stairs, late President of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, in his report, dated March 30, 1904, said: "The quantity of iron ore sold was much less than during the previous year. The quantity to be sold during 1904 will be still further reduced in accordance with the policy determined upon by your directors some time ago, namely, to reduce the sales of ore, as the Company's output of coal increased." This policy has been followed by the Nova Scotia Steel Company since and practically takes Bell Island, the most formidable competitor of the ores of Annapolis, out of competition in the foreign markets.

Preparations are being made to increase the output of this Company. It is understood, to a thousand tons per day, or three hundred thousand tons per annum.

A HARD WINTER FOR THE WEIRS (Bangor Commercial).

Eastport, March 14.—The opening of the sailing season of 1907 in this vicinity will be considerably delayed and the business will receive a setback on account of the havoc wrought by the ice to weir property all along the Maine and New Brunswick shores of Passamaquoddy Bay, and the coves of the river tributary to the waters of the bay have been filled with heavy drift ice, and the shores along the New Brunswick line, as well as on the Maine coast, have been practically denuded of weirs and fishing appliances causing immense damage to the fishermen. At this and the neighboring New Brunswick islands the damage has been considerable, and what remains of weirs erected at a considerable cost last year would scarcely form the beginning of a similar structure. When the fact is taken into consideration that the average cost of a weir is \$800, and that fully seventy-five have been destroyed, since the heavy ice formed in the bay and along the New Brunswick shore, the actual damage to property can be readily estimated.

Most of the damaged property will be restored, but with the best speed possible it will be late in the summer before the conditions prevailing last fall will be re-established. Some of the weir owners will not re-build, but the majority will do so, and the season, while necessarily delayed may yet prove a beneficial one to the men who supply the factories at this and neighboring packing centres. Most of the weir owners are in comfortable circumstances, and upon these the blow will fall lightly, but to others the destruction of their property means a

serious setback from which they will be long in recovering. The winter of 1907 will be remembered long by the island people and others who have a direct interest in the fishing industry.

DOWIE DEAD.

Chicago, March 9.—John Alexander Dowie died at 7.40 this morning at Shiloh House Zion City. There was present with him when he died only Judge D. N. Harasz and two personal attendants. Dowie had recently been gradually failing. Shortly before one o'clock this morning Dowie became delirious, and his talk was the same as at a religious meeting in the days of his prime. He denounced with the old-time vigor, ordered the guards to throw out disturbers and acted just as he had on many previous occasions. He gradually became weaker and weaker, and the attendant telephoned for Judge Barnes.

The death of Dowie was unexpected. Judge Barnes, who was at the bedside of Dowie, is a member of Xoliva's Council, but remained friendly to Dowie, believing him to be insane and not responsible for his actions.

BUILDING OF LOG CABIN CAUSED A SENSATION.

The New Brunswick exhibit which created such a fine impression at the New York sportsman's show will likely be a feature of the Boston show to be held the latter part of this month. Arrangements are under way to store it in Boston until the time for displaying it, and the guides or other guides can return to the hub. Mrs. Scovil, secretary of the New Brunswick Tourist Association, will also be on hand at the Boston show to look after the distribution of literature, etc.

Apparently the setting up of the New Brunswick exhibit, which had to be done while the New York show was in progress, created something of a sensation. The New York Times said: "A new log cabin made of Canadian logs and adorned with heads of Canadian animals was built in Madison Square Garden yesterday. It completed the New Brunswick exhibit at the Sportsman's Show. When the stuffed specimens were unpacked and placed around the backwoods cabin, the New Brunswick section became one of the most popular centres of interest for the rest of the day. W. H. Allen, who is President of the Guides' Association of New Brunswick, and his assistants lost no time in setting up the log house, and the spectators had the rare privilege of witnessing the rapidity with which one of these crude cabins of pioneer days could be built by men who have been trained to the business. After the cabin was finished Head Guide Allen seized his axe and in a few minutes chopped a window through the logs on one side, doing it as easily and accurately as the best New York carpenter could have done with the saw."

LARGE ESTATE OF LATE TIMOTHY EATON.

Toronto, March 12.—The will of the late Timothy Eaton has been filed for probate. The estate is valued at two millions seven hundred thousand. His son, John Craig Eaton, his daughter, Mrs. Burnside, and his nephew, Robert Young Eaton, are executors and trustees. Residences in Toronto and Muskoka are given to the widow for life and on her decease to Mrs. Burnside. The contents of these residences are given to Mrs. Eaton. She receives an income of \$10,000 a year during her life and dividends on the bank stock.

Mrs. Burnside receives an income of \$5,000 a year during her life and on the death of her mother becomes entitled to the bank stock. The son, Wm. F. Eaton, takes the factory and residence in Oshawa and the contents. Mrs. Burden, the daughter, was provided for by her father during her life. The residue of the estate goes to J. C. Eaton.