

The Weekly Monitor

AND

Western Annapolis Sentinel.

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FIGHTING THE BROWN TAIL MOTH

The Eastern Part of the Valley Apparently Free from This Pest, but Large Numbers of Nests Discovered Around Weymouth.

Editor Monitor-Sentinel—

Since January 1st, as previously announced in our columns, two parties of inspectors have been visiting the areas of Nova Scotia supposed to be infested by the Brown Tail Moth. One of these parties commenced at Windsor and has gone over nearly all the country between Windsor and Berwick. The other party commenced at Yarmouth and is now working in the vicinity of Weymouth. The first party working in the eastern part of the fruit valley, have up to date encountered not a single Brown Tail Moth nest, but the second party, working in the western part of the province, have come across a most serious infestation of this insect. In Yarmouth County they found scattered nests in various parts and there must be quite a few more nests, which they could easily fail to see, that yet remain either to be destroyed or to serve as a source of further infestation. At Weymouth, in Digby County, this party last week destroyed something over 1400 nests of the Brown Tail Moth, which is equal to the total number of nests discovered by all parties during the season of 1910. It may be that the infestation is confined to the small area in the vicinity of Weymouth and Weymouth Bridge, but, if subsequent investigation shows the insect to have established itself in equally large numbers elsewhere in Digby County, the situation must be regarded as extremely alarming.

Citizens in Nova Scotia, and more especially those living in Yarmouth, Digby and Annapolis Counties, are urged to take most careful search of their own properties, as well as of trees by the road side, and to notify the Departments of Agriculture at Ottawa or Truro, or any straggling deposits of eggs, nests, or other things they might take for Brown Tail Moth nests. At the present time the Brown Tail Moth is in the caterpillar stage. The caterpillars are housed in a nest constructed usually by two leaves surrounded by a sort of web. This nest will generally be found on the new growth of the tree, no doubt being placed

there owing to the instinct of the female moth to deposit her eggs where the young caterpillars can get at the choicest and tenderest growth on the tree.

A number of instances of sickness from the Brown Tail Moth rash are reported in the vicinity of Weymouth. This is one of the most serious phases of the Brown Tail Moth invasion, and it is hoped will lead to more strenuous effort than ever on the part of both the citizens generally and the officials to carefully search for evidences of the presence of the Brown Tail Moth.

M. Cumming,
Secty. Agriculture

Surgical Achievement

Interesting Discovery in New York Hospital.

New York, Feb. 16.—A special to the Tribune from Philadelphia says preserving human skin is a new triumph for medical science, which has been successfully demonstrated at the Samaritan Hospital. Thirty-two square inches of skin were taken from the body of one patient in the course of an operation on Feb. 2. Five days later the same skin was grafted on the arm of another patient.

It is now eight days since the skin was grafted, and Dr. W. Wayne Babcock, head surgeon at the Samaritan Hospital, announces that the skin has grown into the flesh perfectly. This happy meeting was brought to a close by the stitching of "God be with you till we meet again," and the benediction. Much credit is due to Dr. Robinson Cox, of Upper Stewiacke, through whose active interest, so many communications were received from men of eminence—Presbyterian

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Liniment and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with lame back or pains in the side or chest give it a trial and you are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief with it affords. Sold by all dealers.

A Notable Anniversary

A rare occurrence took place at Middle Stewiacke on the 21st inst. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Dunlap celebrated the 70th anniversary of their marriage. They are both in the 96th year of their age, enjoying a good measure of health, and in full possession of their mental faculties. They are young in spirit, cheerful and lively, caring for their own home, and taking a deep interest in all that is going on in the world. They are constant readers of the Witness. Their long lives have been useful and happy, adorned with Christian graces, and enriched by kindly deeds. They have been valued members of society and faithful supporters of the church. A large number of relatives and friends gathered from far and near on the evening of the 21st inst. to congratulate the aged couple and to show the respect and esteem in which they are universally held. After supper was served in the home to about one hundred and seventy guests, the company adjourned to the adjoining hall. The meeting was organized by appointing Thos. Francis, J.P., of Upper Stewiacke to the chair. Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap were seated beside him on the platform. After the singing of "O God of Bethel," and prayer by Rev. D. McD. Clarke, a congratulatory address from the Session of Upper Stewiacke, of which Mr. Dunlap has long been an honored member, was read by Rev. W. P. Archibald, setting moderator. Letters conveying congratulations and good wishes in most felicitous terms were read by Mr. H.G. Gammell. These letters were received from Earl Grey, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, R. L. Borden, M.P., Jno. Standfield, M.P., Lieut.-Gov. MacGregor, Premier Murray, Atty. Gen. MacLean, B.P. Pearson, M.P.P., President Forrest, Principal MacKinnon, Rev. J. B. MacLean, and R.L. Coffin, former pastor, and R.H. Kennedy, Warden of Colchester Co. Short and appropriate addresses were given by Rev. D. McD. Clarke and W.P. Archibald. This happy meeting was brought to a close by the singing of "God be with you till we meet again," and the benediction. Much credit is due to Dr. Robinson Cox, of Upper Stewiacke, through whose active interest, so many communications were received from men of eminence—Presbyterian

Witness.

Thirty-five Mayors of Nova Scotia Towns

Ambert T. P. Lower
Annapolis Royal . . . H. A. West
Antigonish D. McIsaac
Bridgetown D. G. Harlow
Bridgewater R. Dawson
Canso H. A. Rice
Dartmouth Thomas Notting
Digby H. B. Short
Dominion F. J. Mitchell
Glace Bay Henry McDonald
Hantsport A. W. Pattison
Inverness D.H. McLeod
Kentville H. H. Wickwire
Liverpool L.D.C. Mulhall
Lockport R. H. L. Bill
Louisburg W. E. McAlpine
Lunenburg J. J. Kinley
Middleton Mr. Jones
New Glasgow Graham Fraser
North Sydney F. J. Kelly
Oxford A. N. Hingley
Parrsboro P.L. Spicer
Pictou James Primrose
Port Hawkesbury . . F. McInnis
Pond Hood D. F. McLean
Shelburne A. Bruce
Springhill E. A. Potter
Stellarton Mr. Campbell
Stewiacke S. H. Taylor
Sydney Mines D.C. McDonald
Truro G.W. Ousart
Westville Mr. McLeod
Windsor Fred Curry
Wolfville F. L. Harvey
Yarmouth W.M. Kelly

TO STOP PROPANITY.
(Gaulth Herald.)
The shocking looseness of speech heard everywhere upon our streets, our public conveyances, and in our offices and shops should be counteracted by a campaign in which our business men and the heads of families ought to exact pledges from those in their charge to abstain from this reprehensible practice. Young women should league themselves to cut the acquaintance of any young man who is known to be guilty of it.

Originally this collection was called "Bible" the books. In the 13th century this nether plural came to be regarded as a feminine singular, and the books became by common consent "The Bible". The reason for this is justified when we read the combination. It came to us in diverse portions and in diverse manners (Hebrews 1:1) but it is one in life and purpose.

In the ropes used in the British Navy there is a strand of red cord. Wherever you find a bit of any of these ropes you know where it belongs. There is a strand running through the Bible that binds it into one volume—no difference how many pieces it may be cut into, the same feeling is produced on reading them.

Take a concordance, and while many passages may not be well shown, the general idea is sustained. It interlaces as a web that cannot be broken without marring the whole fabric. The end folk's back on the beginning and the beginning anticipates the end. Jerome called it a "divine library."

Other religions have their sacred books. The Mohammedan has his Koran. The Buddhist his Canon of sacred scriptures. The Brahmin his Vedas. None of these books have mity mity nor in any way worthy of comparison with

(Cont'd. on page 4)

The Witness of the Bible to its Own Origin

The following is an extract of a paper read at the recent Quarterly Meeting held at Centorea by Rev. H. G. Mellick: This month marks the completion of the 300th year of the King James or authorized version of the Bible. Great changes have taken place in the world in those 300 years. The part the Bible has taken in making these changes is too deep a subject for us to discuss here. It would take volumes to give an adequate account of what the Bible has done in bringing about the wonderful transformations that have taken place in these years.

The Bible has unfolded its riches more and more throughout these years. There have been more copies of the Bible printed and circulated in the last century than in all the centuries before. This half hour is to be with the book itself so we must shut out much that would be interesting and for the present look with the book and see what it is like and note some things in it which bear witness to its origin and purpose.

We need not say just now what its origin was. We know that from previous study, but we will let it make its own impression again.

We must not let criticism or any thing else come between us and our devout study of the Bible; for only by a study of its contents can we find out what it is and whence it has come.

Let us mean by the Bible the Old and New Testaments as we have them. The same as our mothers and fathers read and lived by and on the truth of which they rested in death. As Dr. Dor says:—"The dissecting table is not the best place to acquire a sense of the beauty of the human body or a reverence for it."

If we cannot make acquaintance with the Bible until it is dissected and the life taken out of it we cannot see its beauty or feel its power. A list of dry bones is not very helpful in solving life's problems.

The following lines by John Campbell Shairp give fine expression to the proper attitude we should assume in our personal life.

"I have a life in Christ to live,
But ere I live it must I wait
Till learning can full answer give
Of His or that Books date!
I have a life in Christ to live,
I have a death in Christ to die,
But must I wait till science give
All doubt a full supply?
Nay rather while this sea of doubt
Is raging wildly round about:
Questioning of life and death and sin,
Let me but creep within
Thy fold, oh Christ! and at Thy feet
Take but the lowest seat,
And hear Thine awful voice repeat,
In gentlest accents, heavenly sweet,
Come unto me and rest,
Believe Me and be blest."

Examples of the charges for space by some of the leading publications of the United States made the Spectator man sit up and take notice. The Ladies' Home Journal gets \$1,500 per issue for the adv. on back cover. Munsey's gets \$300 a page per month. The monthly income of the Delineator for advertising would pay a year's salary to the governor-general of Canada.

Advertising

The subject for the talk in the Public Reading Room last Monday evening, Feb. 13th, says the Annapolis Spectator, was "Advertising." The speaker was A.G. Atlee. The chair was occupied by A.M. King. It may be supposed by many that a talk on advertising would be a somewhat prosaic affair, but the address and the discussion that followed the talk on Monday evening were of a lively and most interesting character. Mr. Atlee reviewed the history of advertising noting that the first advertising was done through the Town Crier. The first printed advertisement appeared in England in 1474, and announced books for sale. At first the growth of advertising was slow but in spite of a heavy tax imposed by the government it had grown to considerable proportions by the middle of the last century.

On this continent the first advertisement appeared in the Boston News-Letter in 1704. From this beginning it expanded until in 1867 it was estimated the expenditures for advertising in the United States was ten million dollars. Today it is estimated that one billion dollars a year is expended for advertising in the magazines of the United States alone. There are no figures available for the Dominion.

Advertising is the motive power of commerce. It has revolutionized business, and by its means a man can accomplish in a few years what formerly would take a lifetime. New lines of goods can be introduced to the whole public at a bound, and many manufacturers regard the whole world as their field. It circulates money by giving employment to the printers and allied tradesmen and by increasing the manufacture of commodities. Years ago advertising was considered a luxury or a charity. Now it is known to be a business necessity.

The speaker demonstrated that it was at once an art and a science. The good advert. tells its story simply. But the simple things we have to do are not always the easiest. Here is where originality counts. In the department stores the advertising manager is among the best paid of the employees. Some of them get higher salaries than the judges of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

He recalled having remarked to B. B. Hardwick on the telling character of Pyle's Pearlina advs. Mr. Hardwick replied: "The man who writes those advs. draws the highest salary in the employ, and all he gives us in his 'think'."

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Advertising

The end of war will be brought about not by peace conferences, but by the action of some great woman of spirit who will start a universal league the object of which will be to bring up children in a just horror of the barbarity of international wars. But by then woman will have obtained her right to vote and her right to give effective expression to the goodness of her heart in all human affairs.

America will enter into history as the land that was to show the folly of war by doing away with the militarism and cultivating the arts of industry. The sense of governments will be brought about gradually, the nations agreeing each year to the elimination of a tenth part of their offensive and defensive resources, till the services shall have totally disappeared.

A democratic form of government will come to prevail universally, but not in the sense of government by democracy. It will be recognized that there can be no such thing as intellectual or moral equality between men, and that the most efficient and beneficent government is that which is conducted by lofty spirits who will be chosen for their intellectual and moral power.

A single money currency will prevail throughout the globe. There will be one universal meridian—that of Greenwich—and the hours will be calculated from 1 to 24. Meteorology will become as exact a science as astronomy, and the ex-

The Names of Our Canadian Provinces

(Dartmouth Patriot.)
A correspondent from Cape Breton asks for the origin of the names of the provinces of the Dominion.
Of course we all know that Nova Scotia is the Latin for New Scotland. The name was given by the Earl of Stirling's Scotch Colony. New Brunswick was so named in 1784, after the family of the reigning sovereign of Great Britain the House of Brunswick.
Prince Edward Island was named after Edward Duke of Kent.
Quebec is from "Kedj" a narrowing. This is an Indian word, and was given to the site of the first French settlement, because the St. Lawrence River narrows there. The province took its name from the leading settlement.
Ontario is from the Indian "Ontario" meaning beautiful lake. The province thus sets its name from one of its principal lakes.
Manitoba is also of the Indian derivation. "Manito" means the passing of the Great Spirit.
Saskatchewan is an Indian word in the Cree dialect meaning swiftly-flowing water.
Alberta was named after the sixth daughter of Queen Victoria, wife of the Duke of Argyll, Louise Caroline Alberta.
British Columbia honors Columbus, the discoverer of America and also the empire to which it belongs.

ONE THOUSAND YEARS FROM NOW

Camille Flammarion, the Distinguished Astronomer Gives an Interesting Forecast of the Transformations Likely to Take Place Before 2011.

Within the next thousand years the population of Europe will have increased from 375 millions to 700 millions, that of Asia from 875 millions to one billion, that of North and South America from 120 millions to one and a half billions, that of Africa from 75 millions to 200 millions, that of Australia from 5 millions to sixty—the whole population thus rising from 1,450 millions to three billions 360 millions.

Languages will be almost unknown. The ceaseless progress of science and industry will have almost altered the face of the English language, which, in its new form, will be spoken as a quasi-universal tongue throughout the globe. War will disappear soon after we have reached the year 2,000, and men of the future of the ages will wonder why we intelligent and reasonable a race as ours could ever have tolerated its brutality. The statisticians of the future will show that humanity had paid a debt every century to the god of war amounting to forty million of souls, or 1,100 lives a day, which give a total of 1,200 millions in less than 3,000 years.

DISAPPEARANCE OF WAR
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NO ELABORATE DINNERS

Human slavery or domestic service will be unknown, and trained oranges or chimpanzees will do all man's household work for him. Chemical syntheses will have done away with all the trouble of cooking elaborate dishes. Gluttony will be unknown, and men and women will entertain each other in conservatories, the banquet consisting of compressed viands or delicacies served on silver trays, the tabloid making in one's mouth and doing away with the vulgar necessity of mastication, but giving, nevertheless, the same results, if not much superior, as far as indigestion is concerned.

The human body will also undergo strange enough transformations. The head, for example, will be larger, the body smaller, as a result of the decrease in manual labor, the increase in intellectuality, the nature of the dietary and the influence of heredity and environment.

The warmest friends of Red Rose Tea are those who have tried some other brand said to be "as good as Red Rose" and for which they paid the same price. Very easy to say a thing is "as good" but not so easy to "make good."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Prices: 30c., 35c., 40c., 50c. and 60c.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure
MAKES HOME BAKING EASY

**Light Biscuit
Delicious Cake
Dainty Pastries
Fine Puddings
Flaky Crusts**

and the food is finer, more tasty, cleanly and wholesome than the ready-made found at the shop or grocery.

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