

# The Weekly Monitor

## Western Annapolis Sentinel.

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BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, APRIL 21, 1909

NO. 1

### SATISFIED SETTLERS.

As Nova Scotia is Viewed from the Standpoint of the English Settler.—Hopes Equalled by Success and Prospects.

The secretary of immigration attaches a great deal of importance in watching the immigrants who settled in the province of Nova Scotia, and to obtaining information as to how they were progressing and how they liked the country. The secretary has found time to communicate with numbers of these people who settled in the province, and has received letters from them, giving a very good impression of how the province is viewed from the standpoint of a stranger. Some of the most interesting of these letters are the following. We quote from the report before the legislature:

"The following letter was received from an Englishman who came out eleven years ago from Essex county, England. He was a fruit-grower and general farmer in the old country so that he was a firm believer in hard work. A short study of conditions in Nova Scotia was sufficient to qualify him for achieving his present success.

"The place purchased was said to be 'run-down.' The apple trees were in a bad state and some had fallen. The farm had been let, and the tenant had cropped it, but had put on no barnyard manure. Twenty acres of meadow had grown up, and there were about 300 trees. Now there are thirty acres of meadow and 1,500 apple trees. In 1897 there were twenty-five barrels of apples produced, and in 1906, 353 barrels were marketed. He expects this year to increase to 700 barrels in a very few years. The meadow has been improved so that it is worth what the whole place was before he bought it. This farmer has not been content with simply making a living, and a good one at that, but he has captured first prizes for buckwheat, peas, beans, and second prizes for fallowater apples at the seed fair in his district.

When he came here he had to buy everything to start with. He even built his house with some help from a carpenter. 'We all helped,' said his daughter. No wonder they succeeded. A RUN-OUT FARM TREBLED IN VALUE.

February 15th, 1909.

"Dear Sir,—While coming over to Canada in 1894 I was persuaded by a man on the boat that Nova Scotia was a good country. I stayed here for the summer and returning brought out my family in 1897.

"I have never attended the Agricultural College at Truro, but my son and daughters have done so and have gained many valuable ideas. A course there will undoubtedly put a student on the right track of learning, besides developing more interest in agricultural work.

"In 1898 I bought a farm at Waterville, Kings county. It was vacant for a year before we bought, and the house had been burned down. The property comprised two hundred and eighty acres of run-out land and the buildings were in great need of repair.

"We found many conditions very different out here, but we did not find it difficult to fall in line with these. 'My success and prospects have equalled the hopes I had before coming here. I have trebled the value of

my farm by constant work and by raising colts and other classes of live stock, nursery stock and small fruits of all kinds, as well as beans and peas. I have been successful in keeping bees and in developing an orchard.

"The climate of this country is healthy. I would advise any farmer who is adaptable and has at least \$1,000 (\$3,000 would be better), to come out here. There are many opportunities, such as lower rates and taxes; and the capital required to rent a farm in England is about enough to buy a farm in Nova Scotia."

A WILLING MAN ALWAYS GETS ALONG WELL.

The immigrant, of whom the following letter was written by his employer, arrived in Halifax on April 6th, 1908, with his wife and three young children, and found immediate employment. He had had some previous experience in farming:

"Cumberland Co., Feb. 8th, 1909. "I was given the situation I am now in on the day I landed in Nova Scotia, April 6th, 1908. I took the first position that was offered to me at twenty dollars a month.

"My principal work is feeding and tending horses and fat cattle, milking, sawing wood and general farm chores. I find the hours long for the wages paid.

"I came out here with the intention of buying land for myself, and I think if more time and labor were put into the land a farmer would be amply repaid. The soil is about the same as I have been accustomed to, only more stony. The methods of farming are much the same. The people all around are very nice and friendly.

"I would certainly advise all farmers who have some money to come out here. They ought to do well. But I would advise everyone not to come to Nova Scotia unless they are fond of work. A farmer should have at least \$1,500 to get a good start here."

"THE PEER OF ANY PROVINCE IN CANADA" WRITES AN ENGLISHMAN.

The secretary received a letter from an Englishman who has been in the province for nearly fifteen years. He had to acquire a knowledge of farming conditions for himself after coming here. He has a very comfortable home in the western part of the province:

"Annapolis Co., N. S., Feb. 8th, 1909 "I first heard of the opportunities in Nova Scotia through a steamboat owner of Bristol, and arrived here in 1894 with a capital of \$4,000. "I was just a fortnight in this country before getting work and for the first month I received only my board. Finally I bought a run-out farm of one hundred and seventy acres at Bridgetown, Annapolis Co., and have brought it to a good state of cultivation.

"In 1902 I attended the short course at the agricultural college, Truro, and derived much benefit. I met there men from other provinces as well as from Nova Scotia, compared notes with them, and rid my-

(continued on page 4.)

### The Indecent Post Card

The circulation of the numerous varieties of indecent post cards has become one of the greatest demoralizing features of the present day. One could scarcely believe that such an amount of obscenity could be reached through such a medium. The reason which can be given for this is on account of the liberty which has been allowed in their circulation.

Since the post card craze the publishers have veered to vulgar things, and there is a class of people who have been seeking cards on these lines. The encouragement given the publishers in this way has been the incentive to their drifting so far into vulgarity. There is nothing that is doing so much harm in the way of depraving the minds of the people than the circulation of this kind of immoral literature. Besides the other bad influences they have a great tendency to inspire immorality. The suggestive and milder form of these cards can even be found displayed in windows of small shops in all cities, and, in fact, in some of the best ones. It is a well-known fact, that in many of these shops cards can be purchased privately on the more spicy and vulgar lines. It has become a custom for men to carry their pockets full of these cards, which they display as being something amusing, showing only too plainly that the age we live in is becoming one of depraved ideas. It might be a surprise to some people to know to what an extent this card business is carried on in Canada. There are not many who would believe that there is a trust formed for the purpose of keeping the price up. Cards that are only worth a few cents bring prices from 25c. to 75c.

We note of late there have been many arrests made in the United States and Canada of people who have been engaged in the manufacture of these cards, but still the quantity that is being made on this side of the water is but small in comparison with what is being imported from Paris by people who are regularly engaged in the business, and it is a question as to how they are got through the customs. I was surprised when in Montreal to see how easily these cards could be obtained in the small shops in any part of the city. You will see cards of a sly and suggestive nature displayed in windows, which come in packages with the least vulgar one to the front, with a sign stating that the balance of this package can be purchased inside, and where you can not only purchase the remainder of the package but by gaining the confidence of shop keeper you can secure almost any class of disgusting cards. It is well known that there are laws existing in Canada to prohibit people from displaying or selling such cards or immoral literature of any sort. It is very apparent by so much of this literature being in circulation that the law is not enforced. It is not only the people who are engaged in selling the very obscene class of cards that should be dealt with but also those selling these suggestive cards that can be found displayed openly in shop windows which should be confiscated. These are doing more harm than the others, owing to their being at the disposal of young girls and boys.

CANADIAN, in New Glasgow Enterprise.

A WEAK BACK CURED.

Mr. John Wesley, of Shelburne, N. S., says:—Twelve years ago I injured myself by lifting; since then I have been troubled with a weak back. I never could find a remedy that would give permanent relief, until I used Reed's Earth Cure four months ago. I have not been troubled in the least since then. I am sure there can be nothing better for a weak back than Reed's Earth Cure. Try it for all your ailments. Circulars can be had for the asking.

N. H. REED, H. D. Shelburne, N. S.

There are nearly one thousand pupils in the Halifax schools who are not vaccinated. These are refused admittance to the schools and the parents are threatening lawsuits in consequence.

### Collection of Rates and Taxes

This is the time when the rate payers are being sent out by the Town Clerk, and each rate payer pays his account before April 22nd, no is entitled to a discount of three and one-half per cent. on this year's account. The discount is increased this year one per cent. over the previous years which makes the inducement worth while to those paying rates and taxes.

If at all possible every citizen should make an effort to pay his rates before the time specified. If the town has the money it can provide for necessary expenditures, which after all works back for the best interests of the citizens.

The problem of collecting the town taxes has been pretty well canvassed over, and the amount of uncollected taxes each year has been deplored time and again. The Town Clerk has been censured for not doing his duty, and the Council has been blamed for voting fifty dollars to an assistant collector, instead of instructing the Clerk to proceed according to law. It is every man's duty to pay his taxes and every honest man wants to do his duty. There are many men who, often through no fault of their own, become hampered, through failure of others to fulfill obligations, the cares and unavoidable expenses of a family will frequently prevent the best intentioned man from paying up his taxes and each additional year makes his burden heavier.

If the Town Clerk were to collect arrears as the law directs by "warrant of distress," he would sell each delinquent out, and the result would be the ruin of the poor, and that is the well-to-do man who can, but will not pay, and still another class of citizens who buy for themselves every luxury, instead of paying honest debts.

Give the poor, hard-working, thrifty man a chance to pull up, and apply the full extent of the law to all who are able, but make no effort, to save enough out of a good income to pay their rates and taxes would be a first-class rule for the future.

### The Band Concert

The initial Band Concert given in the Court House on Wednesday evening last was very gratifying to its promoters and to the large audience who were present. It was a good representation of local talent and that the efforts of the performers met the approval of the audience was apparent from the hearty applause and cordial appreciation which every number received.

The Band itself is making very marked progress and their numbers did their leader, Mr. Horace G. Bishop, and the members themselves much credit. Of the different numbers of the program it would be invidious to particularize, all were so acceptably rendered, an exception being made perhaps in favor of Mr. F. W. Bennett, of Middleton, who made a great hit with his bass solos and was repeatedly recalled. The public are looking forward to similar future treats.

About fifty dollars was realized from the proceeds. Following is the program:—Overture, "The Golden West"—Band. Vocal Solo, "My Dear"—Miss Marion Dearness. "Old Time Remedies"—Vocal Solo, A. C. Charlton. Vocal Quartette, "Music by the River"—Mrs. MacDonald, Miss Crowe, Messrs. Beckwith and Charlton. Reading—Miss Alice deWitt. Waltz, "Twilight Echoes"—Band. March, "Minnerskelly"—Band. Vocal Solo—Mr. F. Bennett. Cornet Duet, "Larboard Watch"—Messrs. Bishop and Rice. Vocal Solo, "Lullaby"—Miss Bessie Crowe. Vocal Solo, "Two Lyrics" (a) "The Parting Hour" (b) "Spring Areal"—Mr. F. R. Beckwith. Vocal Quartette, "Good-Night Beloved"—Mrs. MacDonald, Miss Crowe, Messrs. Beckwith and Charlton. Mrs. A. R. Bishop, Accompanist.

### War and Airships

While the interest in Great Britain in Germany's proposed fleet of Dreadnoughts is intense, there is a body of public opinion considerably more exercised over the success attending Count Zeppelin's dirigible airship. The Dreadnoughts do not, in the opinion of these people, compare with the Zeppelin airship as a menace to British safety.

It is pointed out that Germany has invested £275,000 in a factory for the building of airships, and that by 1912 this factory will have placed Germany in the possession of twenty-four Zeppelins.

To meet this (Great Britain to-day has nothing, and, notwithstanding there is an awakening to the necessity of action, will have nothing in 1912.

A lot of people, including aeronauts, poo-poo the menacing character of these airships, but it is pointed out that experiments have shown that one of them can carry at least a ton of explosives and sufficient supplies for a run of at least eight hundred miles.

The best line distance between the most contiguous parts of England and Germany is under two hundred and fifty miles.

This, in the opinion of the believers in the airship, is enough to demonstrate the danger ahead unless Great Britain awakens to the necessity of guarding against it.

Twelve dirigible balloons in 1912 could put a great many of the twenty Dreadnoughts Great Britain will then have out of action, and then Germany would have a fleet of twelve more to carry on further operations.

The matter was discussed in the House of Lords the other day, Lord Crewe, who in the debate spoke for the Government, was somewhat inclined to believe that there was no necessity for alarm.

He justified this position by pointing out that a similar experience had been encountered in the early day of the submarine. Then people saw the destruction of the British fleet an accomplished fact.

The Government, however, had not lost its head, but had carefully studied the development of the submarine with the result that to-day Great Britain possessed the best of submarines without having encountered the great costs of experiment.

It is pointed out in reply to this that the conditions are radically different. Great Britain's splendid ship-building experience had enabled it to quickly produce practically any kind of water craft, while in regard to the construction of air-vessels Great Britain is utterly without resources, public or private, for their manufacture on a large scale.

The query is put as to whether or not, supposing Great Britain should be rushed into war in which, through its airships, the opposing nation secured a valuable advantage, the nation would be satisfied with the explanation that the Government had not built adequate aerial fleets for the reason that it was waiting further improvements which might ultimately give Great Britain the best type of airships at a cheaper price.

This is a somewhat difficult argument to effectively answer. Nevertheless, the world's greatest hope of universal peace just now centers in the airship.

The invention that will make war impossible will be the greatest in the world's history.

It may be the dirigible war-balloon and it may not.

The real menace lies in the fact that some country may be plunged into a practical test of its inefficiency, for it is greatly to be feared that a theoretical demonstration will never be accepted as conclusive.

The fact must be proven in blood. It is unfortunate. At the most we can hope that the practical test will be as long delayed as was that of the modern iron-clad.—Montreal Gazette.

The cheapest tea to use is not the lowest priced. You can buy tea a few cents a pound cheaper that will make a drink, but if you want an absolutely pure, healthful, cleanly-prepared tea use "Salada." It is infinitely more delicious and decidedly more economical than other teas, because it goes farther.

### THE TOURIST BUSINESS

Nova Scotia Does Not Pay Enough Attention to Booming Her Attractions.—Much Might Be Done to Stimulate Interest.

Thomas F. Anderson, of Boston, Mass., a former Nova Scotian, takes a great interest in the development of the province of Nova Scotia in general, and he is especially interested in the increase of the tourist business. In respect to the latter he writes as follows:—

If the hotel people, boards of trade and merchants of Nova Scotia generally would annually subscribe a fund to 'booming' Nova Scotia as a rest and health resort, even though it were only sufficient to pay for a fair-sized 'ad.' in the 'Saturday Evening Post,' or some other American publication for national circulation, it would be something.

It is pleasing to note that, in one respect, at least, some of the Nova Scotians who aspire to cater to the wants and comforts of the 'summer boarder' are showing a progressive spirit, and that is in connection with the naming of their houses. Among those I have entered on the lists this year, I notice such appellations as 'Bonnie Brae,' 'Branchurst,' 'Rose Cottage,' 'Carvel Lodge,' 'Wide View,' and 'Valley View,' all of these betokening a due appreciation of the advertising value of a euphonious and appropriate name.

In 'Moosawa Camp,' Lake Annis, it is easy to recognize some admirer of Canadian literature, while 'Green Gables' betokens the fact that even in Yarmouth County they have been reading Miss Montgomery's delightful Prince Edward Island story; and one begins to speculate as to whether the guests who spend their vacations there this summer will be waited on by a table-girl named 'Anne.' 'San Sorico,' like 'Rose Cottage,' brings a whiff of perfume from California.

These are all new additions to the regular list, and they certainly are a vast improvement over the conventional 'Jones Hotel,' and 'Railroad House.' Even the 'Old Homestead' appears in the list, possibly at the instance of some admirer of Denman Thompson, or mayhap, of the Old-Home week movement.

When is Nova Scotia to have the Old Home week re-union, by the way?

The most important additions to this year's list of large hotels are the 'Colonial Arms' at Deep Brook, on Annapolis Basin, which has about one hundred sleeping rooms, and the hotel at Harbourville on the Bay of Fundy. Guests for the latter house, which will accommodate about seventy-five, will be brought from Berwick, nine miles distant, by automobile.

The Deep Brook hotel was built by Capt. J. D. Spurr, and will be managed by Spurr and Dunbar. It has a magnificent situation on the south side of the Basin, and its presence there is prophetic of the time to come when every available cove and promontory around this beautiful sheet of water will have its summer hotel or cottage colony.

A hitherto neglected section of the Province that is in future going to share to a great extent in the summer tourist business is Digby Neck.

Sandy Cove, an exceptionally beautiful part of it, has already achieved considerable popularity, and now Centreville, Little River and other attractive places are getting into line. Westport gives signs of intending to pay more attention to this business than it has previously done and probably Freeport and Tiverton will in time also 'get a move on.'

Communities in the same territory sometimes have curiously divergent views regarding the value of the summer tourist 'industry.' For instance from one place comes the word, in answer to a request for a list of summer boarding places: 'Some of the people here say they don't want any summer boarders, others say they can live without them, and there is one lady who will take a few if they are known to her, but no strangers.'

From a town a few miles from this one comes a letter of quite a different tenor. 'I have seen several of our people,' says the writer, 'and if they were sure of many coming, there would be quite a fixing up.'

The log cabin idea, as exemplified at Smith's Cove and at 'The Pines' in Digby, seems to be growing more and more popular with the American summer visitors, and bungalows for private families are also becoming much in vogue.

If Halifax cannot get around to building that large and modern summer hotel it has been so painfully in need of during the last quarter of a century, perhaps it might be possible for it to scatter a few inexpensive log cabins around the shores of the North West Arm!

Much more might be done to stimulate interest in the fishing and hunting possibilities of Nova Scotia, including an official curbing of certain overzealous game wardens whose actions are doing much to counteract the advertising efforts of the transportation companies. There is little question that up-to-date camps in the more remote sections of the wilderness, like those of Maine, will attract a goodly patronage of sports men. The enterprise of the Kedzema-kooze Club at Fairy Lake, Annapolis County, is distinctly in line with this idea; although the question of private ownership of large tracts of fishing and hunting territory which it opens up is a serious one for Nova Scotia, and represents a public policy that should be pursued with the utmost caution.

In Massachusetts and New Hampshire much of the fishing and shooting country that has not already been pre-empted by the State authorities for public reservation purposes is being acquired by private ownership, one of the latest acquisitions of this kind having been a large tract in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts.

By the way, the new Massachusetts law requiring local hunters to take out a license at a nominal fee of \$1 appears to be working very satisfactorily, the revenue from that source already having reached \$7,000 or \$8,000.

As long as it possesses its apple orchards, its deep sea fisheries and its summer tourists, Nova Scotia can afford to forget all about Captain Kidd's buried treasure.

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