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NO 9

What is there about Red Rose Tea that keeps old friends and wins so many new? The genuine goodness of the tea maintained year after year.

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How Our Immigrants are Building Up Nova Scotia

A Story of Interest to Everyone

Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with all thy might," and "Do unto the other as thou wouldst that he should do to you" are two adages which will open the gate that leads to the ladder of success for any person who will closely adhere to them.

It would be hard to find a better exponent to those two grand principles in the Maritime Provinces today than Mr. Arthur Gravatt, of Berwick, N. S., says the editor of the Maritime Farmer, by whom this story is written.

Mr. Gravatt was born in Walton on Thames, Surrey, Nottinghamshire, England. Early in life he was apprenticed to a gardener and he set about learning the business in all its details. He afterwards secured employment in the gardens of Sir Oswald Mosley, Rollaston Hall, Staffordshire where he arose from the ranks of two hundred gardeners employed on the estate to be second man in command and where he received fair wages for his services.

Sickness in the family and heavy doctor bills, however, made heavy inroads into his income. The sick one was finally placed in a hospital where she began to improve in health and then Mr. Gravatt was advised to take her away to some other climate as soon as she would be sufficiently recovered to stand the journey.

Consequently Mr. Gravatt turned his face towards Canada, the land of the promise, to prepare a home for himself and family.

About eight years ago he landed in

Nova Scotia and went to Kentville, but after failing to obtain employment he went to Berwick and arrived there with his income reduced to his last copper. Had he been possessed of sufficient funds when leaving Kentville it is more than likely that he would have gone to the West and Nova Scotia would have lost one who has since become a good citizen.

Arriving in Berwick in the spring of the year he hired out for \$20.00 per month and board and in the fall he was able to send to England for his wife and family. During the first winter he took his first lessons in fruit packing, working in the warehouse for eight cents per hour, but he was willing to learn.

The second year he worked as manager of a farm, and the third season he took the farm on shares and the fourth season found him with a rented orchard with which he was successful in making fair profit.

While working along in this way he did a considerable trade in market gardening by working with cold frames before and after hours. He was ridiculed at first but ere long the success he was attaining made people look at his industry in a more favorable light. For several years he worked on an average of about 20 hours per day, but he was interested in his work and bound to make good.

The farm which he now owns was then in the hands of a man who was not making very fast progress toward wealth with his greenhouse plants. Seeing the good work done by Mr. Gravatt with his crude equipment the owner invited the latter to come with him and conduct the business on shares. He agreed to do so under a five year contract and soon the tide began to turn in his favor. Then the

owner of the plant offered to sell his interest to Mr. Gravatt who tackled the \$3,500 proposition without money. Some friends who had been keen observers of his integrity came to his assistance and the property passed over to Mr. Gravatt. He has met his payments as they matured and was always ready to look after accrued interests. In this way he kept faith with his friends who had endorsed his paper and gradually he has worked off the heavy financial load.

Last year he marketed 1200 baskets of tomatoes. The green sold for forty cents and the ripe went for sixty cents per basket. He had been told that he could not find a market for cucumbers but last year he grew half an acre of them and sold the product at \$25.00 per ton to the McCready Co., of St. John.

Wishing to get more capital to extend his business he formed a Joint Stock Company and with the added capital he has gone forward and built the most modern green houses in the Maritime Provinces. The new houses cover an area of about one-half an acre. They are heated and watered by the most modern devices. The various plants grown are set in the ground in these buildings. Instead of the laborious spading system commonly used, the buildings are so arranged that the ground area may be plowed and harrowed by horse power.

The old glass houses have also been overhauled and a better heating system has been installed. The total area under glass on Mr. Gravatt's farm is now about 1 1/2 acres. Every kind of vegetable and plant for which there is a demand in Maritime markets are grown. Halifax, the Sydneys and the summer hotels throughout western Nova Scotia furnish a ready market for all the produce he can grow.

At the time of our visit to Mr. Gravatt's plant we were informed that just before Easter he had shipped out 25,000 head celery which he had in storage since last fall. Large quantities of rhubarb are also grown under the benches in the old green houses and in the cellars of his storage buildings, all of which command handsome prices at this season. Cabbage, cauliflower, parsnips, carrots, and various other vegetables are handled in large quantities.

The orchard on the Gravatt farm yields from 700 to 1000 barrels apples and is increasing in value. Mr. Gravatt purposes to put his whole energy into intensive farming under glass. He grows a succession of crops and no part of the covered area is allowed to remain idle for even a day.

From an employee Mr. Gravatt has become an employer. He has five or six hired men to assist him in his operations.

Mr. Gravatt pays personal attention to each and every detail of his work. He sees that his customers get full value for their money, and that no one is sent any stuff which he would not like to receive if he were the purchaser. He certainly is an exponent of the spirit of adages referred to at the commencement of this article and by their due observance he has made good in the land of his adoption. He does not wish to go West or anywhere else. Mr. Gravatt and his bright, hospitable, and growing family say "Nova Scotia is good enough for us." He could not be purchased now for one cent. We figure it would take a sum extending into the five figures to buy his holdings, and all has been accomplished in less than eight years.

BORN

FOSTER.—At Parrsboro, June 2, to Principal and Mrs. M. C. Foster, a daughter—Ethel Marguerite.

CREELMAN.—At Clarence, June 5, to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Creelman a daughter.

HALLIDAY.—At Hillsburn, June 8, to Mr. and Mrs. Austin Halliday, a son.

MARRIED

HOLLY-SCHAFFNER.—At Lynn, Mass., June 1, by Rev. A. E. Hariman, Leonard D. Holly, to Grace W. Schaffner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert W. Schaffner, of Lower Granville.

DIED

REED.—At Granville Ferry, June 10, Susan Reed, wife of the late James Reed, aged 76 years.

FOSTER.—At Lower Granville, June 5, J. VanBuren Foster, aged 102 years and four months.

Federal Grants for Complete Technical Education

Ottawa, June 4.—The report of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, instituted in July, 1910, by Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King, ex-Minister of Labor and the Laurier Government and continued during the past two years, was presented to Parliament today. The Commission, under the chairmanship of Dr. James W. Robertson, was the largest, in personnel, the widest in scope, and the broadest in point of territory covered by any commission appointed by any nation during recent years. Its report is the most comprehensive and thorough of any commission which has yet reported on the joint subjects of industrial training and technical education.

If the present Government realizes its opportunity and carries out the recommendations of the commission the whole system of education in Canada having regard to practical utility and training for vocational work in practically every line of industry will be revolutionized.

THE LAST WORD.

The report of the commission embraces the last word in technical education in the civilized world. It summarizes the conclusions drawn from the experience of the countries of Europe and of this continent, the results of work along technical educational lines in over one hundred places, as gleaned from the testimony of 1470 experts, both male and female.

In brief the system outlined provides for local initiative and responsibility, under Provincial control, with a generous measure of encouragement by the Federal Government. The large measure of this latter encouragement may be gauged from the fact that the commission recommends a Federal grant of \$3,000,000 yearly for ten years, aggregating \$30,000,000 for the purpose of getting the whole system well started on a sound basis.

75 PER CENT TO PROVINCES. It is proposed that 75 per cent of this vote shall go to the Provinces direct on a per capita basis, and 25 per cent of the vote shall be retained for expenditure through the central Dominion Board for organization, the securing of experts, etc. Every phase of industrial work is provided for, including agriculture, practically all the various phases of manufacturing household science, manual training and drawing in schools, art, etc. Until recently Canada was an interested and debating spectator of the

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movements for industrial efficiency. The training of young workers to deftness in manipulation and technique and to an understanding of the principles and sciences, which lie at the basis of all trades and industries was not provided for to any adequate extent in the school courses outside of Nova Scotia. If the recommendations of the commission are carried out development along these lines similar to that which has resulted in the marvelous industrial expansion of Germany during recent years should follow in Canada.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

The report presented today contains the general conclusions of the commission. It will be followed in a few weeks by another section giving the results in some detail of the information gleaned by the commission in the various European countries visited and in the United States. The final section of the report, which will be issued about three months hence, will deal with the present conditions of technical education in the various Provinces of the Dominion with specific recommendations adapted to each.

In a general way it may be said that the principle underlying the system recommended by the commission is the same as that on which the Bill for the encouragement of agriculture passed at this session of Parliament was based. The same results, which the Government hope will follow that measure in regard to agricultural advancement should be realized under the broader scheme in connection with practically every other line of industry. In order to begin the system in elementary schools and provide for better teaching of drawing, manual training, nature study, experimental science and domestic or household science, the commission recommends that a fund of not less than \$350,000 per year for ten years should be voted by the Dominion to be apportioned among the Provinces on a per capita basis to give this phase of the work a good start until an adequate supply of trained teachers is available.

GRANTS TO PROVINCES.

The larger grant of \$3,000,000 per year is to go to the Provinces to be spent by them according to a well defined plan of efficient service. The scheme is based on the general idea of a Dominion development commission having general oversight of the expenditures. Next to this body will come a Dominion development conference through which the widest knowledge and experience could be put at the service of all the Provinces. Under these would come Provincial development commissions and councils, which in turn would give advice and assistance to the local development boards, both urban and rural. In a broad basis of the whole system is local initiative and local responsibility under the guidance and advice of Provincial and Federal experts. The distribution of the monies to be voted will be based to a large extent on the efficiency of the work done by the local boards.

SCHOOLS FOR FISHERMEN.

There is a special part of the report devoted to the application of the proposed vote to schools for fishermen and schools for navigation. Other phases of the report relate to industrial training and technical education in regard to apprentices and foremen in regard to rural communities, in regard to housekeeping occupations, industrial research, vocational guidance and compulsory attendance at continuation classes for boys over the age of fourteen years.

For the carrying on of this work seven distinct fields of effort are suggested by the Commission as follows: 1. The service in each Province of an adequate supply of persons (teachers, instructors, demonstrators, executive officers) properly qualified to carry on industrial training and technical education.

2. The establishment or extension and maintenance of classes, courses in schools or institutions or means for industrial training and technical education.

3. The provision of suitable and adequate appliances, apparatus and equipment for teaching purposes, but not including school buildings, furniture or consumable supplies.

4. The provision of scholarships to equalize opportunities to young people and other workers to profit by classes, courses in schools or other institutions.

5. The provision of experts with experiences in industrial training and technical education whose services for counsel would be available to Provincial and local authorities.

6. The service of central institutions when and where required to supplement the work carried on by the Provincial and local development authorities either by providing and maintaining or assisting in providing and maintaining each central institution.

SEPARATE ORGANIZATIONS.

The promotion of industrial and housekeeping research and the diffusion of knowledge therefrom. To carry on work throughout the Provinces and the Dominion as a whole, the Commission believes that special machinery will have to be provided and recommends six distinct organizations as follows:

1. Local Urban Industrial Development Board.
2. Local Rural Development Boards.
3. Provincial Development Councils.
4. Provincial Development Commissions.
5. A Dominion Development Conference.
6. A Dominion Development Commission.

The Commission emphasizes the importance of adopting a plan which will reserve Provincial control, encourage local initiative and develop local responsibility. The importance of having the manufacturing and commercial interests of any locality, and able to co-operate in carrying out the work, is also dwelt upon.

TRAINING OF CHILDREN.

After their investigation of elementary education in relation to industrial training and technical education, the Commission is of the opinion that while all children up to the age of fourteen years should receive the benefits of elementary general education up to at least the standards provided by the school system of the place or province where they live, that, after twelve years of age, for children whose parents expect or desire them to follow manual occupations, provision should, therefore, be made in the schools of Canada for training of the senses and muscles, more and better drawing, more physical culture, nature study and experimental science, pre-vocational work, more and better singing, organized and supervised play and games.

Having regard to the cost of carrying on these branches in elementary schools until properly equipped teachers are available, the Commission recommends that a fund be created from which payments would be made to the provincial governments during a period of ten years. It is suggested that such a fund should receive at least \$3,000,000 a year for ten years from a parliamentary grant to be divided among the Provinces on a basis of population.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

With regard to secondary and higher education in relation to industrial training and technical education, the opinion is expressed that the following should be provided for those persons who are to follow manual industrial occupations, producing occupations, such as agriculture, conserving occupations, such as housekeeping, and commercial and business occupations.

1. Such persons should have opportunities for acquiring secondary education which would be as fully advantageous to them in their vocations as the secondary education provided in the general school system has been advantageous to those who enter the learned professions, or other professional occupations.
2. Secondary education for those who have gone to work should be provided in day and evening classes in close co-relation with their occupations while they are still learners.
3. When also when they have become skilled workmen or journeymen, or have come to fill positions as foremen, superintendents or managers.

FACTORY WORKERS.

In the opinion of the commission it is important:

1. That workers in factories whose main task is to attend or operate machines should receive instruction and training which would give some all-round power and skill, and increase their interests beyond the routine of automatic operations.
2. That such training should be provided as will conserve and develop occupations wherein skilled handicraft is required.
3. That the interest of the industrial population should be conserved and promoted as far as possible by industrial to training and technical education suitable to the needs of its workers.
4. That the needs of girls and women for organized instruction and training in the elements of the sciences and arts, which underlie successful housekeeping and home-making under modern industrial conditions, should be recognized and provided for.
5. That increasing attention should be given to opportunities, which now exist, or which may be provided, for the conservation of life and health, and for the development of human powers.

A feature of the report is the attention it gives to the problems of rural communities. The report also recommends schools for fishermen and instruction in packing, curing, etc.

THE PROVISIONS.

The Commission considers that the provisions which are indicated hereafter under the names of classes, courses, schools, institutes and colleges are necessary in a system or systems of industrial training and technical education for Canada.

The plan of statement by classes, (or schools) is adopted because it is believed that by this means local authorities will be helped in the best way to coordinate the provisions which now exist with what is to be provided, in so far as that is desirable and vice versa.

The provisions have been arranged under three headings:— For those who are to continue at school in urban communities.

For those who have gone to work in urban communities. For rural communities.

The provisions recommended are as follows:

1. Division 1—Intermediate industrial classes (or schools).
2. Division 2—Co-ordinate technical classes (or schools).
3. Divisions 3—Technical high schools.
4. Division 4—Apprentices' schools.
5. Division 5—Industrial and technical institutes.
6. Division 6—Technical, home reformatories and fine arts colleges.
7. Division 7—Continuation of agricultural classes (or schools) under resident or travelling district instructors.
8. Division 8—Continuation or housekeeping classes (or schools) under resident or travelling district instructors.
9. Division 9. County or district agricultural and housekeeping schools.
10. Division 10. Young peoples social classes.
11. Division 11. Schools for agricultural apprentices.
12. Division 12. Agricultural and home economics colleges.
13. Division 13. Correspondence study classes.

The members of the commission which was appointed in May, 1910, are: James W. Robertson, chairman; Hon. John Neville Armstrong, Rev. George Bryce, Gaspard Desjardes, Ernest Belanger, Gilbert M. Murray, David Forsyth and James Simpson.

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