

# The Weekly Monitor

## AND

### Western Annapolis Sentinel.

VOL. 37

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, FEBRUARY 23, 1910

NO. 45

## New English Settlers For Nova Scotia

### Mr. F. W. Foster's Mission in England Successful.—Englishmen With Capital Will Emigrate to This Province, Early in the Season.

Mr. F. W. Foster, of Kingston, N. S., who is in England working in the interest of emigration to Nova Scotia, has sent the Morning Chronicle from Manchester, the following account of his movements since leaving Halifax on January 8th:

He says: "Our passenger list being small we soon got acquainted and after two days' sailing, we ran into warm weather. We were able to walk the deck without hat or overcoat. With a fair wind most of the time we made a very pleasant passage, arriving in Liverpool on the morning of January 16th, where we found a special train awaiting the London passengers. After passing the customs, we boarded our train, which made but one stop, covering the two hundred miles in three and a half hours.

"I was surprised at the beautiful fertile country we passed through. Practically all over that section of country, the fencing is simply thorn hedges, and hundreds of horses, cattle and sheep were seen grazing in the fields, and acres of turnips and cabbage were still unharvested. All the hay straw and unthreshed grain is in stacks and the buildings are brick or stone. Everything was so different from what I expected to see it.

"On arriving at London I reported to the Canadian and Nova Scotia Emigration Officers then, after two days of sight-seeing, I was put to work interviewing prospective settlers. Some, knowing nothing of Nova Scotia, were thinking of going West and others, having studied the conditions in Nova Scotia, were very glad to meet a farmer delegate from that Province, and I have already secured some very desirable men and women, with capital to settle with us.

"After two weeks of this work in the South of England, I went to Leeds and Manchester and from those cities visited the offices of Dean and Dawson, who have some twenty-five booking offices throughout England. I spent two days in each office, being advertised ahead, and will visit some of these offices in this section.

"While we meet some who might as well stay here, we have some thirty-five already who are going to Canada, and some eight or ten of them will remain in Nova Scotia. These are young men with a good bit of brawn and muscle, men with sufficient capital

to buy \$2,000 or \$5,000 farms, and men with enough money to live on their income. The average Englishman knows but very little about our country and many have the impression that we are frozen up for nine months out of the twelve, and are surprised that we have such a country after we have made known the facts to them.

"While we are doing a lot of advertising, I find other countries are doing more and while our fruit has been exhibited over the greater part, I think it would be well to exhibit some of our wheat, oats, peas, beans and corn. That is what the rest of Canada is doing and in many booking offices, samples of grain, etc., in large glass jars, are exhibited and when a man comes into such an office for information on the different countries, and there are some nice samples of that particular country where it catches his eye, he is apt to inquire where that wheat or corn grows and he will become interested in that country and it won't take much talk to advise him to settle in the country that will grow such nice apples, grain etc. Our show of apples has left a good impression on those who are interested, but they don't look their best after being in a show-window a few days, but a sample of grain can stay year after year in prime condition.

"Our Nova Scotia Office is doing good work, constantly receiving inquiries of Nova Scotia, and sending out our literature and doing all in its power to get us a desirable lot of settlers. The more good men we can get placed in Nova Scotia—and they find the conditions just as we describe them and are contented with their position as laborers, or with a farm they buy—then they will write back home to their friends they left behind and as the years go on we will in time get our vacant farms taken up by a thrifty lot of people and we will come nearer supplying our own markets with beef, butter, pork, etc., and will not have to send to the Upper Provinces for our bread and butter as at the present time, but we will raise it all within our own border.

"But this cannot all be done at once and farmers that need help should apply to our Immigration Agent at Halifax, Mr. A. S. Barstated, who will do his best to supply the demand, from the men we send over—and we will not send an undesirable one, if we know it."

## Greatest Anglican Conference

Bishop Worrell is one of the large committee at present engaged in the colossal task of arranging for the great church congress to be held in Halifax, Sept. 2-10, in celebration of the consecration of the new All Saints Cathedral. This will be the greatest Anglican conference ever held in America.

Among those who will be present from every quarter of the globe there will be seventy-five bishops. Already one hundred and fifty invitations have been accepted by the highest dignitaries of the church. The population of Halifax will be increased by many thousands during convention time. On all lines the congress is to be similar

to the Pan-Anglican. Bishop Worrell speaks of the work the arrangement committee is facing is almost appalling.

During an interview Bishop Worrell said to a press representative: "You are safe in saying that 'All Saints' will be the finest ecclesiastical edifice in the whole of Canada. We have the opinions of several architectural authorities to this effect."

Other day Prof. Knobbs of McGill referred to it as such. It will not be completely finished for probably a generation. We are now spending \$175,000 on it, and it will cost double that in the end. Its architecture is the purest Gothic, and it is modelled on the lines of the Old English cathedrals."

## Innovations to Come Under New English Laws

On January 1, following the example set already by New York State the Children's Court became an established institution, and thus means will be afforded for the separation of juvenile and adult offenders, for the new court will deal with children and young persons who are charged with minor and serious offences. Neglectful parents will come under the supervision of probation officers, and the magistrates will have extensive powers in regard to sending delinquent children reformative institutions.

Before April ensuing it is anticipated that more than two hundred bureaux will have been established under the Labor Exchanges Act, the purpose of these labor exchanges, which are to endeavor to solve the problem of employment for men out of work, about ten thousand new posts alone will be created, while approximately \$500,000 a year will be distributed in salaries to keep the machinery running.

The Trades' Board Act, which likewise becomes operative by virtue of recent decisions of the High Court of Parliament and royal assent will set up wages boards of supervision over so-called "sweated" industries. Departmental inspectors involved will have their powers vastly increased. Such officials may call upon employers engaged in such trades as "ready made" tailoring, cardboard box making lace and coat and ready made blouse making and demand to see their wage sheets. Further, they are empowered to obtain any information from home workers themselves with respect to their conditions of labor and rates of pay. Boards of employers will be created to fix a minimum rate of wages, subject always to the Board of Trade of the government.

The new housing act is expected to deal effectively with the condition of the "submerged tenth." Each County Council must have a "live" housing committee to keep an eye on tenement conditions, while enlarged powers of compulsory purchase and of closing and demolishing unsanitary dwelling structures are conferred upon local authorities. Sanitary inspection must be more rigid, while schemes may be drawn up for the laying out of land for the extension of towns under the supervision of Parliament. The so-called assurance act aims to regulate bond investment companies, which may invite workers to subscribe by weekly instalments in order to get loans to build their own homes, by applying to such companies laws relating to insurance concerns. A deposit of \$100,000 will have to be made with the Paymaster General, and particulars will have to be filed in respect to assets and subscribers.

## Marconi Will Develop Inland Business

New Glasgow, N. S., Feb. 12.—Within a month possibly I expect the wireless station at Port Maren will be able to handle all the commercial business offering for transmission across the Atlantic and then I will turn my attention to inland business' Chevalier Marconi stated to a Chronicle reporter today on his way to Port Maren where he will superintend the opening of the new station now under construction to replace the one destroyed by fire last year. Mr. Marconi passed through here today. He will be in Cape Breton for three weeks or a month. Mr. Marconi said that, "from now on more attention would be paid to Commercial business by the Trans-Atlantic stations in Cape Breton and Ireland. The experiments which have occupied the entire capacity of these stations since they were erected are now well advanced, permitting more time to be devoted to transmitting business messages. "We have been contemplating developing inland business for some time," said Mr. Marconi, "and we plan to test the service in this direction next. There is no reason why we should not send messages across the Continent but for the present we will merely erect a small receiving station in Winnipeg. Sending messages to this station from Glace Bay will afford a very fair test of the service. This will be the next development we will undertake."

## Town Council

A meeting of the Council of the town of Bridgetown was held in the council chamber on the 21st day of February 1910, at 7.30 p.m. with Mayor Hoyt in the chair and councillors Craig, Burns, Tupper, Dixon and DeWitt present.

Ordered that the following bills be paid, viz.—A. D. Brown, for registering births and deaths for quarter ending December 31st, 1909, \$2.25; S. F. Pratt \$2.00; James Goldsmith, for three meals for a pauper named Hayes confined January 1st, 45.

Ordered that Elias Messenger be appointed inspector for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of Part II of the Canada Temperance Act in the town of Bridgetown for the ensuing year at a salary of one hundred dollars.

Ordered that James Goldsmith be offered the sum of five hundred and twenty dollars per year to act as Policeman, Janitor of School, etc. Superintendent of Streets, and generally to perform the duties heretofore performed by a town policeman in this town except the duties of Scott Act Inspector.

Mr. Goldsmith was present and declined to act for less than five hundred and fifty dollars, and on motion it was resolved that Mr. Goldsmith be appointed to such offices at a salary of five hundred and fifty dollars, and that he provide a bond in the sum of one thousand dollars for the faithful performance of his duty as tax collector.

Ordered that Karl Freeman be appointed Revisor of the town of Bridgetown to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Oliver F. Ruffee.

Ordered that the Clerk procure tags to be put on every dog that is taxed. Minutes read and approved and council adjourned.

## How Canada Invaded Cuba

A few years ago the United States had a little war with Spain and wrested from her the island of Cuba. This is something that everybody knows about. But it is not everybody who is aware of the fact that there has also been a Canadian invasion of Cuba. The story of this invasion and its outcome is told in the February Busy Man's and a very interesting tale it is. The general who led the Canadian forces was Sir William Van Horne. It was during the first United States occupation of Cuba, at the close of the Spanish-American war, that the attention of Sir William was first directed to that region so long torn by strife. The soil was known to be, or at least to have been before being devastated by war, the richest in the world for sugar and tobacco growing; but the difficulties of shipping crops, no less than the chance of their destruction before becoming matured, made old planters, as well as new would-be investors timid. Even the close of the war had not inspired business men with the confidence needed to make them very venturesome in starting new enterprises. Nevertheless, all who visited the island were united in declaring it the richest spot of its size known on the face of the earth. Sir William Van Horne, who was wintering at the Bermudas, decided to make a trip to Cuba and look into the situation. His trained perceptions enabled him at once to note the possibilities in the fire and sword-desolated lands; he saw opportunities for a swift and wonderful development of these districts into luxuriant, revenue-producing regions whose chief need was means of transportation! Cuba should have railroads, more railroads and better, more lines of communication between points of the island and between the island and the great world centres. Lying in the path of traffic between the eastern and western continents on the direct route Spain's galleons once found good and later merchant ships have followed profitably, Cuba needed to have restored to her the importance her position had first given her. But transportation within the island's area was the greatest need, and this Sir William saw and determined to supply. How he has done this the article proceeds to tell.

## Nova Scotia Makes Inventory of Forest Wealth

From the East came wisdom, it is said; and the easternmost province of the Dominion, Nova Scotia, is showing its wisdom by "taking stock" of its forest resources with a view to inaugurating a business-like system of managing them. This inventory was begun during the past summer (1909) and was under the charge of Dr. B. E. Fernow, dean of the faculty of forestry of the University of Toronto, who was assisted by the Chief Fire Warden of the province and several trained foresters.

The southwestern part of the province, from Hants County westward has been covered and it is expected that the survey will be completed during the coming summer.

The total area surveyed during the past summer was about 8500 square miles. The cost was very low, averaging less than twenty cents per square mile.

Only a rough survey, or "reconnaissance," was attempted. Each member of the party was assigned a certain district and allowed considerable latitude in choosing a way to cover this to the best advantage. Time and expense were saved by utilizing existing records and information secured from well-informed persons, where these were found reliable, the field-work consisting largely in checking the information thus obtained, studying forest types, etc.

This information was then plotted in the field directly on large-scale maps (two inches in the mile). Among the points recorded were the extent of the burned areas, the composition of the forest, the condition of the young growth of "reproduction" and the character of the farming lands, meadows, etc., within the farming country.

Dr. Fernow's report as to the possible future of the forest is interesting and encouraging. He remarks:—"Although the data on reproduction and rate of growth are not yet collated, it is safe to say that, if the fires are kept out (and apparently with the present organization still further perfected this can be done reasonably well) there is no difficulty in restocking by natural means most of the cut-over areas, if not too severely culled. In the pure hemlock spruce stands all that is necessary is to remove the old hemlock thoroughly and cleanly to have the young growth of spruce, already on the ground, take its place."

He thinks, however, that incorrect ideas are often held as to the growth of spruce. The white spruce may, he says, when growing in comparatively open situations, make a sawlog in sixty years. The forest spruce, which is mostly red spruce, is of slower growth, and will probably not average a sawlog in less than a hundred years.

To a large extent the different species are found to be localized. Thus the white pine is found most plentifully in Shelburne and part of Queens the hemlock in Annapolis and the spruce in Digby.

Heretofore estimates of Q. Canada's forest areas, the stands of timber thereon and of the country's forest resources in general have been very largely guesswork. The action of Nova Scotia takes prominence as a first attempt on any large scale to substitute accurate information for this uncertainty. While no doubt errors have crept in, the estimates are at least based upon exact knowledge, and that is far more than can be said of former estimates. It is to be hoped that other provinces of the Dominion will see fit, ere long, to follow Nova Scotia's example in this line of work.

## BELLING THE RAT

Some of the tenants in the Commerce Block have of late been troubled with rats, we mean the four-footed rodents, not the kind that the ladies are so partial to. One of the nuisances was caught in a trap and a mild dose of chloroform administered to it. While under the influence of the anaesthetic a small bell was tied firmly about its neck and it was then released to go in its tingling way. For two or three days afterwards the chime of the bell was heard between the ceilings. Those who were not onto the mystery were rather alarmed but the remedy proved effectual and the rats have all emigrated from the building.—Amherst News.

## North Mountain Branch of D. A. R.

### Billtown, Lakeville, Woodville and Grafton Will Be Provided With Railway Privileges.—Free Right of Way Granted.

Kentville, Feb. 17.—As the result of a meeting held early in the month by those interested in the building of the North Mountain Branch of the D. A. R. a special session of the Municipal Council was convened yesterday. It dealt with the matter of granting a free right of way for the proposed railroad. The D. A. R. have completed the necessary arrangements to begin almost immediately and the construction as rapidly as possible. It is the intention of the company to have four miles of road completed before the close of the year; the remainder to be finished in three year's time.

The line will join the C.V.R. branch of the D.A.R. at Centreville and will go north and west passing through Billtown, Lakeville, Woodville and Grafton and will join the main line at a western point, not yet definitely decided.

The Council yesterday considered the grant of the free right of way which is a part of the consideration agreed to by committee in their proposition to the company. Sections 3, 4, 5, and 14 will be assessed for one half the cost, the other half being assessed upon the rest of the County.

The people in that section of the road. It has been a golden dream of the future to many of them and now its fulfilment is in sight. This line, passing as it does through one of the richest agricultural sections of the county means better fruit in better condition and consequently more marketable. The trouble formerly has been an inability to get transportation. It is necessary for fruit growers in this section to haul all the apples and potatoes in many cases seven miles to the nearest shipping station. In unfavorable weather this meant delay and consequent loss. With the new line all are within reasonable distance of the railroad.

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## Tragic Story Told By Passenger

A lonely little woman bowed down with grief and sorrow, was a pathetic figure among the passengers on the Empress of Britain which sailed from this port for Liverpool yesterday morning, says the Halifax Herald. Bereaved within a week of her husband, two young sons and a little daughter, she is now on her way back to the old country to seek a home among relatives there. Her story is an extremely sad one and elicited for her deepest sympathy of those who heard it.

A year ago last August she came to Canada with her husband, Francis Willard and her two sons and daughter—all strong, healthy and happy, for her husband, a mechanical engineer, was on his way to take up a position in connection with the erection of a plant for the treatment of ores in the iron country behind the Blind River.

Now, in less than a year and a half, all are dead and the little widow was on her way to join her brother, who is a foreman in the Grey shipbuilding yard at Birkenhead. Her griefs came with awful swiftness like a stroke of fate.

First her two sons, Edward and George, were drowned, while skating on the river within half a mile of their home. It was at New Year time and the ice was thick, but in the excitement they went chasing each other to a place where the ice was thin, and they and two other boys went down and all four were drowned. A week later her husband was killed by an explosion at the Cyprian tompanys new plant. The little girl at this time was suffering from meningitis, caused the mother did not know by what, and she died three days after her father.

Just now a Sydney industry is advertising in the Halifax papers for laborers, with the stipulation that applicants must be sober. It is the same in every department of life. The only sure way to success is to say no to all such allurements into evil, and you are on the only safe ground to advancement, progress, and a happy home.—Yarmouth Herald.

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## Quit Drink or Quit the Job

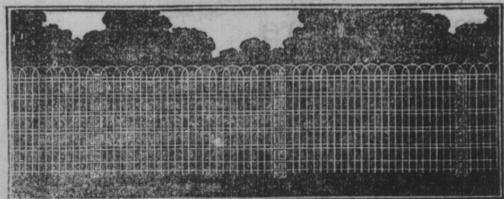
It's all very well to say that the W. C. T. U. is made up of fussy women who don't know what they are talking about. It's all very well to say that the people who say its bad to take a drink are preachers or old fogeys. It doesn't cost much to say that. But when you come right down to the hard facts what do you find?

Well, you find that the great railway corporations are weeding out from their employ the men who are known to take even the one social drink. James J. Hill, the great railroad magnate, has issued orders that no man known to drink shall be hired for the operating staffs of any of his roads and men now employed who are not total abstainers must quit whiskey or quit the job.

In the first Frick steel works the total abstinence rule is "firm." In one of the world's greatest business establishments, the rule is: Employ no one who is known to touch liquor. These are merely one or two instances which indicate the situation.

More and more, the drinkers—even the man who thinks he is a very moderate drinker—is being handicapped in the race for success. The handicap will be still greater next year. Fool with whiskey if you want to and tell those who are against the rum traffic that they're cranks and "old women" and all that sort of thing. That may sound fine to you just now. But mark this down: The man who plays with whiskey plays a losing game.

Just now a Sydney industry is advertising in the Halifax papers for laborers, with the stipulation that applicants must be sober. It is the same in every department of life. The only sure way to success is to say no to all such allurements into evil, and you are on the only safe ground to advancement, progress, and a happy home.—Yarmouth Herald.



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# RED ROSE TEA.

"Is Good Tea"