

# The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 42

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JUNE 10, 1914

NO 9

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

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### Canada's Crop Report.

Ottawa, May 19.—The Census and Statistics Office in a bulletin issued today states that according to returns from its crop correspondents, made on May 6, about 19 p.c. of the area sown to fall wheat in Ontario has been winter-killed, this percentage representing a reduction of 132,000 acres; i.e. from 694,000 acres, the area sown, to 562,000 acres, the area expected to be harvested. In Alberta the other large fall wheat province, fall wheat has been killed to the extent of 15.6 p.c. representing 36,000 acres, which will make the area to be harvested 193,000 acres instead of 229,000 acres, the area sown last fall. At the corresponding date last year the percentages reported of fall wheat killed during the winter of 1913-14 were for Ontario 18 p.c. and for Alberta 43.5 p.c., so that whilst the winter killing of wheat in Ontario is this year slightly more than it was last year in Alberta it is very considerably less, this favourable result being attributable to the mild winter in the west. The total area estimated to be sown to fall wheat, including besides Ontario and Alberta, 3,000 acres in Manitoba, 73,000 acres in Saskatchewan and 2,700 acres in British Columbia, was 1,096,700, now reduced by winter killing in Ontario and Alberta to 838,700 acres.

The condition of fall wheat on May 6 was in Ontario returned as 81.3 p.c. and in Alberta as 87.3 p.c. of a standard representing the promise of a full crop, the percentages on April 30, 1913, being 83.4 p.c. in Ontario and 76 p.c. in Alberta. For all Canada, the condition of fall wheat on May 6, this year was 83 p.c. of the average condition of the past five years represented by 100. On April 30, 1913, the corresponding figures of condition of wheat for all Canada were 82 p.c. of a standard or 101 p.c. of the average condition of the previous four years. The condition of the fall wheat crop this year is, in fact, superior to that of any year since 1910 when the record was over 89 p.c. of the standard.

Upon the whole, spring seeding was well advanced except in the Maritime Provinces, where the spring this year is reported as abnormally late and in Quebec where not more than from 3 to 5 p.c. of spring seeding was reported to have been done by May 6. In Ontario at this date about 24 p.c. of wheat, 43 p.c. of oats and 41 p.c. of barley had been got in, and 40 p.c. of the total seeding was reported as completed on May 6, as against the same proportion last year on April 30. In Manitoba 57, in Saskatchewan 79 and in Alberta 83 p.c. of the spring wheat crop was reported as seeded by May 6, these proportions comparing favourably with the progress reported last year on April 30. For the five provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the proportion of seeding reported as effected on May 6 was about 48 p.c. for wheat, 23 p.c. for oats, 16 p.c. for barley and 37 p.c. for clover.

About 14 p.c. of the area in hay and clover meadows is reported as winter-killed as compared with 22 p.c. last year. The average condition of these crops on May 6, was 86.7 p.c. as compared with 89.6 p.c. last year and 74.6 in 1912.

The condition of the live stock remains generally satisfactory, being reported for all Canada as over 90 p.c. of a standard representing a healthy and thrifty state.

### Gustave Hamel Lost; Transatlantic Flight is off for the Present

W. E. deB. Whittaker, member of the Aero Club, London, who had been at St. John's, Nfld., the past week arranging for an attempt at transatlantic flight, which was to be made in August from the Ancient Colony to Ireland, says he is in receipt of a cable from London to the effect that there is no truth in the despatch published recently that Hamel had been rescued by a fishing vessel and taken to South Shields, and that all hope for the aviator's safety has been abandoned.

Mr. Whittaker told a Daily Mail and advocate reporter that in consequence of the accident he will cut short his trip to the Colony and he leaves for Quebec to sail on the Asiatic for England.

Mackay Edgar, who was financing Mr. Hamel will not likely have any other representative start in the transatlantic flight.

Gustave Hamel, the British aviator left France, for Hendon, shortly after eight o'clock on Saturday morning week and no word of him has since been received from any quarter.

Hamel went to Paris to bring over a new monoplane with which he proposed to fly on Saturday in the aerial Derby around London. He ascended near Versailles at 4.30 o'clock Saturday morning. He flew to Boulogne and thence to Hardelet, ten miles distant. He re-ascended at 12.30 o'clock, intending to fly to Hendon.

In view of the bad weather the spectators tried to dissuade him, but Hamel replied that he must be in Hendon in the evening. He soon disappeared in a north-easterly direction and since then no trace of him has been found.

Wireless messages were despatched on Saturday evening to the Channel steamers requesting them to keep a sharp lookout. The coastguards and the police all around the English coast kept watch and throughout the day English and French torpedo craft scoured the Channel fruitlessly.

**HAD AMPLE EXPERIENCE.**

Hamel had had ample experience for a cross-Channel flight, having at least thirty such journeys to his credit, but in the unpromising weather that he risked on Saturday he might easily have lost himself and come to grief.

Hamel had around him an inflated pneumatic tyre to act as a lifebuoy. His machine was not fitted with any floating device. When he arrived at Hardelet Hamel said he had some slight engine trouble. Hamel has made many a notable flight, was a fearless loopster and had the reputation of being the most capable aviator that England possessed.

In so far as age is concerned, Gustave Hamel was perhaps the youngest of that small but brilliant school of British flying men which has sprung up within the last three or four years.

Mrs. Baulding, the wife of a ship's doctor, has been appointed captain of a Danish transatlantic steamship. This is the first time that a woman has been given such a position of responsibility on a modern vessel of any importance. The crew was at first somewhat disgusted at having to obey a woman, but, when she showed what a thorough seaman she was, they became quickly her devoted admirers, and her orders were obeyed with the precision of clockwork.

## SCENES IN CANADIAN ROCKIES

It is the boast of the Canadian that the Rocky Mountains north of the international boundary line contain the most beautiful scenery on the North American continent, if not in the entire world.

Many travellers who have made the trip from Calgary, Alberta, through Banff, Laggan, Field and points along the Canadian Pacific to the Pacific coast, declare that even the glory of the Alps is dimmed by the grandeur of the Canadian Rockies. Switzerland's mountain scenery say these travellers, in comparison with the lofty peaks of the Canadian Rockies, is toy-like. Several Swisslandscapes could be placed in the Rocky Mountains of Canada and still not deprive that country of many of its chief points of interest.

From Calgary, which is the last point on the Canadian prairies to the Gap, is a rise of about a thousand feet. At the latter point the mountains rise abruptly in great masses. For thousands of miles north and south the Gap is the only entrance where railway engineers could find an opening sufficient to make possible the construction of a railway line to the Pacific Coast of Canada. A bead in the railway line brings the train between two almost perpendicular walls of dizzy heights. Through this gateway the Bow River issues from the hills. A short distance beyond the traveller finds a long valley through the Fairholme Range and the Kananaskis Range opposite. Prominent among the peaks in this vicinity are Pigeon, Wind and Three Sisters Mountains. A remarkable contrast between the ranges is very noticeable.

Probably the most impressive thing about the Canadian Rockies is their massive ruggedness. These mountains are tremendous uplifts of stratified rock of the Devonian and Carboniferous ages, which have broken out of the crust of the earth and slowly heaved aloft. On the right and left the traveller through this district will see massive snow-laden promontories rising thousands of feet penetrated by enormous alcoves in which haze and shadow of gorgeous coloring lie enigmatically. Some sections miles and miles in breadth, and thousands of feet thick have pushed straight up, so that their strata remains almost as level as before; others are tilted more or less on edge and lie in a steeply slanting position; still other sections are bent and crumpled under prodigious side pressure, while all have been broken down and worn away until now they are only colossal fragments of the original uplifts.

To him who is unfamiliar with mountain scenery, the sight is impressive indeed, for snow-capped peaks, single and comparatively isolated, rising to heights of nine thousand feet and more, appear on all sides. Among those in the vicinity of Canmore, a region of large coal mines are found the Three Sisters. Nearby and along the bank of one of the deep valleys traversed by the railway, are group after group of isolated and curiously weathered conglomerate mountains called "Hoodoo" giant earthen pillars, ten times the height of a man—some of them—composed of hard enough material to withstand the erosions that have played havoc with the surrounding bank.

Five miles beyond Canmore the Rocky Mountain National Park of Canada is entered at Banckhead, with an altitude of 4,569 feet, the paths narrow suddenly and as the mountains are penetrated, the scenery becomes grander and more awe-inspiring. The walled precipice shooting up in Seven Peaks on the left is Rundle, called after an early missionary to the Indians.

At Laggan, as at Banff, there are chalets for the accommodation of travellers. Swiss guides are ready to lead tourists through any part of the mountainous district surrounding Laggan. A station for the Lakes in the Clouds, which are perched on the mountain sides amidst the most romantic environment. They are rare gems, whose loveliness and charm surpass all description.

Lake Louise, Alberta, is 5,670 feet above the sea level. From the chalet built on Lake Louise, there is a bridge path to Mirror Lake, 6,655 feet up the mountain, and a still farther ascent to Lake Agnes, to which a magnificent view of the Bow Valley and surrounding mountains is obtained. Both the lakes lie literally above the clouds nestled in the rocky cirques among the peaks of the Beehive, St. Piran, Niblock and Whyte.

## Pictou Schoolboy Writes Paper For Ontario School

Paper Prepared by Thirteen-Year-old Pictou Scholar, Read in Ontario at Empire Day Celebration.

At the request of Mr. Rolston of Pictou, Ont., through A. H. McKay, Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, the accompanying letter was written by Sydney Gilchrist, the thirteen year old son of Mr. and Mrs. William Gilchrist, Pictou, to be read before the scholars of the public school of that Ontario town on Empire Day.

Sydney is a student of the East End School, Pictou, whose principal is Miss May Murdoch.

The production is one which reflects great credit upon both teacher and student.

Here is the letter:—

Pictou, N. S., May 18, 1914.

To Mr. Edward Rolston, Pictou, Ont.

Dear Friend—In response to a request for a letter to be read at the Empire Day Exercises of your school, I have been chosen to write a short description of my historic home town which I hope will be of interest to you, and serve the purpose intended, viz., of drawing us nearer together as parts of our great Dominion.

I live in Pictou, a town on the Northumberland Strait Coast of Nova Scotia. It is built on a hill, and we get all the cold winds from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Pictou was settled first in 1767 by six families from Philadelphia, and later in 1773, by thirty Scotch families that came in the ship "Hector". Our town is so intensely Scotch that we ignore the Philadelphia pioneers, and celebrate Sept. 15 as our natal day, this being the date of the arrival of our Scotch ancestors.

The name "Pictou" is said to be derived from a Micmac word meaning "three waters," as three rivers flow into Pictou Harbor. It is said that the Indians of a remote period feared the district near Pictou because of their ever-burning fire. Therefore they called it "Bucto." Their untutored minds did not know that lightning or combustion had started a flame in a coal seam. A number of years ago an ancient bed of ashes covering two acres and still retaining the heat of the fire was found in the Albion Mines.

Owing to the cold east wind and the heavy drift ice from the Gulf of St. Lawrence, spring is generally very late. Summer, however, is usually hot, and growth is rapid.

The surrounding country is mostly farm land, and dairying and lumbering are carried on. Fox ranching is becoming popular. The coast is dotted with lobster factories, lobster fishing being an important industry. Pictou is also a fine commercial port and exports lumber and coal.

We have several important manufacturing establishments, as Hamilton's Biscuit and Confectionery Works, Fullerton's Sash and Door Factory, and McKenna's Tobacco Factory, etc.

Pictou Harbor is second to none in Nova Scotia. There is one bridge across it now, and surveys are being made for another. In the days of wooden ships, ship-building was carried on to a great extent, but since the introduction of iron ships, this industry has fallen away.

The town owns its own Electric Light plant, and has a good system of water works, as well as telephone and telegraph service, and a Marconi Station.

We have two common schools and an Academy here. Students come from far and near to our Academy, and are considered the best in the Province. Each common school is divided into four departments and eight grades. I go to Grade VIII in the East End School, and in June I shall try entrance papers for the Academy. Pictou is a town on the East River, its hundredth anniversary is drawing near.

We have the usual Canadian sports in winter—coasting, skating and snow-balling. There is a skating rink and a curling rink. Last winter our school had a sleigh drive to New Glasgow, a town on the East River. In summer baseball is the chief sport, and we have fine swimming and boating. Many people go camping at a place across the harbor called Rustico.

We shall be glad to hear about your school and country, as our teacher has passed through your Province, and has told us enough about it to make us eager to hear more.

Your friend,  
SYDNEY GILCHRIST,  
Pictou, N. S.

At the Yarmouth Y. M. C. A. Boys' Camp held at Tusket Falls, in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,  
General Secretary.

## Stefansson Flagship Crushed in Ice

The Karluk was Smashed Last January and the Crew is Marooned on Wrangel Island—Capt. Robert Bartlett at St. Michael's.

New York, May 29.—The Karluk which carried the Stefansson Canadian expedition to the Arctic, was crushed in the ice last January, according to a message received here today from St. Michael's, Alaska. The crew is marooned on Wrangel Island.

The message announcing the fate of the Karluk read as follows:—

"Karluk crushed in ice January, six miles off Herald Island. Bartlett arrived here tonight. Whaler Herman of Siberia assistance for crew. Wrangel Island."

This somewhat cryptic message was addressed to Herbert Bridgman of Brooklyn, long interested in Arctic exploration work.

The Bartlett referred to is Captain Robert Bartlett, who commanded Peary's ship in his polar expedition, and who was in command of the Karluk.

Stefansson with several members of his party landed in September of last year to hunt fresh meat on the most westerly of the Jones Islands, and about six miles northwest of Beechey Point, and three days later found that the Karluk had disappeared during a fog and a gale. Since then Stefansson has been conducting an exploring expedition on foot, hoping to hear of the Karluk. He has two other vessels, and may continue his attempt to reach the North Pole.

## Bishop Worrell on Religious Instruction in the Public Schools

With reference to the work of the Committee, appointed to confer with the other religious bodies, concerning religious instruction in the schools, the Bishop said that the Committee had worked very quietly, but much had been done. At the beginning he communicated with the other churches in the Province, the result being a meeting at which there were present representatives of the Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans and Salvation Army.

The matter was then discussed and subsequently a small committee consisting of Rev. Dr. Clarence McKinnon, Rev. G. J. Bond, Rev. A. E. Cobbe and the Bishop was commissioned to see if they could form some definite plan.

The Bishop then explained the plan which Dr. Seath, Superintendent of Education in Ontario, is trying to work out. Instead of having the teachers in schools instruct the pupil in religious matters, it was proposed to hold examinations, thus throwing the burden on the Churches, in their Sunday Schools and Bible Classes. The schools would open with prayer and the Lord's Prayer, the creed and the ten commandments would be acceptable to all parties. Passages of scripture would be read and learned by heart by the pupils. The examiners would be selected by the committee who would have the choosing of the subjects for examination. The scheme had been tried in North Dakota with an immeasurable amount of success. The Bishop said that while no definite plan had been formed with regard to Nova Scotia the system outlined above was being very favorably considered.

## Vote to be Taken in Four Counties on the Temperance Question

On Tuesday, June 25th, all electors in four Counties, Pictou, Cumberland Kings and Hants, are urged by the Temperance Alliance to vote against the Scott Act and bring into force the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, which prohibits the sale of all drinks containing alcohol.

Prohibits Halifax dealers from sending in liquor "for personal use." Punishes doctors for wrongfully giving prescriptions for liquors. Inflicts jail penalty after one first offence. Punishes the Inspector who does not proceed from first to second offence. Permits the search of liquor places day or night without warrant. Provides for easy proof of previous conviction. Permits seizure of liquors from a vehicle. Requires liquor packages from Halifax to show plainly the contents, and name of sender and consignee. Forbids sale of liquor by clubs. Provides heavy penalties for companies selling liquors. Makes it the duty of the magistrate to question drunks as to where and from whom liquor was purchased and refusal to tell may be punished by imprisonment. Makes it the express duty of the Council and police to enforce law. Prohibiting any official from remitting or compromising a penalty. Vote against the act and the new law comes into force automatically.

—Com.

## JUNE NUMBER OF "ROD AND GUN"

Under the title "Little Stories of Nature," H. Mortimer Batten in the June issue of "Rod and Gun" (published by W. J. Taylor, Limited, Woodstock, Ont.) relates some interesting and curious facts concerning plants and animals entrusted to Dame Nature's care. Among the list of good things it contains, special mention may be made of "A Dog's Confession," the fascinating autobiography of an unfortunate dog; "One Hundred Miles in the Guide's Special," descriptive of a canoeing trip in Timagami Forest Reserve; "A Gay Deceiver" an entertaining tale with the Boy, the "Princess," and the big trout as central characters. As regards both text and illustrations the June number is well worthy of perusal by all interested in the out-of-doors.

## King's County Lady Lost in Empress of Ireland Disaster

Berwick, June 4.—At least one King's county lady was amongst the victims of the Empress of Ireland tragedy. In the list of survivors appeared the name of Tracy H. Archer, of Winnipeg, and in the death list Mary Ruth Archer and her little son. A letter received from Mr. Archer today states that his wife and little son were drowned. "I was saved almost by a miracle," says Mr. Archer, "and would rather not at this time go into any particulars."

Mrs. Archer was Mary Ruth Condon, daughter of the late Samuel G. Condon, Somerset. A number of years ago she accepted a responsible position in the Canadian West. She met and subsequently married an Englishman, T. H. Archer. About three years ago their little son was born and a long-talked-of visit to England was looked for the trip of the Empress of Ireland.

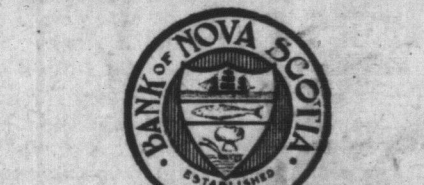
The deceased was a niece of Mrs. W. A. Craig of this town.—(Ed. Monitor.)

## New Brunswick Man May Get Big Fortune.

Montreal, June 5.—A fortune of \$340,000 waits in Narin, Scotland, for a claimant, and Henry Good, of Jacksonville, N. B., thinks the money was intended for his mother, who is dead. James MacKilian, a native of Narin, who spent most of his life in India, left this amount. He also left a will, but when the lawyers began to look for the friends mentioned in it, they were all dead. Mr. Good says his mother was a MacKilian, of Narin.

## Severe Storm at Liverpool.

Liverpool, N.S. June 5.—A seventy mile an hour northwest gale raged here this afternoon with intense cold. The store windows of James VanHorne, cabinet maker, were blown in, and much damage done to trees in the outside districts. Western Head telephones that a large three masted schooner is drifting east, with all sails blown away.



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J. S. Lewis, Manager

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# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"