

# The Weekly Monitor

## Western Annapolis Sentinel.

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NO. 20

### Grand Anglican Bi-Centenary Celebration

Opening of New Cathedral at Halifax and Church Congress Presided Over by Numerous Bishops and Dignitaries.— Celebration at Annapolis Royal

The month of September, 1910, or more particularly the first week in that month is to be memorable in the annals of the Church of England in Canada, and especially in the Diocese of Nova Scotia.

The first, because it will mark by a special celebration, (the anti-dating one month) the 200th anniversary of the first Church of England Service in Canada, which service was held by the Rev. John Harrison, at Port Royal (now Annapolis Royal) on Tuesday, October 10th, 1710. In Nicholson's Journal of the Seize and Surrender of Port Royal occurs the following entry:—

"Tuesday the 10th (Oct. 1710) was solemnized a day of Thanksgiving for the success of Her Majesty's Arms in reducing Port Royal etc., etc., being so appointed by the General. After Divine Service, which was performed in the Chapel by the Reverend Mr. John Harrison, Chaplain to Commodore Martin (and now 1st. Chaplain to the Garrison by Commission from the General) a sermon was preached by the Reverend Mr. Samuel Hecker, Chaplain to the Hon. Col. Reading's Marines."

Second, because the new Cathedral of All Saints, Halifax, now in the course of erection, will be formally opened with impressive ceremony.

Thirdly, because a Church Congress is to be held, (though of course on a much smaller scale) after the great pan-Anglican Congress held in London, England, two years ago, and attended by delegates from all parts of the world. Thus, September will see not only notable events, but also notable people in Nova Scotia.

The programme will be somewhat as follows:—

**SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.**  
THE OPENING OF ALL SAINTS' CATHEDRAL.  
Services at the Cathedral.  
7 a. m. Holy Communion.  
8 a. m. Holy Communion.  
11 a. m. Morning Prayer.  
Preacher, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Courtney.  
2 p. m. Luncheon at the South End Rink.  
Addresses of welcome from the Dean and Chapter, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, His Worship, the Mayor.  
Replies by representative visitors.  
4.30 p. m. Garden Party at Government House.  
7.30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Organ Recital.

**SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 4th.**  
Services at the Cathedral.  
7 a. m. Holy Communion.  
8 a. m. Holy Communion.  
11 a. m. Choral Celebration.  
Preacher, the Rt. Rev. Lord Bishop of London.  
3 p. m. Litany—Children's Service.  
Preacher, Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Philippines.  
4.30 p. m. Men's Mass Meeting.  
Chairman—Bishop Courtney  
Speaker—Rt. Rev. Bishop

Taylor-Smith, Chaplain General of His Majesty's Forces.

7 p. m. Evensong.  
Preacher, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Massachusetts.

In addition to this there will be special services in the Parish of Halifax and Dartmouth with the following as preachers morning and evening respectively.

St. Paul's, Bishops of Glasgow and Tennessee.

St. George's, Bishops of Washington and Duluth.

St. Mark's, Bishop Taylor Smith, Bishop of Huron.

Trinity, Bishops of Ontario and Niagara.

St. Matthias, Bishops of Central New York, and Toronto.

Dartmouth, Archbishop Matheson, and Bishop of Indianapolis.

Bedford, Bishop of Algoma.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, (5th, 6th, and 7th) the Church Congress will be held, meetings being held in St. Paul's Hall, and the Masonic Hall. With regard to this as some mistaken ideas are prevalent it may be well to say that it is not a business gathering, nor a Synod in any sense of the word. It is rather a gathering of people from all parts of the world, but especially from among the Anglicans of the Dominion of Canada, for the careful and intelligent discussion of living religious issues of the day, most of the subjects to be discussed being of real interest to Christians of every name and denomination, such subjects as "The social evil," "The liquor traffic," "The church's attitude toward socialism," "The child and the State," "The child in the home," "In the school," "In the Sunday School," "In the church," "Our relation with other Christian churches," etc., etc.

In all there will be twenty Congress meetings at each of which a leading Bishop will preside. There will be three selected speakers, taken from the leaders of thought of the Anglican church in England, Scotland, The United States and Canada, who will be allowed twenty minutes each. The remainder of the time being taken up by volunteer speakers from amongst those who send up their cards, at the selection of the chairman.

As the expenses connected with such a gathering as this are necessarily very large indeed, Special Congress Tickets are being issued at \$5.00 each, which may be obtained from the Rev. C. W. Vernon, Halifax and for the holders of these tickets a seat will be reserved at two of the opening services of the Cathedral. Otherwise a charge of 25c. will be made for each Congress meeting. The \$5.00 ticket will admit the purchaser and a friend to all Congress meetings.

There will, however, be eight public meetings for which no tickets will be required or charge made beyond a collection, as follows:—

### The Rural Science School, Truro N. S.

At the Rural Science School for teachers, which was convened on July 12th, there was an enrolled attendance at this school of one hundred and thirty-six teachers, of whom fifty-three took Physical Drill alone and eighty-three took classes in connection with the Rural Science course, which is provided each summer at these institutions. This summer session was a very successful one and the teachers in attendance put in a most profitable part of their holidays studying plants, birds, insects, rocks, soils, and, at the same time, observing the operations in connection with the Agricultural College Farm.

The underlying idea of this school is to give the teachers in attendance a deeper knowledge of science related to agriculture and other industries, so that they can reach these to better advantage, more especially in the rural schools, and thus lay a foundation for more intelligent application of agriculture in the various spheres of industry. When teachers have completed the full course laid down in connection with this Rural Science School, which will require from two to three vacation periods, as well as interim study they will receive the Rural Science Diploma, and when evidence is given that they are putting their teaching into practice, will receive an extra Government grant.—Truro News.

**Monday:**  
4.15 p. m. Children's meeting at All Saints.

8 p. m. at St. Paul's church.

8 p. m. at St. George's church.

**Tuesday:**  
4.15 p. m. Women's Meeting at Ladies' College.

8 p. m. at All Saints.

8 p. m. at Trinity church.

**Wednesday:**  
8 p. m. at All Saints.

8 p. m. at St. Paul's church.

The Children's Service and Men's Mass Meeting at the Cathedral on Sunday afternoon will also be quite free, as also seats at the Cathedral opening services not claimed fifteen minutes before the commencement of the services.

Amongst the speakers at these meetings will be—

The Bishop of London, the Philippines, Moosonee, Fredericton, Washington, Bishop Taylor Smith, Chaplain General of His Majesty's Forces, and several distinguished laymen.

On Thursday, September 8th.—The members of the Congress will visit Windsor where a Special Convocation of Kings College will be held for the conferring honorary degrees on some of the distinguished visitors. There will also be speeches by four Bishops representing the Canadian American, English and Scottish churches.

On Friday, September 9th. The bi-centenary celebration will conclude with a special gathering at Annapolis Royal, the scene of the historic service held in 1710.

We hope to give our readers full particulars of this gathering next week, simply observing now that there will be an open-air service in the evening with the Right-Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, Dr. Wainwright-Ingram, as preacher. As this Bishop is such an unique personality doubtless all who possibly can, irrespective of creed, will make a pilgrimage to Annapolis on that day to see and hear him.

In connection with the above, excursion rates will be granted by ordinary trains on all railways at one fare return. For Halifax good for going Sep. 1st to 5th and good to return till Sep. 15th. For Annapolis Royal Sep. 8th and 9th good to return to Sep. 12th, for those returning Friday 9th a special train will leave Annapolis for Kenville and intermediate stations at 10 p. m.

**NOT MURDER BUT SUICIDE.**

The Sydney herder has resulted in a Coroner's verdict of death by suicide in a fit of temporary insanity. E. J. Griffin, of Quincy, Mass., was found, with his throat cut, in an alleyway.

### War on the Tussock Moth

Principal Fearon Urges Immediate Action to Rid Halifax and Nova Scotia of this Destructive Pest which is Already Depredating Shade and Foliage Trees.

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

Sir:—Last year's neglect to take some action regarding the destruction of the Tussock Moth proves very conclusively that one year's seeding means nine years' work; and if this action is not taken now and this fall and winter, we shall most assuredly have a very serious pest next summer.

These insects are now in the larvae stage and much could be done at present if one and all united to kill them wherever they appeared, otherwise they will be in millions in another week or two as the full winged moth.

A NATIVE AMERICAN.  
This caterpillar is a native of North America and extends its ravages as far as the North of Nova Scotia. It feeds on every species of trees, shade and fruit alike, except the conifers. The insect passes the winter in the egg state which eggs are laid by the wingless female moth in late September or early October and hatched the following May and June. They pass through two stages or months and each change brings with it a new appearance.

**FIRST INDICATION.**

The first indication of their depredations is the skeletonizing of the leaves by the newly hatched young. After passing to the second stage the insects begin to eat holes in the leaves and in the next stages the whole leaf is devoured with the exception of the midrib and veins, as can be seen by a glance at the foliage of any of the hundreds of our own trees already destroyed in around the City. They will even eat bark or the tips of the twigs which break off and fall to the ground with their leaves.

The young insects after being hatched crawl down the trunks of the trees which they have denuded of their leaves and will travel a considerable distance to other trees which they promptly proceed to devour. Others spin themselves down or are carried on the clothing of persons and spread very rapidly.

**AN IRRITATING PEST.**

The hairs on the bodies are barbed and often produce considerable irritation and even inflammation by the insects crawling over the delicate skin of the trunk and shoulders. In the more southern localities there are two or three generations in the one season, but there has not been sufficient observation to prove if this is so in Nova Scotia.

Far more important than our ornamental and shade trees are those of our forests and if it is true, as reported, that in the case of the Gipsy spruce there has not been sufficient observation to prove if this is so in Nova Scotia.

At any rate if the beauty and usefulness of our shade and fruit trees are to be preserved next summer it is most essential that a vigorous raid be made on the pest now and in the approaching fall and winter.

**EASILY DETECTED.**

As the eggs of this insect are of a glistening white color and are generally placed on the trunk or lower branches of the trees they can therefore be easily seen and destroyed. With one exception this is the only shade tree insect which has a wingless female, and which of course lays the eggs, and consequently banding the trees to prevent their ascending has been found to be a good preventive.

Perhaps the most effective remedy is arachnid poisoning by means of a steam sprayer as used where the pest has appeared in the United States.

**PROMPT ACTION NEEDED.**

Whatever is going to be done should be done promptly and thoroughly and this can only be accomplished properly by the City authorities. Surely it would be well to consult Professor Cummings, of the Agricultural College, Truro, to find out the most modern and effective way to, at least, prevent the spread of this pest, and I am sure under the able direction of Mr. Power of the Public Gardens, much could be done this fall and winter towards preserving the beauty and usefulness of our shade and fruit trees.

J. FEARON,  
Institute for the Deaf,  
Halifax, Aug. 19th, 1910.

### Shelburne Wants a Steamship Line

Exasperating residents of the town of Shelburne are in correspondence with the Eastern Steamship Company with a view to inducing that corporation to give the town a direct steamship service with Boston. For a service such as the town asks for would cost the company in the vicinity of \$100,000 per year. Falling to attract the American company, efforts will be put forth to have a Plant boat make the port a place of call. The people say that they can furnish the boat or boats with a large volume of freight, winter and summer. The tourist travel, they say, is increasing and a number of New York gentlemen will erect in the near future a hotel which will cost \$100,000. The building will be owned and occupied by those who erect it. According to the plans, which have been prepared the structure will be a grand affair. These plans have been examined by a representative of the Rhodes, Curry Company, who went to Shelburne for that express purpose. It now rests with the good people of Shelburne to convince one of the transportation companies that a direct line to Boston would be a paying proposition. When they can do that their wishes may be completed—with provided the Halifax and Southwestern people do not interfere.—Yarmouth Times.

### Stock Raising and Farming

Taking up the subject of dairying, which Principal Cumming, of the Agricultural College, regards as an industry for which Nova Scotia affords better facilities than for some other provinces, he points out that whereas five years ago there were very few dairies for dairy bulls bred on the college farm, they cannot now supply the demand, and last winter were compelled to import a large number.

He tells of several new butter factories, and of one locality where in the past two years three new pure bred dairy herds have been established, while the demand for improved stock is steadily growing.

Principal Cumming next treats of hog-raising and points out that every breeder could have sold last spring two or three times as many young pigs as he had to offer. Sheep-raising is holding its own. In horse-raising greater attention is being paid to draft horses, with forty draft stallions in the province.

Dealing with efforts to improve the methods of crop raising, Principal Cumming points out that the provincial department of agriculture offers prizes for the best three-acre fields of oats for seed purposes while in Pictou, Cumberland and Antigonish private citizens have offered prizes for the best fields of turnips.

The growth of fruit raising has been remarkable. Principal Cumming quotes this table of export of apples for five year periods since 1880:—

1880-1885	23,920 bbls.
1885-1890	83,249 "
1890-1895	118,552 "
1895-1900	259,200 "
1900-1905	330,406 "
1905-1910	482,298 "

It is estimated that the number of young trees set out and the improved cultivation of those already bearing will bring the export of the next decade up to fifty per cent. above that for 1905-1910.

"And as yet," says Principal Cumming, "we are but on the fringe of our possibilities, for the striking feature of our apple valleys is not the amount of land occupied by orchards, but the amount of land yet to be occupied. The management of this when they obtained control of the Dominion Atlantic Railway."—Exchange.

### FARM HELP FROM THE PEN

The fact that Kentucky farmers are paying the fines of prisoners confined in jails in order that they may secure the help of the latter in the work of harvesting the wheat crop to a happy issue. Men are worth more to any community while employed in harvesting wheat than they are shut up in jails.—Christian Science Monitor.

### Across the Continent to British Columbia

Trip from Bridgetown to Victoria Interestingly Sketched by Dr. M.E. Armstrong, a Delegate to the Methodist Conference in the Western City

Dear Monitor:

On train west of Winnipeg.—When I consented to give you a few impressions and notes of our trip across the continent, I did not realize that our time tables did not put in any intermissions or provide any place in the long ride for writing notes. So I have looked in vain all the way for an hour to do this but without success, hence the long delay in these notes reaching you.

On leaving home and passing along to Digby one's first thoughts are, "can we find any where a prettier picture than that presented from the car windows in our own County. The neatly cultivated fields, the large meadows and marshes with their heavy crops of grass, the abundant orchards, the splendid farm houses and barns, surrounded by many ornamental and shade trees suggest a state of prosperity and comfort that is almost ideal for country life."

Reaching St. John at 5 p. m. we are soon on board the C. P. R. train for Montreal, ready for the first portion of our long journey.

St. John and Montreal are four hundred and eighty-three miles apart and of this journey, nearly one hundred miles lies through New Brunswick and as we pass along, glimpses of the St. John river is given us occasionally, and some nice farming sections are passed, but the most part we go through a new country as yet unsettled, at least along the railway.

Crossing into Maine we are carried for two hundred miles through the northern portion of this state but as night has shut down, the loyal Canadian is blind-folded, as it were until he again reaches Canadian soil in the eastern section of Quebec province, where we find ourselves at day break. Our train makes very few stops, but numbers of pretty places are passed, the towns not seeming unlike our own and the grass fields and meadows still uncut, broken by an occasional stately elm or grove of other hard wooded trees, much like portions of our province.

Sherbrooke (pop. 15,000) is a pretty city and gives evidence of a busy and thrifty town. Lots of large factories are packed and many new buildings. Lenoxville nearby is smaller, but it seems to have a great many pretty residences. Both places are situated on rivers or lake fronts and we see much evidence of lumbering and boating as we pass along, indicating that their water front can be used for both business and pleasure. We soon pass a town with the familiar name of Foster, where a good number of small houses have been recently built, and other names also suggest English settlements. The country districts here are splendid and quite thickly settled, but from the car window the roads seem very narrow, compared with our own. Further on the architecture of both houses

and barns changes and we know we are now passing into the French districts. The farms are smaller, well cultivated, and the farm buildings smaller than ours. The barns appear to have their floors ten feet or more above the ground, in some cases they are so high that the large barn doors require to have the roof elevated over them to accommodate them, this is done, we learn, to save the hard work of pitching the hay and grain high up into the barn, they therefore drive as near as possible to the top of it and pitch the hay down instead of up. The barns do not look quite as well, but I dare say, works out all right.

Passing numerous milling towns on lakes and large rivers we soon reach and cross the great St. Lawrence river, and come into Montreal at 8 a. m., by the C. P. R. Bridge, two miles up the river from the old Victoria Bridge, used by the I. C. R. The activity at the depot here is an eye-opener to a provincialist and compares very favorably with that seen in Boston, one wonders, where everybody is going or coming so early in the day. We get our first idea of the immense amount of travel going on at this season of the year. From the parcel room where our bags are checked for the day to the ticket offices, every department is crowded.

A day in Montreal convinces one that it is a busy city from a commercial standpoint, and one notes the many evidences of tearing down and building greater that is going on throughout the commercial portions. In other sections whole streets are building up as new factories are opened.

The city as a whole has not the well-kept appearance one would look for; in places the sidewalks are uneven and worn, the street cars closed and low as compared with those of Toronto and Boston,—however, the service seemed very efficient in every way.

We were permitted to look in at the Nova Scotia Bank for a few minutes and were pleased to meet three of our own town boys, all of whom are filling important positions and making their mark. They were Joseph Ruggles, who is assistant manager of this branch, James Young and Robt. Hoyt accountants.

Leaving Montreal at 10 p. m. we are carried to Toronto, three hundred and thirty-eight miles, during the night and very little chance is given us to see this beautiful section of country, except the portion near Toronto in the early morning. The C. P. R. runs back from the river and Lake between these two cities while the G. T. R., which was the first railroad on the scene, follows the River St. Lawrence and Lake front and touches the large towns between these two places.

(continued next week)

Red Rose Tea is so popular because "it's good tea" and because when you buy a package you have the comfortable feeling you're getting an article fully worth every cent you pay for it.



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

## Of Interest to Both

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