

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 42

BRIDGETOWN, ANnapolis COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, MAY 27, 1914

NO. 7

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it insures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the low priced brands.

Geological Survey to Map Canada's Mineral Wealth

Under the direction of O. E. Le Roy, who is in charge of field work to geology, a large number of parties will be carrying on detailed geological investigations, reconnaissance and exploratory work throughout the country.

The examination and a real mapping of the gold-bearing series of Nova Scotia, as developed in portions of Queens and Shelburne Counties, will be continued by E. R. Fairbank. W. A. Bell will complete the investigation and a real mapping of the Windsor and Horton series in the vicinity of Windsor, Nova Scotia, and a palaeontological study of the Windsor and Point Edward series between St. Ann Harbor and Glass Bay Hill be carried on by J. H. Hyde. J. W. Goldthwait will continue a physiographical survey of Nova Scotia, giving particular attention to problems arising from glaciation. F. H. H. McLearn will complete a field study of the Silurian system at Arisaac.

WORK IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

In New Brunswick A. O. Hayes will complete his work in the St. John area, making a special study of materials suitable for building stone and road metal. The mapping of the Moncton area will be completed by W. J. Wright, who will investigate the geological relations of the oil fields. Palaeontological investigation will be conducted in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario by E. M. Kindle, and in Quebec and New Brunswick by L. D. Burling.

QUEBEC PROVINCE.

In Quebec both exploratory and detailed work will be carried on. H. C. Cooke will explore Broadback river from Evans Lake to James Bay, including the route between Evans and Gull lakes. R. Harvie will complete a geological section across Broome County and make a general reconnaissance of the serpentine belt of the Eastern Townships. M. E. Wilson will continue the study of the geology of the Buckingham district, giving special attention to the deposits of graphite, apatite and mica. The geology of Mount Royal will be further studied by J. A. Bancroft, the economic possibilities of the granites of the south-eastern part of the Eastern Townships will be investigated by A. Mailhot and a geological reconnaissance of a part of the Harriean basin will be made by T. L. Tanton.

IRON DEPOSITS OF ONTARIO.

In Ontario an examination will be made of the iron deposits of the townships of Lount by W. H. Collins who will also make a study of the pre-Cambrian formations between Sudbury and Lake Huron. W. A. Johnston will complete the mapping of the Lake Simcoe district and of the calcareous drift areas between Rainy Lake and the Lake of the Woods. J. Keele and N. B. Davies will carry on investigations of the clay and shale deposits of Ontario, with relation to the industries based upon these. The investigation of materials suitable for road metal will be in charge of L. Reinecke, who will confine his attention this year prin-

cipally to occurrences in Ontario and Quebec. N. Y. Williams will continue a study of the Silurian rocks of southwestern Ontario, giving special attention to those formations important in the manufacture of cement, lime, building stone and road metal. Certain mineral areas of Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces will be examined by S. Brunton and C. W. Robinson and search will be made for radioactive minerals.

THE PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

Exploratory reconnaissance and detailed work will be conducted in the prairie provinces. C. Camshell will make an exploratory geological traverse between Black Bay on Lake Athabaska and Christie bay on Great Slave Lake. D. B. Bowling will make general examinations of the coal deposits of Western Canada, while B. Rose will study the coal deposits, the clays and sands of southern Saskatchewan. A geological reconnaissance of a belt along the north shore of Lake Athabaska will be made by F. J. Aleock and special attention will be devoted to areas of probable economic importance. The area of the reported gold discoveries in the vicinity of Lake Amisk will be examined by E. L. Bruce, who will make a reconnaissance of the belt of country extending east from Lake Amisk to the Hudson Bay railway. A. MacLean will map the Pembina Mountain area in southwestern Manitoba, while R. C. Wallace will complete his investigation of the gypsum deposits and associated minerals and springs of the province. Geological investigations have been carried on for some time by S. E. Slipper in the Sheep River area southwest of Calgary, where boring operations are being actively prosecuted. These investigations will be continued and a real mapping undertaken. Charles H. Sternberg and his sons, collectors and preparators in vertebrate palaeontology, will be collecting vertebrate fossils again this year, probably from the Belly River formation on Red Deer river.

YUKON TERRITORY.

J. A. Allan will complete geological field work in the Rocky Mountain park and along the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway between Banff and Golden. A general geological reconnaissance in Yukon territory between Dalton Post and Canyon City, including the Lake Aishik country will be made by D. D. Cairnes, and a more detailed examination will be made of all promising mineral localities. C. W. Drysdale will study the ore deposits of Ymir camp and do some preliminary work in the silver-lead area of the Windermere district. The investigation of the coal deposits of Graham Island will be completed by J. D. MacKenzie, who will also map the Flathead coal basin. R. G. McConnell will be engaged in mapping and conducting geological investigations along the Grand Trunk Pacific railway in the Hazelton-Albermarle district. A detailed examination of the Mesozoic formations along the Crow's Nest branch of the Canadian Pacific railway will be made by P. H. McLearn. S. J. Scha-

held will complete the mapping of the area between the Cranbrook map and Kootenay lake, and will study the silver-lead ore bodies at Ainsworth and the recently discovered tin deposit in the Lardeau district. J. S. Stewart will map the coal-bearing formations comprised in the Flathead and Crow's Nest map sheets.

TOPOGRAPHY

Under the direction of W. H. Boyd, chief topographer, topographical mapping will be carried on at various points throughout the country. Certain pieces of work that were initiated last year will be carried to completion. These are the New Glasgow map sheet by E. H. MacKay on a scale of 2,000 feet to one inch, and a contour interval of ten feet; the Theford map sheet by E. A. Hibbs on a scale of one mile to one inch, and a contour interval of twenty feet and the Flathead sheet by A. C. T. Sheppard. S. C. McLean will complete the Similkameen triangulation via Okanagan lake to the Railway Belt, triangulation connection between the International Boundary and the main line of the Canadian Pacific railways and furnishes the control for surveys in the Similkameen and Okanagan districts.

Considerable new topographic work is being undertaken. A control traverse is being run by S. C. McLean in Southern Nova Scotia. A. C. Haultain will make a transit and micrometer eye-piece survey of Lake Athabaska, on a scale of four miles to one inch. This survey will serve as the hub control for all exploratory surveys in the surrounding country. Mapping of the Sheep River area, on a scale of one mile to one inch, and a contour interval of ten feet, will be done by E. E. Freeland. This includes townships 19 and 20 and the southern third of 21, in ranges 2 and 3, west of the 5th Meridian, the area in which boring operations are being actively prosecuted. A. C. T. Sheppard will map in the Crow's Nest district, an area of 1,500 square miles, lying between longitudes 114 and 115 degrees and latitudes 49 degrees, 30' and 50 degrees. The mapping of 1,500 square miles lying between longitudes 113 and 114 degrees and latitudes 51 and 52 degrees and 30', including the portion of the Columbia River Valley between Revelstoke and Downie Creek, as well as the valley of Jordan River, will be done by F. S. Falconer. W. E. Lawson will survey 1,000 square miles of an area extending from the British Columbia-Alaska boundary in a direction parallel to Chilkat River and Rainy Hollow. The northeast corner of the sheet will extend into Yukon.

Botanical work will be done on Vancouver Island and on islands in the Gulf of Georgia, by John Macoun and J. M. Macoun. P. A. Taverner and C. H. Young will study the life and conditions of the fauna of the Maritime Provinces and make collections for scientific studies and exhibition in the Museum. During the summer advantage will be taken of an offer made by the Department of Marine and Fisheries, to scale Perce Rock, Yape Peninsula. Perce Rock is probably one of the few undisturbed breeding grounds of the gannet in America and there is no authentic record that this rock has ever been scaled. Francis Harper

will accompany an exploratory expedition into the country between Athabaska and Great Slave Lakes, under the leadership of C. Camshell. This will be a new field for zoological study. C. L. Patch will do some collecting in the vicinity of Ottawa. The field parties of this division will be widely distributed throughout the country. E. Sapir, the chief anthropologist, C. M. Barbeau and F. W. Waugh will, in addition to completing certain reports, attending to office routine and museum work, make occasional field trips. Field work will be carried on among the Ojibwas of the Ojibwa and Manitoba, the Sioux of the Ojibwa, the Inuit of the Ojibwa and the Inuit of the Ojibwa. A. A. Golden will carry on work among the Inuit of Ontario and E. W. Hawkes among the Eskimoes of Labrador. A study will probably be made of the Micmas of the Maritime Provinces by W. H. Mechlign, while J. A. Teit will carry on work among the Interior British and Northern Athabaskan of British Columbia.

Death of a Famous Inventor

George Westinghouse Was One of the Greatest Inventors of Modern Times.

George Westinghouse, who died recently in New York, aged sixty-eight, was one of the greatest inventors of modern times, known all through the world as the inventor of the Westinghouse air brake and many other devices and appliances which have completely revolutionized modern methods of transportation, was born at Central Bridge, Schoharie County New York, on October 8, 1846, the son of George and Emeline Veder Westinghouse. His father's ancestors came from Germany and settled in Massachusetts and Vermont before the revolution. On his mother's side, he came from Dutch-English stock.

The father of George Westinghouse was a mechanical engineer and an inventor of various mechanical appliances. In 1856 he removed to Schenectady, N. Y., where he established the Schenectady Agricultural Works. Young George received his early education in the public schools of Central Bridge and Schenectady and seemed to have inherited from his father not only love for mechanical science, but also inventive ability. He spent a great deal of his time in his father's factory and became thoroughly familiar with machinery and the mechanical principles upon which they were based. He has only fifteen years old when he made his first invention, a rotary engine, which he afterwards perfected.

As a young man he became interested in military matters and he became a member of the Twelfth Regiment of the New York National Guard. When the Civil War began he enlisted and served in the Sixteenth New York Cavalry from June 1863 until November, 1864, when he became an assistant engineer in the navy, serving on the Muscota and later in the Potomac fleet. After the close of the war he returned to Schenectady and entered Union College for a classical course.

Immediately after his return from the war young Westinghouse took up his mechanical work and studies and in the same year invented a device for placing derailed railroad cars upon the track. He remained in college only to his sophomore year and devoted himself entirely to his work in the machine shop. He was only twenty years of age when he invented the air brake. Going to Troy one day a delay, caused by a collision between two freight trains, suggested to Mr. Westinghouse the idea that a brake under the control of the engineer might have prevented the accident.

In his first experiments, he attempted to use steam for working

the brakes, but the plan was not feasible, as experience showed. An article on the employment of compressed air in drilling the Mont Cenis tunnel suggested to Westinghouse to try compressed air instead of steam in evolving the Westinghouse air brake in its original form.

The first patent on his invention was issued April 13, 1869, and in the following year the Westinghouse Air Brake Company was organized. The inventor found it very difficult at first to introduce his invention. The railroads had little confidence in the possibility of stopping a train with "wind." Westinghouse among other railroad magnates approached Commodore Vanderbilt, but the latter broke off the interview by saying: "I have no time to waste with fools."

Young Westinghouse did not lose his courage, however, and at last succeeded in obtaining the consent of the superintendent of the Steubenville division of the Panhandle railroad to test the air brake on a train of cars. The trial took place in October 1863, and proved a brilliant success. In fact, the air brakes proved the means of preventing a serious collision during the test. After that Mr. Westinghouse had no difficulty in obtaining hearings from railroad officials, and in a few years his air brake was introduced by the railroads throughout the country.

Mr. Westinghouse continued to improve his brake and also made other inventions in railway signals, steam and gas engines, steam turbines, and electrical machinery. He was the pioneer in introducing alternating current machinery in America, which made possible the electrical transmission of water power. He established large works in the United States, England, France and Germany for the manufacture of air brakes and electrical machinery, and became the head of corporations representing a capitalization of more than \$100,000,000 and giving employment to more than 25,000 men.

In recognition of his eminent services to science and industry, foreign governments conferred decorations upon him, scientific societies made him honorary member, and Union College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D. In August, 1867, he married Marguerite Erskine Walker in Brooklyn, who survives him, together with their only son, George Westinghouse, junior.

Acadia Defeats Mount Allison

Moncton, May 22.—By a total of fifty-six points to thirty-four, Acadia defeated Mount Allison in the Intercollegiate sports on the Moncton Athletic grounds this afternoon. One record went by the board. Higgins of Acadia, broke his own record of 10 feet 9 3/8 inches in the pole vault by going 11 feet 3 1/2 inches. Higgins was the top scorer for Acadia making fifteen points while Grant Smith of St. John headed the list for Mt. Allison with exactly the same number.

The time in the sprints was slow owing to the track being soft. Smith was the star runner of the day and it is understood that he will represent St. John in the annual C.A.A.U. championships in Charlottetown this year.

Big Slump in Potato Prices

A Woodstock, N. B., despatch says:—There has been a slump in the potato market. Dealers here have been advised by their Toronto agents to cease buying as the yards are full of unloaded cars and there are potatoes enough to fill out, as the new stock will soon be coming in. Prices dropped today from \$2 to \$1.50, and are expected to go lower during the week. There are many potatoes yet in the county and several farmers who have been holding for higher prices will be hard hit. It is understood that the dealers are pretty well cleaned out of stock. The American market is low, but Aroostook farmers are receiving \$1.75 a barrel for their stock.

Fredricton Mail: Notices have been posted in the Maryville Cotton Mill to the effect that for the next three months the mill will not run on Friday or Saturday. Depression in the market for manufactured cotton is the cause of the order.

Miss Josephine McLatchy, a former Moncton teacher who won a \$400 scholarship from Yale for two successive years has now won a scholarship from Chicago University.

Lieut. Becker Convicted a Second Time

The Arch Conspirator in the Killing of the New York Gambler, Convicted by a Jury.

New York, May 25.—Twelve men decided today for the second time that Charles Becker was the arch conspirator responsible for the Rosenthal murder, which nearly two years ago awoke New York to a realization of corruption in the police department and opened a new era of police reform.

Becker, once a police lieutenant, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Only a pardon or interference again by the court of appeals can save him from following to the electric chair the four gunmen who shot Herman Rosenthal, the gambler early on the morning of July 16, 1912. The jury today decided that the gunmen were Becker's agents.

One ballot decided Becker's fate. It was taken almost immediately after the jurors returned from luncheon at an uptown hotel, where they went as soon as Supreme Court Justice Seabury finished his charge. It was unanimous for conviction. Tears streamed down the foreman's face as he announced the decision, and tears stood in the eyes of several other jurymen, but sympathy did not warp their judgment. They had agreed that the corroboration which the district attorney failed to present at the first trial to support the stories of Rose, Vallon and Webber, the three accomplices who turned informers, had been furnished by the new witnesses at the second.

Suffragettes Shout "Shoot the King"

London, May 25.—Shouts of "Shoot the King" filled the hall in which a meeting of the Women's Social and Political Union, the Militant Suffragette organization, was held this afternoon. Every mention of King George's name was greeted with angry derision and prolonged hissing.

Mrs Mildred Ella Mansel, who served a term of imprisonment for breaking windows at the War Office, presided at the Suffragette gathering. She alluded to the scenes at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, when fifty-seven suffragettes, including Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst, were arrested at the gate, and declared that both the Royal name and the Royal office had been disgraced.

"Some day an exasperated crowd will break into procession of militants. What will then happen to you women nobody knows at present. You have to thank the police for being alive; you owe them a debt of gratitude."

Magistrate Hopkins of the Bow Street Police Court, thus addressed a suffragette who had applied for a summons against an unknown man, who, she declared, had struck her in the face when the crown rushed the suffragette meeting in Hyde Park Sunday afternoon, and the police came to the women's rescue.

A Successful Nova Scotia Girl

Miss Bertha Delight Beckwith, a former Berwick lady, is making a name for herself in New York, not only in her chosen profession of nurse, but in music. Miss Beckwith, who is treasurer of the Imperial Order of the Daughters of the British Empire, King George V Chapter, recently took a prominent part in one of their well known entertainments. Her musical monologue taken from Kipling was one of the best numbers on the program, according to a New York paper.

Correspondence

Editor of Monitor

Sir,—The subjoined clipping may not be without a lesson for the country towns of Nova Scotia. There is, however, no need for boys on the streets here after dark for business purposes as probably there is in large cities for selling newspapers and the like. In the Town's Incorporation Act, Ch. 71 Revised Statutes, Vol. 1, page 593, will be found the paternal authority voted in the Town Council and police officer to protect our boys and girls from the demoralizing influences they are likely to fall under on the public streets and squares, where one bad boy (or worse) one bad girl, may corrupt scores under cover of the night, away from the parental eye. Forgive a stranger for advising the people of Bridgetown to insist on a town by-law to this effect. In Digby the by-law has been in operation for several years, with results creditable to the town, and it is also adopted in Yarmouth. The Mayor of Digby writes: "We have had this curfew law in operation for several years and it is working very well with us. There was some little opposition at first, but that has been overcome, and now we never hear any objection. The younger boys usually leave the streets for home when the hour arrives. A good deal depends upon the police officer. If he does his duty and carries out the instructions given by the Council, there is no reason why the law should not be effective."

Last week a branch of the society for the protection of destitute and neglected children was formed in Annapolis Royal. At the public meeting Mr. Blois, the travelling agent of the Society, explained its object, purposes and methods at some length but I believe no report of the meeting has been given in the local paper. The question of the curfew and its great necessity for the moral welfare of the young was raised by two citizens present. It was explained that the town has such a by-law but the Council has not been able to enforce it as they would wish for want of the support of the parents. It seems likely that this difficulty will be overcome and the old town do its duty to the young.

MENTOR.

BOYS ON THE STREET.

An investigator who reviewed the brief careers of the four gunmen who were electrocuted recently for the murder of Rosenthal, the New York gambler, found one experience common to the four. All had been educated on the streets. From the streets they graduated to the pool-rooms when they were old enough, and none of them was far advanced in his teens before he had displayed some of the evil tendencies that go with a street education. Of late years organized society has come to recognize that it owes a duty to children by providing them with healthful playgrounds, but there are playgrounds, and since the four gunmen were children a dozen years ago they had the opportunity of using these playgrounds. The mere buying of playgrounds will not keep boys off the streets, any more than the opening of tea rooms will keep men out of hotels. We can see this very plainly in our own streets. They are frequented by hundreds of boys who invade them first for business purposes, and it is only a short time before they have learned all that is vile and coarse in life. Probably it is necessary for these boys to be on the streets, as they are in many cases the chief support of a widowed mother. To deprive them of the right of frequenting the streets at night might be to impose a hardship in many a home. Yet by permitting them to run the streets at all hours, to congregate with older boys whose only influence upon them may be a depraving one, is to take a risk.

Small Deposits Welcome

If you wish to start a Savings Account do not hesitate because you have only a small sum to begin with; you will be welcome at our office. Some of our large accounts began as deposits of \$1. It is our aim to have customers come to us with the feeling that we will attend to their business with pleasure.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Capital \$ 6,000,000
Surplus \$ 11,500,000
Total Resources \$ 17,500,000

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

CAPITAL \$11,500,000

RESERVE FUNDS \$12,500,000

AGGREGATE ASSETS \$175,000,000

70 BRANCHES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates.

A. F. LITTLE MANAGER, Bridgetown

F. G. PALFREY MANAGER, Lawrencetown

E. B. McDANIEL MANAGER, Annapolis Royal

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"