

The Weekly Monitor

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NO. 5

BOY SCOUTS IN ACTIVE SERVICE

Invading Host is Being Slowly Beaten Back. Millions of Casualties Already.

(Daily Witness)

The biggest battle that Montreal has seen for many years past is on, and the Boy Scouts are in the very forefront of the fighting line. Armed with blazing torches on long poles they are engaged in a great rout of the tent caterpillar, which has this season invaded the island in greater numbers than has ever been remembered.

In Maisonneuve, in Outremont, on the Mountain, in Westmount, and in Notre Dame de Grace, squads of the Boy Scouts are rallying to the support of the municipal authorities, and millions of caterpillars have already been exterminated by this boy army.

SHORT LIFE BUT TERRIBLY EARNEST.

The battle, however, has only just begun. The invading host is in overwhelming numbers, and they know not the meaning of retreat. They have a short and terribly earnest life before them. In six weeks they have to eat and eat and eat the foliage of trees and bushes, in order to grow in that time from about the size of a piece of thread to caterpillars up to two inches in length.

If they live till that time—and very few of them will, if the Boy Scouts and the municipal authorities have their way—they will then spin cocoons, from which, a little later, they will emerge in the form of moths. These moths will then lay eggs in millions, and the invaders will be multiplying in numbers in thinkable numbers.

FIRE BRIGADE TO HELP BOY WARRIORS.

So now is the time to wage the battle, and fiercely it is being waged, so fiercely in fact that the boy warriors, in their eagerness, last night started a bush fire in Notre Dame de Grace that necessitated the Fire Brigade being called out to regulate the ardor of the battle line.

In many parts of the bush every leaf and every bud have already been eaten by the caterpillars, and the cobwebby tents of the insects are on almost every forked branch. One man declared today that in some parts of Notre Dame de Grace the myriads of eating and crawling insects made a distinctly audible undertone of noise in the bush. "The trees and bushes are alive with them," he said.

Reports from outside points indicate that the pest is pretty general throughout Eastern Canada. The experts at Macdonald College are continuing to do their utmost to urge prompt extermination of the pest everywhere. Professor T. G. Bytning, who holds the horticultural chair, writes to the "Witness" that now is the crucial time to control the pest.

"The caterpillars are small now," he writes, "and can easily be de-

stroyed, but a little later it will be far more difficult to destroy them."

THE BEST METHODS OF ATTACK

Here are the most approved methods for attacking the caterpillars:

Remove their tents or clusters and burn or otherwise destroy them.

Burn out the clusters with a torch containing coal oil or a long pole wrapped at the end with rags saturated in coal oil. Place the flame under the cluster, as the caterpillars drop to the ground when disturbed.

Sprays with a mixture of arsenate of lead, two to four pounds to forty gallons of water; or of Paris green, quarter or half pound of lime to prevent burning.

SUDDEN DEATH EXTERMINATOR.

From the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa instructions are also being sent out broadcast for the destruction of the caterpillars. Mr. H. Holz, the foreman of the horticultural division, has accidentally discovered a sudden death caterpillar exterminator.

It is a mixture of pyrethrum powder, 1 part, and common wheat flour, 4 parts, dusted on with a small bellows. The mixture was first tried on Thursday last, and as soon as its effectiveness was proved all the young trees in the orchards were gone over.

The methods of applying are simple. The powder is either blown on with a bellows or it may be sprinkled on the nest with the hand. The addition of flour to the powder is to cheapen the mixture. The two ingredients should be mixed and allowed to stand for twenty-four hours before using. In this way the properties of this pyrethrum, or as it is commonly called, "insect powder" is transported to the flour.

In early morning when the caterpillars are in clusters is the best time to apply the mixture. Later in the day they are apt to scatter among the branches and much more powder is required, to say nothing of the extra time required in going over a tree. Liquid sprays of Paris green or Bordeaux mixture, while effective, are slower in their action.

OLD NEW YORKER WINS FIFTY YEAR SUIT.

New York, May 9.—The longest lived suit in the history of New York jurisprudence was settled today—an action brought fifty years ago against the city of New York by Parties Appley, for damages done to his property at Eleventh Avenue and Forty-first street, by a mob during the civil war. Mr. Appley sued for \$7,300 and demanded interest on the principal which would have brought his claim up to \$42,000. Through a compromise the city confessed judgment today, and Mr. Appley dropped the demand for interest. He was paid \$7,300. When the plaintiff brought suit he was a young man. He is now eighty-eight years old. Since the suit was filed he has seen many vicissitudes of fortune, nearly all the lawyers connected with the case and most of the judges before whom it passed have died. Nevertheless, he had twelve witnesses, all over seventy years old, who saw the mob wreck his house.

Mr. S. B. Chute on Co-operation

The methods and advantages of co-operative selling as practised by the fruit sellers of the Annapolis Valley were explained to the Standing Committee on Agriculture by S. B. Chute, of Berwick, N. S., president of the United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia. Mr. Chute claimed for the system that it eliminated all unnecessary expense and gave the producer and the consumer full value. Forty to eighty members constituted a local company and put in all their product, all sales being made through the central office of the Association.

The apples were packed in packing houses in three grades, the prices for Gravensteins running from \$2.07 for number one to \$1.73 for the second grade and eighty cents for the third. As it cost a dollar a barrel to raise these apples, Mr. Chute said that the third grade was sold at a loss. He told the committee that the Nova Scotia growers were badly treated by the railways as to rates, cars and the inability to obtain clean bills of lading. Even with the co-operative system, said Mr. Chute, there were two middlemen, who handled the fruit. The grower in Nova Scotia got a fair price, but the price paid by the consumer was enormous.

As to markets he thought the Western Canadian the best, though the cost of carrying was \$1.24, as against ninety cents to England. The fruit was laid down in Winnipeg at \$3.24.

Mr. Chute said only about three per cent of Nova Scotia apples went West; eighty per cent went to Great Britain. Two years ago 200,000 barrels went to Germany, and it was a most satisfactory trade. Apples were sent from Nova Scotia even to South Africa.

Mr. Chute said ordinary apple pickers were paid \$1.50 a day; barrels cost twenty-five to twenty-eight cents each. This figure surprised Ontario members, who instanced that in their province barrels cost forty-five cents each.

"Why, I bought barrel stock in Ontario and brought in coopers and made up barrels at forty cents," said Mr. Chute. He said that scarcely any apples are shipped from Nova Scotia to the New England market. "They have a surplus of apples themselves," he said.

Cheap wages, young orchards and a low rate to the steamship, seventeen cents a barrel, were advantages the Nova Scotia growers have over Ontario growers, according to Mr. Chute. In the past the Nova Scotia barrel has been one hundred and thirty pounds of fruit but he thought there should be uniformity of boxes and barrels, and the Nova Scotia growers were adopting the Ontario barrel, which is larger in size.

The importance of culling and the shipping of No. 3 grade apples was emphasized by several members of the committee. Mr. Chute agreed Grade 3 apples should not be shipped, he said. Hon. Mr. Burrell thought that in the long run No. 2 should be left at home, and as few as possible of No. 2 shipped. The opinion was expressed that shipments of poor apples were ruining the market for the Canadian product.—Maritime Farmer, April 29th.

THAT MISCHIEVOUS LETTER.

(From the Toronto Star.)
A Toronto clergyman has written asking us to denounce the endless chain prayer, which he says, is again being circulated in the city.
The fact is that no religious person, who is also intelligent, will, on receiving one of these letters, comply with its request and send copies of it to nine other persons.
The letter has been denounced in pulpit and press for years because of the mischief it works. It was fraudulent in its origin. It circulated nearly everywhere in America, carrying in the body of it the claim that it was sent out in the first place by Bishop Lawrence. As soon as his attention was called to it he denounced it as an imposture. A letter having its origin in fraud will not trouble anybody who receives it. It is agreed by the clergy, the religious newspapers, and the daily press, that it is the positive duty to society of everybody who receives a copy of the letter to break the chain and refuse to distribute among others a disturbing and troublesome letter invented in the first place by some crack-brained individual or some mischief-maker, and fraudulently attributed to Bishop Lawrence.

Acadia Anniversary Program

Tuesday, May 20 8.00 p.m. College Hall, Recital.

Wednesday, May 21 8.00 p.m. College Hall, Recital.

Thursday, May 22 8.00 p.m. College Hall, Recital.

Saturday, May 24 2.00 p.m. Campus Boy Scout Tournament.
8.00 p.m. College Hall, Students' Concert.

Sunday, May 25 11.00 a.m. College Hall, Baccalaureate Sermon.
7.00 p.m. College Hall, Y. M. C. A. Address.

Monday, May 26 10.00 a.m. Visitors conducted through buildings and grounds.

2.30 p.m. College Hall, Seminary Class Day.

4.15 p.m. Room 2, Business Meeting of Senate.

7.30 p.m. College Hall, Academy Closing.

9.30 p.m. Room 2, Adj. Business Meeting Senate.

Tuesday, May 27 10.30 a.m. College Hall, College Class Day Exercises.

2.00 p.m. Campus, Interclass Track Meet.

2.30 p.m. Seminary, Seminary Alumnae Meeting.

4.00 p.m. Room 2, Associated Alumni Business Meeting.

7.00 p.m. Library, Meeting Board of Governors.

7.00 p.m. College Hall, Seminary Closing.

9.00 p.m. Seminary, College Alumni Banquet.

Wednesday, May 28 10.15 a.m. College Hall, College Exercises.

3.00 p.m. Seminary Lawn, Physical Drill.

3.00 p.m. Campus, Baseball Game.

3-6 p.m. Seminary, Art Exhibition.

7.30 p.m. College Hall, 75th Anniversary Exercises.

Thursday, May 29 9.00 p.m. Library Adj. Meeting Board of Governors.

NO HOPE FOR THE DUCHESS.

Toronto, May 12.—A special London despatch to the Mail and Empire says:

"There is practically no hope for the recovery of the Duchess of Connaught, the wife of the Governor-General of Canada. The bulletins issued by doctors are as optimistic as they can be made, but a third operation which is believed is necessary, is a physical impossibility for her. She has already undergone two operations, in a short space of time, for the intestinal trouble from which she is suffering.

Select Your Security from this May List

"Investment Offerings" for May is now being mailed to all who are interested enough to ask for a copy.

Municipal Debentures are listed at prices which realize income returns of from 4½ p. c. to 5½ p. c.

Industrial and Public Service Bonds are listed at prices which realize income returns of from 5½ p. c. to 6.75 p. c.

Industrial and Public Service Stocks are listed at prices which realize income returns of from 4.66 p. c. to 7.30 p. c.

Let this May issue of "Investment Offerings" be your guide in selecting the most satisfactory securities for present-day investment.

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OBITUARY

DR. JOHN A. W. MORSE.

Kings County has lost one of its prominent citizens in the person of Dr. John A. W. Morse, who died at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. J. W. Harvey, Port Williams, April, 1913. Many of his intimate friends found it difficult to believe that Dr. Morse had reached the age of seventy-seven years. His erect figure and alert action, coupled with a determination not to grow old in thought and heart, had covered the marks of age, and hence he was found, at a time of life when most men are laid aside, actively engaged in his professional duties, which involved travel night and day in bad roads and weather. Dr. Morse was born in Bridgetown, Annapolis County, April 22nd, 1836, son of John Alline and Sarah Ann Morse. He took his preparatory studies in this Province and finished at Harvard University. He began the practise of his profession at Brookfield, N. S. While here he married Mary, daughter of the late Dr. H. C. Masters, of Berwick. After short terms of service at Bear River, Aylesford and Berwick, he removed to Ohio, Yarmouth County, where he practised sixteen years. Here he lost his wife in 1887. Then came a year of post graduate study in New York, followed by three years' practise in Lynn, Mass. Returning to his native province he resumed work on his old field in Yarmouth County, and after six years came to Port Williams, in order to be near his daughters, Mrs. J. W. Harvey and Mrs. M. B. Anthony. As a man, Dr. Morse was genial, sympathetic, dignified, self controlled and public spirited. As a medical practitioner, he was successful to a degree which did not fully appear on the surface. He loved his work, and devoted his energies to it. Much of his service was given to the poor, and often his only remuneration was the knowledge he had brought relief.

The last month of his life was one of the busiest. His illness was brief, Pneumonia, a disease which he had been very successful in treating, developed after a cold, and in one short week the end came.

Dr. Morse will be much missed, especially among the people whom he visited in sickness. He leaves besides his daughter, Mrs. M. B. Anthony, of Vancouver, two granddaughters, Misses Marion and Greta Harvey of Port Williams, one brother, Mr. James S. Morse of Bridgewater, N. S. The funeral services were conducted at the house by Rev. F. H. Beals, pastor of the Baptist church, of which the deceased was a regular attendant, assisted by Rev. G. W. Miller, pastor of Presbyterian church, Wolfville. The interment was at Berwick, beside his wife and child, the Rev. Clyde Robbins officiating.

—COM.

GEORGE STARRATT.

Mr. George Starratt, who died in Halifax on the 26th ult, was the last representative of his generation of an old Annapolis County family.

Of sterling christian character he held the respect of his associates during a long life, and everything that tended towards the advancement of religion demanded his attention and assistance.

During his later years he lived with his daughter in Halifax. Besides his widow, now sadly afflicted, he leaves three children,—Mrs. Robert Leslie, Frank A., professor of divinity at Colgate University, Hamilton, New York, and Wilfrid H. of Halifax.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER SPEAKS GLOWINGLY OF CANADA.

London, May 9.—Sir Charles Tupper arrived at Liverpool last night, aboard the Empress of Ireland. Speaking of the future of Canada, Sir Charles said that during his long life there he had seen great and wonderful development, but after carefully considering all the essentials that go to make up a great nation, he verily believed Canada's growth in the past will prove as nothing to the glory of her future. He spoke with much gratification of President Wilson's tariff changes.

CALL TO NATIONS TO HONOR PEACE

International Differences May Be Settled Without Carnage and Horrors of War is the Lesson.

New York, May 11.—The nations of the world are urged to join the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Newfoundland and Australia and the municipality of Ghent in making the celebration of one hundred years of peace, among English speaking peoples signalize a new era of international good will. The invitation was issued today by the international conferences now in this country arranging this celebration for December, 1914. The American secretary of state and the British secretary of state for foreign affairs, were asked to transmit the invitation to other governments.

THE DOCUMENT SENT OUT TO THE CONFERES.

Following the manifesto adopted by the conferes—

"Representatives of Great Britain, Newfoundland, United States, Dominion of Canada, commonwealth of Australia and of the Municipality of Ghent, having been in conference appropriate a celebration of the centenary of the signing of the treaty of Ghent, which marked the end of the last international war between the British and American peoples, unite in offering to the governments and the peoples of the civilized world an earnest invitation to take part in making this celebration in every way worthy of the one hundred years of peace that it commemorates.

"We invite such co-operation that to the end it may be made clear and unmistakable to public opinion everywhere that time has come when international rivalries and differences though numerous and severe, may be settled without the carnage and horrors of war. Although it be unreasonable to disregard the possibility of conflict arising in the future, out of mutual or partial misunderstanding, yet, we gratefully recognize that the chances of misunderstandings having been largely eliminated by the degree in which modern science has facilitated intercourse and accelerated communication, we are therefore, encouraged to hope that the development of letters, science and of the arts of commerce and industry, finance, of mutual knowledge, trust, and good feeling on the part of those who owe different allegiances and who speak different tongues, may profitably absorb the energy of mankind, as well as offer opportunity for the display of the noblest and finest traits of mind and of character.

COLONIZERS IN TWO DIFFERENT WAYS.

"Great Britain is a colonizing nation and the United States has drawn to its population various and powerful elements from different countries and from different flags. Therefore, a century of peace between Great Britain and her dominions beyond the seas on the one hand, and the United States on the other hand, touches directly both the interests and the imagination of every land to which Great Britain's sons have gone, as well as those of every

nation from which the present day population of the United States has been drawn.

"Such a celebration will not only close a century of exceptional significance and importance, but it will call attention to an example and an ideal that we earnestly hope may be followed and pursued in years to come. What nations have done nations can do.

"We respectfully request that his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs and the secretary of state for the United States to transmit this invitation, through the proper official channels to the governments of the world, in order that both by the participation of governments and by the co-operation of men of good will in every land this celebration may be so carried out as to mark not merely the close of one hundred years of peace between English speaking peoples but the opening of what we sincerely trust will be a fresh era of peace and good will between all the nations of the world."

FINAL FIGURES FOR APPLE TRADE.

Final figures for the amount of apples shipped from Halifax during the 1912-1913 season to various ports and countries are as follows:—

	Barrels.
London	436,326
Liverpool	200,581
Glasgow	47,512
Hamburg	27,659
Manchester	20,624
Bristol	19,573
Newfoundland	14,287
South Africa	2,604
West Indies	1,875
Total	771,281

Half-barrels exported, totalled 4,553 and boxes 24,653. These figures, reckoned in barrels, bring the sum total up to 781,775.

The number of barrels shipped from Halifax during each of the last five seasons is as follows:—

Season	Barrels
1908-1909	514,263
1909-1910	703,557
1910-1911	240,740
1911-1912	1,256,479
1912-1913	771,281

These figures do not include half-barrels and boxes, as will be seen the Halifax shipment this season fell far below last season's mark. When it is also considered that about 100,000 barrels were sent to the West from Nova Scotia last year the inferiority in number of this season's output is made further apparent.

ANALYSIS OF VOTE

London, May 8.—The extraordinary difference of parliamentary opinion over Women's Suffrage is shown in an analysis of the voting on the bill which met defeat.
For the bill:—Unionists, 22; Liberals, 151; Nationalists, 7; O'Brianes, 5; Labors, 34. Total 219.
Against:—Unionists, 133; Liberals, 78; Nationalists, 55. Total, 266.

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CAPITAL - - - \$11,500,000
RESERVE FUNDS - - \$12,500,000
AGGREGATE ASSETS - \$175,000,000

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E. B. McDANIEL MANAGER, Annapolis Royal