

# The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 42

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, MAY 6, 1914

NO. 4

## The Fact Remains

No amount of misrepresentation by the peddlers of alum baking powders, no juggling with chemicals, or pretended analysis, or cooked-up certificates, or falsehoods of any kind, can change the fact that

**Royal Baking Powder** has been found by the official examinations to be of the highest leavening efficiency, free from alum, and of absolute purity and wholesomeness.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable for making finest and most economical food.

## MUNICIPALITY OF ANNAPOLIS

### Proceedings of County Council, Semi-Annual Session 1914

Council met at the Court House in Bridgetown in the County of Annapolis, April 21st, 1914.

Present: The Warden, Councillors Elliott, Fitch, Foster, Troop, Withers, Casey, Outhit, Marshall, Figgott, Gates, Gibson, Grimm, Thomas, Neily, Rawding.

Minutes of Annual Session read and approved with the following corrections:

The name of George Allen tender of the Victoria Bridge on page 22 should be changed to George Adams and the name Freeman Fitch, Frank Elliott, D. M. Outhit and the Warden which were named by the Warden as an arbitration Committee and omitted be inserted. The name of Samuel Milberry as pound keeper in ward 6 sub-division 20 instead of Harry Milberry.

The report of the board of Revision and appeal was then read and on motion adopted.

The following is the report:—  
**REPORT OF BOARD OF REVISION AND APPEAL**

We undersigned, your Board of Revision and appeal, beg leave to report that we meet on the 4th Tuesday of January, 1914, at the Court House, in Bridgetown, in the County of Annapolis, to consider any appeals from the assessment made by your Assessors. We found for consideration the following appeals:

James B. Hilton, who claimed to be over-assessed.

Charles H. Wright, who claimed to be over-assessed.

Minard W. Graves, who claimed to be over-assessed.

Henry Fredericks, who claimed to be over-assessed.

which were adjudicated upon as follows:—

James B. Hilton, Ward 1, Assessment of \$1550 reduced to \$1250.

Chas. H. Wright, Ward 2, relieved of \$1000 assessed to the Middleton Wool and Fur Company.

Minard W. Graves, Assessment to be changed in accordance with changes made by this Court last year.

Henry Fredericks relieved of \$100 on personal property.

The name Carman F. Neily was ordered to be inserted and assessed with his father, E. T. Neily.

J. ARTHUR RICE,  
F. H. WILLETT,  
Committee on Revision and Appeal.

The committee appointed to report upon the necessity of a road leading from the Wade Road to the Young's Mountain Road having filed their report it was then read and on motion adopted.

The following is the report:—  
**REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON YOUNG'S MOUNTAIN ROAD**

To the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality of Annapolis:—

We your committee appointed to lay out a Road from the Wade Road to the Young's Mountain Road after going over the ground we found that a road from the Wade Road to Young's Road would be of no benefit to the public.

STEPHEN WADE,  
WILLIAM C. WOODWARD,  
J. REID WILLETT.

The report of the committee appointed to report on the petition of O. P. Goucher in re the establishment of an Hospital in Middleton was then read and on motion laid on the table for further consideration.

On reading the petition of Charles H. Ford and upwards of twenty others free holders of the County of Annapolis, praying for the opening of a new Road, leading from Rogers Landing to the Club House in Annapolis County, a distance of one mile, and a committee having been appointed to inquire into the necessity of said road, it appearing that the necessary notices had been posted

it was ordered that all proceedings in reference to said road be confirmed, that the road as laid out be a public road in this Municipality.

Whereas E. L. Chipman of Ward 2, was illegally assessed on \$1000 he is on motion, relieved from paying any taxes on that amount.

The Committee appointed to draft Bye Laws for this Municipality then submitted their report which was read by Councillor Foster, chairman, and commented upon freely.

Ordered that the report as read be laid on the table for further consideration.

On motion Council adjourns to meet at one o'clock, p.m.

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The report of other committees appointed to appraise the damages on the proposed new road from Melver Square to Kings County line, was then read and, on motion, laid over for further consideration.

WEDNESDAY MORNING  
Nine o'clock.

All Councillors present.

Minutes of previous session read and adopted.

Mr. Gates moved the following resolution which was seconded by F. H. Elliott and passed unanimously.

Whereas that section of the road leading from Howe's Mill Ward 2, to the town of Middleton is narrow, dark, and dangerous and at certain seasons the roadway is submerged in the interest of the public safety, required to be lighted.

Therefore resolved that the Municipality of Annapolis pay the sum of twenty-four dollars per annum to help defray the cost of four lights provided the town of Middleton contribute an equal amount.

The report of the Committee appointed to ask for a grant for a private hospital at or near Middleton, was then read and on motion adopted.

The following is the report:—  
**REPORT OF MIDDLETON HOSPITAL**

To the Warden and Councillors of the Municipality of Annapolis:

Your Committee appointed to report the petition of O. P. Goucher and others asking for a grant in aid of the Hospital at Middleton recommend that the sum of \$300 (to include the \$100 offered by the town of Middleton) be paid to the Committee in charge of said Hospital for one year on condition that said committee comply with the conditions required to qualify for Government grant offered to Local Hospitals Chapter 27 A.D. 1900.

JOSEPH I. FOSTER,  
FREEMAN FITCH,  
J. A. SPONAGLE,  
L. R. MERRILL,  
E. S. MESSENGER.

Ordered that Freeman Fitch be the Commissioner to represent this Municipality in the above matter.

A communication was then read from W. H. Hattie by the Warden.

The following is the communication:  
**COMMUNICATION OF W. H. HATTIE**

Halifax, N. S., April 7, 1914.  
W. G. Clark, Esq., Warden,  
Bear River, N. S.

Sir,—In answer to your favor of the 14th, I beg to say that the recent legislation relative to tuberculosis may be briefly summarized as follows:—

1. Provision is made for the establishment of at least one hospital for tuberculosis in the province to be divided into districts in each of which it is designed to establish a hospital, if the various municipalities and townships will cooperate in the other half. The province will contribute \$2.00 per week per patient towards the cost of maintenance, and if it should be necessary to have the institution administered by a resident medical superintendent, the province will probably pay his salary also.

2. Each county is asked to establish a "Tuberculosis Clinic," to which poor people may apply for medical advice and medicine. The clinic is intended to be the headquarters for a tuberculosis nurse and for an expert diagnostician to be visited at frequent intervals. The province will provide and support the tuberculosis nurse and the diagnostician. The nurse will assist at the clinic on days on which patients attend and will be available to go to the homes of tuberculous patients to instruct those in the homes in the nursing of patients and in the measures to be adopted in order to prevent the spread of the infection. The nurse will further be of assistance in locating cases of tuberculosis which are not under medical care and she will be able to acquire such information relative to the home condition of patients as will assist the diagnostician in determining whether patients should receive treatment in their homes or at an institution.

It is hoped that the various towns and municipalities will give their active and prompt support to this proposition, so that we may be able to effect an organization throughout the province which will very speedily reduce the death rate from the most common, most widespread and fatal of all diseases.

I beg, therefore, that you will lay this matter before your Council for full consideration and would further ask that you appoint a representative of the other towns and municipalities which will be grouped with you in the province.

I will contract to inform you when the bodies interested have elected their representatives so that a conference may be arranged for.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. H. HATTIE,  
Provincial Health Officer.  
(Continued on page 8)

## TOURING IN ENGLAND

(By REV. R. O. ARMSTRONG, M. A.)

From Gloucester we took an excursion by steamer on the River Severn to Deerhurst and Tewkesbury. This was, as usual, a most interesting trip twenty-five miles or so up the river.

Some Gloucester people went with us. One gentleman especially who holding the position of Government Analyst for Gloucestershire, proved a valuable travelling companion. He knew things from the bottom up and talked freely with us. (Since returning home I received a golden wedding souvenir photograph of this gentleman and his wife). The Severn forms one of England's inland waterways by which with the aid of canals, merchandise is carried from the coast to midland cities. For example on our way up the river we passed a tow boat loaded with grain.

"That is loaded with wheat, grain from your own country," said our Gloucester friend, "and it is being carried up to Manchester." The marvel of the whole thing is how after all this freighting they can manufacture flour and sell it cheaper than we can where the wheat is raised! The country all along here is very fertile and has been under cultivation for centuries. The river banks for the most part are too high to permit good sight seeing. Then again the atmosphere is generally more hazy than in Canada. At no time did we see such deep rich blue skies as we so often see in Manitoba.

Two characteristic features of old country life were pointed out. One was a "mark" or neutral band of land around some of the old villages. This carries us far back in the history of the "Angles." Green, the historian, speaks of such a custom among our forefathers before they came to England at all. Another thing was the "tithe barn." Formerly, the church tithes were brought in kind and stored in a barn by the parish church and rectory. But in the course of time this proved cumbersome and inconvenient, so the Tithe Commutation Act, about 1836, made it possible to pay a cash value for the tithe. A "tithe barn" is therefore getting quite rare.

Deerhurst is a very old village. We stopped off to see the church, which seems to be the representative point of interest in many places. The Deerhurst Church has a history reaching back to pre-Norman days. It was once an Abbey. There is a font in it which has a unique history. The pedestal is supposed to be Roman and the bowl, as large as a tub, is of Anglo-Saxon workmanship. In the meise of the ages these became separated. The bowl was found on a farm serving as a watering trough, and later the stem was found near the banks of the Severn. About forty years ago these were brought together again and placed in this old church. Near by is another building called Odda's Chapel, the identity of which was lost for centuries. In 1885 its true history was brought to light. It is the remains of a private chapel which was dedicated April 12, 1056. The stone containing the dedication inscription was dug up in 1675 and is in a museum at Oxford. It was not known till the above date that the building itself was still standing. It had been used for generations as a dwelling house. The inscription is this:—"Earl Odda had this royal hall built and dedicated in honor of the Holy Trinity for the good of the soul of his brother Elric which in this place quitted the body. Bishop Ealdred dedicated it on the 12th of April in the 14th year of the reign of Edward, King of England." (Original in Latin.)

Our next stopping place was Tewkesbury. This is another old city. Some parts show this plainly. One wonders that it so well kept. The old is crumbling, the new is slowly rising. On our way from the boat to our hotel we cross "King John's bridge." We luncheon at "Bell Inn." This is the house connected with a story that seems to be perennial in popularity—"John Halifax, Gentleman." It played the part of Abel Fletcher's residence in that story and "Nortonburg" was Tewkesbury itself. The bowling green referred to by the same story is in the rear and open to visitors. The cathedral near by contains a medalion memorial to Mrs. Craik, the author. Both Gloucester and Tewkesbury Cathedrals are noted for their many massive Norman pillars—about nineteen feet in circumference and over thirty high. A christening was taking place while we were visiting the Cathedral, four or five mothers with babes were in waiting, the fathers not being there. The ladies of our party indulged in little nurse-ery exercise and carried the babies around for a while. One of the organs in the Cathedral is known as Milton's as it is supposed to have been used by him in Hampton Court, thence removed here. Interesting memorials stand out or look down on all sides. "The Clarence Vault" contains the remains of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. He was the man we read about in our histories long ago who was drowned in a butt of wine. Another sight rather gruesome for perpetual exposure to public view is the "Wakeman Cenotaph" containing a representation of the corpse of a monk undergoing the process of decay—lizards, worms, snails, etc., devouring the body.

Tewkesbury furnishes some rare examples of Tudor architecture, high timbered houses with the higher stories overhanging the lower. We had permission to inspect one of these, and very quaint it was within. "The Hop Pole Inn" on one of the main streets has an inscription by the doorway which is a quotation from "Pickwick Papers," recounting the story of a visit from Mr. Pickwick, Ben Allen and Mr. Weller, and how they had indulged themselves in drinks. A walk to the South of the town on our way back to the Severn took us across the battlefield of Tewkesbury. The day was beautiful, nature looked her best and we took our steamer again near where the Avon—immortalized by Shakespeare—joins the Severn. A few hours brought us again to Gloucester where we prepared to spend our last social evening together as one party.

For about seven weeks we had been banded together touring first across the Atlantic, then in Scotland, England, Channel Islands and back again to England. Our last night as a whole party had come. Words of appreciation for our leader and organizer Mr. Fred J. Nery, were spoken. The benefits of the trip in general were commented upon, and plans were considered whereby the benefits of these trips and imperial sentiments in general might be conserved and cherished. So warm and sincere had been our welcome everywhere, there arose in my heart a feeling similar to that which I used to experience on other days when I visited my old home and was on the eve of departure for an indefinite time. England is our motherland!

The following morning—August 20—we entrained early, and through fog and under dull skies started for Chester via Birmingham and Crewe. Chester was the last place we formally visited in our tour. Had we not been so surfeited with sights and well nigh stupefied with thrills, not to mention the physical exertion of six weeks' constant travel, we might have appreciated this ancient and modern city more fully. Our time in any case was brief. It resembles

Gloucester in architecture. It, too, has a wonderful old cathedral, especially noted for its vast display of carved work—there seemed to be no end to it. While visiting the cathedral we were treated to a musical recital by the organist, which very strikingly suggested Gray's lines,—  
"Where through the long drawn aisle and fretted vaults,  
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise."

A very valuable relic here is the regimental standard of the Cheshire regiment which was wrapped around Wolfe when he fell at Quebec in 1759. The Cheshires were with him at that time and, of course, Cheshire is proud of that.

Chester was a Roman town and was surrounded by a wall as a protection against Celts on the West and Picts and Scots on the North. The wall is still in sight, at least what is called the "Roman wall," but no one seems prepared to swear it is the original thing. Strange to say a large number of relics found here and at Bath which we visited earlier, are parts of Roman temples. Yes, the Romans were religious; all men are, but they worshipped the human more often than the divine and could not endure. We visited King Charles' tower on the old Roman wall, so called because Charles I here watched a battle (Rowton Moor 1645) between his troops and Parliamentarians. The former were defeated. Hawarden, Gladstone's home, is six miles west of Chester.

At 3.30 p.m. orders came for us to proceed to Liverpool to take steamer for Canada. Again we rode through a fertile country, crossing two rivers—Dee and Mersey—and the Manchester ship canal. The country suggested a term we frequently see in menu cards, "Cheshire cheese."

Nearing Liverpool we passed many bare looking suburban towns, homes of working men very likely. How is it these towns are so bare of foliage while the surrounding country is so luxuriant? It must be explained. I think, by the maxim that "God made the country and man made the town." The scenery along the Mersey is deeply interesting. We did not see much of Liverpool proper. Our train took a dip underground and came out on the wharf, from which we hurried aboard ship and took our part in handkerchief waving and cheering. Hundreds were farewelling friends—some eyes were wet with tears. Only a portion of our party took this boat. Others came a week later, others remained in England for study and travel.

Shocking Murder in Yarmouth County

Early on Wednesday morning last the citizens of Yarmouth were horrified to hear reports of a supposed murder at Ohio, about six miles from town. It was stated that Mr. Ebenezer Hilton, during a quarrel with his wife, had thrown a lighted lamp at her, which broke, setting her clothes on fire and fatally burning her, besides cutting deep gashes in her face and nose. Hilton was in trouble some years ago, and served a term in the county jail for brutally beating and indirectly causing the death of his aged mother. In the latter case, after beating the old lady he refused to allow her in the house and she was forced to sleep in the pig pen, bringing on an attack of pneumonia, which resulted fatally.

Sad Case at Berwick

Berwick, N. S., April 21—Old, forsaken by his family and destitute of means, Wesley Bent, a well known character throughout the Valley, was found lying on the track by the D. A. R. train hands on Thursday afternoon, between Berwick and Waterville. The train was brought to a standstill, and he was picked up. He said he was tired of life and wanted to die (as he was in his ninety-ninth year) and no one would give him any work to do, as he was too old. He is a native of Annapolis County. A few years ago he was sent to the poor house in Bridgetown, but would not stay there. He walked around the country begging and asking for assistance.

One baking tells the tale.  
Use PURITY FLOUR  
once and you'll always  
use it.

**PURITY FLOUR**

MAKES

"More Bread and Better Bread"  
and—Better Pastry too.

Buy a sack of PURITY. Your  
money will be returned if it does  
not prove entirely satisfactory.

**RED ROSE TEA** "is good tea"

**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.