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BRAND FRIEDMANN CURE AS WORTHLESS

London, Ont., June 25.—"In order to allay public excitement and to afford to the medical profession and the people of Canada an authoritative statement regarding the value of Dr. Friedmann's treatment, the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis nominated a committee of five members to study and report upon cases inoculated by Dr. Friedmann, at Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, and London.

"That committee has added to itself those physicians who have had under their observation the cases treated in those cities. The committee thus constituted reports that it has carefully studied the case histories of the patients inoculated by Dr. Friedmann. These number altogether 116 namely for Montreal 10; for Ottawa 10; for Toronto 81; for London, 15.

"As a result of our observations from March 11, to the present the following conclusions seem justifiable: "1—The inoculations have neither constantly nor frequently been followed by marked change in the clinical course of the disease.

"2—The cure or progress towards the cure claimed by Dr. Friedmann, for the treatment has neither constantly or even frequently taken place in the time during which these cases have been under observation.

"3—Thus upon investigation the committee finds that the results have been disappointing, and that the claim made for his remedy by Dr. Friedmann have not been proven, and that nothing has been found to justify any confidence in the remedy."

(Signed: Prof. J. George Adams; Prof. J. J. Mackenzie; Dr. A. H. Caulfield; Dr. E. S. Harding; Dr. John W. S. McCullough; Dr. William H. Ross; Dr. J. H. Elliott; Dr. Geo. Porter; Dr. Charles H. Hodgette, a member of the committee being averse to making any report, did not sign the above.

PASSED UNANIMOUSLY

With none to praise him, the above resolution, condemnatory of Dr. Friedmann and his "cure" was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Canadian Medical Society held to-night. There was a good deal of applause when the resolution was read, the sympathy of the entire audience apparently being against the German.

There was no discussion whatever.

Shortly after the meeting assembled Professor Adams was introduced and briefly outlined the history of events leading up to the report. Much had been heard of Dr. Friedmann and his remedy. Although guilty of much that was unethical so far as the profession was concerned, the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis had determined to give him a thorough test under the most favorable circumstances in view of the public clamor. He was invited to come to Canada, visit four cities, and was allowed to treat patients of his own selection.

The conditions were most favorable to Dr. Friedmann, no interference or unjust treatment being accorded him. The medical men of Canada approach him and his remedy with an open mind.

Dr. Porter then presented the report to the Association, which was adopted unanimously.

"It is in our wish that this be given to the public, with the endorsement of the Canadian Medical Association," queries Dr. McCullum.

Professor Adams agreed to that and the audience applauded the finding.

HUNDRED MILLIONS TO BE EXPENDED BY C. P. R.

Montreal, June 27.—One hundred million dollars will be spent on improvements to the Canadian Pacific Railway system this year, according to an official statement made by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy today.

This will mark a record in expenditure for the C. P. R. and the figures arouse all the more surprise owing to the general tightness of the money market.

Sir Thomas' statement was as follows: "The activities of this great corporation and their influence on the financial, mercantile, manufacturing and labor interests of Canada will be partially appreciated when it is stated that in the current year, the company's appropriations for the construction of additional railway mileage for cars and locomotives, terminal facilities at St. John, Montreal, Toronto, Fort William, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver and elsewhere for ocean steamships and hotels, extensions of the telegraph system, shops, sidings and improvements generally in Canada, will approximate no less a sum than \$100,000,000.

In Hudson Straits

Presence of Ice Makes Special Seamanship Necessary.

Now that the government has committed itself definitely to the establishment of a port or ports in Hudson Bay, has already made considerable progress in the hydrographic and magnetic survey of both Bay and Strait, and has even sent up buoys and other aids to navigation preliminary to the opening up of a trade route, it becomes a matter of some interest to the general public to know something at least of the conditions under which navigation in that region will have to be carried on. That these conditions differ markedly from those attending navigation by the regular trans-Atlantic routes does not appear to be generally recognized.

Probably the most interesting, certainly the most important, of these new conditions is the presence of field ice. By field is meant cakes or pans of ice from four to forty feet in thickness and from a few feet to half a mile or more, in diameter. Enormous fields, or areas, of this ice are common enough phenomena, as well along the Labrador coast as in Hudson Strait and Bay, during almost every month of the year. The importance to the navigator of this state of affairs can hardly be over-estimated. Unless he is provided with a vessel especially designed and reinforced for this work, he will require to exercise the utmost caution even in passing through "slack" ice, and if by any one of a number of causes the ice should "tighten" he will be in imminent danger of destruction. It will be necessary, therefore, to consider briefly the origin and movements of the field ice in the region of Hudson Bay and Strait, in order that some estimate may be formed both of the possibilities and of the limitations to the future navigator.

It has already been intimated that ice flows very greatly in thickness. This is due to the fact that the field ice commonly encountered in Hudson Strait is of two distinct varieties. The first, often called "ordinary" field ice, is the product of a single winter and is found along the Strait. Its thickness rarely reaches ten feet. The second, known as "old" ice, may be formed by the piling up, or "rafting," by gales, of ordinary ice, or it may be the product of several winters' freezing and be blown down into the Bay and Strait and Fox Channel. This ice is often discolored, is hummocky, and may attain a thickness of fifty feet.

The movement of field ice, as also its tightness or slackness, may be attributed to the action either of wind, or current, or of both combined. It is in fact extraordinary sensitive to these two agents. A pack of ice, for example, which when viewed from the crow's nest extends on all sides to the horizon, and which is so tightly run together as completely to block any advance, may in the course of a few hours, owing to a turn of tide, run abroad sufficiently to allow of the ship's proceeding with scarcely any delay. Hudson Strait is unfortunately the home of tidal currents and races which while nearly always rapid are so uncertain both as to set and velocity as to render difficult if not impossible any precise determination of general ice movements. This, however, is certain that along the north shore of the Strait there are extremely rapid tidal currents which judging by the observed motion of icebergs, show a resultant set to westward. On the south shore, on the other hand, the resultant set of the tidal currents is to be eastward. As is quite to be expected, when the Strait is completely covered by field ice the latter is found to be slackest in mid-channel, since there the current is least. The disposition of the ice when the Strait is not completely covered, and therefore also the direction of its motion, depends largely upon the prevailing winds—the ice being found on the south or north shore according as the winds have been northerly or southerly. The well-known fact that the field ice as a whole has a resultant eastward drift and ultimately finds its way into the Atlantic, may therefore be readily ascribed to the marked preponderance, in that region, of northerly winds.—Canadian Courier.

Wynyard Judicial District

Appointment of H. A. Whitman, B.A. L.L.B. as Crown Prosecutor and Agent for the Attorney General.

(From the Wynyard Advance)

Born in Nova Scotia, the subject of this sketch, Herman Alton Whitman, came west in 1901, and after taking a normal course at Regina, began teaching school. From 1904 to 1908 he attended Wesley College, and after a brilliant course, graduated B. A. in 1908. Determining to study law, he articulated himself to the late Hon. T. Mayne Daly, K. C. In the fall of 1908, in 1910 he accepted an appointment with the law firm of Parker & Livingstone, Yorkton, where he gained a thorough training in law in all its branches.

Continuing his law course at Manitoba University, he graduated L.L.B. in 1911. Three busy months were then spent at the law courts in Toronto followed by a well-earned holiday at home, after a ten years' absence.

In looking for a location in Western Canada in the spring of 1912, Mr. Whitman was very much impressed with the possibilities of Wynyard, and he decided to locate here. Since his advent to town business has prospered greatly with him, but Mr. Whitman has always found time to take an interest in public affairs. He is one of the town school trustees and is an active member of the Board of Trade.

At the present time Mr. Whitman is in Nova Scotia, from where he will return with his bride about the middle of June. His duties as Crown Prosecutor will begin on July 1.

Little Miss Mildred Morgan and Masters Hugh and Ray Marshall preceded the bride, carrying a beautiful garland of flowers. The rooms were tastefully decorated with roses, bridal wreath and ferns, and the gift tables laden with beautiful and costly presents, which showed the esteem with which the young couple are held. After the ceremony and congratulations a reception was held and Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson left for their new home at Bridgetown, followed by the best wishes of their friends.—Digby Courier, June 27.

OUR APPLE CROP PROMISES TO BE DISAPPOINTING.

(Halifax Herald, July 1)

In line with dispatches in the Halifax Herald yesterday, an expert in the apple business, writing from Wolfville, says:—"Regarding condition of apple crop and outlook it is too early to give reliable information, but as far as we can at present tell the crop promises to be very disappointing, both as to the quantity and quality. The season has been cold, and at the blooming time weather was wet. The setting of fruit has been small, and the quality promises to be similar to last year, which was very spotted. With, of course, favorable weather, conditions may improve, but it is our opinion that the crop will be smaller than that of last year."

ANOTHER TALK FOR YOUNG MEN

The importance of saving, as the first start on the road to fortune, is obvious. It is not what you earn, but what you save, that makes you rich.

If the average young man will simply apply the same intelligent effort to the care of his money that he does to the earning of it he will soon acquire the savings habit.

Presuming that YOU have already formed this excellent habit, and that you are now ready for an investment, we recommend for your consideration the 7 p. c. Cumulative Preferred Stock of the Maritime Nail Company. This is the amply-protected security of a prosperous Maritime industry, rendered even more attractive by a 50 p. c. Common Stock Bonus.

Do you not want us to send you the descriptive circular and information about our convenient plans of payment.

J. C. Mackintosh & Co.
Established 1873
Members Montreal Stock Exchange
Direct Private Wires
Halifax, Montreal, St. John, Fredericton, New Glasgow.

HYMENEAL.

HARRIS—POTTER.

A very pretty home wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Eber Potter at ten o'clock, Wednesday morning, June 25, when their only daughter, Miss Iva Potter was united in marriage to Murray Harris of Bear River.

The bride looked her loveliest in a gown of white silk with bridal veil and carried a bouquet of white carnations and was attended by little Muriel Archibald of Bear River, niece of the groom, as flower girl.

The happy couple stood under a green and white arch while the Rev. O. P. Brown spoke the words making them man and wife.

After a sumptuous wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Harris were driven to Bear River station in F. Beeler's automobile, en route to St. John. On their return they will reside in Bear River.

HUTCHINSON—CLARKE

A quiet but pretty wedding took place at the home of Mrs. S. D. Marshall yesterday, Thursday, June 26th, at twelve o'clock, when her niece, Frances Prescott Clarke, was united in marriage to Bradford Alister Hutchinson, of Bridgetown.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. L. Daniel, in the presence of a number of invited guests. The bride, who looked charming in a gown of all-over embroidery and carried a shower bouquet of orange blossoms and a bridal wreath, entered the room on the arm of her uncle, George L. Marshall, accompanied by the strains of Mendelssohn's wedding march rendered by Miss Orla A. Morgan.

Little Miss Mildred Morgan and Masters Hugh and Ray Marshall preceded the bride, carrying a beautiful garland of flowers. The rooms were tastefully decorated with roses, bridal wreath and ferns, and the gift tables laden with beautiful and costly presents, which showed the esteem with which the young couple are held. After the ceremony and congratulations a reception was held and Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson left for their new home at Bridgetown, followed by the best wishes of their friends.—Digby Courier, June 27.

WEDDING AT MOSCHELLE.

Annapolis, June 26.—St. John's Church, Moschelle, was last night the scene of a social event, the occasion being the marriage of Raymond Ritchie, of Paradise, N. S., and Miss Hazel Delaney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Delaney of Round Hill. The bride was very prettily and becomingly attired in a dress of white silk, and looked charming. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. Reeks, the rector of St. John's, before an audience which completely filled the church, as the bride is quite popular in this community. They were unattended. The presents were numerous and costly, evincing the esteem in which the bride was held. After the ceremony a sumptuous repast was served and many were the congratulations and good wishes for a happy married life. After a few days spent among friends in Moschelle and Round Hill the happy couple will make Paradise their future home.

DUKE COMING BACK TO CANADA

Ottawa, June 29.—The Duke of Connaught likes Canada and is coming back, too. Today Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, administrator of Canada, received a cable from the Secretary that "His Royal Highness, the Duke of Connaught, has accepted an extension of his term of office as Governor General for one year." The cable also states that His Royal Highness is likely to return to Canada during the autumn, when it is hoped that Her Royal Highness, the Duchess of Connaught, will be well enough to accompany him on the journey.

The death of Rev. G. MacMillan, one of the leading ministers of the Presbyterian denomination in this Province, occurred at his home in Scotch Hill, Pictou County, on Monday evening, the 23rd. Mr. MacMillan, but a few weeks ago, resigned the pastorate of the Kentville Presbyterian church on account of his poor health.

A BIG EXCURSION DELEGATION TO TRURO

In spite of the dark and lowering skies in the early morning those intending to visit Truro today boarded the special train from Annapolis Royal all along the line, and when this train arrived in Truro about one o'clock over five hundred excursionists disembarked amid torrents of rain.

Some one hundred had arrived in town by earlier trains and many had driven in from near-by districts. It was very disappointing but the crowd good-naturedly made the best of the exceedingly unpropitious weather, realizing that, if their expected merry holiday in Truro was spoiled the otherwise most refreshing rain was indeed welcome as the parched land on every side required just such gracious rain.

A move was soon made for the College Farm and a hearty welcome was extended to all by Principal Cummings and the other members of the faculty.

Mayor Stuart was early on hand and extended a generous welcome to all, (though regretting the disagreeable state of the weather that compelled the exercises to come off in-doors) in a most appropriate and well-worded address.

MAYOR STUART'S ADDRESS.

Ladies and Gentlemen: Representing, as you do, the interests of the Agriculturalists of this Province, notwithstanding you are gathered here on this occasion for a little recreation, but chiefly in the pursuit of investigations in the many problems relating to the intelligent prosecution of your honorable calling, yet, on behalf of the citizens of Truro, I crave a small portion of your valuable time to assure you of your very hearty welcome.

While it is true as you are aware, this institution is situated just outside the corporation limits of Truro proper, and the jurisdiction of Town officials does not extend this far, yet the interests of this Provincial Institution and other Provincial Institutions within the Town, and our own Town Institutions, and our social relations as well, are so linked together and intimately connected that we feel that this Institution is part and parcel of Truro, and feeling as we do in this respect, we wish to say that in the past all the years since its inception, since the first modest school of agriculture was opened, and since the first nail was driven, the first soil turned and the first pure bred animal purchased for the more extended and practical experimental work and teaching of agriculture, has there been a time when there was a stronger and deeper feeling of confidence, friendship, respect and regard for this Institution and its highly respected staff.

During the life period of all corporations and institutions, and men, too, at some time in their history there comes through some cause what may be called a critical period. Such crisis, when they come, only serve to spur on those interests to greater ambition in the accomplishment of the honorable work in which they are interested. Good healthy criticism is permissible, yes, stimulating, but those who indulge in it should not forget in order to be fair critics, they must keep abreast of the times with every new development. There is the critic of fair reason and the critic of judgment.

It is now more than a quarter of a century since the Federal Government of the day began in a small way, at first, the experimental farm project that has developed so largely and has done so much for Canada. There was great need of, and a great field for, the work of such institutions, and the results have fully justified the effort and the expense.

On every hand, and in all branches of agriculture we see here in the province the practical results of the work of this Institution; therefore it has our fullest confidence and support. You are here today, ladies and gentlemen, representing that class of our people that make and unmake Governments at will, you can make and unmake customs too; your power and influence is greater than any other body or class of people.

May I make two suggestions to you that I think you should keep constantly in mind? You as producers should get as close as you can to the middle man whenever you can. One of the chief causes of the high cost of living today is because there are too many profits between the producer and the customer.

The other suggestion I would venture to make is that you ask for, work for, and demand better highways. Our public roads are such as should bring the blush of shame to every spirited man in this Province.

I again heartily welcome you to Truro and beg to assure you that all of our citizens welcome you, and trust that your visit will be both pleasant and profitable.

It would be interesting to review the work of the thirteen institutions conducted under this branch of Government work, which has so stimulated agriculture in this Dominion.

In 1891 Canada produced but forty-one million bushels of wheat, and the quality was only medium. In 1912 we produced no less than 199 million bushels of the best wheat grown in the world. Practically speaking the production of everything else in agriculture has increased proportionately. Mammals, too, have increased proportionately, all except sheep.

Of these Thirteen Federal Experimental farms the most eastern one is that at Nappan, (not counting the Horticultural experimental farm in Kings County.) The work done in fact most of these Federal Institutions has been largely looking to the benefit of the western and middle Provinces. Conditions are materially different here, in the extreme east, in many respects. This Provincial Institution was a necessity and the Government wisely in establishing it.

It has grown with, and solved many perplexing problems confronting agriculturalists and stock raisers.

The result of this splendid work which has been done in this Institution has reached far and near until young men, and middle-aged men, too, have come from far over land and sea to take advantage of its courses and practical teaching. They have come from Great Britain, Belgium, the West Indies, the United States, and from five of the provinces of the Dominion, including British Columbia in the extreme west, passing by the whole thirteen Dominion Institutions; and I must not forget that a good sprinkling of ladies have been among the many students that have graced these premises, and the future promises many more of the gentle sex to learn the pleasant and profitable way to become independent agriculturalists; and to all such ladies, I would confidentially say, no self-respecting Government can afford to be unsolicited, the Federal Government last year, recognizing its work, came forward and contributed handsomely towards its support and extension, and will, we believe, continue to do so this year and in the future.

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I again heartily welcome you to Truro and beg to assure you that all of our citizens welcome you, and trust that your visit will be both pleasant and profitable.

GEORGE W. STUART, Mayor.

THIS BARREL
Contains flour guaranteed to give satisfaction or you get your money back. Regal Flour is always preferred by careful cooks because it insures good bread always—and palatable as bread can be made.

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