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THE SITUATION AT SPRINGHILL

Manager Cowans Talks of Strike.— Mines Kept Open by Officials While Strikers are Paid by U. M. W. and Free from Care.

"I see no hopes whatever for settlement of the trouble," said J. R. Cowans, manager of the Springhill coal mines, to the St. John Sun, en route to Montreal. Mr. Cowans was referring to the strike at the mines which has kept them closed for three months past, with no one on the job but the officials.

"The men are in no distress whatever," continued Mr. Cowans. They receive whatever they require from the merchants and pay for nothing. Besides this they have the assistance of the U. M. W., which pays the strikers \$2 per week for every man affected, \$1 for every woman and 50 cents for every child. Now that winter is arriving, the U. M. W. will have to increase the amount of this help, as extra fuel will have to be provided at least. Nothing but wood has been burned in the town during the past three months. With the resources they have the strikers can be independent for six months, and they appear perfectly free from care.

"The U. M. W. is hopelessly beaten in the province of Nova Scotia. It has been beaten at Springhill, at Inverness, and at the works of the Dominion Coal Company. Our men are in a peculiar position. They struck in sympathy with the members of the U. M. W. who went out in Cape Breton, and are still out while the Amer-

ican organization's members in Cape Breton have been worked out of the calculations altogether. The mines there have gradually filled up with P. W. A. men and other outsiders, and are now producing fully up to their capacity."

Asked what the next move would be Mr. Cowans said that he did not know of any which either the company or the strikers would make. The company had made its own move in September, when it had posted notice of a 15 per cent decrease in the wages of all the operatives. There would be no interference on the part of the government. Its final step had been taken in January, when a conciliation board appointed under the Lemieux Act had given a decision against the men, which they have gone out in defiance of. The men had appealed to Caesar, and Caesar had turned them down. Mr. Cowans gave the impression that there would be nothing but inactivity at Springhill for an indefinite period to come.

There was not great demand for coal which would make the company lose largely by the delay in production. Those operators with whom he had been talking had mostly spoken of being short of orders. In the meanwhile the 1,500 miners at Springhill and their families, seemed perfectly content.

E. A. Hicks Seriously Injured

A most unfortunate accident befell Mr. E. A. Hicks, of the firm of J. H. Hicks and Sons, on Saturday afternoon, by which he was badly injured. He was passing the new house on Church Street, under construction by Mr. T. A. Neely when Mr. Neely called to him to ask his opinion or advice about some matter. Mr. Neely was on a staging and Mr. Hicks went up on the staging to examine some point of construction and had taken out his measuring rule, when the weight of the two men caused the staging to collapse, throwing them both to the ground, a distance of twenty feet. Mr. Neely was uninjured but Mr. Hicks was in such a position that he could not help himself and struck heavily upon the back of his head and shoulder. The attention of Mr. W. J. Hoyt was called to the accident and he assisted the injured man to his own house and summoned Dr. Armstrong, who made an examination of his injuries and found that the collar bone and several ribs were broken. Mr. Hicks was later removed to his own house, but is still quite ill from the shock and injuries received. His many friends will hope for a speedy and complete recovery.

"Yarmouth," said an Ontario traveller recently, "is the best business town in Canada I have struck for years. Its business tone today is pre-eminently healthy."

The D. A. R. Plans

(Yarmouth Times)

The Times learns (officially) that the Dominion Atlantic Railway has in contemplation plans for the improvement of its service next summer. What these plans are The Times is not in a position to state but it may be accepted as a fact that the Prince George and Prince Arthur will not be the only steamer to ply between Yarmouth and Boston. The company realizes that passenger traffic in its territory is sure to increase and with this idea in view it is making arrangements which are sure to meet with the approval of the travelling public. The St. John Digby route will also be reorganized in the changes now being decided upon. The speedy Prince Rupert will of course remain on the route but not alone, the company, The Times is informed, having decided to place a second steamer in commission. The latter, it is said, will leave St. John for Digby after the arrival of trains from Moncton Montreal and steamers from Boston, and returning to St. John in time to connect with outgoing trains and steamers. The company has other changes in view but these The Times could not ascertain.

C. M. Hoyt, of the firm of C. M. Hoyt, of Middleton, was in town last week, erecting a very handsome dark grey granite monument of sarcophagus design at the grave of the late M. G. DeWolf.— Kentville Chronicle.

Canadian Meat Inspection

The Meat Inspection Service of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is carried on under the authority of the Meat and Canned Foods Act, measure which received the Royal Assent at the prorogation of Parliament in June 1907, and came into operation on September 3rd of that year.

Present-day sentiment in Europe and elsewhere, especially since the recent revolutions in Chicago, is arrayed very strongly against the use, as human food, of any meats save those duly inspected and certified by proper governmental authority.

It was in conformity with this sentiment, and chiefly with the object of preserving our valuable export trade in bacon and similar products that the Meat and Canned Foods Act was passed.

With the view of clearing up any misunderstanding which may exist in the public mind as to the exact nature of the legislation under which the present Meat Inspection Service is conducted, the following explanation is given:—

Before the Meat and Canned Foods Act was introduced in the House of Commons by the Honourable Sydney Fisher, the Minister of Justice was asked for an opinion as to the powers of the Federal Government with reference to Meat Inspection.

His reply was that while these powers undoubtedly warranted the Federal Government in undertaking the inspection of articles exported from the Dominion or from one province to another, there was very grave doubt as to whether they would permit of a similar inspection of articles, the trade in which was confined within the boundaries of any one province.

This limitation was especially applicable to meat inspection, a subject intimately associated with public health, one of the matters which since 1872, has been dealt with altogether by the Provincial authorities.

Provision is made either by the Municipal Act or by the Public Health Act of each province, and in some cases by both, for the establishment and carrying on of municipal meat inspection, and that this legislation has, up till now, in too many cases, remained a dead letter, or at best, been very ineffectively enforced is no fault of the Federal authorities.

Further, a little consideration will, I think, demonstrate the utter impossibility of any Federal Department undertaking the supervision, in all its ramifications, of the local meat trade, in every town and village throughout the Dominion.

On the other hand, under the provincial laws above mentioned, it is quite possible for municipalities to organize, at but little cost, a thoroughly effective system of local meat inspection, the machinery being, in many cases, already provided, and the additional expenditure, therefore, comparatively small.

The awakening of the public conscience on the meat inspection question might reasonably be expected as a result of the adoption, by the Federal Government, of a policy of inspection of meats for export and interprovincial trade, and the agitation now making itself felt in many of the larger centres of population throughout the country is therefore not surprising.

I am satisfied that once the Canadian public has become seized of the situation they will insist upon adoption, by the various municipal authorities throughout the country, of a much more thorough system of dealing with butchers and the meat trade generally than has hitherto been tolerated.

It does not appear to me that there is any need for or likelihood of conflict. We are setting a fairly high standard, and all that is required is for the municipal authorities to adopt under the legislation now existing, regulations somewhat similar to ours with the view of rendering unmarketable, diseased or otherwise unsound meats, which, under present conditions, cannot enter establishments engaged in export or interprovincial trade.

The first and most important step in this direction will, it is needless to say, be the providing of public municipal abattoirs, to be conducted under inspection methods similar to

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Spinster Centenarian, Native of Granville, Dies in Lynn

(Lynn Item)

Miss Phoebe Ann Wade, familiarly known to the residents of the Wyoma section as "Aunt Phoebe," died at the residence of her niece, Mrs. Kenneth Wentzell, 7 Jekyll Street, Wednesday afternoon, at 2:45 o'clock, from complications arising from her extreme age, which was 102 years and 8 months.

She had been in failing health for some time, and her death for the last few days has been momentarily expected. Possessed of an exceedingly genial disposition, she was cheerful to the last, and told her intimate friends who had gathered at her bedside, to say a last goodbye, that all was right and that anyone who had lived right should not be afraid to pass into the presence of the "Maker."

Miss Wade, who, during life, held the proud distinction of being the oldest woman in the state of Massachusetts, and Lynn's original old maid according to her own styling, was born in Wadesville, N. S. March 10th, 1807.

She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Wade, and for over 80 years lived on the Wade homestead, five miles from Wadesville, which was settled by her ancestors. When Miss Wade was a young girl, her mother died, making a dying request that she look out for her father as long as she lived.

Although during her young life she had many admirers among whom was one whom she dearly loved, she remained true to her promise made to her mother, and putting her own happiness to his side, devoted her whole life to her father, who did not die until after she had reached the age of 60 years.

Miss Wade had four brothers and one sister, but all have preceded her to the other shore, and for some years she has had only her niece, Mrs. Wentzell, to minister to her wants. During her girlhood, Miss Wade worshipped in the Episcopal church, but at the age of 22, was converted to Methodism, and had since been identified with that denomination.

Through her whole life Miss Wade had been a constant student of the Bible, which was her favorite book, and which was always found on the table in her room. Although having lived a single life herself, she has, when in conversation with young people, advised marriage, when love was the foundation for the union.

For over 15 years her eyesight had been failing her, and for the last year of her life she had been able only to distinguish the difference between light and darkness. She was extremely fond of children, and was never so happy as when surrounded by them. Good plain living, without any frills, and a strict adherence to the principles of moderation in everything was always the answer given when Miss Wade was asked to what she attributed her long life.

Miss Wade came to Lynn 18 years ago, and has since made it her home, with her niece, Mrs. Kenneth Wentzell. Realizing that her advancing years would soon lead her to the great beyond, Miss Wade was perfectly reconciled to leave this world, and, during the last few weeks was often heard to say, "It will be just like lying down and going to sleep when I am called into the realms above."

The Boston's Rough Trip

(Yarmouth Times, Friday)

The steamer, Boston, was several hours late in arriving here on Wednesday, encountering head winds during the entire passage. The trains on the D. A. R. and H. & S. W. were held, both getting off for Halifax at about noon. The steamer Yarmouth, at Digby, was held for the train from Yarmouth. The Boston brought 108 passengers, all of whom spoke highly of the ship's sea-going qualities. Notwithstanding the heavy wind and rain storm which prevailed all day Wednesday the Boston sailed that evening on her return trip with 64 passengers and reached her pier in Boston on Thursday at noon.

Winter Protection for Garden

Now that the cold weather is approaching the florist begins to look for plans whereby he may save his tender plants for the next season. Mr. Wm. Hunt, of the O. A. C., Guelph, is a recognized authority on floriculture, and his suggestions are always to be right. On protecting outdoor plants he says in an exchange that especially the late planted ones, or out-of-door spring flowering bulbs those that have not yet been planted, will benefit by having some protective material put over them before very severe weather sets in. Four or five inches of long, straw manure, straw long grass or autumn leaves placed over them prevents, to a very great extent, the bulbs from being lifted or heaved from the ground by sharp frosts and helps them to start into root action during early winter. Some evergreen spruce or pine boughs may be put over the manure, not only to keep the covering in its place, but also to do away with the unsightly appearance the manure presents during the winter when not covered with snow. In exposed places it may be necessary to fasten the covering down with wire or pegs to keep it in place.

Bulbs that were planted at the proper time—the second or third week in October—may not need protecting as much as the late planted ones, but even these will benefit by some protection, especially in sections where the snowfall is partial and of uncertain duration. Dutch hyacinths and crown imperials should have some protection, as they are not quite as hardy as tulips, narcissi, crocus, and most other spring flowering bulbs. Tulips and narcissi especially can be planted as late as the weather will permit, but are better planted earlier.

After many tests and experiments for protecting border plants as mentioned, I have found nothing better than to place over the plants first some small pieces of brushwood, old raspberry canes or coarse trimmings from the perennial border. A few leaves may be sprinkled over and among these a light covering of straw manure about two inches in thickness over the top of all. This method of covering plants not only collects and conserves the snow around and over the plants, but what is of far more importance, where it is essential to preserve and keep alive the top growth of the plant, the brush or trimmings mentioned allow of a circulation of air—something absolutely necessary to plant life even when dormant in winter—and prevents the plants from being smothered and rotted and killed as they usually are by a heavy covering of leaves or manure alone. When the latter is applied to growing plants alone for protection, it becomes wet and sodden, then freezes solid, thus forming a solid mass of ice over the plant, effectually excluding the air and usually results in smothering and rotting the plant.

In our often changeable weather in winter, and more especially during the vagaries of late winter and early spring weather, I have found the light covering mentioned of great benefit to tender plant life in borders. Whilst admitting sufficient air effectually excludes the hot sun thus to a great extent preventing the alternate freezing and thawing so detrimental to plant life in late winter and early spring. Banking the snow over tender plants protects them materially during winter, but is of uncertain duration and benefit in early spring. There is no better protective material for plant life than dry light snow as long as it lasts.

BUSH ROSES AND SHRUBS

Budded or grafted plants or hybrid perpetual, or hybrid tea roses especially in most sections of Ontario, are benefited by some protection. A good plan is to first tie the bush up in a bunch, then before severe frosts bank some soil around the plant to about twelve inches in height in the shape of a cone. The base of the cone should be about twelve to eighteen inches in diameter and run up to a point near the stem of the plant at the top. The soil should be patted down firmly on the surface to catch off the rain and moisture. A forkful of straw manure thrown on the top of the cone of soil around the plant will help it. Roses grown on their own roots are harder and less liable

PROSECUTION UNDER THE GAME ACT

Carcass of Moose Calf Discovered at Albany Gets Several Men into Trouble.— Case Against Mr. Bricher Not Proven.

There was an important prosecution under the Game Act 1908, before Stipendiary Magistrate, Fred R. Fay, last Monday afternoon.

An information was laid by an official of the Game Society of Nova Scotia, charging Mr. Harry Bricher with having in his possession the meat of a moose calf, under the age of one year.

It is provided by section 8 of the Game Act 1598 that no person shall sell or expose for sale or have in his possession the skin, or meat, or any part of the carcass of a moose calf, under the age of one year at any time or season. And section 93 provides that any person violating this provision of the Act shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a penalty of not less than twenty-five, nor more than fifty dollars.

Robie McGill, the principal witness for the prosecution, testified that he saw the carcass of a moose calf under one year of age lying near the high-way at Nineteen Mile Hill, and noticed Mr. Bricher and Mr. Maynard Oakes approaching in a carriage and he walked away until he passed out of sight and then stepped off into the woods and circled back to a point about two rods from where the meat lay, and where he could see clearly what took place, and he said that he saw Mr. Bricher pick up one quarter of the meat and put it in the wagon of Mr. Oakes.

to be winter killed than are the budding or grafted plants. Own-root roses are a little slower at first in giving flowering results, but are much more enduring than worked or budded stock. I planted some own-root roses in 1883 that are still living and doing well every year, whilst the grafted bushes planted at the same time have been renewed several times since then. The more tender kind of roses, such as hybrid teas, and the polyanth and souper type of roses, require better protection than the hybrid perpetuals. Tying the top of these in a bunch and thatching them with straw, or first covering the plants with leaves and placing a sunlight and air to sustain plant life, it is a good plan to use. A nail keg would answer for small plants. Holes one inch in diameter here and there should be bored in side of barrel to admit air. A mulch of leaves or straw manure six or eight inches in depth put on late in November around bush roses also helps to protect them materially.

The great point in preserving these tender roses is the exclusion of moisture, sun and frost as much as possible, and the admission of air to prevent dampness and mould or fungus diseases. Small tender flowering shrubs can be treated in the same way as roses during the winter.

The case for the defence was that Mr. Bricher had left his camp in the woods the day before to go to his boarding house to get some medicine for another party at the camp and on his way out discovered three quarters of moose meat and told Mr. Oakes and Mr. Asa Dunn that the meat was there and that somebody would get it and they might as well have a piece as anybody else, and that Mr. Oakes drove Mr. Bricher as far back to the camp as where the moose meat had been found and Mr. Dunn followed them. At this point Mr. Bricher turned off to go to the camp and Mr. Oakes and Mr. Dunn picked up the only remaining quarter of moose meat and put it in the wagon of Mr. Oakes. This was sworn to positively by Mr. Oakes and Mr. Dunn and the Magistrate dismissed the case at the conclusion of the hearing, but he made some very salutary remarks to the spectators present, several of whom were from Albany and vicinity, as to the necessity and propriety of observing the Game Laws of the Province which had been wisely passed to preserve game from unnecessary destruction, and he said that as far as he was concerned, if parties were found guilty by him of a breach of the Act, he would punish them very severely.

F. W. Harris, of Annapolis, appeared for the prosecution and F. L. Milner for the defence.

Climbing roses, such as Crimson Rambler, Baltimore Belle and other tender varieties, should be taken down from the supports they have been growing on and the growth tied to keep the growth below the snow or pegged down close to the ground line as much as possible. Throw some straw or straw manure about three or four inches in depth over the canes or growth so as to cover them about the thickness mentioned. Burlap or tea chests are also good materials for wrapping around tender roses or shrubs, instead of using the manure or straw. Avoid putting the covering on too early in the season, as this induces field mice to make a home for the winter in the covering, often resulting in the destruction of the plants from the mice gnawing and eating the growth of the plant. Covering up too early also prevents the growth from hardening and rising as the latter being a very essential point to secure to prevent the winter killing of plant life. About the end of November is usually early enough to cover up climbing roses.

Remove the winter covering from protected plants early in spring (about the first week in April), before growth commences. Choose dull, mild weather for the operation. Remove only a small portion of the covering, leaving a portion of the dryest for a time so as to gradually inure the plants to their more exposed conditions.— Exchange.

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