

The Weekly Monitor

AND

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MUST HAVE A CLEAN TOWN

Quality of Citizenship Reflected in Appearance of Town.—Dirty Streets No More Excusable Than Dirty Homes.—No Great Effort Required to Produce Desired Result.

Many papers throughout the province are at present shaking up their localities on the subject of civic beautifying and certainly it is a subject that deserves attention. In large places the plans assume very elaborate proportions, but there is no place so small that cannot take a part in the desirable movement. Environment exerts a very great influence upon a people, and those continually moving in untidy and unkempt surroundings are unconsciously influenced toward a tendency to disregard all laws of order. Good surroundings will not necessarily produce a freedom from evil but will certainly exercise a wholesome restraint.

Every village has its schools where book instructions are given, and every village has its individual premises, its buildings, its vacant lots, fences, lanes and streets, from which the children are unconsciously forming character. If those children have before them continual signs of disorder, neglect and wastefulness, it is useless to expect them to grow as orderly, industrious and thrifty members of the community. The natural bent will be toward slothfulness, shiftlessness and a most undesirable condition of citizenship of no use to themselves or to the state. Most people are concerned about their children's examinations at school, while few appear to be concerned about what is placed before the view of these children and is constantly impressing itself upon their minds.

It is of little use to tell a boy to black his boots in the morning, and hang up his hat, when in going out of the door he tumbles on a broken down platform, picks his way through ash heaps, old cans, and passes through a gate hanging by one hinge. It is all very well to have children listen for an hour to pretty stories at Sunday school but that hour is not going to counteract the six days of running among broken down sidewalks, streets littered with all kinds of refuse, drains blocked with rubbish, broken down fences, vacant lots filled with noxious weeds, and ruins, dilapidated buildings, broken windows, and eyesores and ugliness of every conceivable description. There are deep potentialities in the town beautiful, and every village and town should take some concerted action towards civic beauty. And it does not require such a very great effort either.

A committee of half a dozen men would in a few weeks put a new face on any village in the country. An hour or two for a few evenings spent by the

committee in interviewing certain residents on each street, and suggesting what should be done, would in nine cases out of ten produce the desired result. A little co-operation is all that is required, and to obtain that co-operation all that is needed is the initial power, the dynamic spark to start the motion, and the right kind of committee would furnish that spark. There is no excuse for civic ugliness. The quality of citizenship is reflected in the appearance of the town, and good citizens in every community, at this particular season could not occupy themselves in a more desirable movement than in organizing some united effort to produce in their civic surroundings, that which appealing to the eye, will have a tendency to develop in the heart and mind, all that is expressed in the words: The true, the good, and the beautiful.—Bobbygeon Independent.

New Brunswick is Head in Consumption Fight

The Sister Province Has a Great Sanatorium in Albert County, Presided Over by Dr. R. L. Botsford.

The magnificent gift of Mrs. Jordan of Boston, of a hundred thousand dollar estate at Silver Glade, in Albert County, N.B., a few miles from the I. C. R. places that province far ahead of any other province in providing a home for tuberculosis cases in their primary stages. The mansion itself was probably the finest private residence in the province. It can accommodate thirty cases and with some slight additions one hundred patients. The government has appointed a commission of leading gentlemen to operate it. It is expected that Dr. R. L. Botsford, chairman of the board of health for the city of Moncton, will be district superintendent. He has for many years been making a special study of the disease, written much for the press, delivered illustrated lectures and is successful pioneer in the fresh air treatment. For lack of a sanatorium he has had built isolated huts or shacks for patients with remarkably good results. His experience and enthusiasm will prove valuable qualities in the new health resort.

The sanatorium is located in the forest in the midst of a seven hundred acre estate. A river runs round it on nearly three sides. For picturesque location with all sorts of pleasant surroundings, the place could not well be excelled.

What the Home Owes the School

The Duty of Parents to Their Children, to the Teachers and Schools is of the First Importance

Homes are the first schools, parents the first teachers. In the dawn of that ancient civilization that has given us the roots of our religion and the basic principles of our free governments, the parent was thus enjoined: "And thou shalt teach these words diligently unto thy children, and shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thy house, and when thou walkest by the way."

From long before those days until the present the family has been the elemental form of society. All other organizations and institutions—religious, social, political and educational—are derived from ideals of family life, and exist in order that family life may be more successful.

The wish of parents that their children should know more than they—the parents—could teach them gave rise to family tutors, the tutor, as well as the children, being subject to the home authority. Then came private schools, and finally public schools.

A work that the home should begin for the school, and share continuously with the school, is that of discipline. Unspoiled, the child enters its first school—the home. There it ought to learn habits of orderliness and respect for rightful authority. The mother who corrects her child for disorder only when the disorder inconveniences herself is preparing trouble for the school.

Correcting a child, the appeal should be to the conscience, not to fear of punishment. Through the reason parents can let the child see that commands are not arbitrary. Normal children do not have disorder for disorder's sake. Their ideas of order are not the ideas of grown people. It is for the parent to cultivate the undeveloped sense of order in the child so that it may choose right for itself. This is teaching morality. When the parent explains that God takes pleasure in the right-doing of children, the teaching becomes religious.

At the age of six the training of the child should have proceeded so far that it would obey the teacher, respect the rights of playmates, give attention to its little lessons, and be careful of books and other school property. The home owes it to the school to give these first lessons in discipline and morals. When the home fails to do its rightful share of preparatory work, an extra burden is thrown upon the school that hinders its efficiency.

Parents should understand that order in a school is a necessity for effective teaching. No matter how well qualified a teacher is intellectually, she cannot teach successfully if half of her energies are spent upon ways and means of securing attention.

The home owes it to the school that children attend regularly. Lessons are so arranged that each day's exercise is a stepping-stone to that of the following day. Few children have the capacity for recovering a lost day. Irregular attendance necessitates extra work on the part of the teacher. It is wronging the school as well as the child to detain it at home to do little services for the family convenience.

Many minor indispositions of children that occasion loss of school time are preventable. The home should see that children are properly nourished and properly clothed; that their play does not degenerate into dissipation, and that they get the right amount of sleep. When children prepare lessons at home, they need a study table for their books and papers, and good light. An unbridged dictionary and an encyclopedia will be very helpful to the older ones. But, most helpful of all, is home sympathy.

If parents would visit the school, and get in sympathy with the teachers, they would realize what the home owes the school, and how, by paying its debt, the home would be enriched by better school service.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DISTEMPER.

Educational Notes

(Wolfville Acadia)

Mr. A. DeW. Foster has been appointed as House Master at Horton Academy to succeed Mr. Ruggles, who has resigned to accept the principalship of the Consolidated School at Middleton. Mr. Foster is an excellent teacher and has had three years of experience at the Academy, which eminently qualifies him for the position. The Academy is to be congratulated on the good appointment.

The contest in declamation for the O. P. Goucher prize of \$15.00 open to members of the Sophomore and Freshman classes, was held in College Hall on Friday evening last. Dr. Cutler presided. There were seven contestants, the successful one being Mr. Clyde Robbins, of the Freshman Class, who recited the "Charlot Race" from "Ben Hur." A large number of friends of the contestants were present to listen to the rendition.

Mr. M. C. Foster, Acadia '09, is evidently doing good work as principal of the Canning public schools. This is the second year he has had charge and he has an enrollment of more than thirty, twenty-five of whom are taking the regular High School course. The Educational Department has now appointed Canning as an examination station and the High School pupils will be enabled to take their examinations at home instead of going to Kentville or Wolfville.

During the past year the Academy has had a cadet corps, under the provision of the government for physical and military training in the public schools. The membership has been about eighty-four divided into two companies under duly qualified instructors, Messrs. A. DeW. Foster and W. H. Morse. A large portion of the time has been given to physical drill on the campus. The corps engages in target practice on the march and in the armoury with the sub-target guns. The sub-target guns and Ross rifles and other equipment are furnished by the government as the case with other schools. The experience of the year leads the teachers of the Academy to believe that this training has been of benefit to the boys of the school.

Sunday School Association

To the Sunday-School Workers—We have entered upon the third quarter of the Associational Year, and not half of our apportionment toward the Provincial Fund has been raised.

We would like to receive a contribution from the schools as soon as possible. Which of the Districts will be the first to meet its apportionment?

Amounts received since Feb. 1st—		
Deep Brook	Bapt.	\$2.00
Nictaux Falls	Meth.	3.50
Nictaux	Bapt.	2.00
Torbrook	Meth.	1.00
Torbrook Mines	Bapt.	3.50
Clementsport	Meth.	1.50
Clarence	Bapt.	1.50
N. Williamstob	Union	1.50
Stoney Beach	Bapt.	1.00
Middleton	Bapt.	5.00
Melvyn Square	Meth.	2.00
Victoria Vale	Bapt.	1.00
Margaretville	Bapt.	1.00
Wilmot	Union	1.00
S. Farmington	Union	1.00
Bridgetown	Bapt.	5.00
Bridgetown	Presby.	4.50
Bridgetown	Meth.	2.00
Bridgetown	Meth.	2.00
Hampton	Bapt.	5.00
Dalhousie	Bapt.	1.00
Centrelea	Bapt.	2.13
Springfield	Bapt.	4.00
East Dalhousie	Bapt.	1.00
South Williamstob	Bapt.	1.00
Inglisville	Bapt.	1.00
Island		2.90
Granville Ferry	Meth.	2.00
Per Collection Quarterly Meeting, Port Lorne		.84
Per Collection and Pledge Slips Quarterly meeting, Inglisville		1.09
A. E. YOUNG, Secty.-Treas.		

Lawrencetown, May 8th.

Newsy Notes in and About The Town of Wolfville

Wolfville, May 5—The barrel factory which was destroyed by fire at Melanson will be rebuilt at once by the shareholders, who are most of them successful orchardists in the valley.

Captain and Mrs. Frank Davison, of Vancouver, were in Wolfville this week visiting friends.

Rev. William M. Smallman, pastor of the Baptist church at New Glasgow, was here this week, guest of his father-in-law, S.P. Benjamin.

The many friends of Miss Annie M. McLean, the well-known author, Ph. D., of Chicago, and professor of sociology at Adelphi college, New York, will regret to learn that she is ill with a serious attack of acute rheumatism and has been obliged to go to the celebrated hot springs, in the mountains of Virginia, for the hot baths. She is accompanied by her mother, Mrs. McLean, who was recalled from a visit to her son, Hadden M. McLean, in Chicago, on account of the illness of her daughter.

Miss Bessie Alcorn, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Alcorn, a former well-known Methodist pastor in the province, gave an excellent address in the Methodist church here on Sunday morning on some phases of her fifteen years' missionary work in Japan. She is an interesting speaker and her address was heard with much interest. During her stay in Wolfville, she was the guest of an old friend, Mrs. (Dr.) H. T. DeWolfe. She is making her home during her furlough at her old home in Berwick.

Miss Enid Tufts, who will be much missed here in social circles, has gone to Boston to reside with her brother, Robie W. Tufts, formerly of the Bank of Montreal, but now engaged in business in Boston.

Dr. and Mrs. DeWitt, who have been in Florida and afterwards in Baltimore, where the doctor was doing some research work, have returned and are occupying their home on Main street, where Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stairs have been for the winter.

Miss Daisy Sleep, of this town, a graduate of education at Acadia seminary, who is spending the winter with relatives in Boston, assisted Miss Lorenda Brown, formerly of this town and sister of Mrs. (Dr.) Cutten, in a Longfellow concert given at the Normal college at Randolph, New Hampshire, where Miss Brown has charge of the musical department.

Many will hear with sincere regret of the illness of Mrs. Hatch, wife of the former beloved pastor of the Wolfville Baptist church. Mrs. Hatch, who, since the death of Mr. Hatch, has been living at her old home, Waterville Maine, with her four little children, developed lung trouble and is now taking treatment in the Sharon sanatorium, Mass.

Dr. A. K. DeBlois, one of Acadia's most distinguished graduates, after eight years pastorate of the first Baptist church of Chicago, has accepted a unanimous call to the Commonwealth avenue Baptist church, of Boston, one of the oldest and wealthiest churches in the eastern states.

Mrs. Smith, of Florenceville, arrived in Wolfville on Monday on account of the serious illness of her daughter, Miss Evelyn Smith, at the seminary.—Halifax Herald.

ADVICE TO VOTERS

(From the Dallas News)
Get rid of the old methods of voting for a man because he is a good fellow, or because he needs the office, or because he is your personal friend, or because your family and his family are intimate; get rid of the idea that party politics have a place in a city election, and do your duty as a citizen by voting for the man that you believe are the best qualified to represent you without reference to your likes and dislikes, realizing that your personal feeling for or against a man has nothing to do with your duty as a citizen. This is the only way to insure good men in office, and to insure efficient government.

MINARD'S LINIMENT cures Burns,

VITAL PROBLEMS MUST BE FACED

Danger Threatening the Sources of Government.—Immigration of Anarchic Races Must Be Restricted.—The Ideals of Canadian Citizenship Need to be Elevated.

Addressing the Canadian Club at Toronto recently Dr. J. A. MacDonald treated a number of vital problems now facing Canadians, emphasizing those which had to do with matters of citizenship, with the national ideal and with inter-national relations.

"One of the needs in Canada, he was quoted as saying, 'is population but there is such a thing as poisoning the blood of the nation, and the immigration of alien and incompatible people is a menace to Canadian citizenship.' The greatest danger in immigration was not ignorance, or poverty, or physical disability. These might all be remedied. But immigrants belonging to races whose whole history was a contradiction of democracy, no matter what their intelligence or alertness, were a danger on account of which Canada's doors should be safely guarded; not because the labor market was congested, not because of any theory of 'Canada for the Canadians,' not because Canadians boasted superiority to the Oriental or other races. But the supreme right of a self-governing nation is to protect the sources of its government authority and to maintain the foundations of its national life. Orientals who are by nature and instinct undemocratic and who cannot forswear allegiance to their own Emperor and nation must not be allowed to colonize in Canada.'

Speaking of the National ideal Dr. MacDonald referred to the ideal of New Zealand. The conscious ideal that was ever before the New Zealanders in all the acts of their Government was the objective of 'giving every citizen adequate access to opportunity, and enabling all the people to enjoy the rewards of honest lives and useful service.' Dr. MacDonald deplored the lack of such an ideal in Canada. Our governing bodies lack a stable purpose. They are too often coerced or influenced by public opinion, instead of leading public opinion. They yield to error, instead of following a steadfast aim. Advantages which the God of nations lavished without stint in the soil, in the streams, in the mines, in the water-powers in the forests, have been alienated from the people to make a few millionaires. Every special privilege is a special danger. Every Canadian merger that unloads useless watered stock on the British market is an offence which no repudiation of American methods and no waving of the British flag will justify or excuse. The day of military glory is gone. Our danger is rather that in the times of piping peace we lose the heroic out of our souls and that our great god be the millionaire. The question which needs to be put to men of wealth, and which will be put in the new day of just dealing, is not 'How much money have you got?' but 'How did you get it?'

Hot Weather Across the Border

Prostrations in Two Cities—Washington Has Temperature of Ninety-four.

(Canadian Press)

Washington, May 12—Washington last night was the hottest place in the United States, the weather bureau recording ninety-four degrees with much higher temperatures shown by the street thermometers. All over the middle Atlantic states a hot wave stretched and the weather held out little hope of any material relief from the warmest of the season.

Baltimore, M. D., May 12—Baltimore had the hottest May day in its history yesterday with a temperature of ninety-one degrees, Pittsburgh with eighty-eight degrees had the hottest May 11 since 1896, and one prostration there was reported. Philadelphia

had several prostrations with a temperature of ninety, a point only three times previously in the history of the city at this date.

New York, May 12—In Brooklyn three persons were bitten by dogs, which had evidently been affected by the heat. While the temperature was only eighty, the humidity was forty-four, a crushing combination.

COUNTY HOSPITAL RECREATION HALL FUND

The Treasurer, Rev. E. Underwood, hands us the following for publication:—

Previously acknowledged \$616.42
Donations—
Miss S. Munroe, Boston 5.00
Mr. J. B. Murray, Waterville, 12.00
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