

The Weekly Monitor

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ADVERTISING

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WEDNESDAY, JAN. 30th, 1924

REDUCTION OF LETTER POSTAGE

The question of a reduction of letter postage from three cents to two cents is attracting considerable attention throughout the county and many feel that the present is an opportune time to have this reduction put into force.

It is argued that the 3 cent rate was really arrived at by adding the extra cent as a war time measure and for that reason it is now agreed that the original two cent rate should be restored. Special excise stamps have for some months had to be affixed in the case of cheques and a few other things in place of the regular postage stamps thus keeping the latter to their original functions.

Some will say the war is not over yet, in so far as feeling its effects financially, at least. This is very true. So that after all the question of reduction or non-reduction of postage is with governments very largely a question of which will produce for them the most revenue a two cent or a three cent rate. The Postal Department as noted in the extract printed below has not the power of making the change. That rests with the Finance Department of the government.

It may be argued because a certain proportion of stamps for letters they will say that the higher rate will give the bigger revenue. Whether this argument will hold good is debatable. When postage was reduced to 2 cents per letter the Post Office Department soon overcame the handicaps and presented respectable and growing surpluses. The difference in rates per letter would be only one cent still it was surprising how the sale of stamps increased with the lowering of rates. The same process of lowering is well worth trying again.

The extract given below tells one reason why the rate has not been lowered before this:

That the Canadian postal rate remains at 3 cents on letters is not the fault of the Canadian Postmaster-General can be illustrated by an excerpt from an address which the Honorable Charles Murphy made at the International Postal Conference at Ottawa, on December 25th, last year, as follows:

"There is another subject not included in the program to which brief allusion may be made. I refer to the suggestion that the domestic rate of postage on letters in Canada might be reduced from 3 to 2 cents. The fact that such a reduction was made in the United States a few years ago is often cited as a reason for similar action being taken in this country. As there seems to be an impression that the suggested reduction is desirable to point out that such is not the case. The increase from 2 cents to 3 cents in the Canadian domestic rate on letters was due to the Special War Revenue Act of 1915, which provided that in addition to the postage payable in the form of a postage stamp, there should be a tax of one cent imposed on every letter and postcard mailed within Canada. A return to the former rate of 2 cents is therefore possible only when the special war tax of 1 cent is repealed. That is a matter to be determined by the Finance Department, and not by the Post Office Department. Its determination rests, of course, on considerations of revenue and policy that are within the special purview of the Finance Department."

partment. While such are the facts, the Post Office Department is both willing and eager to assist in removing the one cent war tax and restoring the 2 cent postage rate.

The 3 cent rate in Canada is a war tax to the extent at least of the 1 cent additional rate which was added to our letter postage during the war. It's time that a good many of these war taxes were abolished, but first of all we think, the extra postal rate. The war is over and while there still remains a great deal of expense being shouldered to us by it, that expense is nothing like equal to the extra taxation which was imposed during the war and still remains.

CANNOT MINIMIZE PULPWOOD EXPORTS

An effort is being made in the United States to minimize the heavy increase in the volume of imports of pulp wood from Canada by that country during the past year. While the total for the 12 months ending November 30th, 1923, was 1,416,558 cords as compared with 971,967 in 1922, the statement is made by the American Paper & Pulp Association that "the 1923 imports were merely sufficient to compensate for the abnormally low imports of 1922". It is further stated that the 1923 figures show an increase of only 200,000 cords above the average in the past four years.

While this is true as far as it goes, it is equally true that as between 1922 and 1923 there was an increase in the pulpwood sent out of Canada to the United States mills of over 444,000 cords, or close to 50 per cent. advance for 1923 over the previous year. It is also true that the United States took some 400,000 cords in 1923 over and above the average for the past ten years or so. Part of this increase during 1923 was due to the threatened embargo on the export of pulpwood from Canada, as indicated by the fact that in the latter part of the year, when the Canadian Government was good enough to allow about 99 per cent. of the fears of United States over such an embargo imports dropped considerably.

It remains true, however, that sufficient wood went over to the United States from Canada in 1923 to enable the mills in that country to produce well over 900,000 tons of newsprint, and that the average for the past four years produced in the United States from Canadian pulpwood exceeded 800,000 tons of newsprint. Thus, Canadian pulpwood sent over to the United States in 1923 produced about 75 per cent. of the total amount of newsprint manufactured in the same year in all the paper mills of Canada. It is futile, therefore, for any attempt to be made to suggest that the volume of export of pulpwood from Canada can in any sense be disregarded as unimportant, either in relation to the total amount of wood still available in this country, or to the amount that is being utilized by Canadian mills for their own purposes—Financial Post.

OTTAWA—Hon. Thomas A. Low Minister of Trade and Commerce, today received assurances from the French government through the French Consulate in Montreal that interest of twenty per cent in taxation which is now before the French parliament will not apply to customs duties.

MAY FEED GERMANY

Kansas City Star: France, which was complaining of being isolated, remains isolated by its own choice. The French Government will continue to play a lone hand, which is what it wants to do. Its military and economic pressure on Germany will continue to produce the results France wants—not reparations, of course, but German prostration, the break-up of the Reich, perhaps social revolution. Meanwhile, it is probable the United States will have to feed the German population this winter.

INFLATION NO CURE

London Daily Mail: There is no evidence that by debasing the pound employment will be increased. There is only one royal road to the increase of employment, and that is to lower costs of production by drastically cutting down taxes and rates and by avoiding suicidal Labor disputes. What is happening in Germany shows that the country which willfully plays tricks with its money has to suffer bitterly in the end. The first victims of such tricks are the middle and intellectual classes. For them the sudden lowering of the value of the pound means misery and may even mean starvation.

NEWS TO US

Perth (Australia) Western Mail: In Canada, for instance, there are many tony economists, who have been urging the farmers to demand and fight for a cost-plus-profit system. Who is there who could not wish the wheat grower such a boon with a full heart? Unfortunately such a system is too Utopian for serious consideration. The whole world would be grain growing under such a system if it were practicable. We are reminded of Hotspur's ironic reply to Glendower's boasting: "I can call spirits from the vasty deep, but will they come when I do call them?" The farmers may demand any price they like, but will it materialize when demanded? Of course not.

THE WHITEST, LIGHTEST
MAGIC BAKING POWDER
CONTAINS NO ALUMINA

FARMERS DEMAND ACTION CONCERNING PROV. SHOW

H Halifax Will Not Contribute, N. S. F. A. Wants Exhibition Re-established Elsewhere.

Antigonish—The closing session of the 28th annual convention of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association was held Wednesday evening. A paper on "The Principles and Practice of Co-operation" read by George Keen, Secretary-Treasurer of the Co-operative Union of Canada and Editor of the Canadian Co-operator, Brantford, Ont., evoked considerable discussion. "Some Cheaper Methods of Feeding Nova Scotia Live Stock" by Prof. W. S. Blair, Supt. Experimental Farm, Kentville, was a practical and comprehensive presentation of the problems confronting the live stock producers and contained much valuable information. W. B. MacCoy, K. C., Secretary Inl. and Immigration, Halifax, dealt with the immigration question from the view point of the Agriculturist. "Preparation of Sheep and Lambs for the Market" was the subject of an address by F. W. Walsh, Dominion Live Stock Branch and illustrated the many advantages accruing to the proper preparation of his product for sale. Many important resolutions were adopted during the closing of the session amongst which was one moved by H. W. Corning, M.P.P., and seconded by Wm. O'Brien, to the effect that the provincial government be commended for its action in having provided \$200,000 towards re-establishing the Provincial Exhibition at Halifax, and recommending that the government take steps to re-establish the exhibition elsewhere, if the city of Halifax fail to make immediate provision for its share of the necessary expenditure. A unanimous vote of thanks was tendered the members of the Antigonish County Farmers' Association, and the members of the town and

LIMBS AND BODY ALL SWOLLEN

"Fruit-a-tives" Relieved Both Dropsy and Sick Kidneys

The Wonder of Fruit Medicine

Those who know they have Kidney Trouble—who suffer with pain in the back—who are up frequently at night—will welcome the news that "Fruit-a-tives", the wonderful medicine made from fruit juices and tonics, will positively relieve Kidney and Bladder Troubles—as proven by this letter. "Our little girl had Kidney Trouble and Dropsy—her limbs and body were all swollen. We decided to try "Fruit-a-tives". In a short time, the swelling went down. Now, she is the healthiest one of the family."

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50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c.
At dealers or from Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN MARITIMES

More Deaths From Drowning Than There Were in Motor Accidents.

Deaths from drowning in the Maritime Provinces last year were three times as many as those from motor accidents, was the statement of Capt. O. P. Saunders of the Canadian National Safety League speaking at the Commercial Club luncheon. He said this was quite contrary to accepted opinion, as many thought motor cars were responsible for the largest number of fatal accidents, but the facts were that they came ninth in the list of the 443 fatal accidents in the Maritime Provinces last year, due to preventable causes. Drownings headed the list with 75; fractures with 49; burns, 49; other external injuries, 49; falls, 44; fire arms, 27; crushing, 24; confagurations, 22; motor cars, 19. Captain Saunders said that the practical efforts up to the present time were very much like Mark Twain's reference to the weather: "a great deal is said about the weather, but very little done about it." Now however as a result of the success which had attended the work of the Canadian National Safety League in Ontario, the Federal Government had given a grant of \$25,000 for the work throughout Canada. In order that the maximum amount of results might be achieved with the funds at their disposal it was planned to have one large strong effective branch for the three Maritime Provinces with headquarters at Moncton. Capt. Saunders is now organizing that branch.—Chronicle.

Th. Natural Result

of our thorough and practical instruction is the largest enrollment in the history of our institutions. It pays to attend our schools.

MODERN BUSINESS COLLEGE
ST. JOHN MONCTON

ROUND HILL

Master Alexander Dargie spent Sunday at Port Wade. Miss Phyllis Stevens has accepted a position in Steviacke. Aidan Reeks, teacher at Dalhousie, spent Sunday here. Edward J. Jefferson was in Bridgetown on Saturday last. Our Postmaster, Mr. I. C. Whitman, who has been suffering with a severe cold, is somewhat better. The play "Deacon Dubbs", given in the hall on Thursday and Friday evenings, under the management of Mr. Gardner, was a great success. All parts were well performed. The sum of \$57.78 was realized, proceeds for St. Paul's Church.

AGE NO MORE!

Ninawa's stops pain, relieves inflammation, eases rheumatism, neuralgia and all pains.

NINAWA'S PAIN-KING OINTMENT

Here and There

A new record has been established by the Department of Marine and Fisheries in the number of white fish eggs collected for hatchery purposes in the Great Lakes and the Lake of the Woods. A total of 461,560,000 eggs were obtained, which exceeds all previous collections in the province of Ontario.

A new deposit of soapstone has been discovered on Trap Lake, a small lake south of Wabigoon Lake, in northwestern Ontario. The quality of the stone has been reported as excellent for various industrial uses, and practical trials are under way. Water transportation is available direct from the deposits to Wabigoon and Dryden, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It is announced by the Canadian Pacific Railway that two free scholarships covering four years' tuition in architecture, chemical, civil, mechanical or electrical engineering at McGill University, are announced, to apprentices and other employees enrolled on the permanent staff of the company and under 21 years of age, and to minor sons of employees.

Canada's fisheries' production during 1923 is estimated to be worth \$40,000,000. At the beginning of the year it was thought that anything like this mark would be reached, for the Fordney tariff had cut deeply into exports to the United States. But as the year wore on the demand and prices generally improved, thus giving fishermen along the Atlantic coast especially a much better market.

Approximately \$5,000,000 will be spent by the Dominion Coal Company to open up a new mine and colliery at Langton, Nova Scotia, and construction of a branch line of railway to the new site has already been started. The new colliery will be equipped with every modern device, and a model town will be planned in its vicinity. It will have a capacity of some 2,000 tons daily.

The tenth annual Ski Tournament will be held at Exeter, Ontario, February 5th and 6th, in connection with ski-joring, tobogganing, snowshoeing, skating, etc., will be featured. An endeavor is being made to secure the attendance of Leo Hilstrom, Sweden's champion ski-jumper, as well as other famous ski-jumpers from both Canada and the United States.

Canada in 1923 produced more coal, lead, cobalt and asbestos than during any other year since mining records have been kept. The output of coal was in the neighborhood of 17,300,000 tons, or 635,000 tons better than the best previous record, and 2,000,000 tons over that in 1922. The output of copper, nickel, cement and asbestos was also much above that for the preceding years. Gold production was down somewhat, but this was due more to a power shortage than anything else.

As a result of efforts on the part of Hon. J. A. Robb, Minister of Immigration and Colonization, a 20 per cent. preference rate on Atlantic passages for all British immigrants sailing in Canada has been arranged to come into effect on March 1 and continue until the end of the main immigration season at the end of November. It will apply only to British immigrants coming direct to Canada from the British Isles, and will affect all lines coming to Canadian Atlantic ports.

Three delightful cruises have been awarded to agents of the Canadian Pacific Railway for services rendered the company during the past year. One of them, J. J. Foster, general agent at Vancouver, will attend a round-the-world cruise on the "Empress of Canada"; W. C. Casey, general agent at Winnipeg, will spend sixty-eight days cruising the Mediterranean on the "Empress of Scotland"; while D. R. Kennedy, general agent at Buffalo, will enjoy a twenty-nine-day cruise in the West Indies on the "Empress of Britain." The trips were awarded by the company in recognition of last year's work in connection with cruise bookings.

BUYING BY MAIL

How would you like to journey to the nearest city for a pound of sugar or a yard of muslin, or a spool of thread? And how would you like to make the trip when you have a prescription filled in a hurry, with death running you up a race? You would make some noise if forced to such an extremity—and then more noise. You would say—and justly so—that a town in which you cannot buy a pound of sugar, or a yard of muslin or a spool of thread, or even get a prescription filled, is a mighty poor excuse for a town and not worth living in. Yet our merchants can only afford to keep these things for your convenience as long as you buy other things from them. It is not doing the town any good to buy the little things here and then chase off to a city or send to a catalogue house when you want something on which the merchant has a chance to make a dollar. Neither is it doing you any good for the prosperity of each citizen is dependent to a large extent upon the prosperity of the community as a whole. We are not telling you something you do not know. We are simply refreshing your memory in hopes the time may come when our people will conclude that a town that is worth living in is worth trading in.

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New Fall Suitings & Overcoatings Just In.
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