

The Weekly Monitor

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Published every Wednesday by the publisher
FRANK H. BEATTIE, EDITOR AND MANAGER

Sub. Rates:—\$2.00 a year, 2.50 to U.S. payable strictly in advance
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WEDNESDAY, NOV. 21st, 1923

NEW ENGLAND'S GRAVE PROBLEM

Improved farm lands in New England have decreased from 1880 to 1920 from over thirteen million acres to just over six millions—a drop of some 50 per cent. Due to the fact that the number of its food consumers have nearly doubled while its home food resources were so largely falling off, the food of New England wage earners costs them 25 to 40 per cent. more than that of the wage earners of the south and west. The skyrocketing of food prices within the last few years has resulted in a food cost difference between New England and the sections covered by the States named that amounts to \$3 a week for each employee. This \$3 has to be added to the Massachusetts employer's payroll. A New England manufacturer with 1,000 employees must therefore pay \$150,000 a year more in wages than his western and southern competitors pay if equal standards of living are maintained. "Under these conditions," says a New York exchange, "how does New England hold her industrial prominence? The answer is that she is not holding it. In cotton manufacturing she has been steadily losing ground for years. The cotton factories have gone to the cotton fields.

But that is not the only industry in which New England has been falling back. While New England gained 154 per cent. in the production of automobile tires between 1910 and 1920, the west gained 1,990 per cent. While Massachusetts gained 4 per cent. in furniture manufacture between 1890 and 1914, Michigan gained 168 per cent. Even in shoe manufacture, in which Massachusetts so long was first, Lynn, Brockton, and Haverhill are being rapidly overhauled by St. Louis, Chicago and Milwaukee. While high cost of food resulting from diminishing agricultural resources, growing population and rising transportation rates is not the sole factor in this New England recession, it is among the most important contributing causes. It is a handicap New England cannot carry and keep up with the procession. The fact is fully recognized in the New England States, and organized efforts to encourage agricultural rehabilitation are being pushed with characteristic New England energy and intelligence. Hard headed Yankees understand that for New England it is back to the farm or to the rear rank in the nation's industries."

DEER KILLED BY STONE AND KNIFE

Brockville, Ont.—Dazzled by the headlights of a motor car, a buck, weighing 135 pounds dressed, was stunned by a stone hurled at its head by Simon Richards, Carleton Place, on the road between Fergus Falls and Lanark and finally despatched by him and his companion, Vincent Stafford, with a jackknife. Richards intended starting upon a hunting trip the following day but abandoned it.

MARITIMES MUST WORK OUT THEIR OWN SALVATION

There is naturally a good deal of discussion in the press of the country and a good deal of criticism over the fact that the Maritime Provinces have gained so slowly in population during the past few decades. The cause has been pretty generally assigned to politicians and their works, and the criticism by the outs of those who are in power is hailed with more or less approval by their followings, no matter which party may happen to hold the reins of power. Fiscal policies, freight rates and many other factors are blamed for the present situation. The freight rate argument is, to our mind, among the weak men of straw which are put up. Railroads must earn expenses and if freight is carried below cost to certain parts of the country the rest of Canada must reach into its jeans and make up the deficit. The real question is, are the people of Canada as a whole paying too high freight rates. The only way to secure any relief in this direction is a reduction of the expenses of railroad operation, which would mean a lowering of wages.

What changes in our fiscal policy as a country would induce greater prosperity in the Maritime Provinces? According to some the panacea lies in the lowering of duties or in a large measure of free trade with the United States. Just here if this is the real solution why cannot Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont increase in population, and agriculture enjoy greater prosperity, with so large a population of non-producers to sell to. If they cannot overcome their handicaps how is it to be expected that the Maritime Provinces can do so to any very great and general degree if Free Trade with the U. S. came into being?

These Provinces while not forgetting their grievances and disabilities must devise the remedy from within themselves for it is not likely to come to them from outside. Support of their own institutions, more general buying a home coupled with every possible effort on the part of their manufacturers would at least keep money at home, which now disappears forever from local circulations.

ST. CROIX COVE

Mr. Zacheus Hall is spending a week at the home of his son, Inspector B. R. Hall, Parrsboro.

Miss Nora Thurber enjoyed a pleasant trip to St. John during the Thanksgiving holidays.

Mr. Hartley W. Brinton East Clarence, spent the week-end at the home of his parents.

Mrs. Julia Anthony and Mrs. Stephen Neaves, Port Lorne, called on relatives and friends here one day recently. Although Mrs. Anthony has passed her ninetieth birthday, she retains her faculties and is remarkably active.

Little Minnie Poole spent the Thanksgiving holiday at the home of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Phinney, Upper Granville.

DUMPING GERMAN GOODS

The serious problem of competition of goods dumped by countries with depreciated currencies, which is worrying Canadian manufacturers, was given point by the shipments of German goods recently reported at Montreal. American manufacturers have been studying the same question. At the convention of the National Hardware Association in Atlantic City recently further tariff protection was urged against imports of cheap foreign hardware.

Figures submitted at the Atlantic City convention showed a big increase in the volume of these German imports, and it was stated that foreign goods were being laid down in American today cheaper than a year ago. One manufacturer showed samples of a first quality foreign screw driver which could be procured in 4, 5 and 6 inch sizes and laid down, duty paid, in America for \$4.75 per gross. Other prices quoted were \$1.25 per gross for aluminum cutlery, 24c. for coffee grinders, etc.

The reason for the low prices, in the face of a 20 per cent. export duty in country of export, and heavy import duties, was said to be the fact that the workmen in certain European countries were producing for the equivalent of 23 cents a day as much as the average American workman. A significant point about this trade was that buyers were offered twelve month terms on settlement without interest, provided at least half the amount involved was invested in American securities in the name of the foreign concern.

Canadian manufacturers agree with American manufacturers that this competition of foreign goods is a serious matter and urge that effective steps be taken to prevent dumping, which results in cut-throat competition because of the depreciated values of certain European currencies.—Financial Post.

CULTURE

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

Senator Magnus Johnson uttered one of those intriguing half-truths when he said, "You don't need to have any culture; all you've got to get is common horse sense."

But the senator did not say what was the objective for the attainment of which culture was superfluous. We might guess it, however, from his further remarks that though he did not speak good English he had secured several thousand more votes in the senatorial election than had the scholarly Senator Lodge. If, therefore, as he suggests, the summum bonum of existence is to secure election to the United States senate, then possibly Senator Johnson may be right.

But the senator seems to have a mistaken idea of what is meant by the term culture. It by no means involves a knowledge of the artificial rules of grammar or the ability to turn a neat epigram. Neither does it involve of necessity much reading of books. Perhaps, as Anatole France maintains, we are apt to live too much in books and not enough in nature. The close reader of books is apt to become like that simpaton, Pity the Younger, who went on studying a Greek author while before his very eyes Vesuvius was overwhelming five cities beneath the ashes.

Sir John Yanbrugh wrote in 1897 that "to mind the inside of a book is to entertain one's self with the forced products of another man's brain. Now, I think a man of quality and breeding may be much amused with the natural sprouts of his own." But, on the other hand, we need not emulate the young man who was so much struck with this bright saying of Sir John's that he left off reading altogether. Reading is a part of the process towards acquiring culture by no means the most important part. Culture may or may not assist one in securing election to the United States senate, or to any other representative gathering for that matter, but it must surely make life very much pleasanter not only to the person that possesses it but also to all those with whom that person is associated. But, of course, culture does not mean what classical snobs of earlier times would like to have us believe it means. It implies rather sufficient knowledge of things past and present to give one mental poise and a generous catholicity of spirit towards all things. This idea can perhaps be best expressed in the words of Mark Anthony uttered at the death of Brutus: "This was the noblest Roman of them all; His life was gentle; and the elements So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up And say to all the world, 'This was a man!'"

If you owe for The Monitor, send in your subscription debt at once. You yourself will feel better for paying your debts, and we will use it to pay ours, and so keep the money going. This is what makes good business and good times.

IMPOSSIBLE TO GET RELIEF

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BE YOUR OWN FURNACE

In these days of coal reservation, and the quest for coal substitutes, it might be well to think about the days that are gone.

What about ourselves? We have coddled our bodies that the winter folk can wear a light blouse in the middle of the Winter, and the men folk want to be comfortable in their shirt sleeves. Now what is the effect upon that body of yours?

Why, your skin is in a warm relaxed condition all the time, and there is what is known as insensible perspiration, taking place all the time, releasing heat from your body because the pores of your skin are wide open. You can step out the front or back door for a moment, or walk a half block down the street and you undergo a "chill".

Now, what really would be the sensible thing in this matter? That the houses be not heated above 67 or 68 degrees Fahrenheit. That is the ideal temperature at any time. And the big danger from this love of heat is the desire to keep every bit of fresh air from coming into the house.

You enter an over-heated home and the "stiffness" is the first thing that assails you. Everything in the way of patented devices are being used to prevent the cold air, the fresh air, from coming in.

I like to think of everybody as being his own furnace. He takes in food and burns it up by exercising his body, and thus producing the heat to more artificial heat these days because we use motor cars, elevators, street cars and so forth.

So when Winter comes, instead of burning more coal in your furnace burn up more food in your body, by taking more food in your body, by your skin by getting more of the outdoors.

Coal? Coal!

We have a good supply of Soft and Hard Coal on Hand.
New Fall Suitings & Overcoatings Just In.

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"DONTS" FOR HOUSEWIVES

Don't put hot water into a cold casserole, or put the dish over a burner unless quite dry outside, and containing food or liquid inside.

Don't allow cheese to get mouldy, but wrap it in cheese-cloth wrung out of vinegar. Keep the cloth moist.

Don't forget to soak new lamp wicks in hot vinegar, and to dip into paraffin when dry, before passing them through the burner.

Don't use a knife to scale fish, but a currycomb, kept for the purpose only.

Don't cover fish when cooking it in fat, as the steam that gathers on the cover causes the fat to cool, and the fish will not be crisp.

Don't throw away old gas mantles, but use them for polishing silver. Apply with a damp cloth as you use powder.

Inflammation
Of muscles, ligaments or joints disappears quickly after a few applications of Minard's.



FISHERMEN'S RACE ENDED UNFORTUNATELY

The comments below from Saturday Night are interesting on the International Schooner Races.

A "boom" followed in the wake of the annual international contests for the Fishermen's Trophy. Every season since the inauguration of these races unpleasant incidents have cropped up which, while they did not entirely spoil the sport, have done little to encourage the idea of perpetuating these annual contests between Canadian and United States fishermen. Whether off Gloucester or Halifax the story has been the same. This year Bluenose, the Canadian fisherman, in two driving races over the forty mile course, won nicely, though in both contests Columbia of Gloucester was beaten by less than three minutes. Then, when everything was over apparently and the Halifax "Herald" trophy safely in the hands of Angus Walters, skipper of the Bluenose, a technical error is discovered. Walters passed a buoy on the land rather than the sea side, a protest was lodged by the chairman of the United States race committee. The international committee allowed the protest (there was nothing else for them to do under the circumstances, though Skipper Walters' error made not one particle of difference in the general result) and the Columbia given the race.

Then it was that Walters declared that he had won the series, and would not race again, and he kept his word; and on the day before the third race was to have been sailed Walters packed his crew on board Bluenose and set sail for Lunenburg, his home port.

As before stated the passing of the buoy on one side or the other (the rule was a new one and no doubt entirely slipped Walters' mind during the race) made no difference in the general result. Such being the case the Columbia people proved themselves poor sports by taking advantage of the technicality. However, as they did seek this advantage there was nothing left for the committee to do but disqualify Bluenose. Then it was that Walters proved himself a poor sport. He should have stuck to it like the doughy skipper he is, in place of putting about and steering for home. There is no question as to the superior sailing qualities of Bluenose as compared with Columbia, and there is also no doubt as to the superiority of the Bluenose skipper and crew when it comes to handling a fisherman's schooner. This was proven in both races sailed.

Taken as a whole international contests have promoted little else than international ill will, and this has proven particularly true in the case of international yacht races. The numerous contests for the possession of the America's Cup are case in point. Those whose recollections go back to the days when Lord Dunsraven endeavored to lift the America's Cup will remember also the bad feeling which was engendered and the disputes which took place. Each side was suspicious of the other and there were charges and counter charges of cheating until real sportsmen began to realize that such contests were a mistake, and the sooner they were called off the better.

In the case under discussion it may be pointed out that the United States challenger might on numerous counts have been disqualified. For instance, Columbia did not live up to the rules regarding measurements, nor was she manned solely by fishermen, as the rules prescribe. But in the interests of sport these regulations were overlooked by the committee with the hope that the events could be pulled off without serious friction. However, as the results indicate they had their trouble for their pains.—Toronto Saturday Night.

TRIBUTE TO CANADA
(By Collyer's News Bureau)
The following tribute to the Dominion of Canada and her people is paid by Mr. Harold E. Foreman, President of The Foreman National Bank, Chicago, in a letter to Bert E. Collyer, Editor of The Referee:

My dear Mr. Collyer:
At a time of great stress, the Dominion of Canada continued to steer her course along lines encouraging the confidence of conservative men at the world over. She has handled her war problems with honor and with wisdom. She has bent to the work of reconstruction with a determination to build solidly from the foundations rather than lighten the burden of the present at the peril of permanency.

In view of this, it is unnecessary to say that her credit with American financiers and bankers is enviable high. Behind her rich resources is the character of an upright people, who discharge their obligations with a faithful fidelity.

The United States is fortunate in the neighborly association to the North that we look forward, pleasantly, to the marvelous development and increased prosperity that we believe, is in store for Canada in the future.

Very truly yours,
(Sgd.) HAROLD E. FOREMAN, President.

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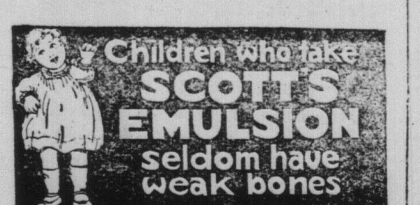
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Thomas Mack

NOT ANXIOUS NOW FOR IMMIGRANTS
Ottawa.—Manitoba is not anxious for a great influx of immigrants at this time, R. A. Hoey, M.P., for Springfield, told delegates attending the immigration conference here.

He explained that Winnipeg feared it would be called upon to help unemployed men without financial assistance from federal sources. "There has been a feeling in Winnipeg for some years," said Mr. Hoey, "that the city has been called upon to absorb more of the foreign help reaching the three Western Provinces than was its just share."



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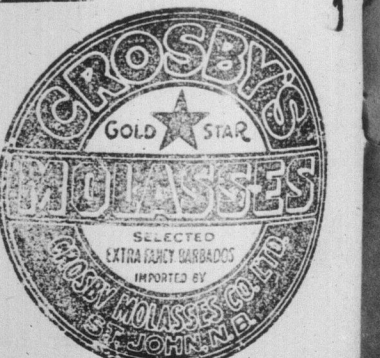
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No. 99—From Halifax, Tuesday, Friday and Sunday, arrives 2:35 a.m.
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