

# The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 42

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, MAY 13, 1914

NO. 5

## ROYAL BAKING POWDER

**Absolutely Pure**  
ROYAL—the most celebrated of all the baking powders in the world—celebrated for its great leavening strength and purity. It makes your cakes, biscuit, bread, etc., healthful, it insures you against alum and all forms of adulteration that go with the low priced brands.

### ERECTING TABLETS

Nova Scotia Historical Society Preserves Records of the Past.

(From a Toronto paper.)

"A wise nation," said Joseph Howe, "preserves its records, gathers up its monuments, decorates the tombs of its illustrious dead, repairs its great structures, and fosters national pride and love of country by perpetual references to the sacrifices and glories of the past."

As far as its means permit, the Nova Scotia Historical Society is doing for its province the work Howe so highly valued—doing it not only for the people of Nova Scotia, but for the people of Canada, because much that their collections contain rise to the level of national interest. The scope of this volume of collections and the value of the work carried on by the society can be indicated by a few gleanings from the volume, which will also be interesting reminders of important chapters in the history of the province that was the first to fly the British flag, and that led the way in the matter of representative institutions.

The past year has been especially fruitful in regard to the placing of historical tablets. The society marked historic sites in six counties of the province.

One tablet was to mark the birthplace of Joseph Howe and was erected on the gatepost of "Emscote," on the Northwest Arm, Halifax Harbor, near the residence of the Hon. B. F. Pearson.

On this spot Howe first saw the light of day, and from this home he used to walk into the town to attend school. The inscription on the tablet speaks of Howe "as Nova Scotia's leader in obtaining responsible government"—the work that ensures the name of Howe a permanent place in the history of his province. That humble home was Mowe's birthplace. It was in Gov-

ernment House, across the Arm in the city, that the life of the Tribune of the people came to an end almost seventy years later.

Another notable tablet is that placed at 173 Grafton street, Halifax, to commemorate the establishment of the first printing press in Canada and the place of publication of the first newspaper in the Dominion.

The tablet bears this inscription: "The site of the first printing press in Canada, established by Bartholomew Green, Jr., 1751; and of John Buebell's press, where the Halifax Gazette, the first newspaper in Canada, was published, 1752."

The site of the first Court House in Halifax, erected about the year 1754, has also been marked. The building that once stood on this site was not only the first Court House but it was also the meeting place of the first Legislature which convened in this building on Oct. 7, 1758—the year in which Louisbourg was taken, and a little less than a year before the fall of Quebec.

The work of the Nova Scotia Historical Society has not been confined to the provincial capital. The towns and villages have not been forgotten, for here and there remembrances have been erected to the memories of men who had a hand in the making of Nova Scotia, or who went from Nova Scotia to assist in the making of other parts of Canada. For instance, in Windsor there is a tablet marking the residence of Judge Halliburton, "the creator of 'Sam Slick,' historian, jurist, legislator."

In Annapolis Royal, the spot where Champlain founded a settlement four years before he was at Quebec, there is a tablet announcing that it marks the birthplace of a soldier who left his mark upon the history of his time. That man was Sir Fenwick Williams, the hero of Kars in the Crimean War.

The American Simplified Spelling Board announces that it has changed the spelling of some eight thousand words.

### POINTS OF INTEREST IN OTTAWA

As Seen and Described by a Former Annapolis County School Master

Mr. Editor:—

It occurred to me today that a blow over, men forgot their passions and interesting paper may be read with some interest by your numerous readers. I can assure you the letters which are appearing from time to time from your correspondents both in New York and Europe are read with great pleasure by me. None can fully realize what these letters mean really, until separated from the dear home land. They not only refresh and edify the mind, but awaken a train of thought full of reminiscence, and shall always hail with pleasure those highly edifying letters which appear in your columns.

And now for something to write about myself. Last Sunday I took a stroll around Parliament Hill, and I halted before the new monument that has recently been erected to the memory of the Hon. George Brown, of historic fame, particularly in this fair province of Ontario, and as I gazed upon that bronze statue of that once mighty man, and thought of the mighty political battles he had passed through over a half century ago, I thought it just one fitting that the country was awakening to place its statues to the memory of our departed great men. Not far from his stands one to the Hon. Alexander MacKenzie, and those who can remember them in their days of greatness, say the pose the artist has brought out in both cases was very much like theirs when addressing great audiences. I feel that both of those great patriots had not lived in vain, that they sowed the seed of true manhood and statesmanship, that many young men stimulated by their career have tried to emulate, and can say with Longfellow

"Lives of great men all remind us,  
We could make our lives sublime,  
And departing, leave behind us  
Footprints in the sands of time."  
Near these again are the monuments of those old patriots who figured so conspicuously in the early days of the development of this young giant Dominion of ours, namely, Cartier and Sir John McDonald. How one's mind is carried back as he views the faces of those veteran war horses of political fame, Surely Canada produced giants in those days, and true, honest men they were, and even truly in politics for the good of the country, and not for any selfish motives. The last addition that has been made to the monumental list is one to Baldwin and Lafontaine, statesmen who, I presume, the general public are not quite so familiar, and yet the present administration has seen fit to honor them with a splendid monument. The two old warriors stand side by side upon the same pedestal. Probably it would not be out of place to review briefly the career of those two men, for surely their days were cast upon troublesome times, times outlasting Confederation, when Canada consisted of what was Upper and Lower Canada, "now Ontario and Quebec. These two old veterans came into power, I think, A.D. 1849, succeeding the Traper Ministry. During the regime of the Draper Ministry they passed a bill to reimburse all those who had met losses during the rebellion of A. D. 1837 in Upper Canada. A storm of opposition was set up by the people of the lower province, claiming they, too, should be reimbursed, and the cry was the downfall of the Draper Ministry. When Baldwin and Lafontaine assumed office they brought in a measure to vote £100,000 to reward those who had suffered losses in Lower Canada. A storm, which, in a way, reminds me of the storm which is raging in Ulster at the present time, began. Men's passions got the better of them, and they did not stop to reason. The parliament at that time was sitting in Montreal, a mob was formed; they paraded the streets of the city and then approached the parliament buildings, and after driving out the members, they set fire to the buildings, and they were burned up. They saw the Governor of the day, Lord Elgin, driving in the streets, and their passions were turned upon him. He was pelted with rotten eggs, and his coach was overturned because he had signed the bill to reimburse the people for their great losses. He resigned, but the sovereignty of Great Britain, the good Queen Victoria, would not accept his resignation, that he had only done

that which was right. The storm members of true cooperation, to make a comparison between the position of members of cooperative associations in the valley and those belonging to the three or four companies controlled by old time operators and speculators in this vicinity. I am doing this because I believe I am doing right. No one belonging to the United Fruit Company has asked me to do so. I am getting nothing out of it, but the hard feelings of those who are doing wrong, and who are deliberately doing wrong, and leading other men against a right principal for the sake of filling their pocketbooks, I would rather incur their displeasure than their favor.

In the first place these companies are not cooperative associations in the true sense of the word. In the second place the farmers belonging to the privately controlled companies are not as well situated as they were before organization while they sell to the same speculators. The packing, though uniform, costs more than it did at home, and we have the additional burden of the warehouses, the expense and upkeep of which were formerly borne by the speculators. In making a comparison of prices it seems almost to compare the net prices received by the grower, that is the money per barrel actually pocketed by the grower after all expenses are paid. As our company has done as well if not better than the other three in prices, it will be unquestioned if I give my own net prices in comparison with those received by a member of one of the cooperative associations. Last year, 1912-13, for my own satisfaction I made the same comparison and while I will not take space to go into detail I found that my varieties, member for member, netted me 8c per barrel on an average less than those of the member referred to who belonged to a cooperative association.

Our warehouse expenses this year were 23c per barrel. The average of the cooperative associations was less than 20c. NET PRICES TO GROWER. Our Prices. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3  
Gravenstein 2.77 2.77 1.27  
Blenheims 2.77 2.77 1.27  
Kings 3.27 3.27 1.77  
Ribbons 2.57 2.52 1.09  
Greenings 2.27 1.77 1.27  
Wealthy 2.77 2.77 1.27  
Wagner 2.27 1.77 1.02  
Stark 2.27 1.77 1.02  
Mann 2.27 1.77 1.02  
Golden Russet 3.77 3.27 2.42  
Baldwin 2.27 1.77 1.02  
Northern Spy 2.27 1.77 1.02  
Fallwater 2.27 1.77 1.02  
Ben Davis 2.27 1.77 1.02  
Nonpareil 3.27 3.27 2.02

Co-operative Prices. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3  
Gravenstein 3.06 2.63 1.30  
Blenheims 2.33 1.81 1.30  
Kings 2.64 2.12 1.90  
Ribbons 1.83 1.55 1.60  
Greenings 2.80 2.22 1.45  
Wealthy 3.37 2.67 1.83  
Wagner 2.85 2.32 1.52  
Stark 3.40 2.82 2.15  
Mann 2.66 1.96 1.70  
Golden Russet 4.40 3.60 2.90  
Baldwin 3.31 2.60 2.00  
Northern Spy 3.30 2.63 1.95  
Red Russet 3.01 2.41 1.90  
Fallwater 2.90 2.54 2.00  
Ben Davis 3.37 2.68 2.23  
Nonpareil 3.95 3.40 2.53

It may be seen by the above that averaging the 1's, 2's and 3's the cooperative losses and gains were per barrel:—  
Gravenstein gain .06 per bbl.  
Blenheims loss .46  
Kings .57  
Ribbons .57  
Greenings gain .39  
Wealthy .35  
Wagner .51  
Stark .110  
Mann .45  
Golden Russet .51  
Baldwin .55  
Northern Spy loss .07  
Red Russet gain .75  
Fallwater .79  
Ben Davis .106  
Nonpareil .44

In the above figures I have made a little better showing for our company than really exists since from the Gravenstein, Blenheim, Ribbon and King there should be deducted 25c per barrel for all No. 2's in excess of forty per cent of 1's and 2's. In Nonpareil also 25c per barrel was deducted from excess No. 2's over thirty per cent. In answer to the possible criticism that the subsidiary companies put up a poor class of No. 3 which I have not taken into comparison, I would

### CORRESPONDENCE

(We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions of our correspondents)

#### The Apple of Discord

I have been asked by friends, not members of true cooperation, to make a comparison between the position of members of cooperative associations in the valley and those belonging to the three or four companies controlled by old time operators and speculators in this vicinity. I am doing this because I believe I am doing right. No one belonging to the United Fruit Company has asked me to do so. I am getting nothing out of it, but the hard feelings of those who are doing wrong, and who are deliberately doing wrong, and leading other men against a right principal for the sake of filling their pocketbooks, I would rather incur their displeasure than their favor.

In the first place these companies are not cooperative associations in the true sense of the word.

In the second place the farmers belonging to the privately controlled companies are not as well situated as they were before organization while they sell to the same speculators. The packing, though uniform, costs more than it did at home, and we have the additional burden of the warehouses, the expense and upkeep of which were formerly borne by the speculators.

In making a comparison of prices it seems almost to compare the net prices received by the grower, that is the money per barrel actually pocketed by the grower after all expenses are paid.

As our company has done as well if not better than the other three in prices, it will be unquestioned if I give my own net prices in comparison with those received by a member of one of the cooperative associations. Last year, 1912-13, for my own satisfaction I made the same comparison and while I will not take space to go into detail I found that my varieties, member for member, netted me 8c per barrel on an average less than those of the member referred to who belonged to a cooperative association.

Our warehouse expenses this year were 23c per barrel. The average of the cooperative associations was less than 20c.

#### NET PRICES TO GROWER.

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say that I am comparing our prices with cooperative prices, not with those of the individual companies. It would be unfair also to compare these poorer No. 3's with ours, since our No. 3's contained the same quality as the cooperative No. 3's. The time will soon come, when these poor No. 3's cannot be sold and every one will acknowledge that they should not be raised.

The Cooperative pack is better than ours. This means that in a year of large crops the former pack will sell on its merits, and our companies will go begging for a market. I have heard of individuals, who this year have belonged to cooperative companies whose prices were lower than ours. It will be readily seen that such could happen if these men had a large proportion of Ribbons, Blenheims and Kings. I know of one man in our company who had a comparatively large number of Nonpareils, Ben Davis and Baldwins, who had lost over three hundred dollars because our company did not belong to the Cooperative. My own loss is in the neighborhood of one hundred dollars.

While I cannot compare prices of other fertilizers, I know we are losing fifty per cent on our Slag by being outside the Union. Members of Cooperative Associations are getting their grass seed, flour, feed, etc. cheaper than we are.

One more point. While our companies here are fighting cooperation and vainly trying to put it down, we're meanly taking advantage of the benefits caused by the competition raised by the large buying and selling of the Union. I am safe in saying that we would be paying from ten to twenty per cent more for everything handled by the cooperative if it had never been organized.

On the other hand the same competition is compelling the speculators to give us better prices for our apples than they otherwise would.

The most intelligent men in the valley are glad they are in the Union. All the new companies being formed are joining the Union. The cry against big salaries is ridiculous when we place the prices of necessary salary expenditure of five or ten thousand dollars against the fifty or seventy-five thousand dollars that was yearly kept out of the farmers' pockets by the operators.

The principle is good and spreading. If, as has been objected, these in office are corrupt, they help them out. Personally speaking, I do not know of a man in Nova Scotia who could take Sam Chute's place from a point of view of honesty and square dealing.

#### An Opinion on Good Roads and Taxes

There has recently been so much said about good roads, and we note there has also been something done along the line of progress. This is the amendment which we understand has been put through the House this year thereby placing the exemption of sixty years tax payers at \$500, instead of \$1,000 as formerly. This we consider progressive, but why the exemption at all? It is the sixty-year man in this country who owns the property, the large farms, etc., and we think it quite unfair to put all the statute labor on the young men, and beside the paltry dollar will not go far. It is our opinion, and we believe we are voicing the opinion of the average rate-payer, that every foot of land situated on the highway should be taxed, irrespective of age, widows, or what not. This is only fair as the price, desirability and attractiveness of the home depend largely on the condition of the highway.

There should be no exemption in regard to road tax or the levy of same. This will certainly be seen in the near future, as there are many districts where the assessments do not exceed \$800, and as the young men are usually away the greater part of the year. Direct taxation must be the final result. This playing with highway labor should have been done away with ere this. "Good Roads" is being sounded from the house tops, but so long as the greater part of our citizens are exempt from taxation, just so long will the condition of the highways remain as they are. We would like to hear from other correspondents re this matter. And we will remain, A. B. K.

### The "Alsatian," Handsome New Allan Liner

The march of events which go to make Canada a great nation has been so rapid in recent years that it is difficult to realize the importance attaching to the country, which, only a short time since, occupied so insignificant a place in the world's economy. Though the suddenness of its uprising is phenomenal in the history of nations, the solidity of the foundations of its rapid progress is undoubted. No mere strike of a rich lode of the precious metal, or other exhaustible source of attraction, is responsible for the unprecedented rush to Canada, though gold, in ever increasing quantities, is being won in parts of the vast Dominion, and other valuable and useful minerals have been, and are being, located by the Government Geological Survey Department and by private enterprise.

#### THE CAUSE OF THE ATTRACTION

The real and lasting cause of attraction is the land, which has productive capacity admittedly superior to anything on earth, for soil and climate together produce forest and grain which occupy the premier positions in competition with those grown in any other part of the world. The richness of the soil and the incomprehensible extent of productive area constitute the explanation why so many people are travelling from Great Britain and all parts of Europe to the New World, and why, practically within a decade, a million of astute Americans have crossed the border into the land that claims allegiance to the British Throne. It is confidently anticipated that something like 200,000 people will cross the border from the United States and make their homes in Canada within the next few months, while the stream from all other quarters is likely to increase continually. To meet the rapid development of the trade and to anticipate the future, the Allan Line directorate placed the order for the steamships "Alsatian" and "Calgarian" with two renowned shipyards on the Clyde, and thus added to their already splendid fleet vessels which, from every point of view, surpass anything engaged in the Canadian service, and that will, in point of luxury, constitute the last word in floating palaces.

#### ENORMOUS STRIDES MADE BY ALLAN LINE.

It is difficult to comprehend the enormous stride represented between the "Canadian," the first steamship built for the Canadian trade by the Allan in 1853, and the "Alsatian" and "Calgarian." The progress has been more or less gradual, but it is worthy of note that several striking landmarks stand out, marking epochs in naval architecture and marine engineering achievements, for which the Allan is responsible. The history of the Line ever since the sailing of the brigantine "Jean" of 163 tons burthen, from Greenock for Quebec, in June, 1819, under the command of the shipowner-mariner, Captain Alexander Allan, down to the present time is one of enlightened advancement and enterprise.—Toronto Globe.

#### Sicilian Earthquake

Catania, Sicily, May 9.—A great earthquake last night brought death and destruction to many villages near Mount Etna. The number of dead up to this evening is officially placed at 183 with about 350 injured but as yet a large portion of the devastated territory has not been inspected. The affected zone extends from Haifarana, the highest village on Mt Etna, to the sea between Acireale on the south and Giarrè on the north. It includes Lingera, the centre of the disturbance, Pisanò and Santa Venerina. In Lingera alone 110 persons were killed and 300 injured. In the village Bonagardo, thirteen dead and twenty-seven injured have been taken from the ruins. At Cosentini sixteen were killed and many injured. The villages and many smaller places were virtually levelled.

### Taste the Difference

USE PURITY FLOUR for one baking and every member of the family will taste the difference. Your Bread will be richer and finer flavored and your buns, rolls, cakes and pies will be pronounced delicious. The Grocer is authorized to refund your money if PURITY does not give you absolute satisfaction.

## PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD and BETTER BREAD" and BETTER PASTRY too

# RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

Enrico Caruso, the famous tenor, is being sued in a \$100,000 breach of promise case by Mrs. Mildred Moffett, who says that he promised to marry her on April 3, 1908.