

# The Weekly Monitor

## AND Western Annapolis Sentinel

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NO 39

### THE CANADIAN CIVIL SERVICE

A Reader of the Monitor Gives Some Information Regarding the Service at Ottawa

It is quite possible that a large number of your readers are not aware of what constitutes the civil service of Canada. My object is to give them some information so far as the service pertains to Ottawa. To begin with there are over 5,000 in the service here in Ottawa, and each Cabinet Minister has a department of his own. The service is divided into inside and outside service, permanent and temporary. Also there are three divisions, first, second and third, and also two classes in each division known as class "A" and class "B," and the entrance to the service is through the civil service examination. Then there are promotion examinations, and all the service is under the Civil Service Commission, which was instituted by the late Premier, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, so as to take the service out of party politics, which seems to work well so far, and relieves members of parliament of the duty of finding positions for their supporters, and I'm sure they must in a measure feel to rejoice. There is a large number in the various departments from the Maritime Provinces. I think I am within the mark when I state there are over five hundred, and many of them are occupying the highest places in the service.

The Deputy Minister of Justice, E.L. Newcomb is now getting the handsome sum of \$10,000 annually. The chief accountant of the Department of Militia and Defence, J. W. Borden, brother of the Prime Minister, is also drawing a large salary. The Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. Johnson, gets \$5,000. The clerk of the House of Commons T. Flett, also receives \$5,000, and I am safe in saying that the salaries of all the clerks of the several Departments will average \$1,500. Those not acquainted with the work done in the Service can form but a faint idea of the arduous and exacting work performed, and great responsibility rests upon many. There are over fifteen large buildings where the work of the various branches is carried out, and I am safe in stating that a vast improvement has taken place in the service in the past decade. The rules are carried out more closely, and efficiency is the great aim of all in carrying out the work.

I might make mention of one branch permanently created by the late Government which is one of the crowning achievements, and which to-day commends itself to both the great political parties, and to all classes of people scattered throughout Canada, namely, the Railway Commission. This is one of the tribunals at which both the rich and the poor can get redress from any just grievance from any of the great railways of Canada, and no day passes but what complaints are pouring in. Also all the

Telegraph and Telephone Companies operating under the jurisdiction of the Railway Commission. I might mention that this tribunal like the Supreme Court was made independent of parliament, so that parliament could exercise no due pressure upon it. Your humble correspondent belongs to one of the branches of the Commission, the Traffic Department, and has charge of the Telephone and Telegraph traffic. The work is very interesting and requires great care in its performance, but having been a member of the staff since it was launched in A. D. 1903, the work now comes much easier, but there is always something new to learn.

I did not intend to write so extensively on this subject when I started, but I wished to deal quite clearly with it. We are having ideal winter weather up here. Magnificent sleighing, clear and cool, and the Yuletide season has passed off very happily and successfully so far as our fair city is concerned. All the Departments are now busy getting the work in shape for the opening of parliament, which takes place the 15th of January, and a strenuous session is looked forward to.

Now trusting this letter may prove of sufficient interest for publication, and wishing you a Prosperous and Happy New Year, I remain, Truly Yours,  
H. N. MESSINGER

### Five Rawding Brothers Captains

(Boston paper.) Five brothers have been discovered in command of vessels contracted by the same owners. They are in command of four different types of craft. Capt. H. L. Rawding, now in port, is in command of the steamer *Peter H. Crowell*; Capt. James E. Rawding has the bark *Rakia*, now at Norfolk loading for German South Africa; Capt. John B. Rawding commands the schooner *Ellen Little*; Capt. Robert T. Rawding, the schooner *Stanley M. Seaman*; and Capt. Lewellyn Rawding, the large coasting barge *Badger*. They are a few of a fleet of vessels owned by Crowell & Thurlow, of Boston.

A subscriber from Clementsport in sending the above clipping to the Monitor, adds: "These are sons of the late Capt. James Rawding, who died in South America about thirty-eight years ago, leaving a widow and eight children, five sons and three daughters, who are all still living, the eldest, Capt. James E., being about seventeen years old when his father died. They all commenced to follow the sea from Clementsport, and don't use tobacco or liquor in any form, which, I think, is a record breaker under the circumstances. The daughters are Mrs. E. E. Wade of Granville Ferry, Laura G., widow of the late Capt. Charles Munroe of Bridgetown, Mary A., widow of the late George Hiltaman of Boston. Laura G. and Mary A. reside in Clementsport now."

### ANNAPOLIS COUNTY INDUSTRIES

Two Important Concerns Omitted From Our Review of Last Week

#### PRODUCING COSTLY PERSIAN LAMBS IN MARITIME CANADA

A New Industry Holding forth Splendid Opportunities for the Dominion.

Nova Scotia has the nucleus of a new and promising industry. The Annapolis Valley, perhaps better known to the world at large as "The Land of Evangelina," cradled between ranges of high hills, and noted for its luscious fruit, is the site. Protected as it is, by hills, rich in soil, producing luxuriant growths of nutritious grasses and clover, it is most admirably suited to the purpose of rearing sheep, which produce the beautiful fur, known to the public as Persian lamb.

That the Maritime Provinces are particularly well adapted to the successful raising of fur-bearing animals has long been demonstrated beyond question, and the fur proved to be of the finest quality. The great success of the fox industry has been the means of directing the attention of investors, and those interested in fur to other classes of fur-bearing animals. Thus it was, that quietly, but persistently, Mr. A. M. McNinch of Paradise, N. S., delved into the question of the rearing of Persian lambs in Canada. As a result of his investigations, in the latter part of the month of July, 1913, a herd of about 150 Persian lambs, known as Karakul sheep, were introduced into Canada, giving Mr. McNinch the honor of being the pioneer of the industry in this country.

Later in the same year, the interest taken in the matter was such that a new and large company was formed for the purpose of carrying on the industry on a much larger and more extensive scale. To this end a second importation was deemed necessary, and resulted in obtaining another herd of these wonderful animals. These sheep consisted of the best stock obtainable in America, some of which were bred from, while others were part of, the original stock of the famous importation made by Dr. C. C. Young of Texas. Among the number was the far-famed stock ram "Teddy," imported direct from Bokhara by Dr. Young, and claimed by him to be the best of that importation. This ram will be of great value in the founding of the flock now established in the Annapolis Valley.

The raising of Persian lamb, Astrakhan and Krimmer fur has passed the experimental stage. It has been proved beyond question by a number of breeders in America, as well as by the United States Department of Agriculture, that, by crossing Karakul bucks with ewes of such well known English origin as Lincoln, Cotswold, Leicester, and Wensleydale, a belt of Persian lamb, Astrakhan or Krimmer fur may be easily obtained, ranging in value from six to fifteen dollars, or more, according to quality and lustre. The quality of still-born, or prematurely born pelts is often the finest, and thus most valuable. Considering the fact, then, that the greatest losses in sheep raising are because of the lambing period, this is of inestimable value to the farmer and western rancher as, with the mortality factor removed, there can be no loss. Why, therefore, should our farmers annually import fourteen million dollars' worth of Persian lamb, Astrakhan and Krimmer pelts? Is it possible we have no shepherds able to compete with the Oriental shepherd as a breeder and raiser of sheep? Have we not here suitable climatic conditions, together with grazing admirably adapted to the raising of sheep? Is there any reason then why we should not engage in this lucrative business? A careful study of the situation will fail to show any reason why there cannot be produced in this country as good Persian lamb fur as in any of the countries of the far East.

The company is now in operation near the pretty little town of Lawrencetown, within easy reach of the Dominion Atlantic and Halifax and

South Western Railway, Annapolis is one of the best sites obtainable in the Province, and consists of two splendid farms, side by side, well watered by soil, which is easily sheltered by the North Mountain and affording early, warm, well protected spring grazing pastures. It is equipped with excellent buildings and barns, containing some fifty acres of bearing orchard besides abundance of rich meadow lands, yielding from two to three tons of finest clover hay to the acre, and adapted to the raising of roots and cereals as may be required. It is considered by the older residents in the community, as probably the finest farm in Annapolis County for the particular purposes of the company.

MESSRS. M. W. GRAVES & CO. It is about twenty-five years since Mr. Minard W. Graves, the originator of the largest cider industry in the province, conceived the idea of manufacturing cider as a money-making concern. Many farmers at that time had small hand-presses and used to manufacture their own cider, but Mr. Graves was convinced that a central plant for relieving the farmers of this work would pay. Accordingly having rented an old unused house, he installed a small hand press as a beginning. This was followed two years later by a horse-power press, with an output of about 10,000 gallons. The success which he had in the molasses business, and which is known as Karakul sheep, were introduced into Canada, giving Mr. McNinch the honor of being the pioneer of the industry in this country.

Business continuing to grow, naturally the increased output had to be met with by a further extension of plant, and about 1895 an hydraulic press worked by steam power was installed, including eight large tanks, with a carrying capacity of 3,000 gallons. At this period one generator was a part of the fixtures. Business still continuing to expand, Mr. Graves then sought for a more convenient site to construct a properly equipped factory, and selected the one upon which the present premises are located. The factory here was built in 1903, and next summer the building was partially burned out, and had to be rebuilt. This factory had a storage capacity of 100,000 gallons, and showed that in a period of about seven years the output had grown from 1000 to 100,000 gallons per annum.

In 1905 Mr. Fred Bath joined Mr. Graves, but finding that he could help the firm much better on the road, he relinquished his interest, and Captain Salter in 1906 filled the vacant position becoming a joint partner with Mr. Graves, the firm trading as M. W. Graves & Co. With Messrs. Graves and Salter at the helm, the business began to advance by leaps and bounds. To cope with the increased business, few additions were made to the factory north and south, until today with the huge tanks now installed and with the very latest up-to-date machinery, the cider-vinegar industry here is probably the largest in Nova Scotia, if not in the Dominion.

In 1912-13 no less than 181,000 gallons of cider-vinegar were manufactured, and this enormous total was disposed of with easy facility, this fact speaking for itself as to the quality of the product. In addition to the large amount of vinegar manufactured and sold, this firm stands second to none in Canada for the manufacture of the very wholesome and non-alcoholic drink known as real apple cider. The ever-increasing sales of this popular beverage in this country as well as in England, is sufficient evidence of the quality.

Last year about two hundred thousand gallons were shipped to the Old Country, in addition to the large quantity sold in the home market of the eastern province. Mr. Francis Graves is the popular representative of this well-known firm and has had little difficulty in making his sales for the past year the largest on record. The further development of this now well-known and established business is confidently expected. As showing the business proposition, of today, no less a sum than \$25,000 was paid for apples and labor for the preceding year, and a great proportion of this circulates within the Valley, particularly in Bridgetown.

### CORRESPONDENCE

Editor of Monitor:-

Sir, - At a very low rate of capitalization the fruit growers of Nova Scotia have invested in their business over \$1,000,000.

It is evident that this industry is not giving the return which, in reason, it should. While it is of course a fundamental principle that the prime necessity is a superior product and should be the only factor governing the profit concerned, the fact remains that artificial conditions are such as operate to largely displace the effect of a good product and an honest attractive package.

This is no time to raise a jeremiad, but I believe it to be a plain statement of the truth to say that the fruit grower must at once grapple with certain of the problems that confront him or go out of business. The fruit grower from the very nature of his calling must stay by the game. He cannot, like any other type of farmer or industry "go West" consequently he must fight.

The problem most directly pressing for solution is that of a proper distribution of the fruit crop.

While every other fruit industry has increased its production and sales by millions of dollars in value, the apple product has practically remained at a standstill for nearly twenty years. Simply from a lack of proper distribution we find a poor crop often times returning comparatively far more money than an abundance of excellent fruit.

Imperatively lined up with distribution is transportation and it is here that the first blow must be struck.

In the report of the evidence before the parliamentary committee, which inquired into the Canada Fruit Industry, session 1912-13, Mr. S. B. Chute, manager United Fruit Companies of Nova Scotia, is reported on page 48 as saying in answer to a question as to whether the C. P. R. put any proposition before his employers absolutely preventing shipment west over the G. T. R.

"They held us up for several days and would not allow the apples to be taken away from the station unless we had bills of lading over their road."

On page 51, he is further reported as saying that the previous fall, "We had to cancel orders for thousands of barrels of apples because we could not obtain rolling stock to convey same to Northwest."

His evidence further shows that the Cape Breton and Montreal trade has been entirely killed through lack of proper rolling stock.

The United Fruit Companies were not the only sufferers from these conditions, during the same season referred to by Mr. Chute. Mr. H. D. Starratt of Paradise, was unable to carry out his contract with Laing Brothers of Winnipeg, to supply them with a large quantity of apples at excellent prices through lack of proper rolling stock."

And because the C. P. R. would not allow cars to go forward over the G. T. R. Mr. Starratt had to do just what the United Fruit Companies did, ship to Europe and lose thousands of dollars. After doing this Mr. Starratt, through his solicitor, brought suit against the transportation company to recover an amount equivalent to the loss he had suffered. Mr. Starratt and his solicitor have with limited resources successfully fought a long tiresome legal battle against this great corporation, and justice will be done if Mr. Starratt is not financially worn out by a series of appeals.

There is a force in public opinion greater than that of all the financial resources of any corporation, and I believe that any one who becomes seized of the fact must be alarmed, and must realize that every one directly or indirectly interested in this basic industry has a stake in the outcome of this fight, and that Mr. Starratt and his solicitor, as well as others associated with them, are entitled to the fullest measure of the moral support of every body who thinks this \$15,000,000 industry worth preserving to our country. Every individual of so intelligent a community as that served by your paper, will, I believe, see the no opportunity to lend support to the right in this first battle of any wrongs upon us, as every body must admit that these injustices are very real and grievous.

FRANK A. BOLSER,  
Sps Springs, Dec. 29, 1913.

### CHRISTMAS SEASON IN NEW YORK

Charitable Work This Year Far Exceeded the Record of Any Previous Year

Dear Mr. Editor:-

Possibly a few notes from this part of the world might be of interest to some of your readers. Christmas was made somewhat unpleasant by inclement weather. The day opened with a threatening sky and it remained dull and overcast until 4 p.m. when rain began to fall increasing to a downpour during the night. Friday morning a heavy easterly gale set in and as the tide on the Coast rose to unusual height much damage was done to shipping and seaside resorts besides interfering with ferry traffic in New York harbor and delaying the army of committees whose business is in New York and who reside in New Jersey. Unusual preparation was made for the Christmas season and for many days before, the great department stores were thronged with customers. The managers of these stores say that their sales far exceeded any year in their history. The postal service was taxed to a great degree in getting off the extra mail combined with postal parcel business. Notwithstanding the unusual pressure however, in the great city of New York nothing was held over but all forwarded or delivered the day it was received. The extension of this postal parcel system to Canada would be a great boon and we hope it may be established in the near future. At present the express companies can not do this business and the certainty does not insure cheap transportation.

One feature of the Christmas season charitable work far exceeded, this year, the record of any previous year. The New York American some weeks ago suggested that contributions be handed in to augment a sum they proposed to give to be devoted to furnishing a Christmas dinner for the deserving poor of New York and also to purchase toys for distribution among the poor children. This was most generously responded to, and so on Christmas Day at the 69th Army 9,200 baskets were given, each containing a fowl and other things sufficient to make an excellent dinner for a family. Toys were also given out and it is estimated that about 15,000 dolls were distributed. Many of these were dressed by the wives and daughters of the multi-millionaire class of the big city. Various other societies as well as private individuals gave out dinners and it is said that no poor person in New York went without a substantial dinner.

The City erected a Christmas tree in Madison Square Park sixty feet high, and covered with electric bulbs. Hearst, the publisher of the *American*, placed another in City Hall Park seventy feet high. Both were ablaze Christmas Eve with variegated colors and presented a grand appearance. Mayor Kline delivered an address in City Hall Park. A noted lady singer delighted the crowd with vocal music and a half dozen clowns made the youngsters laugh. About 25,000 assembled to view the display. The Salvation Army true to its mission for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, fed over 30,000. The

spirit of philanthropy seems to have taken a most active form this year, and has reached to a very important extent the extremely wealthy class. Not long ago some of these people conceived the idea of raising \$4,000,000 to extend the sphere of operations of the Young Men's and Young Women's Christian Associations. They started out and very soon had a sum exceeding that amount pledged. In the past history of the City no such magnificent contributions were ever made for any philanthropic purpose.

About a year ago a most atrocious murder was committed in Lakeside, N. J. Detectives finally got what they considered sufficient evidence to cause an arrest. A very wealthy lady residing in the place, was convinced that a mistake had been made and that the man arrested was innocent. As he had no money to put up a defence, she made the matter her own and employed three eminent lawyers and last week the case was tried. She appeared in Court every day. The result was the man was completely exonerated. Had her benevolence been withheld it is generally thought an innocent man would have been sent to the electric chair.

President Wilson has gone South to spend his holidays. Congress adjourned Tuesday night, after passing the currency bill which the president signed just before leaving Washington. The revision of the tariff and the passing of this bill redems two important pledges he made during his campaign and has given an impetus to business. Stocks have gone up and it is expected that a substantial improvement in business will follow. On Monday, New York's master-class, J. P. Mitchell, enters upon the duties of his office. He has been very busy since his return from Colan preparing his list of city officials, none of whom he will announce until Thursday next. In undertaking to give a preacher, the kind of government he promises, he has a big contract to perform. He is a bright, forceful young man, however, and his many friends expect him to make good.

Over in New York a few Sundays ago I strolled into the Temple located on 63rd Street near the side of Central Park, to hear the famous Pastor Russell, whose sermons frequently appear in the Nova Scotia papers. He is a tall distinguished looking man and at once impresses you with the fact that you are in the presence of no ordinary person. He gave a splendid address, using for his text, "Consider the lilies of the field, etc." Very fluent, with a great command of language and complete mastery of the sacred Word, we can well understand why he holds so important a place as a preacher. One visiting the great metropolis would do well to attend one of his services.

The trial of Hans Schmidt for the cruel murder of Annie Axmuller, is nearing its end and will go to the jury on Monday. Most strenuous efforts have been made to prove him insane. What affect this will have upon the jury remains to be seen. It is said that \$15,000 was made up to aid in his defence, and it is certain he has had a heavy staff of lawyers, who have made the best possible defence for him. The general feeling is that he committed a most heinous crime and was perfectly sane when he did it. But I must not trespass upon your space further. Wishing you Mr. Editor and your many patrons a very Happy New Year.

Very Sincerely,  
P.,  
Bloomfield, N. J.,  
December 27, 1913.

# ROYAL BAKING POWDER

## Absolutely Pure

Cakes, hot biscuit, hot breads, and other pastry, are daily necessities in the American family. Royal Baking Powder will make them more digestible, wholesome, appetizing.

No Alum—No Lime Phosphates

### Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

CAPITAL . . . \$11,500,000  
RESERVE FUNDS . . . \$12,500,000  
AGGREGATE ASSETS - \$175,000,000

70 BRANCHES IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES

### SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest allowed at highest current rates.

A. F. LITTLE MANAGER, Bridgetown  
F. G. PALFREY MANAGER, Lawrencetown  
E. B. McDANIEL MANAGER, Annapolis Royal.