

The Weekly Monitor

AND

Western Annapolis Sentinel.

VOL. 86

BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, DECEMBER, 2, 1908

NO. 800

The Mail Order Habit

(Sydney Record.)
Judging from the amount of space taken up on the advertising pages of some of our local papers, the mail order houses of the Upper Provinces must be doing a thriving business in Cape Breton. Now this should not be so. Those of our people who patronize outside firms in preference to the local shops are making a mistake. Even if occasionally they save a trifle it is doubtful economy. It means the sending of money out of the place that should be spent with our local merchant. The larger percentage of the money spent with your local merchant remains at home and is put in circulation among your neighbors. Perhaps the bill you were unable to collect the other day might have been paid had you not sent on that \$50 order to an outside shop-keeper. A small amount of money paid out at a given moment may have a rapid and wide circulation. It may have an effect on circulation quite out of proportion to its size. It helps to stimulate city trade. The want of that order you sent away may be the last straw to break a local tradesman, perhaps one of your own neighbors. It is contended of course that goods may be cheaper by ordering from one of the big city houses. Doubtless there is a saving in some cases, but we question whether the net saving taken on the whole makes it worth while even for the individual purchaser. Perhaps if all this money that is sent out of town were spent at home our own dealers could cut their prices a little finer. If you spent 25 per cent. of your money abroad in this fashion, perhaps the remaining 75 per cent. does not buy as much as it otherwise would. If the home merchant gets only a part of your trade he must make up the difference by restricted sales by making prices a little higher. And so it goes on. If everybody in Sydney decided for the next three months to buy everything they needed to eat and wear from Upper Provinces houses there could of course be only one result, the closing of every shop in Sydney.

Our local shopkeepers form a very large and important part of the population. Their employees again must number many hundreds. Any curtailment of trade must thus affect a great many people. And the mail order business, it may be as well to note, is not confined to dry goods. Some people imagine it is confined to lady's wearing apparel and that sort of thing. This is a great mistake. Men's clothing is also purchased in this way. But dry goods form only a part of the mail order trade. Furniture and household articles of one kind or another are frequently ordered by mail, and even groceries. Why not? It is just as reasonable to write to Montreal or Toronto for a hundredweight of sugar as for a coat, providing a few cents may be saved. It does not make the individual citizen any richer but it makes the local shopkeeper the poorer, and the net result is injure to local trade.

Three Barrels of Vinegar

(St. John Sun.)
Choice tomatoes is now in the back ground for a brand new story has come out about three barrels of vinegar. It appears that a wholesale liquor dealer wished to ship three barrels of whiskey into the red hot temperance town of Woodstock, and he sent the whiskey in vinegar casks. To fool the authorities he took a long chance of using the name of a prominent wholesale grocer as the shipper. The three barrels of head-ache arrived at Woodstock and being seen in the warehouse by an energetic insurance clerk, the latter promptly wired the wholesale grocery man asking if he wished his three barrels of vinegar insured. The grocer was astonished, but thinking something wrong, made enquiry and found that his name had been used without his authority. To make matters worse for the liquor dealer, the grocer is a strong advocate of the temperance cause and it is said that he has refused all pleadings and intends to take action against the man who shipped booze in vinegar casks. The two merchants in question are within a stone's throw of Market Square.

Distribution of Seed Grain

By instruction of the Hon. Minister of Agriculture a distribution is being made this season of samples of superior sorts of grain and potatoes to Canadian farmers for the improvement of seed. The stock for distribution has been secured mainly from the Experimental Farms at Indian Head, Sask., and Brandon, Man. The samples consist of oats, spring wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn (for ensilage only) and potatoes. The quantity of oats sent is 4 lbs., and of wheat or barley 5 lbs., sufficient in each case to sow one-twentieth of an acre. The samples of Indian corn, peas and potatoes weigh 3 lbs. each. A quantity of each of the following varieties has been secured for this distribution:

Oats.—Banner, Danish Island, Wide-Awake, White Giant, Thousand Dollar, Improved Ligow, all white varieties.
Wheat.—Red varieties, Red Eye (Beardless), Chelsea, Marquis, Stanley and Percy (early beardless), Preston, Huron and Pringle's Champlain (early beardless). White varieties, White Eye (beardless), Bobs (early beardless).
Barley.—Six-rowed.—Mensury, Odesa, and Mansfield. Two-rowed.—Invincible and Canadian Thorpe.
Field Peas.—Arthur and Golden Vine.

Indian Corn (for ensilage).—Early sorts, Angel of Midnight, Compton's Early and Longfellow; later varieties, Selected Leamington, Early Mastodon and White Cap Yellow Dent.
Potatoes.—Early varieties, Rochester Rose, and Irish Cobbler. Medium to late varieties, Carman No. 1, Money Maker, Gold Coin and Dooley. The later varieties are as a rule more productive than the earlier kinds.

Only one sample can be sent to each applicant, hence if an individual receives a sample of oats he cannot also receive one of wheat, barley, peas, Indian corn or potatoes. Lists of names from one individual, or applications for more than one sample for one household, cannot be entertained. The samples will be sent free of charge through the mail.

Applications should be addressed to the Director of Experimental Farms, Ottawa, and may be sent in any time from the 1st of December to the 15th of February, after which the lists will be closed, so that the samples asked for may be sent out in good time for sowing. Applicants should mention the variety they prefer, with a second sort as an alternative. Applications will be filled in the order in which they are received, so long as the supply of seed lasts. Farmers are advised to apply early to avoid possible disappointment. Those applying for Indian corn or potatoes should bear in mind that the corn is not usually distributed until April, and that potatoes cannot be mailed until danger from frost is transiently over. No postage is required on mail matter addressed to the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

WM. SAUNDERS,
Director of Experimental Farms.

"Excessive Drinking"

(Middleton Outlook.)
On Saturday morning a young man named Bennett was found dead at the home of Albert Pierce, South Farmington. He had come to Pierce's house the previous Thursday and it is said that the occupants of the house, when they retired on Friday night, left him lying upon a Dr. S. N. Miller, coroner, in a lounge, supposing him to be asleep. A verdict of death from "excessive drinking" was returned. The body was buried on Sunday morning. Some wild rumors have been in circulation in connection with this affair. The story that the body was dug up and examined and the neck found to be broken was not correct. There appears to have been a row at Pierce's house on Friday night, but we have been unable to learn from conflicting reports whether Bennett was mixed up in the fight or not.

ED.—The young man known as "Dell" Bennett was a former inmate of the County Almshouse and was often seen in Bridgetown.

OUR APPLES IN THE ENGLISH MARKET

Receiving Recognition as the Choicest and Best Graded Fruit Supplied the World To-day, and Regarded as an Indispensable Source of the Fruit-Diet of the British Nation.

(From the London Telegraph.)

The bulk of London's apple supply for popular purposes is for the time being derived from that most industrious Colony, Nova Scotia. There are, of course, other apples arriving at our shores, including some specially choice lots from British Columbia, in addition to the exports of California and other parts of the United States, as well as shipments from different districts in Canada, which are landed chiefly at Glasgow and Liverpool; but as far as the metropolis is concerned, Nova Scotia must be recognized as an indispensable source for the providing of a very large share of the fruit diet of the masses. The Nova Scotian apple crop of the present season is not only large, but of exceptionally good quality, and the conditions which govern the growing of this Colonial industry are in every way admirable. It is really remarkable to observe large consignments of good, sound, and perfectly graded fruit landing at regular intervals at the London docks. The sense of contrast awakened by comparison with much of our own fruit is such as to arouse interest in the methods of the Colonists, whose industries, habits and enterprise are worthy not only of admiration but imitation.

The famous apple growing district of Nova Scotia is known as the Annapolis Valley, which is in reality a continuation of the valleys of Annapolis, Cornwallis, Gasperaux, and Windsor. This territory of about 100 miles in length, and varying in width from six to ten miles, is a veritable world of orchards, and is most favorably situated, being protected on either side by parallel ranges of mountains—the North and South Mountain. Apples have been grown in that part of the world for nearly 200 years, but the production for commerce on scientific lines is of comparatively recent origin. It must not be assumed that all the farmers in Nova Scotia have as yet availed themselves of the means at their disposal to obtain the utmost value from the land. Most of them, it is true, have done so, and are now reaping their reward by supplying England's capital with their produce. The expansion of the industry has been rapid, for as compared with a total export of 41,785 barrels in the

season 1880-1, last year's output was estimated at 750,000 barrels—a record of which any country might well be proud.

Nova Scotian apple farms are nearly all occupied by their owners, and this is no doubt a strong factor in creating a keen interest in the successful development of the properties. The farms are not large when compared with the average size of those we are accustomed to in England, but few of the orchards being more than fifty acres in extent. The trees are planted about 30 feet to 40 feet apart, which allows of sufficient nourishment being obtained from the ground. The gathering of fruit is conducted with great care, the apples being put into small baskets, from which they are gently removed and placed into barrels unsorted, and afterwards conveyed to a special packing-house, where the process of selecting and grading takes place. This is one of the most important features of the apple trade of Nova Scotia, and although not actually carried out under Government supervision, there is a Fruit Marks Act, which practically ensures that the fruit on top of the barrel is an indication of the entire contents, and not placed in that position merely for purposes of show. The exterior of the barrel is clearly marked, so that the buyer is aware of the size and equality of the fruit without removing the lid.

This uniformity in packing has done much to popularize Nova Scotian fruit in London. Fruiters are enabled to purchase apples with but little fear of finding small and inferior fruit when half way down the barrel. Every eight days from the last week in September until the end of April a cargo of about 20,000 barrels is landed from one of the Furness Line of steamers into London. The landing is speedily accomplished, the vessel being frequently unloaded in fifteen hours. The arrangements for landing the apples with the minimum amount of handling were shown to one of our representatives by Mr. Maurice Lowe, of Messrs. Nothard and Lowe, who receive about one-fourth of the total consignments of this class of fruit into England, and have done much to develop this Colonial enterprise. When the steamer has docked, the barrels are placed in

barrels, from which they are removed by crane direct into the warehouse, thus avoiding any damage to the fruit which might result from being jolted in carriers' vans.

In addition to the well-known Ribstons, Kings, and Baldwins, there have arrived some small barrels of excellent Cox's Orange Pippins, in very good condition, and possessed of the same flavor as these grown in their own country. The finest of all cooking apples—the Wellington—is being cultivated in Nova Scotia, and should it prove a success will be welcomed by connoisseurs, as the cult of that apple in England is on the decline, owing to its being a poor cropper. The care and attention bestowed on this Colonial fruit is of necessity great, as there are in Nova Scotia several months of frost, during which apples are shipped to England. Special buildings known as "frost-proof warehouses," capable of resisting 62 degrees of frost, are erected for the storage of apples, and in the carts used for conveying the fruit from the warehouse to the rail there are charcoal fires to counteract the effects of the intense cold.

Barrels of apples are so frequently bought by private individuals that a knowledge of the various grades may be useful to the intending purchaser. The finest fruit is marked with the word "fancy," and consists of "well-grown specimens of one variety, of uniform and of at least normal size, and of good color for the variety, of normal shape, free from worm holes, bruises, scab, and other defects, and properly packed." Next in order of merit are those designated as "No. 1," "No. 2," and "No. 3," the distinctions being based upon the size, color, shape, and soundness of the fruit. This system, by which one knows from the mark on the barrel the class of fruit contained therein, is undoubtedly a sound one, as it effects a saving of time to all parties concerned in the handling of apple cargoes. At the forthcoming Colonial Exhibition there will be displayed one "parcel" of 150 varieties of Nova Scotian apples, which will, no doubt, be viewed with considerable interest, not only by traders and experts, but by all who have the welfare of the Colonies at heart.

Medals Awarded to

N. S. Fruit Growers

London, Nov. 6.—At the Colonial Fruit Exhibition today, Lord Strathcona was introduced by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, and declared the show open. Gold medals were awarded for the exhibit of British Columbia apples, the Nova Scotia Government collection of fruit, and the Ontario Government's collection of fruit.

Other medals were awarded as follows:
Silver and gilt Hogz medal—F. A. Parker, Berwick, N. S. apples.
Silver and gilt Knightian medal—Kamloops District, B. C. apples.
Kaslo District Agricultural Association, B. C. apples; G. Thomas Earl,

Lytton, B. C. apples; W. H. Woodworth, Berwick, N. S. apples; J. R. Blanchard, Upper Dyke, N. S. apples.

Silver Hogz medal—J. H. Cox, Cambridge, N. S. apples.

Silver Knightian medal—Sumnerland District, B. C. apples; Mrs. J. A. Smith, Spencer's Bridge, B. C. apples; H. Delman, Wolfville, N. S. apples; E. C. Archibald, Wolfville, N. S. apples; R. J. Messenger, Turville, N. S. apples; J. A. Kineman, Lakeville, N. S. apples; F. H. Johnston, Bridgetown, N. S. apples.

Silver Banksian medal—Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange, B. C. apples; A. L. Morse, Berwick, N. S. apples; E. T. Nelly, Middleton, N. S. apples; F. Foster, Kingston, N. S. apples.
Bronze Banksian medal—Victoria

District, B. C. apples; Oakt Springs Island, B. C. apples; James Johnstone, Nelson, B. C. apples; James Gartrell, Summerland, B. C. apples; Chilliwack District, B. C. apples; Berwick Fruit Company, Berwick, N. S. apples; William Sangster, Falmouth, N. S. apples; Ralph Eaton, Kentville, N. S. apples.

SENDING DOG FISH TO TORONTO MARKET.

Digby, Nov. 25.—Howard Anderson, a prominent fish dealer of this town is trying Toronto as a new market for dog fish, and shipped 12,000 pounds to that city. He and some of the other firms loaded a full car at St. John for Toronto. Besides the dog fish, Mr. Anderson shipped 200 boxes of fman haddies; J. E. Snow, 300 boxes; Short and Ellis, 300 boxes; Spda and Cousins, 100 boxes. The car left St. John on Friday.

The Lonesomeness of a Great City

Sometimes people from Hillsboro' leave our forgotten valley, high among the Green Mountains, and 'go down to the city,' as the phrase runs. They always come back exclaiming that they should think New York would just die of lonesomeness, and crying out in an ecstasy of relief that it does seem so good to get back where there are some folks. After the desolate isolation of city streets, empty of humanity, filled only with hurrying ghosts, the vestibule of our church on prayer-meeting night fills one with an exalted realization of the great numbers of the human race. It is like coming into a warm and lighted room, full of friendly faces, after wandering long by night in a forest peopled only with fitting shadows. In the phantasmagoric pantomime of the city we forget that there are so many real people in all the world, so diverse, so unfathomably human as those who meet us in the little post-office on the night of our return to Hillsboro'.

Like any other of those gifts of life which gratify insatiable cravings of humanity, living in a country village conveys a satisfaction which is incommunicable. A great many authors have written about the satisfaction of being in love, but in the one as in the other case, the essence of the thing escapes. People rejoice in sweethearts because all humanity craves love, and they thrive in country villages because they crave human life. Now the living spirit of neither of these things can be caught in a net of words. All the foolish fond doings of lovers may be set down on paper by whatever eavesdropper cares to take the trouble, but no one can realize from that record anything of the glory in the hearts of the unconscious two. All the queer grammar and insignificant surface eccentricities of village character may be ruthlessly reproduced in every variety of dialect, but no one can guess from that record the abounding flood of richly human life which pours along the village street.

From "At the Top of Hemlock Mountain," by Dorothy Canfield, in the Christmas Scribner's.

GIRLS RESCUED.

Windsor, Nov. 25.—After an exciting chase Constable Singer has returned here with a fifteen year old girl, who was taken by the captain on board of a schooner at Hantsport, which was ready to sail for New York. Two other girls who were on board returned home before the Constable arrived. An effort was made to arrest the captain but he boarded his vessel, weighed anchor, and put to sea.

Great Merger of Iron Properties

Mr. J. J. Drummond, of the Canada Iron Corporation, arrived in the city this morning, accompanied by Mr. W. F. C. Parsons, the Comptroller of the Public Works, for a conference with Premier Hazen and Surveyor General Grimmer, regarding the extensive development of the Gloucester County iron properties as planned by the corporation.

Preliminary surveys for the railway from the iron deposits near Bathurst to the proposed deep water terminus are now in progress. The railway will be about twenty-five miles in length, built with 80 pound rails, and of a permanent nature in every way. The Provincial Government is being asked to assist in the way of guaranteeing bonds on this railroad, while the Dominion Government is being asked for assistance in the way of helping to provide for the deep water terminus and in dredging the harbor.

In speaking with the Glenier this morning at the Queen, Mr. Drummond stated that under the corporation's development scheme, the erection of blast furnaces at Gloucester County would come up in the course of about two years, and he stated definitely, that the intention is to erect blast furnaces there. In the meantime exclusive of the blast furnaces, the plans of development entail an expenditure of about \$1,000,000 or more, it is believed. The Company now has mining and searching licenses on about 30 square miles in Gloucester County.

Incidentally, Mr. Drummond denied that there was any truth in the report of the statement published recently that the Drummond interests had been sold to an English syndicate. The new corporation is known as The Canada Iron Corporation, and has a capitalization of \$10,500,000, with five of the old directors on the board, and four English capitalists added as representatives of English capital in the organization, the control in the directorate thus remaining in Canada.

The following concerns Mr. Drummond mentioned as being included in the merger: The Annapolis Iron Mines; The Londonderry Iron and Mining Company; The Canadian Iron and Foundries Company, with plants at Londonderry, Three Rivers, Montreal, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Fort William; The Canadian Iron Furnace Company, with blast furnaces at Radnor Forge, P. Q., Middleport, Ont., as well as the Drummondville Charcoal furnaces, and the Georgian Bay Engineering Works. The corporation also has an interest in the Bathurst properties, the Drummond mines at Cobalt, the Bessmer Iron mines in Hastings County, Ont., and others.—Fredericton Gleaner, Nov. 19.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely PURE

Royal is the only baking powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

It conveys to food the most healthful of fruit properties.

The cream of tartar produced from a pound of grapes is required to raise a dozen tea biscuits.

SENDING DOG FISH TO TORONTO MARKET.
Digby, Nov. 25.—Howard Anderson, a prominent fish dealer of this town is trying Toronto as a new market for dog fish, and shipped 12,000 pounds to that city. He and some of the other firms loaded a full car at St. John for Toronto. Besides the dog fish, Mr. Anderson shipped 200 boxes of fman haddies; J. E. Snow, 300 boxes; Short and Ellis, 300 boxes; Spda and Cousins, 100 boxes. The car left St. John on Friday.