

The Weekly Monitor

AND Western Annapolis Sentinel.

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NO. 34

CONVENT GARDEN BROKERS'

METHODS CRITICIZED

The London "Fruit Grower" Exposes Some of the Methods of the Broker in His Dealings With Purchasers and Retailers.

Reporters Excluded From Noting Prices for Public Information.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MONITOR:

Dear Sir,—The enclosed paragraphs from the Fruit Grower, London, of November 26th, will be of interest to many of your readers.

The peculiar methods of Covent Garden appear to flourish and make new departures in each port into which the broking fraternity have transplanted them; but let it always be remembered to the credit of the Garden that though it appears to be perfecting the system it was by no means the first to establish private auctions.

The first paragraph implies that the business transacted in the Floral Hall is not of a very robust constitution and requires much bolstering up in the interests of some one or other.

The last shows the folly of agitators ensuring that complete privacy which is desired in the Garden.

The last shows the folly of agitating oneself after employing a Covent Garden broker, to dispose of one's apples. He can dispose of any number. Two or three generations of him have spent their lives in elaborating the system.

One feels like joining the "respectable" London merchant, the man of scrupulous honor," in his undertaking to "abstain from trading in any way in the Hall in the future."

Other channels can be found and they could hardly be more devious and obscure.

Yours,
G. W. SHIPTON.

Following are the excerpts in the article in the Fruit Grower referred to above:

"Another point in which some interest is being taken, and which has only arisen, so far as we can call to mind, since the formation of the Covent Garden Fruit Brokers' Protection Society, is the claim of a

right by the market authorities to exclude from the Floral Hall, in which all the Covent Garden fruit auctions take place, any person or persons at their discretion. When this prerogative was first claimed and exercised it was regarded by the principal traders as a correct move, it being assumed that it would apply only to the hangers-on and loafers who obstruct the regular and large buyers and unnecessarily crowd the auction stands. In a short time, however, at the suggestion, we understand, of the brokers, this forcible exclusion was extended to any person coming into the hall with the intention of offering goods for sale privately to buyers congregated for the auction sales. Now, however just and proper this power might be in the ordinary way, a limit to the exercise of such a rule is necessary. An incident which occurred recently brought this point rather prominently to the fore. A leading fruit and potato merchant was in the Floral Hall to purchase goods at auction and, as we understand it, hailed by a retailer who required some produce. The purchase of a certain parcel of produce was discussed, and a deal concluded. On complaint of this dealing being made, the first mentioned merchant was informed by the market officials that such sales were "illicit" and could not be allowed in the Floral Hall. He expressed his regret, and promised to abstain from trading in any way in the hall in the future. The authorities, however, demanded, we understand, a written guarantee, and, this being refused as a reflection upon his word, a man of scrupulous honor, a respectable London merchant, was then excluded from the auction hall. He has since been re-admitted, it is true, but it looks like a severe course of action.

"The question of this right of exclusion from the Floral Hall has also been brought prominently forward during the past few days by certain direct action on the part of the brokers in two particular instances. For some years past a number of reporters have attended each sale and have supplied duplicate lists of prices realized, with marks, weights and counts, so far as these could be given, to many of the principal buyers, salesmen and dealers in Covent Garden, and possibly to some of the consignees of the goods on the Continent, in the Colonies, in the United States, and elsewhere. Some time back one or two of the brokers, as was reported in The Fruit Grower at the time, started obliterating all identification marks and brands on the packages, which prevented these brands, etc., being given on the price slips, but on a protest by the London and Provincial Fruit Buyers' Association this was not persisted in, and matters proceeded as before. A few days back, however, the reporters referred to above were given definite notice by the brokers that from Nov. 20 they would not be allowed to take a record of the prices realized at auction for indiscriminate supply, but that they could take the prices down on condition that the price slips were supplied exclusively to persons or firms approved by the brokers—in fact, the slips were only to be supplied on the brokers' instructions, to a list of names supplied by them.

"The second incident was the stopping by the broker of the taking down of prices by one amongst the buyers assembled at an auction sale in the Floral Hall. In the early part of last week a gentleman, who we understand was acting at the request of a sender from Nova Scotia, was jotting down the prices realized for Nova Scotian barrelled apples. He was asked by the auctioneer, or someone on his behalf, what he was doing, and he replied "Taking prices." He was told that he had no right to do that and was requested to leave, which he did. In order, however, to make quite clear that the right of exclusion was claimed by the brokers, he on Friday last attended at the same stand and, taking special care not to obstruct the actual buyers or to interfere with the progress of the business in any way, he commenced to write down the prices as each lot was sold. He was again asked what he was doing, but replied, "I am here on business; I am taking prices on behalf of a grower in Nova Scotia and a consignee of some of the goods now being sold here." He was told to leave, and refused. A policeman was then called, who also requested him to leave. The gentleman again claimed that he was there on business connected with the sale, and courteously but firmly refused to leave. The policeman then took hold of him, and removed him from the hall.

"These incidents have very naturally led to a general discussion as to the rights of the Duke of Bedford and, it would appear, will lead to the whole question of market rights, so far as Covent Garden is concerned, being carefully and legally considered. Now that the ball has been set rolling by the action taken in the brokers' behalf, something may be done to clear the air in regard to the powers which the Duke possesses."

Early Presbyterianism

in Nova Scotia

PAPER READ BY REV. JAMES CARRUTHERS ON THE OCCASION OF THE JUBILEE CELEBRATION OF PRESBYTERIANISM IN ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

The early history of Presbyterianism in the counties of Annapolis and Digby is practically the history of one congregation, and its centre Annapolis the original metropolis of Nova Scotia. Among the Loyalists who settled in this part of the province were those who held to the Presbyterian form of government, and as early as 1786 we find added to these a number of Scotch emigrants who settled around Digby Basin. Annapolis, being a garrison town, had a large influx of Presbyterians, when there was a Scotch regiment stationed here, but which decreased on their removal to another station, but so far as can be ascertained from any authentic records there was nothing done for these scattered people to about the year 1800.

For some thirty-six years the Presbyterians gathered in little groups, held worship, repeated their catechism, read a sermon and welcomed any ordained man who exhorted and instructed as well as baptized their children.

Sometime during the year 1800 Rev. William Forsyth, a minister of the Church of Scotland, was settled in Cornwallis, and in addition to his congregational work, began a visitation of all the settlements west to Digby. This work he continued for many years, but neither he nor the branch of the church to which he belonged recognized any district sufficiently strong to form a congregation, consequently all that part of the country which is now included in the counties of Annapolis and Digby was looked upon as a Mission district, to which supply was given when possible.

In 1834 Rev. David Henry, who had been sent out by the Glasgow Colonial Committee, and who arrived in Halifax the previous year, visited the district, and in a report to his committee snowed that Annapolis and Digby were ready for a settled minister. He says: "The Presbyterians in these places are numerous and desirous of doing something to revive Presbyterian interest, and expressed their willingness to unite for the purpose of supporting a minister. An active, zealous and faithful minister would do much to promote the interests of religion in the place and preserve the remaining attachment of the Presbyterian remnant and obtain accessions to its numbers. Were a regular ministry established the number would doubtless increase. At present these places afford a pleasant and extensive field of missionary labors, as the chief and perhaps the only means of organizing in such a manner as to prepare them for procuring if possible the labors of a settled ministry."

From this report we would gather that for a period of almost 50 years the little body of people were without a settled pastor. They were too small to catch the eye of the church and too large and too loyal to allow themselves to be swallowed up by others.

Their numerical insignificance and the apparent indifference of the church had its effect, on the one side, either by marriage into other denominations, or attendance upon ordinances in other churches some gradually fell away, while on the other side, those who remained welcomed a minister from any branch of the Presbyterian body. Accordingly we find that in a year or so after this report the Rev. William Sommerville is ministering to the little body of people in and around these two towns.

Mr. Sommerville belonged to the Covenanting Section, or Reformed Presbyterian Church. He was ordained by the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Ireland and sent out as a missionary to the colonies. His first work was in New Brunswick. But as Mr. Forsyth was growing old and unable to care for all his people and as the people were anxious for a minister of the Presbyterian faith, the

people of Horton asked and obtained the services of Mr. Sommerville for one year, and so all pleased were they with him and so successful was he, that the term of his services was extended throughout the whole of his life.

Mr. Sommerville sought for sound doctrine, and felt it to be his duty to resist all error whether in the Presbyterian church or elsewhere. Many of the people could not go all the way with him, and adhered to the church of Scotland. These were cared for by the Rev. Mr. Struthers, the son-in-law and successor of Mr. Forsyth.

Thus in the early forties two branches of the Presbyterian body existed, those in connection with the Church of Scotland and those connected with the Reform Church. But though more than fifty years had elapsed there was no attempt to form a congregation. Mr. Martin, the minister of St. Andrew's Church, Halifax, delighted in visiting "deserted" localities and fostering new congregations, and from time to time preached and dispensed the Sacrament in Annapolis and Digby. But these visits were not very frequent, and the people felt the need of more continuous service, consequently they sought elsewhere for supply.

St. John, New Brunswick, was nearer to this section of Nova Scotia than was Halifax; the means of travel, by water, was easy and frequent, and the Reformed Church, which was strong in that city, gave as much help as they could.

These two branches of the church, being in the field for some time, had their own followers. With both the supreme question was, how to make the principles of the fathers into the corner stone of the national life of this new country; but they could not always see eye to eye, and the divisions were clear-cut and definite. Some tired of this, and welcomed any port in the storm; others held on to the old ways, and some service was given them by the Presbyterian church of Nova Scotia.

Among the first of this branch of the church to visit this section was Rev. John Sprott. Mr. Sprott belonged to the Relief Church, and was settled over the congregation of Musquodoboit, where he labored for 20 years, resigning his charge about the years '45 or '46, and for upwards of 20 years more he devoted himself to visiting vacant congregations, and out-of-the-way sections. During the early part of this missionary touring he made frequent visits through Annapolis and Digby, baptizing, preaching and dispensing the Lord's Supper so that by the year 1850 the field was divided among three branches of the Presbyterian body, no section of which seemed strong enough to form a congregation.

Mr. George Christie, the minister of St. John's church, Yarmouth, made several visits to this county and in June, 1852, he was instructed by the Presbytery of Halifax, that, if he found it practicable, to organize Annapolis and Digby into a congregation.

At a meeting of the Presbytery held in December of the same year, Mr. Christie reported that he had visited and preached in both places and had formed a congregation in connection with the Presbyterian church of Nova Scotia. The members of the Presbytery expressed their deep interest in the mission, and Mr. John Cameron, of Nine Mile River, was appointed to preach on the 2nd and 4th Sunday of January in Annapolis and on the third Sabbath of that month in Digby. Of this visit, Mr. Cameron reported that he had fulfilled his appointment and that he found the people very grateful for the supply they had received and that the outlook in the district was cheering. Thus after a period of over 70 years the counties of Annapolis and Digby were in possession of a regular Presbyterian congregation.

(continued in next issue.)

You can't shut up Elbert Hubbard and prevent him saying good things. His latest is, "The civilizations of Babylon and Nineveh were destroyed by too much Waldorf-Astoria. As a people we consume 25 per cent. too much food. We over-eat and under-breathe and go to the hospital to have our pocket-book cut out."

SPORT AS A COMMERCIAL

ASSET IN NOVA SCOTIA

A Representative of the Monitor-Sentinel Interviews Dr. Breck, Who has Been Commissioned by the Maritime Board of Trade to Issue a "Sporting Guide to Nova Scotia."

Hearing that the Maritime Board of Trade had commissioned Dr. Edward Breck, of Annapolis Royal, to prepare and publish a "Sporting Guide to Nova Scotia," a representative of the "Monitor-Sentinel" called on this gentleman with a view to learning something of the nature and scope of the new guide. The Doctor, whose title is scientific and not medicinal, has hunted and fished in many parts of Europe and America, and first caught trout and hunted moose in Nova Scotia as long ago as 1871. He is now engaged in literary pursuits, and is at the same time secretary-treasurer of the Annapolis branch of the "Nova Scotia Guides' Association." His "Way of the Woods," published last spring, is acknowledged to be the standard manual of hunting, fishing and camping on this side of the Atlantic, a fact which redounds to the credit of our Province. The following conversation took place:

Monitor-Sentinel: "What will the book be like, Doctor?"
Dr. Breck: "It will be a volume of handy shape and size, printed and illustrated by high-class firms, and will contain concise and yet absolutely reliable information in regard to all subjects that interest the sportsman, both native and non-resident, as, for example, transportation to and within the Province, hunting and fishing of all kinds, the best places to go and how to get there, accommodations, hotels, sporting-camps, outfitting, canoe and canyoning trips, the game and fishing laws, all about guides, their addresses and charges. There will also be chapters on our climate, the historical and scenic attractions of Nova Scotia, and useful hints to visitors, besides a map."

"Will it be expensive?"
"By no means; we hope to make the retail price only 25 cents, but boards of trade and other corporations will be supplied at about half that, or even less."

"Is it a private enterprise?"
"In so far as I have personally guaranteed the entire cost of production. There may be a loss, but, as I rely upon the backing of the Province, I feel that this will be small, if any."

"What is the immediate object of the Guide?"
"It is, of course, really a part of a general advertising scheme for the Province. At present the advertising material at our disposal consists of railway folders and small pamphlets

published by individual associations, in all of which the sporting advantages are hardly more than mentioned, and that in a manner that almost precludes the information getting into the hands of the sportsmen."

"You lay great stress on the sporting side?"
"We certainly do for many reasons, but particularly two. In the first place we have repeatedly seen that trade follows the sportsman in this Province, for not only does he come again and bring his friends, but in very many cases his family, too. There are many flourishing communities that have been built up by this means, and the industry can be pushed with most advantageous results. The other reason is perhaps still more important. It is that we must have funds for the purpose of preserving and increasing our fish and game, and this money we can get only from the license fees paid by non-residents."

"But does not our Government expend a good deal on that?"
"Are you joking? Taking the salaries of officials and other expenses for game preservation, Mr. Jenner, the model game-warden, whose untimely death last summer was a great blow to the Province, estimated that we spent about \$2,000 on the outside. This, reckoning our population at about 400,000, would mean the enormous expenditure of one-half a cent apiece! A noble, a tremendous sacrifice, isn't it?"

"Are there no other sources of revenue?"
"Yes, there is the new guide's license and the fines that may be collected; but together they are but a flea-bite, for, since our wardens get no pay but only a part of each fine collected, we have not money enough to prosecute properly, or to watch properly, the evil-doers. Are you aware that the state of Maine has over 100 salaried wardens, some of them getting as high as \$1,400 a year? Maine finds this good business, since she collected something more than \$30,000 last year in license-fee, and the direct and indirect value of the money brought into the state was estimated at about \$15,000,000. Now, why is this? Simply because Maine looks on it as a business matter pure and simple. She advertises widely. She is always wonderfully well represented at all sportsmen's shows. She has the state's sporting advantages worked up in the newspapers

(continued on page 8.)

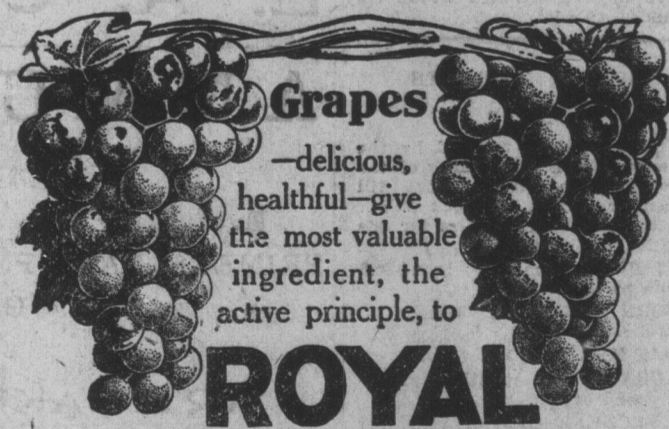
Going Out of Business

Clearance Sale at Kinney's Boot and Shoe Store.

Now is your chance to buy Boots and Shoes at wholesale prices. Come early and get your size. Everything must go before January 1st.

Men's Box Calf	\$5.25, now \$4.10	Women's Box Calf	\$3.75, now \$2.95
" " "	\$5.00, " \$3.90	" " "	\$2.75, " \$2.00
" " "	\$4.50, " \$3.40	" Dongola	\$3.75, " \$2.95
" " "	\$4.25, " \$3.20	" " "	\$3.25, " \$2.40
" " "	\$3.75, " \$2.95	" " "	\$3.15, " \$2.35
" " "	\$3.00, " \$2.40	" " "	\$2.75, " \$2.00
" " "	\$2.75, " \$2.00	" " "	\$1.90, " \$1.50
" Grain Heavy	\$2.75, " \$2.15	" Light Grain	\$1.75, " \$1.40
" " "	\$2.50, " \$1.90	" Low Shoes	\$1.65, " \$1.25
Boys' Box Calf	\$2.50, " \$1.95	Missee's Dongola	\$2.10, " \$1.65
" " "	\$2.20, " \$1.85	" " "	\$2.00, " \$1.60
" " "	\$2.10, " \$1.65	" Box Calf	\$1.90, " \$1.45
" " "	\$1.90, " \$1.45	" " "	\$1.75, " \$1.40
" " "	\$1.85, " \$1.35	" (Sizes 8, 9, 10)	" " "
" Grain Heavy	\$2.10, " \$1.65	Children's Box Calf	\$1.70, " \$1.35
" " "	\$1.85, " \$1.50	" " "	\$1.40, " \$1.10
" " "	\$1.40, " \$1.10	" " "	\$1.20, " \$1.05
Youth's Box Calf	\$1.90, " \$1.50	" (Sizes 4, 5, 6, 7)	" " "
" " "	\$1.65, " \$1.25	" Dongola	\$1.20, " \$0.90
" " "	\$1.40, " \$1.10	" " "	\$1.15, " \$0.85
" Grain Heavy	\$1.75, " \$1.35	" " "	\$0.90, " \$0.75
" " "	\$1.50, " \$1.25	Missee's Slippers, Dongola,	" " "
Ladies' Leggings	\$1.15, " \$0.95	" " "	\$1.90, " \$1.40
" " "	\$1.05, " \$0.85	Missee's Slippers, Dongola,	" " "
" " "	\$0.75, " \$0.65	" " "	\$1.65, " \$1.25
Rubber Boots,	\$3.50	Missee's Slippers, Patent,	" " "
Lamb Wool Soles at cost.	" " "	" " "	\$2.00, " \$1.50
Missee's Leggings,	\$0.75	" " "	" " "
Children's Leggings	\$0.85	" " "	" " "
Children's Leggings	\$0.85	" " "	" " "

TERMS:—Cash only. No goods on approval.
Estate of W. A. KINNEY
December 7, 1903. BRIDGETOWN



Grapes
—delicious,
healthful—give
the most valuable
ingredient, the
active principle, to
ROYAL
BAKING POWDER
Royal Baking Powder is indispensable not only for rich or fine food or for special times or service, but is equally valuable in the preparation of plain, substantial, every-day foods, for all occasions. It makes the food more tasty, nutritious and wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK