

The Weekly Monitor

VOL. 44

BRIDGETOWN, ANnapolis COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, APRIL 4, 1917

No. 52

TO-DAY EVERYDAY AND



REFUSED PETRAGES

Lord Melbourne Refused the Garter

On his resignation, Mr. Smith is said to have refused a petition, the doing so the late Prime Minister was only following the example of several other famous men who have refused to accept honor and decorations. Gladstone is, of course, the most notable instance of modern times. Thomas Carlyle refused the C. B. with his usual irreverence, remarking that if he accepted people would have to describe it as the Grand Cross and Bells. Of Fox, the story is told that on someone bringing him word that the King was anxious to make him a peer, he remarked indignantly, "Great Heavens! has it come to that?"

One of the most interesting of refusals was that which came from Lord Melbourne when Queen Victoria offered him the Garter, one of the most distinguished orders in the power of the British Sovereign to confer. Melbourne was, of course, Queen Victoria's first Prime Minister, and the Queen was quite a young girl when between the two there existed a picturesque relationship, somewhat like that of father and daughter.

He was, however, ever respectful and, if frank, none the less respectful. So, in declining the Garter, he wrote: "The expense of the blue ribbon amounts to \$5000 and there have been of late years no period at which it would not have been seriously detrimental for me to lay down such a sum."

ACADIANS TO GET SITE OF OLD

CHURCH GRAND PRAIRIE

A meeting of prominent Acadians was held last week at the residence of Joseph's College, Miramichi, N. B., for the purpose of taking into consideration the site which the Dominion Atlantic Railway is to transfer to the Acadian people in the site of the old Roman Catholic Church at Grand Prairie. Hon. E. W. Lacombe, through whose efforts this meeting was brought about, accepted the chair.

Among those present were: Messrs. Ph. Belliveau of Grand Prairie; Rev.

RESPECTING MEDICAL ATTENTION

Dear Sir:

The question is frequently asked what employers should do, or what they should instruct their foremen to do, in regard to medical attention when an accident happens to an employee.

The Workmen's Compensation Act does not deal at all with the question of first aid or medical attention. It must not be concluded, however, that the Board is indifferent as to this matter. Apart from the humanitarian side of the question, it is not in the interest of the Board, or of employers, that payments of compensation be prolonged by lack of necessary medical or surgical attention.

When an injured employer requires medical attention, it is essential, of course, that he should go or be taken to the nearest doctor or hospital as soon as possible, and it is hoped that as co-operative or other arrangements now existing for such service will be continued. There is nothing in the Act to prevent arrangements for such medical or hospital service. What is forbidden is to charge employees anything in the way of contribution toward the accident fund or toward indemnifying the employer against anything the employer is liable for under the Act (See Sec. 13). Unless there is some sort of co-operative or other arrangement for medical aid in connection with the factory or establishment in which he is working, the injured workman must necessarily pay his own medical expenses. In serious cases, however, there is the certainty, if reports are promptly made, that compensation will be payable without delay, and money will thus be available which will enable the injured workman to pay the medical or hospital fees. It is believed generally feeling willing and desirous of doing so; but should any workman not be willing to pay what is reasonable, the power given to the Board to permit attachment of the compensation may be invoked. In cases of slight injury, causing disability for less than seven days, no compensation is payable by the Board, the matter being entirely outside of the Act.

Mutual co-operation and assistance

in all these matters among employers, employees and physicians will be to the advantage of all as well as a great assistance in the work of the Board.

Yours truly,
N. M. IRWIN, Secy.
Workmen's Compensation Board.

MANCHURIAN, OTTAWA 50, BARLEY

(Experimental Farms Note.)

This six-row barley is a selection made several years ago by the Dominion Cerealist from the old, commercial sort, Mensury, which has been favorably known in Canada for a long time and has been successfully grown in very many districts.

As the tests in regard to yield are still in progress, final conclusions cannot yet be drawn; but it may be stated that the new selection appears to be, from many sections of this country, the most productive barley known, among those sorts which have fairly satisfactory straw. The straw of this barley is of good length and strength as compared with other popular six-row sorts; but it should be emphasized that even the best barleys have a tendency to lodge when sown on rich soil, in seasons when moisture is plentiful. The heads of this variety are exceptionally long and heavy, and herein, perhaps, lies the secret of its large yield. In very high winds it does not behave quite so well as some of the other sorts, as it shows a tendency for the heads to break off at the base, and for the kernels to thresh out on the ground. However these objections, though worth considering in wind-swept prairie districts, are of no importance in most localities.

The foliage is good and the plants are not particularly liable to attacks of rust. They will withstand a reasonable amount of drought and will grow well on a great variety of soils. It should be remembered, however, that, as a rule, barley does not succeed on soils which are badly in need of lime. While it is early in ripening—like nearly all barleys of its class—it does not mature exceptionally early, being perhaps a trifle later than the average.

The awns of this barley adhere somewhat firmly, so that, for best results, it should be in thoroughly dry condition when threshed. The grain is of a very good yellowish color, and quite free from the objectionable greenish or bluish shade which lessens the value of some barleys for exhibition purposes.

Considering all its characteristics, Manchurian Ottawa 50 is recommended by the Dominion Cerealist as the best variety of six-row barley for nearly all parts of Canada, except those districts where destructive winds are to be feared about harvest time.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

RENNIE'S SURE CROP High Grade Tested Seeds

Rennie's Market Garden Table Carrot... Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 75c, lb. \$2.25.
Cardinal Globe Table Beet... Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 50c, lb. \$1.50.
Gloey Eklhuizen Cabbage (hard head) Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. \$1.00.
Rennie's Spinach Beet (for table greens)... Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 90c.
Stringless Refugee Wax (Butter) Beans... 4 oz. 15c, lb. 50c, 5 lbs. \$2.25.
Rennie's XXX Early Table Corn (sweetest)... Pkg. 10c, lb. 40c, 5 lbs. \$1.90.
Davis Perfect Cucumber, for table or pickles... Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c.
XXX Pink Skin Tomato, solid fruit, big cropper... Pkg. 15c, 1/2 oz. 25c, oz. 60c.
Mammoth Green Squash, specimen 403 lbs. weight, Pkg. 10 seeds 25c.
XXX Scarlet Round Radish (white tipped)... Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c.
Quaker Pie Pumpkin, popular for pies... Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 75c.
Laxtonian Bush Table Peas, extra early... 4 oz. 15c, lb. 45c, 5 lbs. \$1.50.
Champion Mess Curled Parsley... Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c, lb. \$1.50.
Select Yellow Dutch Onion Sets... lb. 25c, 5 lbs. \$1.70.
Rennie's Selected Yellow Globe Danvers Onion (black seed) Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c.
Extra Early Red Onion (black seed)... Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 65c, lb. \$2.10.
Select Nonpareil Lettuce, large heads... Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c, 1/2 lb. 25c, lb. 45c.
Rennie's Prize Sweden for table or stock... 4 oz. 20c, 1/2 lb. 35c, lb. 65c.
XXX Climbing Mixture, Nasturtiums... Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c.
Sweet Mignonette, fragrant, large flowers... Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c.
XXX Tricolor Pansy, all colors mixed... Pkg. 10c, 1/4 oz. 40c.
Spencer Choice Mixed Sweet Peas... Pkg. 10c, oz. 30c, 4 oz. 90c, lb. \$3.00.
"Paloro" Seedlings. "You plant it by the yard." 2 pkts. for 25c. Ask for descriptive list.
Rennie's Seed Annual Free to All. Delivery Free in Canada. Order through your LOCAL DEALER or direct from
RENNIE'S SEEDS Wm. RENNIE Co., Limited
190 McGill Street, MONTREAL
Also at TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

THE EUROPEAN WAR

CENTRAL POWERS READY TO TALK PEACE

Budapest, April 3.—The Amsterdam and London—Discussion regarding Hungary's attitude toward the peace talks was made a special order of the day by the Hungarian Chamber of Deputies. The Government spokesmen made a speech, in which the leaders of all parties agreed, declaring for a policy of non-interference in the final affairs of Russia. He added that the Central powers were ready to take up peace negotiations whenever the Entente countries abandoned their last of conquest.

TURKISH TROOPS ARE IN FULL RETREAT

London, April 3.—Efforts made by the Turkish troops to envelop a British force near Deltawah, thirty-five miles north of Baghdad, has failed, says an official British statement of military operations in Mesopotamia, and the Turks in that region are now in full retreat. The text of the statement follows: "An attempt by the enemy to make a converging movement from the Shatt-el-Arab and Dely Abbas on a detachment near Deltawah has failed. The movement from Dely Abbas was continued, and the hostile troops advancing from that direction are now in full retreat.

FRENCH TROOPS HAVE MADE IMPORTANT ADVANCES

Paris, April 3.—In their operations to the southwest of Laon the French troops have made important advances, capturing several German trench systems, and have reached the outskirts of Vauxvallon and Laffaux, according to the official communication issued by the War Office tonight. The text reads: "Between the Somme and the Oise intermittent artillery action occurs.

BRITISH CONTINUE TO GAIN GROUND

London, March 31.—British troops advancing on the front in Northern France in pursuit of the retreating Germans have captured five additional towns—Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters reports today. The towns taken are Heudicourt, St. Emille, Marcellin, Vermand and Soyecourt.

GERMANS ADMIT THAT BRITISH MADE BIG ADVANCE

Berlin, April 3.—Via Sayville—British troops, after tenacious fighting in which they suffered heavy losses, yesterday pushed their lines into the German positions on the Somme for a depth of nearly two miles, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. The British advance was in the region between the Peronne-Douencourt road and the lowlands of the Oignon stream, in which the towns of Joncourt and Vermand are situated.

WAR BRIEFS

The tax on excess profits in Great Britain has added much to the revenue. Winipeg has pledged \$1,000,000 a year to the Patriotic Fund as long as the war lasts. A French aviator, Lieut. George Guymer, has brought down his third airplane. About 50,000 Americans are in the ranks of the Allies, chiefly with Gen. Hall in France. The Stordahl was carrying 10,000 tons of material to Redoubt when torpedoed by a German submarine.

matters of difference, unless Germany first withdraws the submarine proclamation of January 31st.

Newspaper competitions show that 200 Americans have lost their lives through German and Austrian submarine operations.

A dead coyote is now worth more to Western hunters than a live sheep. Coyote fur makes strong, warm clothing for the trenches.

The British Board of Trade has relaxed its order and will permit one half the importation of canned Canadian apples allowed in 1916.

Lord Northborne, at 71 years of age, is gazetted as second lieutenant in the Royal Volunteer Regiment, and is in the ranks of the home defence.

It is beginning to be a question whether the average man would prefer to have a pretty girl make eyes at him, or a potato.—Ottawa Citizen.

Of the \$1,000,000 collected throughout the Empire up to October 1916, last for the Red Cross, Ontario contributed £347,255, or almost one-third.

A German spy who operated in New York is now in the Tower of London, and it is said that his confession has led to several arrests of his confederates in America.

Lord Northcliffe hopes that Newfoundland will waive her hitherto inflexible determination to maintain her isolation, and wants to see the British West Indies also a part of Canada.

A hospital to accommodate 300 sick soldiers is being erected on Camp Hill, Halifax, and the Pine Hill Presbyterian College, which will accommodate 125, has been given for the same purpose.

Lord Northcliffe says: "What has particularly struck the Allies is the reserve and patience with which the overseas Dominions have borne sufferings which are leading up to a great victory."

Mrs. Harley, a sister of Sir John French, was killed in Monastir by a German shell while she was in charge of an ambulance. She and her two daughters have been engaged in Monastir in hospital work.

The United States has notified all nations excepting Germany, that all German submarines acting under the orders of January 30th will be treated as pirates, as they have no standing before the law of nations.

An agricultural laborer of Somersetshire has scraped together £150 for his old age. Being unfit for military service, and wanting to do his bit, he gave the whole sum to a Y. M. C. A. Hut Fund.

A Hindu physician, Dr. Chanader Akhbar, and Dr. E. Schumner, a German, both arrested in New York, have admitted that they received \$60,000 from Von Igel, of the Bonaroff crowd, to help starting a revolution in India.

Official figures published at Washington show that in two and a half years of war the United States sent the Allies cartridges to the value of \$52,000,000, firearms \$60,000,000, gunpowder \$250,000,000, other explosives \$475,000,000.

Some Northern miners bought War Loan scrip and then burnt it, thus giving the amount to the Government. Some persons in Northumberland formed an association to which they regularly contributed, and with the funds so raised they did the same as the Northern miners.

You hear great stories about the department stores in Upper Canada growing bigger and bigger, employing thousands of men and women, paying thousands of dollars of City Taxes, huge sums for light and fuel, and all the rest of it. That is your money that is doing all this. Yes, yours. Don't forget for one moment that every cent you send to these mail-order houses helps build up those huge cities, swells the revenues of these Provinces, and improves fiber your town. Make no mistake about that. "Yes, but the mail-order houses are cheaper," you may say. With but very few exceptions you can buy as cheaply and more advantageously, from your local merchant. Again, "The mail-order house has a better range to select from." Our answer to this is, that if you give your dealer the slightest encouragement he will provide you with an ample assortment of goods. In conjunction with this great "BUY-AT-HOME" campaign many merchants are increasing their variety of numerous lines, so the excuse regarding bigger range will no longer hold water!

This habit of sending money away from home is a serious menace. You have shut your eyes to it in the past. Open them up. Open them wide. Buy at home and your town will have more to buy with. Buy at home and watch your town develop. Buy at home and watch your merchants grow. Buy everything at home. This is the "BUY-AT-HOME" movement.

Believe in your town and spend your money there.

Make this your slogan: "A basier and more productive town and county."

"BUY-AT-HOME."

Propagated, T. H. Carr

The greatest strength of the world's best wheat is in the bread baked from

PURITY FLOUR

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

AMERICA'S GREATEST PRESIDENT SAID:

"I DO NOT KNOW MUCH ABOUT THE TARIFF, BUT I DO KNOW THIS, THAT IF WE BUY GOODS FROM THE FOREIGNER, WE GET THE GOODS AND THE FOREIGNER GETS THE MONEY; WHEREAS, IF WE BUY THE GOODS AT HOME, WE GET BOTH THE GOODS AND THE MONEY."

That was what good, old, honest and shrewd Abraham Lincoln said, and that is what he would say today, if he were alive. And asked to express his opinion regarding the buying of home necessities from the mail-order houses, New read it over again:

"I do not know much about buying goods away from home, but I do know that if you buy from the mail-order houses in Upper Canada, you get the goods and the people of Upper Canada get the money, but if you buy at home, you get both the goods and the money."

Make no mistake about it, when you send your money away, it goes to swell the money circulation of other Provinces and never returns, but if you spend your money with the merchants of your own town, that money will flow back to you.

If I suppose you are a farmer. You sell your produce in and about your nearest town; you cannot sell it in Montreal or Toronto, and therefore anything that makes the people of your town wealthier or more prosperous naturally means more business for you. Is it fair or just that you take this money that you earn in your home town and send it away for goods that you know can be purchased just as satisfactorily from your best friend—the local merchant!

And what is true of the farmer is true of you, Mr. Clergyman, of you, Mr. School Teacher, of you, Mr. Carpenter, of you, Madam, and you, and you, and you.

The mail-order business is serious in Nova Scotia, so serious that you have got to face the matter squarely and see where you are drifting. Do you know that out of the small towns of this province, hundreds of dollars are going to Montreal and Toronto and these cities have doubled their population in the last few years!

They have been built up out of your money. Think it over. You call at your local shops and say your town is slow and dead. What made them this way! You and the mail-order habit. It is an old saying, but a true one, you cannot have your pudding and eat it. You cannot send thousands of dollars out of your town every year and expect it to be prosperous.

You hear great stories about the department stores in Upper Canada growing bigger and bigger, employing thousands of men and women, paying thousands of dollars of City Taxes, huge sums for light and fuel, and all the rest of it. That is your money that is doing all this. Yes, yours. Don't forget for one moment that every cent you send to these mail-order houses helps build up those huge cities, swells the revenues of these Provinces, and improves fiber your town. Make no mistake about that. "Yes, but the mail-order houses are cheaper," you may say. With but very few exceptions you can buy as cheaply and more advantageously, from your local merchant. Again, "The mail-order house has a better range to select from." Our answer to this is, that if you give your dealer the slightest encouragement he will provide you with an ample assortment of goods. In conjunction with this great "BUY-AT-HOME" campaign many merchants are increasing their variety of numerous lines, so the excuse regarding bigger range will no longer hold water!

This habit of sending money away from home is a serious menace. You have shut your eyes to it in the past. Open them up. Open them wide. Buy at home and your town will have more to buy with. Buy at home and watch your town develop. Buy at home and watch your merchants grow. Buy everything at home. This is the "BUY-AT-HOME" movement.

Believe in your town and spend your money there.

Make this your slogan: "A basier and more productive town and county."

"BUY-AT-HOME."

Propagated, T. H. Carr

KEEP YOUR HORSES IN PRIME WORKING CONDITION

SPAVIN does not pull loads. No horse with a Spavin, Splint, Curb, Ringbone, Bony Growth or Spavin, can do itself justice. Thousands of horsemen have been keeping their horses sound by using Kendall's Spavin Cure—the old reliable, safe remedy. Mr. Maurice Wayville, Amherstburg, Ont., wrote on April 2nd last: "I cured a jack spavin with two bottles of your Spavin Cure. I am just taking off a bag spavin. It is the best liniment for spavins you can get for man or beast. I would like to have a copy of your 'Treatise on the Horse'."

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

acts quickly, leaves no scars or blemishes, and costs little—5¢ a bottle—for 25¢. Get our valuable book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free at your druggist's, or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A.

This is the Economical Paint to Use

CERTAIN inherent qualities are essential in paint to ensure your permanent satisfaction with its application.

Of these, the more important are Endurance and Covering Capacity. The extent to which these qualities are present, accurately determines the real value of your paint.

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT

70% Pure White Lead
30% Pure White Zinc
100% Pure Paint

made in over fifty artistic shades, combines these virtues in such a manner as to produce a result no other paint can excel, and few can equal.

It is economical because it will cover more surface and wear longer than other paints. A cheap paint does not permit of the use of the best ingredients, and always is expensive in the long run.

B-H "English" Paint—costing but little more than a cheap mixture—produces a better job that lasts three to four times as long.

CROWE & MAGEE

BRIDGETOWN, N. S.

are our authorized agents. They will gladly give you color cards and prices. Or you may write our Service Department direct for advice on your painting problems.

BRANDRAN HENDERSON

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR DAVIS' ESSENCES