

The Weekly Monitor

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BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, JANUARY 10, 1917

No. 36

PURITY FLOUR

Milled especially for particular cooks—those who want

"MORE BREAD AND BETTER BREAD"

"FOURTH LONDON," A BIG HOSPITAL

Many Canadian Wounded Are Patients There.

(By Lacey Amy)
London, Dec. 6.—The Fourth London General Hospital is one of the largest military hospitals in a country that has developed its care of the wounded into one of the wonders of the war. Probably more Canadian soldiers, officers and privates, have passed through it than through any other hospital in England, and it has must have appeared at the end of thousands of soldiers' letters back to Canada.

Denmark Hill, the London suburb in which the hospital is situated, was known before the war more for its pensions and for the Fox and the Hill, a saloon which regarded its sign as a huge sign over the door as dated from the sixteenth century. Denmark Hill was the home of Ruskin and there is still Ruskin Park, but Ruskin Manor is now only a rejuvenated boarding house with its private golf course and on tout car tennis courts.

Now the suburb is little more than a huge hospital.

Big Institutions

It was a happy accident that there were already under construction when war was declared two hospitals just beneath the hill, the King's College and the Maudsley. The latter is a moderately-sized building of two long, red brick wings, the London County Council turned over to the military. The former is a huge, air which had already been opened in part for civilians. But these two buildings were not sufficient. There are eight separate structures and an extension of seventeen bits the while covering parts of several blocks. The accommodation is 1,350 with the same administration covering 450 beds elsewhere in the district. Besides the two hospital buildings, three schools and three large residences have been taken over, and there will be other extensions when required.

The staff is, of course, Imperial, the attending physicians being among the cleverest and most celebrated in England. They are all members of the consulting staffs of the large London medical schools.

The story is told that a soldier patient at the Fourth General Hospital

to secure the best treatment obtainable, asked of his attending physician the privilege of consulting a specialist at his own expense. Although it is against the rules the hospital doctor consented, looking out one of the big windows in the medical profession the soldier presented himself at the hospital house to consult the doctor who had been attending him in the hospital.

Many Canadians, therefore, are in the hospital, and their quarters, the main building and one of the old residences. One hundred of these are in the present time Canadian. There are now very few Canadian privates, the centralization scheme having been put into limited practice already. No longer will the "Fourth General," as the boys call it, by the component "British" experience of the Canadian wounded.

The main building lacks nothing that modern development has devised for a hospital. Convenience and comfort are complete. I do not know how many wards there are, but it is like a town to itself, with many main streets, and all lighted on three sides. In the centre aisle of each are two pairs of gates back to light in mid-floor, affording a cosy benching for a couple of dozen patients.

At present the majority of the Canadian officers are from the western provinces, especially from Alberta. The population are unusually light, and all the boys seem to be doing well. At least they are content and cheerful, and looking forward, many of them, to a period of convalescence in Canada before returning to the front with a very few "limps" excepting the wounds, most of them connected in the patients' words with that mountain to Canadian valor, Concorde. This building represented the 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

and north of Concorde, were carried.

An Ottawa Priest.

Among the patients is Major J. J. O'Gorman, the Roman Catholic priest from Ottawa. Father O'Gorman was wounded by a "whizz-bang" before Concorde while assisting in carrying out the wounded over the open in daylight. His left arm was fractured, and bits of the shell wounded him lightly in the thighs. He is well on the road to complete recovery, no ill effects whatever having resulted.

The experiences of the "padre" with the Germans in the course of his duties support those of most of the Canadians—that the German is unreliable in his observance of the rules of warfare. While there is almost no sniping of Red Cross workers "whizz-bangs" and other shells drop with a precision that betrays an anxiety not to miss any chance of injuring the enemy. Father O'Gorman's wound was received under a white flag and all the Red Cross marks. And as the shells especially the smaller ones are placed within a few feet of where they are intended to fall, they cannot be dismissed as accidents. The only safe time to bring in the wounded is in the early morning, when the Germans are engaged in the same work. At the same time the "padre" tells of a distinct sample of decent fighting in the Ypres salient. The cemetery where many of the dead were interred is situated only a few hundred yards behind a part of the front line, and every night there were burial parties engaged there on their unsavoury tasks.

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Men From Ontario

Among the other officers in the Fourth General at present are a number from Ontario. Lieut. L. E. Porter of Bloor street West Toronto one of the 75th, was wounded in the arm on November 18. Lieut. C. W. Wimperley, a Parkdale lad, suffers from a more painful body wound from a machine gun. Lieut. W. L. K. Williams, who came over with the 84th and later was transferred to the 50th has an arm split by shrapnel.

Capt. J. H. McLean, Underwood, Bruce county, is one of the original and having enlisted in Toronto, where he was working at the time war broke out. For twenty months he escaped without a wound. This time it is shrapnel in the back. Another slight operation in a few days will remove the remaining bits of shell. He is more concerned for a period of convalescence in Canada than for his present physical condition.

Capt. J. G. Spencer, Woodstock, came over with the 11st, was drafted to the 74th, and when the battalion was broken up reached the 102nd. A rifle bullet has worked some havoc with two of the chords of his left hand necessitating electrical treatment. He was, when I saw him, on his way to the operating room for a small operation on a wound received before the war.

Lieut. W. A. R. Mark, Kilmount, came over with the 109th and was drafted to the 38th. His machine gun wound in the chest was received on October 18. Another chest wound, less troublesome, brought Capt. A. C. Tremblay of Harrowsmith from the front a week earlier. In addition, a rifle bullet got him in the arm and

some stray bomb fragments in the ankle. The arm is already healed and an operation the previous day on the ankle seems to have started it favorably. Lieut. R. F. Williams, Burk's Falls, of the 20th, was incapacitated by a twisted knee behind the lines. He had already been wounded at St. Eloi.

Won Commissions.

Two of the Canadian officers enlisted in England and received their commissions on the field. One a cheery young man, with pleasant recollections of his treatment everywhere, was once a cowboy near Medicine Hat. Later he studied art in Chicago. He was in Paris when the war broke out, and returning to England, enlisted as a private with the Imperial forces, later receiving his Canadian commission. The other had been living in England for some years; enlisted at Shoreham, was made a Sergeant immediately, and is now a Captain.

A rather surprising discovery to me—had not troubled to investigate it before, since it has little bearing on the question—was the unanimity of the Canadian officers in favor of centralization even for themselves. Of the many to whom I talked only two were indifferent. It must be remembered that the officer is in a peculiar position with regard to centralization, as compared with the private. Had he the freedom to do as he pleased, the extent and quality of their entertainment, and the extra attention it is possible for English friends to pay them, might induce them to remain in England, and confine them to Canadian visitors.

I find they are all hoping that their convalescence will take them to a Canadian hospital, and that, while they have no complaint to make of their treatment in the Imperial hospitals, they would appreciate being among their own, where they would see more Canadians with less trouble to themselves or their visitors. Even Major Beggs, the hospital officer, an Imperial officer, of course, ridicules the thought of centralization being a mistake. Much as he would miss the Canadian "Tommy," the benefits and expediency of centralization appeal to him from every standpoint.

HERE'S A WAY TO SAVE DOCTOR BILLS

Physicians Give Free Advice Which Parents May Profit.

It was an association of gentlemen, professionally physicians and chemists, all of whom were born in the drug trade, and who have been connected with it all their lives, which gave to the world Castoria, which as very one knows is a pleasant and effective remedy for the ailments of infants and children. It has always been recognized as a meritorious preparation and its reward has been the greatest popularity ever enjoyed by any remedy ever put upon the market; attained, not by flamboyant advertising or appeals to ignorance or vulgar prejudice, but by inherent merit. All the physicians recommend it, and many very many prescribe it.

Many parents call in the family physician. Many other parents take advantage of what the physician told them when he was first called in consultation. All good family physicians say: "Give the children Castoria." Healthy parents know this remedy of old, for they took it themselves as children. It was more than thirty years ago that Castoria made a place for itself in the household. It bore the signature of Charles H. Fletcher then, as it does today. The signature is its guarantee, which is accepted in thousands of homes where there are children.

Much is printed nowadays about big families. Dr. William J. McCann, of Omaha, Neb. is the father of one of these much-read-about families. Here is what he says: "As the father of thirteen children I certainly know something about your great medicine, and aside from my own family experience I have, in my years of practice, found Castoria a popular and efficient remedy in almost every home."

Charles H. Fletcher has received hundreds of letters from prominent physicians who have the same esteem for Castoria that Dr. McCann has. Not only do these physicians say they use Castoria in their own families, but they prescribe it for their patients. First of all it is a vegetable preparation which assimilates the food and regulates the stomach and bowels. After eating comes sleeping and Castoria looks out for that too. It allays feverishness and prevents loss of sleep, and this absolutely without the use of opium, morphine or other baneful narcotics.

Medical Journals are reluctant to discuss proprietary medicines. Hall's Journal of Health however, says "Our duty is to expose danger and record the means for advancing health. The day for poisoning innocent children through greed or ignorance ought to end. To our knowledge Castoria is a remedy which produces composure and healthy regulating the system, not by stupefying it, and our readers are entitled to the information."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher*

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Britain's Army Greatest in the Empire's History

PARIS, Jan. 4.—A special Havas despatch from the British front in France says: General Sir Douglas Haig today commands the largest army Great Britain ever levied on her soil. The number of effectives in the British Army in France January 1 was nearly 2,000,000 men, completely-trained and ready, day or night, to receive orders from their Commander-in-Chief. This figure only refers to the British forces in France, and is exclusive of those employed in the defence of Great Britain, Ireland, India, Saloniki, Egypt, Mesopotamia, and Africa.

Allies Preparing for the Greatest Effort When Good Weather Comes

LONDON, Jan. 4.—While peace talk is flying back and forth over the wires both belligerents are girding themselves for the greatest fighting yet. The talk from Berlin of war to the knife will be met by an Allied counter-stroke which will make even the unparalleled effort of the last two and a half years seem feeble by comparison. General Haig's report, reducing to the simplest terms the Battle of the Somme, is a preparation of the public mind for what is to come with fightable weather. His statement that half the German army was engaged from July to November with thoroughly demoralizing results to the enemy, reconciles the country to pouring its life and resources without stint into further effort. Man power and fighting tackle are being piled up mountains high back of the Somme lines. The Government and people now trust Haig, and will back him to the hilt. His call for a stream of reinforcements from the home army received instant response in ending the Government's hesitation about methods and hastening the appointment of Lord Cordero. Feverish competition in invention and contribution in this field have placed air supremacy first on one side and then on the other. For some months it rested with the entente, but its passing to the Teutons was one of the counts in the indictment against the Asquith administration.

Cunarder Ivernia Sunk

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The British transport Ivernia was sunk by an enemy submarine in the Mediterranean on January 1 during bad weather, and while carrying troops. Thirty-three of the crew of the Ivernia and 130 men are missing. The Cunard liner Ivernia has been for some time in the British government service as a transport, having at various times carried troops from Canada and between British ports and the Dardanelles. The Ivernia, which was 14,207 tons, was carrying 1,500 troops and 1,500 tons of supplies. The Ivernia which took the 25th Nova Scotia battalion overseas.

Allied War Council in Rome

PARIS, January 5.—A despatch to the Havas Agency from Rome says: Premier Briand, Minister of War Lyautey, and M. Thomas, Minister of National Manufactures, including munitions, representing the French Cabinet; Premier Lloyd George and Viscount Milner, of the British Cabinet, and General Palizini, representing the Italian Cabinet, are expected to arrive in Rome today for a war council with the Italian officials. The coming of the British and the French Cabinet Ministers is creating a most favorable opinion in the newspapers, which regard the forthcoming conference as a sign of a closer union of the Allies and as marking the beginning of more vast and formidable efforts. The Corriere d'Italia says the meeting will have significance that will not escape Berlin and Vienna, as it will demonstrate that the Entente, instead of being weakened by threats of peace, is resolved firmly to continue the war until the objects of the Allies are attained.

Greece May Declare War Against the Allies

ATHENS, January 5.—A despatch to the London Morning Post says: The local press, which is exclusively pro-government and under existing conditions entirely under the orders of the King and authorities, declares in language of all degrees of passion that the nation is becoming intolerable and that Greece is not disposed to allow herself to be forced by hunger into meek acceptance of the Allies arbitrary wishes.

As Greece cannot by her fleet break the blockade, this can only mean that she will declare war by land against the Allies. In fact, this is more than hinted by the press, which demands general mobilization. The government plainly indicated the same thing in its protest of yesterday to the allied powers by saying it must refer the matter to the Greek people, meaning thereby a convocation of the defunct chamber and the holding of public meetings throughout the country to support the government's line of action.

That the Athens government is meditating some desperate stroke seems to be evident from all indications, and especially from the fact that reservists here are being secretly enrolled and notified to hold themselves in readiness to join this or that regiment at an hour's notice. I am informed also that military measures with regard to the artillery and stores and munitions are being extensively taken.

WAR BRIEFS

More Patriotic Loans will be asked for, report says. Mr. F. B. McCurdy, M. P., Secretary of the Militia Department has gone overseas.

Holland fears she may be obliged to enter the war, and is continuing her preparation.

60,000 women of Glasgow marched the streets of Glasgow to show their desire for prohibition of intoxicants.

General Robert Nivelle, now leader of the French armies, is an artillery expert. He is fifty eight years old. The German University of Munster has 2,155 scholars on its roll but only 240 are in attendance. 1783 are in Red Cross work or in the Army.

German papers are insisting that the new compulsory enactment must be enforced upon all classes, without distinction of rank or wealth.

London Opinion wants the War Office to send one of the war tanks through the streets of London, so that the people may have a good laugh.

A German steamer interned in Rotterdam since the beginning of the war, was preparing to leave. But, examination showed she was full of foodstuffs and she will still be retained.

The Church Times says, "Many of the clergy are now impoverished. Some of them are in actual need." The war has robbed them of their congregations.

Five soldiers tampered with the mail bags on the Corsica. Three were sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, and two were put upon suspended sentence.

An Order in Council has been passed, requisitioning all British ships registered in Canada, when required to carry provisions or other articles of Commerce, notice to be given 48 owners in such cases.

A Serbian boy in England, was asked to translate from Serbian into English the sentence, "He gave up his life on the battle-field." By the aid of a dictionary he produced the following: He relinquished his vitality on the battlefield meadow."

Private wireless outfits in Canada are strictly forbidden as a war measure. A young man in No. 7 Sydney who erected a wireless, pleaded he did not know the law, but he was fined 10 dollars, or a month's imprisonment.

Tommy to Sergeant, (as the company was about to move forward.) "I suppose in a few moments we will be making history." The Sergeant's reply: "History be bluffed. What we have to make now is geography."

THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Eight Hundred Thousand Required for 1917—The Share of the Counties in This.

This week in Nova Scotia counties the County Councils will be discussing the size of the grant to be made for 1917 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund.

It will be of much importance to the Fund if the Councils should have full confidence that the people will heartily approve of liberal grants. We have no doubt that the ratepayers of the Province are behind the Fund to whatever extent may be necessary. For 1917, owing to the increasing size of the Canadian armies, the demands of the Fund on Nova Scotia will reach eight hundred thousand dollars. But this is more than we raised for 1916, so it will be necessary that we contribute even more liberally than in the past.

The work the Fund is doing in caring for the families of the men at the front must not be hindered by lack of money and we suggest to all patriotic citizens that they take every opportunity of encouraging the county councilors to see that the sums voted equal up to the standard of the best paying counties in the Province. In Ontario a revenue of \$120,000 a month collected from the rates or nearly one and a half million dollars for the year, is being received from County Councils representing rural districts. Practically every county council in Nova Scotia has already voted and paid some amount to the Patriotic Fund. There's perhaps a fair way of spreading over all the people in the rural districts their share of the burden of carrying the Fund than is afforded by county council taxation, and we should be proud to let any other part of the Province bear a larger proportion than we are bearing, and certainly too proud to let any other province help out Nova Scotia in doing what after all is its simple duty.

BOUNTEOUS CHRISTMAS 'ALONG BRITISH FRONT.

Not a Soldier Missed a Special Dinner With Concerts and Visits from Bands of Musicians.

With the British Armies in France, Dec. 25, via London—Christmas has sent a throb of good cheer to all the British armies in the battle lines of France, and wherever a British soldier ate his Christmas dinner to-day, whether in the front line trenches or in the secure security of the reserve camps, enthusiastic toasts were offered to King and Empire and to the coming New Year, which Britons continue to believe will bring victory to the Allied cause.

The soldiers from overseas, the Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and South Africans, thought somewhat wistfully of the folks at home, but soon shook away any tendency to homesickness in the sturdy work of war, for war, grim and determined, went forward today as resolutely as yesterday and as it will to-morrow.

The Christmas carols, which rose up from all parts of the world were no far-reaching except this year to muffle the roar of angry guns or shut out the unceasing song of flying shells.

It was a Christmas of bounteous plenty along the British front and the soldiers in the field were joyously immune from the three course dinners prescribed for the British Isles. Each individual company of the vast army organized had a jubilant Christmas spread and there was much rivalry in the elaborateness of the camp menus.

MILITARY MATTERS

Hull, Jan. 8.—Hull has been stirred during the past week by the splendid meeting held in the Opera House under the auspices of the National Service Commission. Magnificent addresses were made by Premier Gos. H. Murray, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, and Mr. R. B. Bennett, Chairman of the National Service Commission. The aims of the Commission were splendidly stated and explained, and the purposes sought were endorsed by each speaker. Among other things of rare importance was the statement that the men best fitted for trench work are between the ages of 19 and 25, that means that men should enlist at 18 so that when they have a year's training they may approximate the minimum age. Not only was it affirmed that these are the ages best fitted for trench work, but the statement was made that all men between

Col Roosevelt Says Crowning Brutality Amounts to Impositions of Cruel Form of State Slavery.

Men and women of all conditions of Hestopped their preparations for Christmas to attend a citizens' meeting to protest against the deportation of Belgians by Germany in the noted hall of the Newport Historical Society held over by Hon. Daniel B. Fearing and where William Roscoe Thayer, of Boston, Professor Thomas Crosby, of Brown University, and Rev. Robert Basham, Jr., of Portsmouth, were the speakers.

Among the letters read was that from Theodore Roosevelt, which stated in part: "As long as neutrals keep silent, or speak apologetically or take refuge in the facilities of the professional pacifists, there will be no cessation in these brutalities, but surely this last and crowning brutality, which amounts to the imposition of a cruel form of state slavery on a helpless and unoffending conquered nation, must make our people realize that they imperil their own manhood, if they do not bear emphatic testimony against the perpetration of such iniquity. Thus I am glad to be among the Americans who bear this testimony."

Take Good Care Of The Colts

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you don't take care of them. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, curb, ring-bone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1 a bottle, 4 bottles for \$5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Engleburg Falls, Va.

PILES

Are you a sufferer? Know that terrible aching, dragging-down pain, that robs you of pleasure, even of rest, and makes life miserable? Don't you believe in the law of averages? If a remedy has cured hundreds of people, don't you think it likely it might at least cure you?

Just give Zam-Buk a fair trial! Mr. J. McEwen, of Dundas, suffered from piles for fifteen years. He says: "I tried pretty nearly everything, but got no permanent relief until I tried Zam-Buk. This balm relieved the pain; continued use completely and permanently cured me."

The rich herbal essences of which Zam-Buk is composed, quickly remove congestion, relieve the dull, aching, burning pain, and cure. All Druggists and stores, or post-paid from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 50c. box, 3 boxes \$1.25.

ZAM-BUK

these ages should be in khaki, and the National Service Commission would do all in its power to see that this class were in the army. Special responsibility therefore rests on the young men of Canada between the ages of 18 and 25, but other men must also come to fill the gaps.

Lieut. H. J. Freeman, who was a member of No. 1 Platoon of 2nd Division Cyclist Corps, has been returned from the front to organize a second Cyclist Platoon in the Maritime Provinces. Mr. Freeman, who is a son of Mr. Philip Freeman of Halifax, is now formulating his plans, and expects that the platoon, which will consist of thirty men, will soon be brought together. They will mobilize in Halifax.

PETITION PRESIDENT ON SLAVE RAIDS

A petition signed by persons prominent in all walks of life throughout the country, and calling on the President of the United States "to throw the whole influence of his office against the deportation of the Belgians by the German Government," has been forwarded to Washington. It was announced by Senator Eilhu Root. The petition says: "Inasmuch as the chief magistrate of a country is entitled to know the definite sentiments of the people, we hereby petition the President of the United States to throw the whole influence of his office against the deportation of the Belgians by the German Government."

"And we especially desire that in whatever manner seems best to him, steps may be taken to join this country with the other neutral states of the American continent in a determined protest against this reversion to barbarism in warfare, not to be witnessed by a civilized world without indignation."

A statement issued regarding the petition said: "It is a response to the call of the President for the voice of the people. Almost every city of the country sends the names of its eminent men. Supreme court judges of the various states join with idealists and reformers; bishops, archbishops and prominent clergy, unite with skeptics; railway presidents with labor leaders; manufacturers with men of letters; bankers and business men with sculptors and painters; leaders of the bar with heads of retired officers of the army and navy; Democrats with Republicans in equal fervor to support the President in his efforts to save Belgium."

"Whole bodies of men in the various cities have signed the petition. Statesmen have sent special letters."

AGAIN PROTEST AT RAIDS ON BELGIANS

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Harry Lauder, the well-known comedian, has lost his only son on the battle line. The son graduated from Cambridge University in 1913 and in 1914 went across to visit his father, who had just completed a tour of the world from Australia. He enlisted, being 23 years old, and was named John.

Minnard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.