

The Weekly Monitor

AND

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NO 4

The Prevention of Diphtheria

(Issued by the Department of the Public Health, Nova Scotia.)

During the past few weeks there appears to have been an unusual prevalence of diphtheria throughout the Province. While the antitoxin treatment of this disease has robbed it of much of its terror, it nevertheless remains one of the most fatal of the infectious diseases and one which we rightly hold in great dread.

Undoubtedly the principal reason for the present prevalence of diphtheria is the failure to recognize, as diphtheria, apparently simple cases of sore throat. So long as the disease remains in any community, every case of sore throat should be looked upon with suspicion and should be referred to a physician for his opinion as to its nature, before the sufferer is allowed to mingle with others. Inasmuch as children are particularly subject to diphtheria, the daily routine examination of the throats of school children would be of the utmost assistance in securing the early recognition of cases, and the consequent prompt adoption of isolation and other protective measures. Any child suffering from sore throat should not be permitted to attend school until a physician certifies that attendance may be resumed without risk to others.

Children should be taught the danger of exchanging pencils, books, chewing gum, candy, etc., with other children, and of using a common drinking cup.

Parents and guardians should remember that the law requires that all cases of infectious disease, including of course diphtheria, should be reported to the Local Board of Health and to the Medical Health Officer for the district, within twenty-four hours after their recognition. They should be careful, in the interest of the health of the public, to pay strict attention to quarantine regulations, and to render every assistance in the matter of disinfection at the conclusion of the quarantine period.

It should not be forgotten that many people are "carriers" of the infection of diphtheria. Frequently those who have apparently quite recovered from the disease continue to harbour the germ, in the throat or nose, for an extended period, and during all this time they are capable of communicating the disease to others. Those who have been in contact with diphtheria patients may harbour the germ even though they may not have actually developed the disease. The only way by which it can be determined with certainty that such people are not dangerous to others, is the bacteriological examination of the secretions of the throat and nose. In order to assist in the control of diphtheria, the Provincial Laboratory offers the opportunity of having these secretions examined free of charge. Outfits for forwarding specimens to the laboratory may be obtained by any physician upon application to the Medical Health Officer for the district.

The use of antitoxin is recommended not only for the treatment of diphtheria but also for the protection of those who have been exposed to the infection. The immunity conferred by the administration of antitoxin is of short duration—perhaps not more than three weeks. Arrangements have been made by the Department of the Public Health, N. S., by which a reliable diphtheria antitoxin may now be obtained much more cheaply than was formerly possible. Particulars may be obtained from any Medical Health Officer.

The successful control of this very serious and very infectious condition can only be achieved through the hearty co-operation of all citizens with the health officers. Attention is especially called to the extreme importance of regarding every case of sore throat as being possibly diphtheria, and treating it as such until the diagnosis can be established beyond doubt.

The Department of the Public Health, Nova Scotia, issues a leaflet containing instructions as to the measures to be adopted by those who have to care for diphtheria patients, to provide against the spread of the disease. Copies of this leaflet may be obtained from any Medical Health Officer throughout the Province, or from the Provincial Health Officer, Halifax.

Important Increase in Customs Duties

WAR TAX ON LETTERS, POST CARDS, TELEGRAMS, MONEY ORDERS &c.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—A general tariff increase is announced of seven and a half per cent. intermediate and five per cent. preferential, with certain exceptions such as tea, sugar, wheat and flour.

Also, special war taxes, including one per cent. on bank note circulation, one per cent. on the gross income (Canadian) of trust and loan companies, one per cent. on the net premiums of insurance companies except life, fraternal and marine.

One cent. on telegraph and cable messages, ten cents for every five dollars on railroad and steamboat tickets, ten cents on sleeping car and five cents on parlor car tickets, one to three dollars per passenger from steamboat companies carrying to ports other than in Canada, Newfoundland and the United States and the British West Indies.

Two cents on all bank checks, receipts and bills of exchange, express and post office orders; one cent on postal notes; one cent (war stamp) on each letter and post card; two cents on bills of lading; five cents per pint on non-sparkling wines sold in Canada, and twenty-five cents per pint on champagnes and sparkling wines. These are the provisions announced by the Minister of Finance today for restoring the revenues in "the minimum amount regarded as necessary." The special taxes are expected on rough estimate to produce eight million dollars. The increased customs duties will add to the revenue from twenty to twenty-five million dollars.

Letter from a Refugee in Holland

Tilburg, Holland, Dec. 18th.

Dear Sir,—I received your clothes and I thank you very much for them. I hope you will excuse me for not having writing before. The cause that I didn't write you before, the clothes were too large and I was very feeble at the time, and I had to take them to the tailor to have them fix. Your letter was delivered to me by an officer. That give me great pleasure. I am very glad to know that we got some people who think about us. I forgot to tell you that I got the clothes two weeks ago at Tolgour.

As you would like to know what I am, I am Militair. I was in the army as far as Onvus, and then I was force to stay with the last one at Onvus before I could get to the Territory, Holland. I will tell you some experience about this subject, if you would only be good enough to answer this letter. I am going to tell you that I have not see my poor wife since the 31st of August. My wife got a poor baby only 12 months old, and I expect she got a second one born. She is in Brussell and my house in Liege has been bombard since the first of the war. As you can see it is awful sad for us, as I was only a poor man I could earn enough to provide for my wife and she love me only and now we get to be separated and my poor wife without a cent. Before I close I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart and I hope to received word from you again. I hope that you'll get this letter. You can answer this letter in English.

From CAMILLE NYS,
283 Hasselt Stratt,
Tilbourg,
Holland Rys Bass.

W. W. Chesley Letter, 1915.

Legal Decisions in Regard to Newspapers

1. Any person who takes a newspaper regularly from the post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post office, or removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

THE WEEK'S WAR NEWS

Another Complete British Victory Over Turks—Thousands Perish from Exposure

LONDON, Feb. 15 (1.08 a. m.)—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Czernowitz says:

"Fighting continues in Bukovina. The Russians have received reinforcements and have begun a series of counter-attacks which shattered the Austro-German lines at three points, compelling a retirement.

"The Russians are now moving forward, but snow impedes the march. The cold is intense, the temperature being 20 below zero. A driving snow renders it impossible to distinguish friend from foe a hundred feet distant.

"Thousands of wounded on both sides have perished from exposure."

LONDON, Feb. 14—A force of 200 Turks and Arabs under German officers, who were preparing to attack the British station of Tor at entrance to the Gulf of Suez, were attacked and either killed or taken prisoners Friday by a British force, according to a British official report from Cairo. One hundred soldiers were taken prisoners, and of the others, it is believed that not one escaped death.

WAR BRIEFS

A soldier writes, "when I get home, I'll spend half my time in a Turkish bath. Then I'll have a big English feed, and get into one of your good feather bed, and sleep for a whole week."

Another soldier writes: The nights may be long, the sky may be grey, the trenches and pavements may be very, very wet, but there is any amount of good British fire within us, warm and cheerful.

The most fashionable hotel in Bourne-mouth, the famous English watering place, is turned into a hotel to receive about 400 wounded of the Indian troops. They are liberally supplied with comforts.

A cartoon of the Montreal "Star" represents Germany high up on a tree, crying, across the water to Uncle Sam, "Hi! you vos selling goods to der Allies." Uncle Sam replies, "Certainly, and I'll sell them to you also. Come and get them." But, at the foot of the tree is a big bulldog, the British navy, on the watch, and Germany is afraid to get down.

Another cartoon in the Chicago Tribune, referring to the question of contraband of war, represents Uncle Sam as saying, "Britannia must be more careful how she waxes the rules."

Another from Punch represents Serbia vigorously spanking Austria as he lies across his knees. Austria observes, "I said all along this was going to be a punitive expedition." But, it was not Austria who expected to get the punishment.

Still another represents Turkey smoking his long pipe, but with a doleful face and one hand over his stomach, saying, "Smoking the German pipe has not had the most agreeable results for me."

About 30,000 horses have been purchased in Canada for war purpose. The purchasers have been Canada, Great Britain, France and Belgium.

It is reported that Germany is making desperate efforts to renew the fortifications of Antwerp, with a view to hold the city to the last. 200,000 German troops are said to be in the neighborhood.

For the first time in British History a Jewish Minister has gone to the front to care for Jewish soldiers.

A private writes, "You should see the crowd of chaps gather round the orderly corporal when he shouts, 'mail,' and notice the eager silence and the tense faces as the names are called, and the glad expression that breaks over the faces of the lucky ones."

The "Times," of India says, German Officers are pretending to be Mohammedans, praying in Turkish Mosques and wearing the creed of Islam on their armlets for political reasons.

The loss of revenue in Russia by the prohibition of vodka has been more than made up by the greater ability of the people to pay taxes.

Mr. Asquith has one son in the army and one in the navy. Lloyd George has two sons in a Welsh regiment, Lord Lansdowne has lost a son in the war, Lord Kitchener has a brother in the army, and another in the navy.

Two of Tennyson's grandsons are in the trenches, and two grandsons of Edward Carson. John Redmond and Bonar Law have each a son in the army. These men understand the gravity of the situation, and realize the necessary of the sacrifice they are making.

A wireless reached the French Steamer, LeChampagne, on her voyage from Mexico, stating that a German on board was intending to blow the vessel up in mid ocean. The man was discovered and in his trunk were five dynamite bombs with which he intended to do the deadly work.

Sir G. H. Perlay, acting High Commissioner of Canada has been in France, making arrangements with General French for the welfare of Canadian troops at the front.

Melbourne, Australia, has offered a further expeditionary force of 10,000 men, in addition to the 4000 men monthly before promised.

Monitor's Belgian Relief

Remember the Belgians! That has been the slogan in Nova Scotia for the past few months. And we must, and will keep on remembering them until they shall no longer require our aid.

Our obligation to the Belgians because of what they accomplished by their brave stand against the Germans at the beginning of the war, has been emphasized again and again. But Belgium has done more for the cause of the Allies in this war than that. When Germany cast her honor to the winds, when she tossed aside as mere impediments all sense of justice and every feeling of mercy and human consideration, and decided to march through Belgium to France, she practically signed the warrant for her own defeat.

No spirit of high souled patriotism, no silvery voices of an enchanted bugle, sounding the tocsin of war, could ever have rallied the noblest and bravest manhood to the unsullied standard of the Allies, as have the German atrocities in Belgium. Belgium's appeal for vengeance has sounded forth in tones to stir the blood of every man who has at heart the love of justice and fair treatment. It has found a ready response in the manhood of the world's greatest nations, and men of peace whom patriotism could not woo forth to fight, have unheated the sword to strike with all their might in avenging the darkest, foulest crime in all the annals of history. Belgium has been above all others the magic word to rally the bravest and most valiant men of more than half the world, and send them forth determined to do or die upon a thousand red fields of battle.

But Belgium has done more than that. It has swayed the sympathy and the moral support of the whole world, and ranged it on the side of the Allies. Neutral nations do not stop today to ask if Germany may have had some show of cause for making war upon France. Causes are forgotten. They see a bleeding, starving, brokenhearted Belgium. They see a people without a country, with sorrow too deep for tears; a people with whom they are trying to share the necessities of life. They see a country, once the place of happy homes, of busy industry and abounding prosperity, now stripped of these, and occupied by a bloody, alien monster, with drawn sword dripping red with human gore. Whatever sophistries the apologists of Germany may advance for her being at war, and for her violation of the neutrality of Belgium, she will still be seen as such a monster. The picture will not be effaced from the world's eye. The mighty guns which thundered at the gates of Liege, shot away the last props that supported sympathy for her among the neutral nations. The flames of burning Louvain was a mighty torch by whose red glare the nations of the earth saw the German hosts, not as the brave, loyal soldiers of a great empire, but as the brutal, barbarian hordes of the cruel Hun, seeking pillage and plunder. The torch that started the fires in that ancient university town, kindled also the righteous indignation of the whole world, against the brutality that could inspire such dastardly conduct, a mighty and consuming fire which the German apologist will never quench with all their explanations and falsehoods.

Does it mean anything to the British nation, fighting as she is today humanity's cause, that Belgium has been the magic word with which to conjure armies, and rally her bravest sons from the remotest bounds of all her vast domains? Does it mean anything to her that the sympathy and moral support of every neutral nation has been ranged on her side by the unspeakable German atrocities in Belgium? The answer is too obvious to require expression. Then what about the duty? We have recognized to some extent our obligation to the Belgians, but a larger recognition is imperative. Think it over, and decide that you are going to make a larger contribution to the MONITOR RELIEF FUND, and send it right along to be acknowledged in next week's issue.

Previously acknowledged	\$597.00	Mrs. Mcintosh's Sunday School	
A. C. B., Bridgetown	5.00	Class, Paradise	2.35
P.	1.00		
Mrs. Sarah J. Dodge,			\$607.94
Granville Centre	2.50		

Grand Ovation to Col. LeCain

On Tuesday, Feb. 9th, upon the departure from Round Hill of Lt. Colonel LeCain (where he had been spending a few days with his family) a large representation of his friends and neighbors waited upon him at the station and presented him with a regulation sleeping bag. Mr. E. E. MacDormand, in presenting the gift made an excellent address embodying the feelings of the people, who feel themselves so highly honoured in contributing such a Colonel to Nova Scotia and the Empire. Colonel LeCain replied in fitting terms, after which good-byes were said, three cheers and a tiger given vociferously and Colonel LeCain had started on his journey, which will lead to so much sacrifice. The Round Hill people will follow Col. LeCain's career with interest, sure that their pride and confidence in him is not misplaced, and shall look forward to welcoming him back when he shall have done his duty in all honor where his "country needs him."



Courteous Service

Customers of this bank appreciate the constant courtesy they meet in our office. There is no need for the inexperienced to fear "red tape," and women clients may feel assured of our willing attention to their banking requirements.

Opening a Savings Account is a simple matter. All you have to do is to bring your money; we are glad to do the rest, whether your deposit be large or small.

Capital - - - - - \$ 6,500,000
Surplus - - - - - 12,000,000
Total Resources over - - - 90,000,000

The Bank of Nova Scotia

BRIDGETOWN BRANCH
J. S. Lewis, Manager

Church Appreciates Its Pastor

Rev. H. G. Mellick, B.D.,

Dear Pastor,—At the annual business meeting of the Lawrencetown Baptist Church held on Feb. 2, 1915, by unanimous vote I was requested to convey to you and Mrs. Mellick our sincere appreciation of your faithful and unselfish devotion to all branches of our Church work, and to assure you of our loyal support in carrying on this work of the Master. Since your coming amongst us in August, 1909, you have been faithful in the discharge of your duties as ambassador of the Most High, and have ever been ready to promote the harmony and advance the cause we hold most dear. Your presence in our homes has been an inspiration and blessing. By your kindly acts and loving sympathy you have comforted the weak ones and have won the esteem and respect of a host of friends. It is our prayer that you both may long be spared to labor in the Master's cause, and that the united efforts of Pastor and people may be richly blessed in the uplifting of humanity and the salvation of souls.

On behalf of the Church,
T. G. BISHOP,
Clerk.

Lawrencetown, Feb. 10, 1915

The Bishop of Nova Scotia Elected Metropolitan and Archbishop

At a special meeting held in Halifax last week, by the unanimous vote of his fellow Bishops of the ecclesiastical province of Canada, the Bishop of Nova Scotia was elected Metropolitan, a position which carries with it the title of Archbishop. His Grace will visit Bridgetown next Tuesday, Feb. 23rd for the purpose of administering the Apostolic Rite of "Confirmation." The service will be in St. James' Church at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Paid up - - - - - \$11,560,000
Reserve Funds - - - - - 13,575,000

Savings Department Accounts may be opened with an initial deposit of One Dollar. Interest is credited half yearly.

Joint Account An account in the name of two members of a family will be found convenient. Either person (or the survivor) may operate the account.

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