

The Weekly Monitor

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BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLES COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, NOVEMBER 8, 1916

NO. 29

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No substitute exists for making biscuits, cake, muffins and pastry of equal quality and healthfulness.

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PROBLEM OF THE DISABLED SOLDIERS

The Mother Country Advised to Follow Canada's Example.

The London Daily Chronicle, the leading journal of the Imperial Capital, gives the most prominent place in its issue of Oct. 4 to the following spontaneous and remarkable appreciation of Canada's method of restoring disabled soldiers to active and self-supporting citizenship. In this article the well-known writer, Mr. J. Saxon Mills, goes so far as to suggest that the Mother Country in dealing with this problem might follow the example of the Dominion. He says:—

One of the most difficult questions England has to face at present is how to deal with the broken men who are now streaming in from the battle-fronts. The adequate answer to that question has not yet been found. It is not even certain that the main principles which should be observed in solving the problem are yet fully grasped. For example, we are in danger of thinking that our responsibility for the wounded soldiers is fulfilled when he is no longer fit for military service, and when he is pensioned and discharged from the Army. When thus discharged he loses the benefit of the special treatment provided while he remains in uniform, and he is at once thrown upon the lists of the already over-worked panel doctors. This will not do at all. The nation has a larger and longer responsibility to its disabled veterans than that. It may be useful to notice how Canada deals with the problem. We may learn much from the admirable system which has been

established by the Dominion Government.

Her Government Interfered

By an order in Council, dated June 30, 1915, the Canadian Government formed, at the instance of Sir Robert Borden, a Military Hospitals and Convalescent Homes Commission, "to deal with the provision of hospital accommodation and military convalescent homes in Canada for officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Force who return invalided from the front." The very able president of that Commission is Sir James A. Loughheed, and it has an efficient and enterprising secretary in Mr. E. H. Scammell. The Commission has learnt much by experience, and is to-day undoubtedly working on right lines. At first, the general idea was that convalescent homes, where discharged soldiers would spend a short time for rest and refreshment, would be the chief requirement, and scores of houses and hundreds of workers were placed at the disposal of the Commission. But this idea was soon dispelled when it was found that the treatment of the disabled soldiers was a more serious and lengthy business. Months or even weeks spent in the atmosphere of such a home would tend to injure rather than strengthen the physical and moral fibre. Let us hear what Mr. J. S. McEneaney, a member of the Commission, has to say on this subject in his introduction to the Commission's special bulletin:—

The supply of comforts which in many cases were luxurious, the relaxation of discipline, the treatment of men as one treats a civilian patient in the interval between illness and the resuming of ordinary occupation,

which might do no harm if the experience was to be continued in days, are most seriously detrimental to the best interests of the men when extended over the prolonged periods which have been found unavoidable.

The first conception of the homes was that they were places of relaxation; the right one which experience has taught us to realize is that they are places of rehabilitation. In other words, we are changing as rapidly as may be our convalescent homes into hospitals where, in the interests of the men, their time will be fully occupied by their physical restoration made as perfect as possible and, from the beginning, the bad effects of illness obviated by employment.

"These are golden words which those who are responsible for our wounded veterans will do well to remember."

It would be interesting to follow the history of a few typical cases of Canadian soldiers wounded in the battle lines. Of course, the injured man may be cured and return to the front; but his case may be hopeless, so far as military fitness is concerned, and he may have to be sent back to Canada. When he arrives there he is taken in hand at the port of arrival by the Military Hospitals Commission. If he belongs to Class I, that is, if he is unfit for overseas service, but able to take up his former occupation he receives 15 days' pay and transportation to his home together with free meals en route. If he belongs to Class II, or III, that is, if he has to receive further treatment as a convalescent, or has a permanent disability of any kind, he is passed on to the appropriate institutions. If he is an ordinary convalescent he will be sent to the hospital nearest his home;

(Continued on page 2)

THE EUROPEAN WAR

Revolution of Greece

ATHENS, Nov. 3.—After months of strife between the adherents of the former premier, Venizelos, and the staunch adherents of King Constantine, over the question of Greece's stand in the war, a revolution of considerable proportions has broken out in the regions southwest of Saloniki. Only meagre details are at hand, but these show that six hundred insurgents, probably followers of Venizelos, forced 150 loyalist troops to evacuate Larissa, 40 miles southwest in Thessaly, where they are expected to receive reinforcements. The troops have received orders from the King to prevent, at all costs, the advance of the revolutionists.

Canadian Artillery Keep up Good Work

LONDON, Nov. 3.—Despite unfavorable weather a Canadian Artillery battery yesterday, said an official statement regarding Canadian operations going on today, while infantry continued the heavy monotonous task of improving and consolidating their lines. The Germans have made no further attempt to retake recently captured trenches. British troops captured a German trench east of Guendecourt in a resumption of fighting on the Somme front yesterday, General Haig reported today. The position was secured last night.

French Patrols Have Penetrated Far Beyond Fort Vaux

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY AT VERDUN, Nov. 5.—From a staff correspondent of the Associated Press—French patrols have penetrated far beyond Fort Vaux into the line held by the Germans, but were not able to get in touch with the former defenders. It appears probable that the Germans have retired their lines considerable to the rear, their artillery positions being untenable since the French drove them from Donnauont after silencing ninety of their batteries. Military observers point out that the Germans were forced to withdraw from Fort Vaux within eight days after Donnauont fell, whereas the French held Fort Vaux four months after the Germans had captured the First Austrian Regiment. The same observers regard the German claim that they were preparing to withdraw to stronger lines before the battle of Donnauont as untenable, unless the Germans are ready to admit that their withdrawal was one of the most unsuccessful operations of the campaign, as it cost them six thousand prisoners and the annihilation of 32 battalions.

British Making Progress on Somme Front

LONDON, Nov. 6.—The British official communication dealing with the operations on the Somme front, says: We attacked at 11.15 a.m. along the front, making some progress and taking a few prisoners. On our extreme right we cleared a pocket of Germans. In the centre we progressed to the front of over a thousand yards, securing the high ground in the neighborhood of the Butte de Warlencourt. The weather continues stormy.

Italians Capture Points of Vantage and Many Prisoners and Ammunition

LONDON, Nov. 3.—A Home despatch to the Wireless Press says the first day of the new Italian offensive cost the Austrians the loss of 15,000 men. One-third of them were made prisoners, the despatch says. (The Italian War Office yesterday reported that 4,731 prisoners had been taken.) The Twenty-first Italian Division is reported to have been annihilated in the neighborhood of Gorizia and on the Carso continues fiercely. Austrian counter-attacks are described as being repulsed.

Romanian Forces Made a Successful Attack on Austro-Germans

BUCHAREST, Nov. 3.—Via London—The War Office announced today that in the fighting along the Romanian frontier the Romanians had driven the Austrians and Germans across the border at Table Butzi. The Romanians made an attack in Buzeu Valley, occupying Mount Sirul. The statement follows: "Northern and northwestern fronts: The frontier to the north of Moldavia is unchanged. We attacked in the Buzeu Valley and occupied Mount Sirul and Tatumariu. At Table Butzi we progressed beyond the frontier. At Predeal the situation is unchanged. In the Pralova Valley there have been several minor attacks on our left wing. Our troops maintained their positions. In the region of Dragolavele there have been patrol skirmishes and a somewhat reduced artillery bombardment. To the east of the Alt Altau fighting continues. We have captured four more guns and much war material. At Orsova there was nothing new."

WAR BRIEFS

Col. the Hon. Guy I. Baring was the ninth M. P. to lose his life in action. He died for Winchester state 1908.

The city of Paris war loan of \$5,000,000 dollars was over subscribed ten times in less than twelve hours.

Four great German airships destroyed within a month, will make the German General Staff ask itself whether these raids are worth the cost.

500 more men are urgently needed to take charge of the Y.M.C.A. social and religious work in France, India, Egypt, Salonika, Malta, Mesopotamia and the Home Field.

King George's fourth son has gone to Osborne to begin his nautical studies. During his whole course will be treated as a cadet, as were his other brothers.

A German paper says the British "tanks" are only a feeble imitation of a valuable German discovery. Why then, did the Germans not manufacture them?

"We have captured the ridge we can see at any rate the course of the campaign, and I think, in the dim distance we can see the end." Lloyd George.

The "tanks" did good work at first, and made much fun for the Tommies, as they waddled on, but they are not likely to be continued. They have their weak points.

Sir William Robertson's native county has furnished the most patriotic village, judged by enlistment. The Lincoln chamber of commerce has donated a memorial cross to be erected in the village.

The British Labor Gazette states that the cost of food in England has risen 65 per cent since July 1914. Other necessities have not risen so high, so that the cost of living in the time mentioned is 45 percent.

A member of the Russian Duma says, "Among the greatest and most talented men I met in England, which is so rich in prominent Statesmen, Mr. Lloyd George holds an exclusive place and seems especially good."

AMOUNTS HANDED IN TO MAYOR LONGMIRE FOR RED CROSS FUND.

(Collected in Centre by Miss May Messenger.)

Mr. and Mrs. J. Chadwick	\$2.00
Mrs. B. Hutchinson	.50
Mrs. A. Hutchinson	.50
Mr. J. Saunders	.30
Mr. J. Davney	.30
Mrs. J. F. Stephens	.45
Mr. G. W. Lantz	.50
Mr. Lloyd Bruce	.50
Mrs. Edgar Bruce	.50
Mr. Chas. Messinger	.50
Miss Bessie Whitman	.50
Miss Mary M. Messinger	.50
Mr. Harry Brooks	.25
Mr. Donald Brooks	.25
Mrs. Louisa Messinger	.50
Total	\$11.55

(Collected by Mrs. A. O. Price and Mrs. Eugene Saunders.)

Mrs. Abel Love	\$0.35
Mrs. Clarence Young	.50
Mr. Wallace Price	.50
Mr. A. S. Patterson	2.00
Miss Gertrude Young, Rosedale, Mass.	1.00
Mr. Eugene Saunders	.50
Mr. John Dargie	.50
Mr. Ernest Foster	.50
Mr. A. O. Price	1.00
Total	\$7.35

(Collected in Centre by Miss Blanche Messinger)

Mrs. Victor Caldwell	\$1.00
Mrs. S. Messinger	.50
Marion Messinger	.25
Mr. W. Pigott	.25
Mrs. L. Corbett	.25
L. L. Brooks	.25
Mr. O. Carroll	.25
Mr. M. Rice	.25
Mrs. M. Chute	.25
Mrs. M. Hopkins	.25
Miss Etta Wagner	.25
Mrs. A. Messinger	.25
Mrs. E. Swift	.40
Mr. R. Rice	1.00
Herbert Messinger	.25
Edward Messinger	.25
Lola Caldwell	1.00
Alton Messinger	.25
Mrs. W. Messinger	.25
Blanche Messinger	.25
Total	\$9.00

(Collected by Frances and May Fowler.)

Mr. Frank Fowler	\$4.00
Mr. Fred Johnson	5.00
Mrs. B. Dargie	.50
Mrs. J. Jackson	.50
Mrs. Grant Walker	.10
Mrs. Jane Mitchell	.10
Mr. J. Walker	.10
Total	\$11.05

(Collected by Mrs. G. V. Gibson, Church St.)

Miss Klump	\$.25
Miss Hoyt	.25
Capt. Gesner	1.00
Mrs. Frank Cole	.25
Mrs. Hopan	.25
G. V. Gibson	1.00
Hallett Gibson	1.00
A. F. Hitz	1.00
Mrs. Herbert Marshall	.25
Mr. James Marshall	.25
Mrs. Adella Marshall	.15
Mr. Dixon	3.00
Mrs. Roberts	1.00
Miss Newcombe	.25
Mrs. Thomas Marshall	.25
C. E. Burns	.50
Total	\$11.65

(Collected on Queen Street by Mrs. Frank Dodge.)

J. H. Longmire and Sons	\$2.00
W. A. Warren	5.00
W. J. Beckwith	5.00
Karl Freeman	1.00
Henry Ruggles	1.00
Edwin Ruggles	1.00
Mr. Dechman	2.00
C. L. Pigott	2.00
H. Magee	1.50
Allen Crosby	.50
J. Harry Hicks	1.50
Mr. Little	.50
Mr. Whiteway	2.00
Annie Chute	.50
Maudie Buckler	.50
Mary Buckler	.50
Mr. Buckler	.50
Mrs. Daniels	.25
Miss M. Buckler	1.00
Ernest Dargie	.50
Hazel Rice	.25
Mr. and Mrs. Lane	1.00
A. Friend	.50
Mr. Oulton	1.00
Deamess & Phelan	2.00
Frank Dodge	2.00
Mr. W. V. Jones	1.00
Allen Ferguson	.50
Mary Craig	.50
Henry B. Hicks	5.00
Herman C. Morse	1.00
Herb Messinger	1.00
Chas. R. Chipman	1.00
C. R. Brooks	1.00
F. V. Young	1.00
Louis J. Phalen	1.00
Miss Myatt	.50
Mrs. Burton	.50
Miss Edith Crokhill	1.00
Mr. McLean	1.00
Nellie Rice	.50
Harry Connell	.50
Mr. Lovett	3.00
Raymond Bent	.50
Fred Bath	5.00
Kenneth Dickie	.50
Miss Cameron	.50
Lyle Salter	1.00
Mr. Geo. Bent	1.00
Mr. Howe	.50
Mrs. Roy Whitman	1.00
Mrs. Gill	.50
Mrs. Lesell	1.00
Mrs. Munroe	.50
Mr. James Quirk	1.00
Mr. T. B. Chipman	1.00
Raymond Bent	.50
Mrs. Malcom Todd	.10
Mrs. Purdy	.50
Mrs. James Currell	.50
Mrs. Morton	.50
Mr. McCormick	1.00
Mr. Powell	.25
Miss Shepherd	.25
Roy Whitman's two little girls	.50
money from concert	.50
Mr. and Mrs. Strong	2.00
Fred Beckwith	2.00
Mr. E. Burns	1.00
Mrs. Murdoch McLeod	.50
(Rev. Mr. Simpson	2.00
Total	\$81.70

WHY NOT TRY

Zam-Buk for those obstinate sores, which everything else has failed to heal? The little daughter of Mrs. P. W. Drummond, Theford, Miss Ont., suffered with sores which recurred each fall, until Zam-Buk permanently cured them. Mrs. Drummond writes: "Every fall, as soon as the cold weather set in, my little daughter's face and hands would become covered with sore patches, and the irritation and smarting were almost unbearable. For three years in succession she suffered in this way, and although I used any number of remedies, the sores remained all through the winter. Finally I started using Zam-Buk, and to my amazement the sores places soon showed signs of healing, and before long had entirely disappeared, leaving her skin perfectly smooth and clear. Since the Zam-Buk treatment, I am pleased to say, there has been no recurrence of the sores."

Zam-Buk is just as good for eczema, ringworm, dandruff, and wounds. Blood-poisoning, boils, pimples, plica, burns, scalds and all skin troubles. All druggists or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 59c. box, 3 for \$1.25.

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ENGLISH TEA DRINKERS

Why the Custom Has Grown in a Few Years.

One remarkable feature of English domestic life has been the increase in tea drinking. In 1876 the consumption of tea per head of the population in the United Kingdom was four and a half pounds. In 1912 it was six and three-quarter pounds. The increase has been all to the good from the point of view of the nation's sobriety. It represents a real change in habit.

Formerly it was customary for business men to clinch a bargain over a glass of wine or ale. Now this custom is far more honored in the breach than in the observance. In busy cities tea is the beverage. The clerk, the foreman, the operative, the working woman, all drink tea, greatly to the advantage of health and pocket.

The great increase in the consumption of tea is very largely due to the efforts of British planters in India. Formerly all tea came from China. Fortunately, however, it was discovered that the tea shrub is a native of Assam. The present-day Indian energetic Britons started planting in Assam. The present-day Indian planter is a very different individual from the luxurious gentleman of "Tom Cringle's" who, in the days of manna of Marryat. His life is one of assiduous toil, sweetened by all too brief furlough.

Luxury and extravagance are very far from being inevitable concomitants of his existence.

In Darjeeling or Kotagiri he enjoys that sweet half-English air of which the poet sings. In the Terai, which stretches at the foot of the Himalayas he has to contend against all the iniquities of a fearful climate. Always and everywhere he is the same cheerful and resolute fellow, facing with equanimity all the risks of disease, the difficulties inseparable from the management of native labor, and the many plant diseases which are the enemies of all cultivation in the tropics.

The pioneer planters had before them the task of reclaiming those jungle wastes; of replacing their futile extravagance of vegetation by well-ordered gardens; of re-populating those bare tracts, supplementing the scanty and inert inhabitants by larger numbers of orderly and industrious workers from other provinces.

The planters are men conversant with modern science, and use ingenious machinery well adapted to the purpose it serves. Large gardens, carefully planted, are cultivated by experts. After plucking the leaf undergoes many processes. It is withered to condense the sap. It is rolled to squeeze the juice on to the surface. It is oxidized to develop the flavor and aroma. It is dried to dry it, and is packed in clean, lead-lined, air-tight chests.

All these processes are performed by clean automatic machinery. Thus the tea from India are pure and free from all contaminating admixture. Coming from healthy, well-nourished plants, they contain all the essential elements in rich abundance.

FALL GOODS

Sweaters and Sweater Coats

FOR MEN, LADIES AND CHILDREN

Hosiery P. C. Corsets

We are showing the best values in Hosiery to be found anywhere.

We have just opened another shipment of P. C. Corsets that are priced right.

Flannelettes Underwear

We have a splendid line of Flannelettes. Nice patterns and prices right.

Men's, Ladies' and Children's Underwear in Stanfield's, Turnbull's and Pen-Angle makes.

JOHN LOCKETT & SON

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ROSE TEA "is good tea"

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Watson*

Kendall's Spavin Cure

The Old Reliable Horse Remedy

THOUSANDS of farmers and horsemen have saved money by using Kendall's Spavin Cure for Spavins, Curbs, Ringbones, Splints, Bony Growths and Lameness from many other causes. It keeps horses working. A \$1 bottle saves a horse for you. Get a bottle the next time you are in town. Sold by druggists everywhere. \$1 a bottle, 6 for 15, also ask for a copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse"—sent free to Dr. J. C. KENDALL COMPANY, Enosburg Falls, Vermont 117