

The Weekly Monitor

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BRIDGETOWN, ANNAPOLIS COUNTY, NOVA SCOTIA, APRIL 11, 1917

No. 1

FRESH FRAGRANT FLAVORFUL



You'll Like the Flavor

RED CROSS NURSE'S DIARY OF HER TRIP ACROSS THE ATLANTIC ON S. S. ANDANIA

We are privileged to print the following from a letter received by Murray Brown, formerly of Port Lorne, but now of Winchendon, Mass., from his daughter, Miss Bessie, who has gone to France as a nurse of a Harvard unit:

S. S. Andania, Feb. 26, 1917.
At last, after all the uncertainty and postponements, we set out from New York about 10 o'clock February 22nd.

Since we all had our hearts on going, it was with a sigh of relief that we watched beautiful New York harbor slip away behind us, though leaving home and the U. S. A. was hard indeed.

Everyone spent their last few minutes writing home to the dear friends who had remembered us with gifts and good wishes.

Going out of New York harbor brought vividly to my mind the trip to Washington and Mt. Vernon in 1912—but oh! how different my aim and purpose.

The rumors that we were going to stop at Halifax and be conveyed were nothing but that. We only know that we are going on and on. They do not tell us the route we are taking. The wireless office is strictly private, no information being given out.

Friday, Feb. 23. Rather a memorable day. The forenoon we spent in various games. Around noon we were informed that there had been orders that we should have the inoculations, three in number, of Paratyphoid. At two o'clock we all marched in line to the doctor. Around 3:30 o'clock there went word that we could have a "life-saving drill." At four one loud blast sounded, which meant that we were to get our life belts on and assemble at our designated life boat as soon as possible. It was rather fun this time and of great worth in case of a real need. It will be interesting to know that the life-boats are all lowered and that five minutes should be sufficient to abandon the boat and take our places in them. It seems that there are fourteen of them.

Now, a few remarks about the "Andania" herself. She is painted black and grey—a regular gloom anti! The port holes are all painted black and are closed by officials at the beginning of dusk so not a glimmer of light shows through. The lights in the parlor and writing room are all blanketed at night so the rays fall directly down. The decks are absolutely black at night. Thus far, however, they are using the port and starboard lights, but these, too, are blanketed. All of this you could read in the papers, but it certainly won't impress you the way it does by seeing it day in and day out.

There are 71 first-class passengers aboard, 39 of whom are of our party. There are about 14 stow-away passengers. I retired early Friday evening, in

have refreshments, if wished. We eat and sleep like pigs. You wouldn't hardly recognize me now I am rested.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.
The sea is a good deal rougher now, but I enjoy it all the more for it. One of my great pleasures is to go to the very stern or bow and watch the rushing and roaring of the waves and get the fine spray. We leave a wake of foam and beautiful blue and green wavelets. The cold of wind is just a mass of whitecaps. We, as a center, are supposed to be able to see about ten miles in each direction to the horizon. We run into little snow squalls frequently and have some beautiful rainbows.

The working crew are painting the decks and rigging—a "battleship job," so one has to "watch their step" well.

Thursday, March 1.
This morning I was one of a party of nine that were shown over the boat. It is immense! Hitherto I had given almost no thought to what was going on below. The kitchen and serving rooms are beautifully equipped and everything is so neat and clean. The stowroom and refrigerators are wonderful. The fruit cellars are stocked as well as our "pet," I am sure. They put whole barrels of flour at once into the bread-mixer. We were shown through the engine rooms and they just made me gasp. There are 29 furnaces and we burn 140 tons of coal a day. It was interesting from start to finish.

We were in the midst of an interesting game of checkers when someone said, "A ship in sight." We all hurried to get a glimpse of her. She was barely in sight, directly ahead, going in the opposite direction.

At four o'clock, in the midst of the afternoon tea, we were again brought to action by one big long blast from the whistle. You have no idea of what that sounds like in this particular situation. This was only a boat drill, however. Everyone looked slightly serious for once, and I guess we were all thinking deeply. The life-boats are now loaded with provisions—fresh water and biscuits.

After dinner tonight we had a fine entertainment. Mrs. Wallis and piano selections, six of our doctors sang several songs, and Dr. Babot spoke a lecture from Georgia told Southern stories, and several passengers performed tricks.

It was very rough during the evening and the ship was sailing in a zig-zag course, even retreating her path—another thing to help us bear in mind the "possibilities." We have had sea sickness following us the whole voyage, and now they are fast increasing in numbers, which probably means we are nearer land. My room-mate announced she was going to bundle up her steamer rug and other things to grab in case we were called up during the night, so I did likewise. I was dropping off to sleep when I heard again that blast of the whistle. I thought—"well, here goes for better or worse"—but it was a false alarm. It was a short blast, but not too short to please me. You can't imagine what a relief it was to hear it cease. Many got up, but only "Victoria" went out, relieving the tenseness of the situation by racing down the corridor screaming. It was rumored that the blast was a signal to a ship that was sighted.

Friday—a beautiful day. At 10 a.m., when the boat was rolling hard, we were called to Dr. Crabtree's room for our second Paratyphoid inoculation. My arm was as sore as a boil and I had a slight headache.

Saturday, March 3.
A craft of some sort has been following along with us for about eight miles, but she is harmless apparently. We are going on our tenth day now and hope to sight land tomorrow.

Sunday, March 4.
We are in the midst of the "danger zone." Many slept with most of their clothes on and their "handie" ready to grab and run.

(Continued on page 4)

GROW ONIONS FROM HIGH GRADE SEEDS

Selected Yellow Globe Danvers Onion (black seed) .oz. 25c, 1/4 lb. 65c, lb. \$2.10, 5 lbs. \$9.25.
Selected Large Red Wethersfield Onion (black seed) .oz. 25c, 1/4 lb. 65c, lb. \$2.10, 5 lbs. \$9.25.
Early Yellow Danvers Onion (black seed) .oz. 20c, 1/4 lb. 60c, lb. \$1.90, 5 lbs. \$8.25.
Yellow Dutch Onion Setts (choice) lb. 35c, 5 lbs. \$1.70
Shalot Multiplier Onions (for green onions) lb. 30c, 5 lbs. \$1.40
Chantenay Red Table Carrot, Pkg. 5c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 65c, lb. \$2.00
XXX Cardinal Globe Beet Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c, lb. \$1.50
Prize Hard Head Cabbage (12 lbs.) Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c
Perfection Cucumber (for table or pickles) Pkg. 5c, oz. 20c, 4 oz. 50c
XXX Pink Skin Tomato (continuous cropper) Pkg. 15c, oz. 60c
Rennie's Mammoth Squash (biggest that grows) Pkg. 25c
English High Grade Mushroom Spawn, Brick 50c, 5 bricks \$1.65
XXX Solid Head Lettuce Pkg. 10c, oz. 25c, 4 oz. 75c
Kangaroo Swede Turnip (high quality) 4 oz. 20c, 1/4 lb. 35c, lb. 65c
Irish King Swede Turnip (table or cattle) 4 oz. 20c, 1/4 lb. 37c, lb. 70c, 5 lbs. \$3.40
Jumbo Sugar Beet (best for stock) 4 oz. 15c, 1/4 lb. 25c, lb. 45c
Culture Leaflets for any of the above Free with orders.
Sweet Scented Nicotina (Tobacco Plant), mixed colors Pkg. 5c
Early Cosmos, Crimson, Pink, White or Mixed Shades Pkg. 10c
XXX Spencer Giant Sweet Peas Pkg. 15c, 4 oz. 45c, 1 lb. \$1.00
Summer Cypress, lovely summer hedge Pkg. 5c, 1/4 oz. 25c
XXX Climbing Nasturtium, all colors Pkg. 10c, oz. 20c
Branching Giant Asters, Pink, White, Crimson or Mixed Pkg. 10c
Giant XXX Comet Asters, mixed, all colors Pkg. 10c
XXX Defiance Sweet Mignonette Pkg. 10c, 1/4 oz. 60c

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THE EUROPEAN WAR

RUSSIANS LANDED ON TURKISH TERRITORY
Petrograd, April 7, via London.—(Delayed.) British Admiralty, per Wireless, a small Russian force made a landing yesterday on Turkish territory on the Black Sea coast at a point about 140 miles west of Trebizond. It is announced officially.

CEBA AT WAR WITH GERMANY
Havana, Cuba, April 8.—Cuba, not yet out of her teens as a Republic, is at war with Germany—the first of the Latin-American countries to announce herself alongside the United States and the Eubatean Allies.

BRITISH AIRPLANES DOING GOOD WORK
London, April 7.—The official report from British headquarters in France

WAR BRIEFS
Four thousand German soldiers crossed into Holland seeking food. They were all interned.

The United States Navy Department has awarded contracts for new battleships to cost approximately \$136,000,000.

Ontario Legislature has before it a Bill giving the franchise to all Indians who have enlisted for military service.

Military companies have been started in many American colleges as a result of inducements held out to the students.

There is a flag shortage in the United States already. Orders 200 per cent of the normal are placed for "Old Glory."

The Minister of Militia has announced that at least 50,000 of the Canadian militia will be called out immediately for home service.

600 machine guns were found secreted in Petrograd after the revolution. This was done by pro-Germans to interfere with the work of the Russian army.

A detective, at a trial in New York of six bomb plotters, testified that bombs were found in the hands of hundreds of vessels after their arrival in France, which failed to go off because of faulty construction.

The British blockade of Germany has been conducted according to the conditions of civilized warfare. But as Germany has violated every regulation of international law, some members of Parliament advise the Government to order a complete blockade.

Money paid into the Patriotic Fund by Canadian people passed the \$20,000,000 mark during February. This is an average nearly equal to \$2.00 per head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion.

"Blighly" is a corruption of the Persian word "vilayet," which means home or village. It was first changed to "village" by the soldiers in the trenches, but meaning the same thing.

Julius Rosewald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, has offered to give \$100,000 for each million of the ten millions of dollars which the Jews of the United States have pledged themselves to raise in 1917 for war sufferers.

A Riddle—What squeals louder than a pig under a gate?
Old Answer—Two pigs.
New Answer—The ultimate consumer.

TOWN COUNCIL

The regular monthly meeting of the Town Council of the Town of Bridgetown was called by his worship the Mayor and held pursuant to written notice given each member of the Council by the Clerk, at least twenty-four hours before such meeting, in the Council Chamber, on Monday evening, the second day of April, 1917, at 7:30 o'clock, with Mayor Longmire in the chair and Councillors present as follows:—J. E. Lloyd, A. B. McKenzie, W. H. Maxwell, W. A. Warren, E. A. Hicks and F. V. Young.

The Clerk read the minutes of the last regular monthly meeting.

Councillor Hicks, chairman of the Temperance Committee, verbally reported as to the work done under the Act by the Inspector, John Hall, during the past year, and said that a large seizure had recently been made under the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, and the Committee had recommended the re-appointment of Mr. Hall for the ensuing year.

Moved by Councillor Hicks and seconded by Councillor Young and passed that John Hall be and he is hereby appointed Inspector for the purpose of enforcing and carrying out the provisions of Part I of the Nova Scotia Temperance Act, in and for the said Town of Bridgetown, at a salary of one hundred dollars for the year commencing April 3rd instant, at which time his term as Inspector expires.

Ordered, that the following bills be paid:
E. A. Craig, repairs streets, \$3.85
A. L. Anderson, team N. S. Temperance Act 1.00
A. L. Anderson, team streets, 1.00
Estate E. L. Fisher, insurance premium renewal policy, engine house 15.00
Charles Ruffen, labor on bridge 2.40
Crowe & Magee, labor water works 60.90

Moved by Councillor Hicks and seconded by Councillor Maxwell and passed that the bill of Crowe & Magee for labor on water works, \$29.50, be referred back for further information. The Clerk reported that the Finance Committee has entered into a satisfactory agreement with the Eastern Trust Co. for the investing of sinking funds, and that they had made application for Dominion war bonds amounting to \$20,000, to be registered in the name of the town.

The rate book of the Town of Bridgetown for the current year, as approved and corrected by the Finance Committee of the Council, who were appointed at a meeting of the Council held on the 24th day of March last past, a committee to revise and correct the same, was laid before the Council by the Clerk.

Whereupon it was moved by Councillor Maxwell and seconded by Councillor Hicks and passed that the first day of January, 1917, and the same is hereby fixed by this Council, as the day on or before which the rates read and set down in said rate book in respect to property and income shall be payable.

And it was further resolved that any individual firm, company, association or corporation paying the "own" treasurer the amount of his, her or its taxes on or before said date shall be entitled to a reduction of 3 per cent therefrom.

And it was further resolved that interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum shall be paid on all rates and taxes or balances thereof that are unpaid after the first day of July, and interest shall be added to the unpaid rates and taxes or balances thereof, due from any firm, person, company, association or corporation, and shall be collected as chargeable under the provisions of the Town's Incorporation Act and amendments thereto, and as though the interest were a part of said taxes.

The matter of a further contribution to the Canadian Patriotic Fund was again discussed by the Council, and the committee appointed at the last meeting reported that they had conferred with the Town Clerks of both Annapolis Royal and Middleton as to what had been done by those towns and had been informed that both had contributed to the fund the present year, and it was felt that the Town of Bridgetown should do its part as well.

Moved by Councillor McKenzie and seconded by Councillor Warren and passed unanimously that the Town Council of the Town of Bridgetown do hereby authorize the levying and collection of a special rate of twenty-five cents on the one hundred dollars of the assessed value of property and income assessed on the town assessment roll for the present year, for the purpose of making a payment to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and that such payments be made as the Council may by resolution direct.

The Mayor read a letter from G. S. Campbell, Director National Service, requesting his co-operation in connection with the formation of a National Service League for the town.

Moved by Councillor McKenzie and seconded by Councillor Young that the Mayor and the Town Clerk be a committee from this Council to select a strong committee from the citizens to form a National Service League as requested in said letter.

Minutes read and approved and Council adjourned.
H. RUGGLES,
Clerk.

It costs more to put the "pick of the wheat" into



PATRIOTISM

is a country's biggest asset, but patriotism should begin at home—in the town you live, in your native province. This is an appeal for a practical patriotism that will make the people of this community realize that they have neglected their own town in looking at the larger national problem.

Practical patriotism demands that we devote ourselves to the advancement of our community; if all the people do this, we shall have a big country and not a few big cities. We must patronize our home industries and above all, if we are to make our community a large, prosperous and attractive one in which to live, we must support our own local stores. We must buy our goods from our own community merchants that we may have big, attractive shops, and a prosperous town. Patriotism demands that we "buy at home" and insists that we instigate a "BUY-AT-HOME" Campaign.

The folly of buying goods wherever offered so long as they were cheap has been realized by Great Britain. For years she bought her dyes from Germany because the German dyes were cheaper. The result was her own dye factories were ruined. But when war broke out, no more German dyes could be obtained and British factories worth billions were helpless from lack of dyes. Britain needed practical patriotism.

In the same way, the buying of goods from the Upper Canadian provinces is proving a serious menace to your community and your province. Your merchants feel keenly and stagnation is bound to come to your town if the people persist in buying anywhere but at home. In some towns in this province the effects are already apparent. The danger is a real one. Are you practical enough in your patriotism to see that your duty is to "buy at home"? This is part of a big, earnest campaign of appeal to the people of this province to "BUY AT HOME."

To realize the danger you must consider your community as if it were a country. It was realized in practically every country in the world that if people were given permission to buy wherever they thought they could buy cheapest, that the result would be prosperity for some and poverty for others. The result was each nation put up a high tariff wall. That is, each nation said to the other, "If you try to sell goods to my people, I am going to charge a heavy duty and make it so expensive to buy your goods that people at home will buy only homemade goods." They did it. And the result—everyone knows. This policy has built up enormous industries in Canada so that we have kept our money at home and have become a rich nation.

The community is the nation in miniature. We cannot put up a high tariff wall to protect our own merchants, but we can appeal to the high sense of patriotism among our people. That high sense of patriotism will show them the permanent advantage of buying from their own town merchants and demonstrate the weakness of buying from other cities, for a possible temporary advantage.

Practical patriotism then demands that we patronize our home industries, that we buy from our home merchants. Just as, nationally, we have seen the folly of sending out of the country all our money, so municipally, we can now see the menace of sending thousands of dollars yearly out of our own communities to buy goods in distant cities. The spirit of patriotism says that we shall BUY AT HOME. And this is an appeal to that spirit, an appeal to the patriotism of the people of this community to buy their goods at home and build up their home town. BUY AT HOME is the slogan.

Say it over, BUY AT HOME.
Everybody, BUY AT HOME.
This is the great BUY AT HOME Movement.

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Your House Reflects Your Character

You are judged by the house you occupy as much as by the clothes you wear. An unpainted, shabby place, showing evidence of neglect, advertises the character of the owner and his family most unfavorably. It implies carelessness and a lack of self-respect. If you have a proper pride in your home and the community in which you live, you will use

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