

DOMINION ATLANTIC RAILWAY & STEAMERS

Kentville Time Table effective July 2nd, 1917. (Service daily except Sunday)

LEAVE

Express for Halifax 7 50 a.m.
 Express for Yarmouth 10 24 a.m.
 Express for Halifax 4 04 p.m.
 Accom for Kingsport 4 15 p.m.
 Accom for Kingsport, (Sat. only) 7 25 p.m.

ARRIVE

Express from Halifax 10 14 a.m.
 Express from Yarmouth 3 55 p.m.
 Express from Halifax 7 22 p.m.
 Accom from Kingsport 8 55 a.m.

Midland Division

Trains of the Midland Division leave Windsor daily (except Sunday) for Truro 9-10 a. m. and 6 15 p. m. and from Truro for Windsor at 6 30 a. m. and 2 30 p. m. connecting at Truro with trains on the Intercolonial Railway and at Windsor with express trains to and from Halifax and Yarmouth.

Buffet parlor cars run daily (except Sunday) on express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

Canadian Pacific Railway

St. John and MONTREAL (via Digby) (Daily Sunday excepted)

S. S. EMPRESS leaves St. John 7:00 a. m., arr. Digby 10:00 a. m. Leave Digby 2:00 p. m., arr. St. John 5:00 p. m. making connections with the Canadian Pacific trains at St. John for Montreal and the West.

BOSTON SERVICE

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival Express train from Halifax and Truro, Wednesday and Saturday.

R. U. PARKER, Genl. Passenger Agent
 GEORGE E. GRAHAM, General Manager

Yarmouth Line

Steamship Prince Arthur

leaves Yarmouth Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m. (Atlantic time)

Return: leaves Boston Tuesdays and Fridays at 1.00 p. m.

Connection made with trains of the Dominion Atlantic Railway and Halifax and South Western Railway to and from Yarmouth.

Tickets and Staterooms at Wharf Office.

Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd
 J. E. KINNEY, Supt.
 Yarmouth, N. S.

ANYONE CAN DYE THEIR CLOTHES WITH DYOLA

The Dye that colors ANY KIND of Cloth Perfectly, with the SAME DYE.

Ask your Druggist or Dye Shop for Dyola. The Johnson-McCormick Co., Limited, Montreal.

HORSE GOODS

If every description can be found here. There is not a thing missing what ought to be in it. Everything needed in stable, barn and harness room included. Every article has been gathered with great care, and you will not have a chance to complain about the quality.

WM. REGAN, WOLFVILLE

A Satisfactory Range

"Pandora" Ranges never disappoint the cook. Also they last longer, maintain a more even temperature, use less fuel and require less attention than any other range you can buy. Write for free illustrated booklet.

McClary's PANDORA RANGE

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
 ST. JOHN, N.S. HAMILTON CALGARY
 SASKATOON EDMONTON

For sale by **W. W. Rookwell**

CANADA TO BE UNDER DRASTIC REGULATIONS RESTRICTING USE OF BEEF, BACON AND WHITE BREAD.

Heavy Penalties Are Provided Under the Order For Violation of the Regulations by Public Eating Places.

Ottawa, Aug. 9.—Definite regulations, to come into effect at once, for restricting the use of beef, bacon and white bread in public places and for prohibiting the use of wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol have been promulgated by order-in-council, at the instance of the Food Controller. The serving of beef and bacon is prohibited on Tuesday and Friday and at more than one meal on any other day. Substitutes, such as corn bread, oat cakes, potatoes, etc. must be provided at every meal at which the order, the expression white bread is served. Under "bacon" includes cured (either pickled or smoked) sides, backs, hams and any portion of what is termed in the trade Wiltshire sides.

The term "public eating places" includes any hotel, restaurant, cafeteria, club or other place, where meals to the number of twenty-five per day are served to persons other than members of the family or household of the proprietor. In all such public eating places, there must be notice to the effect that all persons, in ordering their food, ought to consider the needs of Great Britain and her allies and their armies for wheat, beef and bacon, and that the food controller requires the public to do every thing in its power to make these commodities for export by eating as little as possible of them, and by making use of substitutes, and avoiding waste.

The regulation relating to the use of wheat in the manufacture of alcohol reads: "No person shall use any wheat in the distillation or manufacture of alcohol unless such alcohol is to be used for manufacturing or munitions purposes, and no distillation or making of alcohol for manufacturing or munitions purposes unless such person has obtained a license therefore from the food controller for Canada. No fee shall be payable for any such license."

Heavy penalties are provided under the order for violation of the regulation: In the case of public eating places the proprietor or manager, or any clerk, employee or servant violating any of the regulations shall be guilty of an offense and shall be liable upon summary conviction for the first offense to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty-five dollars, and for each subsequent offense to a penalty not exceeding five hundred dollars and not less than one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months or to both fine and imprisonment. Any person violating any of the provisions of the regulation relating to the use of wheat in

the distillation or manufacture of alcohol shall be guilty of an offense and shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding five thousand dollars. The order-in-council is based on the final recommendations of the Food Consumption Control Committee, which was recently appointed by the food controller.

BAKING SODA USES

There are numerous uses to which baking soda can be put, apart from the accustomed and legitimate ones of cake and bread making. First of all, it is an excellent family remedy for scalds. When milk is on the point of turning sour a pinch of baking soda dropped in it will restore it to its natural sweetness.

A thick paste made of soda and water is excellent for cleaning glasses in which milk, ice cream or other greasy substance has been standing, or even when there is no time to make a paste, if the fingers are dipped in water, then in dry soda, and the greasy part of the glass is rubbed around with them, the marks will quickly disappear and the glass become bright.

Lamp chimneys treated in the same way will shine like crystal, while if a lamp burner is boiled for half an hour in soda and water it will cause the lamp to burn with renewed brilliancy. Soda is also excellent to clean silverware. Make it into a thin paste and rub briskly, then wash in hot water.

Exposed Prisoners to Allier Fire

Paris, August 8.—The French authorities learn that during the nights of July when French airplanes bombarded Treves and Essen the Germans forced French and English prisoners, both officers and men, interned at Carlsruhe to leave their quarters and remain in the open where they most probably would be hit in case Carlsruhe was raided. The men were compelled to remain in these places until all danger had passed.

Germans Have A New Ruse

Paris, Aug. 9.—The French War Office announces that the Germans have invented a new ruse to lull their opponents into the belief that artillery batteries are still in position for action when actually they have been withdrawn, and by it to prevent untimely advances. The device consists of a mechanism fitted with half a dozen globular capsules filled with an explosive which is placed on the site of the battery to be or being withdrawn.

The capsules explode every 35 or 40 seconds and sound exactly like that of a field gun heard from a distance. They are said to easily fool a listener into thinking that they are field artillery guns.

When you get right down to knowing all the circumstances in men's lives the wonder isn't that some of them go wrong, but that so many are as decent as they are.

THE BRITISH EVENTS IN THE GREAT WAR TO DATE.

1914

- June 28—Assassination of Archduke Ferdinand and Duchess of Hohenberg at Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Serbian student.
- Aug. 1—Germany declares war on Russia.
- Aug. 2—Germany declares war on France and violates Belgian neutrality pact and seizes Luxembourg.
- Aug. 4—England declares war on Germany.
- Aug. 11—Germans penetrate France through Luxemburg.
- Aug. 24—Louvain destroyed.
- Sept. 7—Battle of the Marne that led the Germans to begin retreat.
- Oct. 27—Terrific damage by bombardment of Rheims, estimated at \$200,000,000.
- Nov. 1—German ships defeat British off Chili.
- Nov. 10—German cruiser Emden destroyed.
- Dec. 8—German ships sunk by British off Falkland Islands.

1915

- May 7—Lusitania sunk by German submarine.
- May 13—President Wilson sends stern note to Germany demanding reparation for lives lost on Lusitania.
- May 24—Italy invades Austria.
- July 19—Greatest battle of war begun, involving 6,000,000 men on 900 mile front, in Russian Poland.
- Aug. 5—Germans capture Warsaw.
- Aug. 10—Allies make new landing at Gallipoli.
- Sept. 1—Germany agrees to sink no more liners without warning.
- Oct. 15—Great Britain declares war on Bulgaria.
- Dec. 4—Ford peace ship sails.

1916

- Mar. 16—Admiral Von Tirpitz retired.
- June 7—Earl Kitchener and staff drowned when British cruiser Hampshire goes down on way to Russia.
- July 1—Allies begin great offensive on both sides of Somme.
- Oct. 8—U-53 sinks five British and neutral steamers off Nantucket.
- Dec. 18—German peace note received by England through American ambassador.

1917

- Jan. 27—Germans renew attack on Verdun.
- Feb. 1—Germans declare U-boat blockade of Great Britain.
- Feb. 3—Wilson severs relations with Germany.
- Mar. 1—Washington reveals German plot to induce Mexico and Japan to fight United States.
- Mar. 14—Russian revolution is announced from Petrograd.
- Apr. 2—Wilson asks congress to declare state of war with Germany; asks for 500,000 men.
- Apr. 4-6—Congress passes war measure which president signs.
- Apr. 6—German ships in American ports seized.
- Apr. 9—Austria breaks with United States.
- Apr. 12—Brazil breaks relations with Germany.
- Apr. 21—British commission, headed by Balfour reaches United States.
- Apr. 24—French commission with Marshal Joffre and Viviani arrives.
- Apr. 22-29—U-boat sinkings reach record high mark.
- May 11—Elihu Root named to head Russian delegation.
- May 12—Wilson signs army draft measure.
- June 3—Brazil seizes 46 German ships.
- June 13—King Constantine of Greece dethroned and Prince Alexander succeeds.
- June 17—Liberty loan oversubscribed.
- June 28—Announcement of arrival of American army in France, under General Pershing.
- July 4—Washington announces defeat of U-boat attack on United States transports.
- July 9—Peace agitation breaks out in Germany.
- July 12—U-boat sinkings drop to record low mark.
- July 15—Bethmann-Hollweg resigns as chancellor and Michaelis succeeds; peace agitation continues.
- July 31—British start great drive on western front.

DAILY COST OF WAR.

(Compiled by N. Y. Tribune)

United States	\$41,096,164.65
For fighting	29,413,169.86
Loan to Allies	11,682,994.79
Great Britain	33,975,000.00
France	18,000,000.00
Russia	16,000,000.00
Italy	7,000,000.00
Roumania	2,000,000.00
Belgium	1,000,000.00
Serbia	1,000,000.00
ENTENTE POWERS	
TOTAL	\$120,071,164.65
Germany	\$21,000,000.00
Austria	11,000,000.00
Turkey	1,500,000.00
Bulgaria	1,500,000.00
CENTRAL POWERS	
TOTAL	\$35,000,000.00

An old darkey walked into a local drug store a short time ago and asked for a cent's worth of insect powder.

"What's that?" said the clerk; "a cent's worth? Why, that wouldn't pay for the paper and string and the time and trouble of wrapping it."

"Who said anything 'bout wrapping it up?" said the darkey. "I want you to take that powder and pour it down mah back."