

## Freeman's Blancmange Powder.

A "Freeman's Blancmange" is always a pleasing dish. It can be had in a variety of flavours, and it is so quickly and easily prepared. You should always keep a packet of Freeman's Blancmange Powder ready at hand.

One of

## Freeman's English Foods

## Duke of Normandy.

King and Queen in the Channel Isles -- Quaint and Imposing Greetings to Their Majesties.

Quaint and imposing to the last degree were the scenes that greeted the King and Queen on their eagerly awaited visit to the Channel Isles. Princess Mary, landed at St. Peter's Port, Guernsey, and had a triumphantly warm welcome. Of the nature of their reception they had had a foretaste the previous night, when the inhabitants circled the royal party at close quarters, and cheered continually. The scene along the sea front that morning was both picturesque and impressive. Military and naval dignitaries assembled near the wharf slip landing-stage, a guard of honour of the 1st Royal Irish was near the Prince Consort statue, and the remainder of the available space was occupied by ex-Service nurses, firemen, scouts, guides, and general spectators. A Royal salute was fired as their Majesties left the wharf, and when they landed at the wharf slip, the Governor presented to the King the key of Fort Victoria, the fortress that made so gallant a defence in the Loyalist cause during the Parliamentary Wars. The King wore admiral's uniform, with blue trousers and white boots; the Queen wore a blue and white dress, and Princess Mary was dressed in cream and blue. After inspecting the guard of honour and reviewing ex-Service men and women and disabled soldiers, their Majesties, in a carriage decorated through the decorated streets, amid scenes of enthusiasm, to the parish church, where they inspected under the escort of the Dean of Guernsey. At the St. Peter's Hall, addresses of welcome were presented by the Bailiff of Guernsey, the Judge of Alderney, the Seigneur of Sark, and by French colony and Bailiff. The King and Queen were also presented with a pair of Gold Spurs as a memento for certain property. The King's address of welcome made reference to the King's Duchy of Normandy, and recalled the loyalty of the Duke of Normandy

and Kings and Queens of England. The King handed replies to most of the addresses, but delivered verbally the one to the Lieutenant-Governor, Bailiff, and States of Guernsey.

You have referred--he said--with legitimate pride to the unflinching loyalty which your ancestors have shown generation after generation to the English Throne, and you have pledged yourselves to follow their example. I thank you from my heart for the pledge. The part which Guernsey took in the Great War, now happily brought to a triumphant conclusion, is a sufficient proof that this is no empty compliment, and that if the occasion should arise I can count on its being redeemed in the letter and in the spirit. There is testimony of this in the fine parade of ex-Service men and whom I have just had the pleasure of inspecting, and the courage and devotion of the Royal Guernsey Light Infantry at Cambrai has shown to the whole world that the Guernsey men of to-day have lost nothing either of the loyalty or of the fighting spirit of their Norman forefathers. It is my earnest prayer that by the blessing of Divine Providence the labours of this industrious and loyal community may be crowned with ever-increasing happiness and prosperity.

The King was next asked to "receive the homage and dues from those holders of Royal fiefs in the Bailiffwick who owe you faith, homage, and 'dues.' These were duly rendered in accordance with ancient custom, each declarant kneeling, clasping hands.

Speaking in Norman French, the King accepted the homage, holding the clasped hands of each declarant, and reading his reply in Norman French, from a card held by the Queen. Afterwards Sir Derek Keppel stepped forward, and announced the King's pleasure to bestow the K.C.V.O. upon Sir J. E. Capper, the K.B.E. upon Bailiff Osanne, the C.M.G. upon Lieutenant-Colonel Harding, the C.V.O. upon Colonel Macartney, and the C.N.E. upon Sir Eric Swayne. The Bailiff's

neighbourhood was specially popular, and there was great applause as he knelt to receive the accolade, given with a sword which the King borrowed from his Equerry. The next Royal engagement was at Cambridge Park, where children sang their welcome, the orphan daughters of men who fell in the war sprinkled the path of the King, Queen, and Princesses, with rose petals, and bouquets were presented by the daughters of a fallen officer and non-commissioned officer. A visit was paid to the masters and students of Elizabeth College, and lunch was taken at Government House. Princess Mary afterwards reviewed the Girl Guides of the island, who presented her with a silver model of a Guernsey milk can. The afternoon was devoted to some 30 miles of motoring around the island, to see as much as possible of the inhabitants and to inspect some of the chief vineeries in which Guernsey's famous grapes and tomatoes are produced. Occasionally sick people were placed at the roadside, but whether as spectators or as believers in the old tradition of the curative effects of a monarch's near presence did not appear. At one point a halt was made at a field in which the Guernsey Royal Agricultural Society had collected the finest specimens of prize cattle in the island. A milk cow purchased from her owner by the Society was offered as a gift to the King, who promised to place her with his already fine herd at Windsor. After tea with the newly-knighted Bailiff (the hereditary Cup-bearer providing cups for the King and Queen), the Royal visitors returned to the yacht. The port was brilliantly illuminated at nightfall. The enthusiasm shown by the inhabitants of Jersey knew no bounds. Banners across the streets of St. Helier, and of the rustic parishes of the island offered salutations to "nostre duc" and prayers for "the Divine and his line." Salutes from the fort announced the departure of the King's barge from the Royal yacht. A great reception was accorded to the King, the Queen, and the Princess Mary as they ascended to the quay to inspect 2,500 ex-Service men of the British Army and 600 ex-Service men of the French Army. The French contingent including many men

Wearing the Uniform of the Police, and even more in the clerical dress of the Jesuits. At the States Chamber the King was greeted with a right Norman welcome, and halberdiers with halberds of great age lined the staircase. A bouquet of orange-coloured roses was presented to her Majesty, and a pink bouquet to Princess Mary. The procession was led by the Viscount of Jersey, whose title is official and carries duties with it such as that of inquests, by Mr. Denucciator Bailiff, who carried the Royal Macao, and by Mr. Denucciator Scholer, who carried the banner of the Arms of the Bailiff--the three Lions of Normandy charged on a crimson field. Immediately the King entered, the banner was placed in a canopy above the Bailiff's chair, where his Majesty stood, and there it will remain as a souvenir of the day, which will be marked with some prominence in the history of the island. The Bailiff, as President of the States, read in French an address of welcome to the King, the Queen, and Princess Mary, and a profusion of the warmest welcome and devotion. In the course of the reply delivered in French, the King said:

I set great value on that ancient and historic connection, and I am well aware that its unbroken maintenance for so many centuries is due above all to the constant and unwavering loyalty which has characterized the people of Jersey. They remained loyal to the British Crown and Continental Normandy was lost, and nothing has ever succeeded in shaking the steadfast devotion of Jersey to its lawful Sovereign. I have observed with interest that the walls of the Royal Court still bear record to the impetuous gallantry with which the Jersey Militia repelled the invasion of 1781. Happily this is an exploit which cannot be repeated. The invaders of 1781 are now our friends and our Allies, and as brother-in-arms have fought side by side with us in the cause of the liberty of Europe.

His Majesty also alluded to the part played by Jersey in the Great War, and recalled that no fewer than 6,000 men served. When His Majesty had finished, loud shouts were raised of "Vive le Roi, Vive la Reine," and a Labour member added to this, in English, "God Save the King." From the States the King proceeded to the Royal Court. Throughout the ceremony His Majesty stood in front of the chair. The Seigneur paid homage for their fiefs, each, as his name was called, answering at once with the word "Garde." The Seigneur knelt with clasped hands before his face, which the King enclosed with his own. Then all the

Seigneurs offered their homage in one voice in the words: "Je suis votre homme legs a vous porter tel et hommage contre tous." Trumpeters on the tower of St. Helier's Parish Church sounded a fanfare as the Royal Party left for a tour of the island by a fleet of motor cars. In every parish and hamlet a warm welcome was extended to Their Majesties, with cheers of special joyousness by groups of pretty children, who waved banners with frantic enthusiasm. At Springfield the King inspected the prize cattle of the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and a beautiful Je-

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sey cow was presented to His Majesty. At Victoria College the King inspected the Officers' Training Corps, while Princess Mary reviewed a merry party of Girl Guides and Brownies in an adjoining field. The gun of the afternoon's drive was a visit to Mont Orgueil Castle. Alighting at the Castle Green, the King walked up to the castle along a rising terrace alive with delightful children. At the drawbridge the Bailiff of Jersey met him with the two great keys of the castle on a crimson cushion. The King touched them and remitted them to the custody of his faithful Bailiff. But even then the way was not clear. "Halt! qui va lu?" demanded the Sergeant of the Guard, placing his halberd across the archway of the castle. "Le Roi," answered the Bailiff. "Passe, le Roi," was the answer, and all halberds were raised at the salute. The castle was then inspected. At the Cenotaph in St. Helier the King stopped his car and stood at the salute for the men of Jersey who made the supreme sacrifice for their Duke. At the Town Hall a golden replica of the Baton de Justice was given to His Majesty by the Constable of St. Helier as a souvenir of the visit. After a journey full of interest and redolent with historic associations, the King, the Queen, and Princess Mary embarked for the Victoria and Albert. In the evening there were fireworks, a torchlight tango, and a representation of the "Pied Piper of Hamelin," in which hundreds of children danced behind the Piper. His Majesty, during the day, conferred the following honours: The K.C.V.O. upon the Lieutenant-Governor, General Sir William Douglas Smith; K.B.E. upon the Bailiff, Sir W. H. Venables-Vernon, and the C.V.O. upon the Government Secretary, Mr. Whitaker Maitland. Delightful weather prevailed at Portmouth when Their Majesties returned from the Channel Islands, and the arrival yachts, Victoria and Albert and Alexandria, escorted by a light cruiser and two destroyers, provided a sight for thousands of visitors, who lined the sea-front and other points of vantage. The home-coming was marked by little ceremony, but the Royal salute was given by the guards of honour and bands as the King disembarked, while the ships in harbour fired a salute of 21 guns when the Royal train left the dockyard. Their Majesties reached Victoria early in the evening, and as they drove through the streets in an open carriage, they were heartily cheered by large crowds.--News of the World.

Imperial Defence Act's Surprising Service.

On Monday, August 13, 1888, the Imperial Defence Act, having been passed by the Houses of Parliament, and received the sanction of Queen Victoria, became law, and in the late European war it was seen how united is the British Empire for military purposes. On January 26, 1885, Khartoum, near the entrance of the Red Sea, was captured from the British by natives, and

the great and good, pious and philosophical, General Gordon, who was protecting it, was killed. Imperial Federation had been proposed in Parliament, but when for rescuing Gordon, military assistance had been spontaneously offered from New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, and other parts of Australia, as well as from Canada, only the first of these was accepted, which refusal may have caused great delay, and prevented Gordon's escape. But British Colonies were treated differently during the war against Germany, when his late and last emperor was forcing his way into Belgium that he might reach the English Channel and invade Britain. Military forces of natives and British came in large numbers, and by their own will, from India, Australasia, the Cape of Good Hope, the rest of South Africa near to it, and from Canada, and greatly assisted the British in fighting and defeating the Germans by such Imperial Defence.

Bowring Park Buses will bring all in reach of N. B. S. ye old-time Garden Party, Aug. 17th.--aug11.51

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## STEER BROTHERS.

aug13.16.13

Hearing a Shadow.

We have all spoken of the proverbial pin to be heard dropping, and the silence that could be felt, but Mr. Graham Bell made a statement on May 17th, 1878, that he could "hear a shadow" by interrupting the action of light upon selenium.

Professor Willoughby Smith carried out this idea, and soon after heard the sound produced by the action of a ray of light upon a bar of selenium in connection with a telephone.

The experiment excited great interest at the time because the telephone and photophone were then in their infancy.

How was it done? A series of flashes of light were allowed to fall upon selenium, causing intervals of light and darkness. The strength of the current varied, and if the flashes succeeded each other quickly enough, and with sufficient regularity, a musical note was heard by a person listening at the telephone.

Moreover, by placing a small mirror whereby light was reflected upon a distant selenium cell, aided by lenses suitably arranged, Mr. Graham Bell was able to obtain articulate sounds at about 700 feet.

Selenium is a rare element, somewhat resembling sulphur. In its vitreous state it is a bad conductor of electricity, but in its crystalline state it is a very good one, and when exposed to light the electric resistance is diminished considerably.



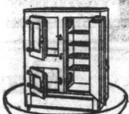
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