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Annual Session 1912-13 opens **THURSDAY, SEPT. 19**

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OF ARTS AND SCIENCE.

Courses to degrees in Law, Music and many.

In Engineering MacKenzie Burdett 12 \$50.00

OF LAW. Course for LL. B. Degree.

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and informs the Secretary of question.

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Floors, linoleum, marble and woodwork can be cleaned twice as well in half the time, with half the labor, if you use

Old Dutch Cleanser

Makes everything about the house, barn or dairy clean as a whistle. The fine-porous particles get right down into every crack and crevice, take up all the dirt and leave the surface clean and sparkling.

Many other uses and Full Directions on 10¢

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knives, forks and serving pieces, in many exquisite designs, are stamped

1847 ROGERS BROS.

This brand is known as "Silver Plate that Wears" and is made in the highest grade of plate. Satisfaction is guaranteed.

Sold by Leading Dealers

NERVOUS DESPONDENT WOMEN

Find Relief in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Statements—So Testify.

Plates, Pa.—"When I wrote to you first I was troubled with female weakness and backache, and was so nervous that I would cry at the least noise. It would startle me so. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I don't have any more crying spells. I sleep sound and my nervousness is better. I will recommend your medicines to all suffering women."

—Mrs. MARY HALSTED, Plates, Pa., Box 98.

Here is the report of another genuine case, which still further shows that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound may be relied upon.

Waldote, N. Dakota.—"I had inflammation which caused pain in my side, and my back ached all the time. I was so blue that I felt like crying if any one even spoke to me. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I began to gain right away. I continued its use and now I am a well woman."

—Mrs. AMELIA DARR, Waldote, N. Dakota.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

Every Woman

should have

Abbey's

Is the gentlest, mildest and most effective of all tonic laxatives. It makes the bowels act right.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 60c. All Druggists.

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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

Beware of Imitations Sold on the Merits of Minard's Liniment.

OF LAW. Course for LL. B. Degree.

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and informs the Secretary of question.

WHY NEW YORK'S POLICE SYSTEM IS INEFFICIENT WHEN COMPARED WITH OTHER GREAT CITIES

(New York Herald)

Large cities in this country, other than New York, have at various times untroubled scandals which have demonstrated to the public that their police departments were graft infected. Probably due to the fact that the organization first permitted the crooked element to find a loophole here and there for graft, and then in time poisoned the entire department.

Several of these cities have been content to punish a few glaring offenders and then allow things to slip back into their old channel until, in a few years, another scandal poked its head above the surface.

Others of these cities have attempted to eradicate the evil at its root; but as it is an attempt to eradicate the structure of the department that the evils of the past would find it impossible to recur. Notable among this latter class of cities have been Boston, St. Louis and Baltimore. In these three cities the remedy was found in so far as the graft was concerned by taking away from the local municipal authorities the control and management of the police department and giving it to the State government. In this they have met with much success. Of the three, Boston seems to have been the most successful, for several competent authorities have declared that today politics has been eliminated from the police department.

Whether New York will be content to leave the organization of its department as it is and attempt to eradicate the "System" by punishing what offenders may be discovered, and then putting experienced, trusted men at the helm, or whether a radical change of management and organization will be demanded remains to be seen.

Commissioner's Great Power.

In reaching a decision these factors will be of interest. New York is probably the only city where the active control and management of the police department is vested in a non-professional head—the Police Commissioner. This situation came about through the action of the legislature which abolished the office of Chief of Police, leaving the chief inspector, who, by the way, may be re-elected, as mayor, may all the other inspectors of the department at the will of the Commissioner, as the ranking professional officer.

New York is the only great metropolitan city in the world whose police department is not controlled and managed directly by the central government, independently of the municipal authorities. London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Rome, Brussels—all of these great cities have the police departments headed by officials appointed by the Ministers of the Interior or a corresponding department.

The New York Police Department is managed by a commissioner appointed from civil life by the Mayor. Under him are four deputy commissioners, also appointed by the Mayor from civil life. Details of administration are divided among three of the deputy commissioners, and one of them is assigned to the active control and management of the department in Brooklyn and Queens.

The city is divided into inspection districts, at the head of each of which is an inspector. In each inspection district are the precincts, commanded by captains, and the lower officers are lieutenants, sergeants, patrolmen and probationary patrolmen.

Not Certain of Jobs.

The Detective Bureau is composed of policemen assigned to it by the commissioner, and they can be sent back to patrol duty in uniform whenever the commissioner so orders. There is no career in the Detective Bureau of which a young policeman can be sure, nor is there any consistent training for detectives. The bureau is commanded by an inspector detailed for that purpose by the commissioner, but he is as little the actual head of the bureau as the chief inspector is of the department. Finally, the commissioner and the deputy commissioners hold office as long as the Mayor sees fit to keep them.

Boston, when in 1883 it found itself with a graft ridden police department and saw vice and gambling rampant, took radical action. The management of the department was taken from the city authorities and given to the state. At the head of the department was placed a bipartisan board of commissioners, who held office for a stated period. In 1896 Boston abolished the board and its place was taken by a single commissioner, appointed by the governor and holding office for five years.

He directs the policy of the department. The actual management of the department is in the hands of a professional policeman, the superintendent, who is assisted by a deputy superintendent. Next in rank is the chief inspector, and then come the inspectors, the captains, lieutenants, sergeants, policemen and reserve men.

For appointment to the police department a man must pass examinations prepared by the state civil service commission. The commissioner makes appointments as reserve men from lists presented to him by the commission.

Abolished All Gambling.

The results obtained by this method of police management were the expressed by George H. McClary, long connected with the administration of Boston's police department. In an article which he read before a commission investigating crime and its prevention:

"For 23 years the Boston police have been under state management. The change was made for the simple reason that the interests of the Commonwealth were being injured by mismanagement of affairs in Boston. Political interests then ran the department in all its branches, and officers were appointed or removed or transferred without any reference to their own personal qualifications. Vice flourished in many forms all over the city, and when public opinion was stirred it was soon calmed again by perfunctory 'round-ups.' In 26 years all this has passed away. Political 'pull' has been eliminated, and a new police organization of today; there is not a single gambling house of any account in Boston and the laws relating to the sale of liquor can no longer be violated with impunity.

A common practice in New York for punishing a policeman, is to fine him. In Boston there are no fines, the delinquent policeman being given extra hours of duty, thus forcing his delinquency to fall upon him alone, instead of upon his family.

In dealing with the Boston police, however, the state is so-called 'strict' police force cannot be neglected. This force is independent of all other police organizations in the state and is responsible only to the Governor. One bureau of the State police force is the Detective Bureau. Competent authorities on police matters have been trained in detective work. This State Detective Bureau has proven itself so efficient that it has become a crime of importance is discovered in any part of the State its detection and disposition is almost always turned over to the State police by the local authorities.

Hampered by Politics.

Baltimore and St. Louis, when they desired to rebuild their police structures, followed largely the example set by Boston. Their departments were placed under State management. Competent authorities on police matters declare that neither city has been so successful as its prototype, largely for the reason that bi-partisan boards of commissioners manage the two departments, while St. Louis has the added aggravation of admitting to membership on the force without civil service examination.

London's great metropolitan police force of 17,000 men was the first uniformed body of civil police in the world. It is under the direct management and control of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs.

In the London metropolitan district the home secretary appoints the police commissioner, who holds office at the pleasure of his superior, and receives a salary equal to \$10,000 a year. The commissioner is assisted by three assistant commissioners who are also appointed by the home secretary, and four chief constables selected from the uniformed force by the commissioner and appointed by the home secretary.

One of the chief constables has charge of the detective force while each of the other three chief constables has charge of one of the three districts into which the metropolitan police is divided. These districts are further divided into divisions, each one presided over by an inspector, under whom are the sergeants and constables.

Men are taken into the London police force after a comparatively easy examination. Then they are sent to police schools where they are taught every phase of police activity. If a constable shows an aptitude for detective work he is at once detached from the uniformed force and sent to the detective school.

Training is Thorough.

When he has mastered the rudiments of detective work he is assigned to the justly celebrated Scotland Yard force, where he remains for the rest of his career. He is given the knowledge that so long as he does efficient work he will not be disturbed. For the reason the majority of the members of the London detective force are seasoned veterans.

What are known as the civil police of Paris were modeled in a measure after the London police. Paris, and all France for that matter, have a second line of police, the military police, known as the gendarmes. To the gendarmes are assigned the duty of patrolling the highways, keeping in order the great crowds on holidays and protecting the courts. They are under the direct command of the minister of the interior and may be called upon by the minister of war and the minister of the navy to arrest deserters, by the minister of justice to safeguard any part of the government, or by the minister of the colonies to transport or locate escaped convicts. The gendarmes work independently of the civil police, and the local authorities are forbidden to interfere with them in any way.

The civil police of Paris are commanded by the Prefect of Police, appointed by the Minister of the Interior. The city is divided into twelve arrondissements, each with a "brigade" of police and under the command of an inspector. These districts are in turn divided into quarters, which cover the entire city, in which are a detachment of police and a commissioner.

The Paris police visits the scene of every crime and decides whether there shall be an arrest. If he decides that an arrest should be made he prepares the case and presents it to an official who corresponds to our magistrate. Often, however, in minor disturbances, the commissioner, in administrative office, first settles the matter without the necessity of arrest.

The Paris detective force is a select body, whose operations are as largely political as civil. It is made up of a elaborate system of "stool pigeons" and by the French law, which, like that of other continental countries, requires every holder of a license to keep a record of the movements of every visitor.

The police departments of Rome, Vienna and Brussels are similar to the one in Paris.

To those who constantly complain of the lack of police experience and the inefficiency of the men appointed as Police Commissioners in New York the German system is interesting. The heads of the police forces of the great cities like Berlin are subjected to a long, rigorous training in administrative office. First they must be graduates of the gymnasium. They must then serve in some subordinate capacity and later, if they choose the police service, they are appointed assistants to the Kommissar in a small city. Later, if they prove efficient they receive the appointment as Kommissar of another small city. The next promotion is as assistant Kommissar of a large city, and finally they take charge of the police department of a great city. Rarely is the Kommissar of a German city a resident of that town.

Altogether, should New York decide to alter its police organization, it would find plenty of models to emulate.

LUKE McLURE SAYS.

"There are 1,340 kinds of fools and the biggest is the man who accuses his family troubles in a saloon. I have always wondered how a man could straggle when he meets a woman to kiss him and enjoy it. Why is it that a man who forgets to kiss his own wife will swim a river to get some other man's wife. Taste is a matter of environment. The girl from Yaville who visits town wearing a bonnet trimmed in red roses, green lilies, purple carnations, blue sunflowers and orange pansies, after she has worn a pair of sloshy panamas with a plain band,

ONE TEST OF YOUR BULLDOG'S COURAGE

Try This Scheme Devised By An Indianapolis Storekeeper

—If Hector Jumps He's All Right.

Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 16.—A great sensation is current among the bulldog gentry of Indianapolis. A bulldog which won't fight and stands calmly while other bulldogs merely attack him and chew out ears and legs has greatly puzzled the attacking animals, says the Indianapolis News. The faculty of this strange dog to undergo punishment without a groan or whimper seems to arouse more than ordinary anger in the bulldog world.

The best that has been so much trouble is a paper mache contrivance pressed and painted so as to look just like an ugly bulldog. He is a cunning, versatile dog and stands in front of a store near the "Chippool Hotel." A rope on his neck extends to the rear. Standing there with his green blanket over him and kicking showing his teeth, he has frightened many a being a well dressed dog.

The other day a big bulldog which caught sight of him made a sudden dash for his paper mache brother and bit of his ear. The live dog was astonished when his victim showed no signs of pain or anger, insulted because of the lack of recognition, he started in to do a complete job of tearing up. There would have been little left of the paper mache creature if the storekeeper had not rushed out and rescued him. With a botch of glue the bulldog's teeth were pasted back the dog's ear and smoothed up the rent seams on his back. Then, putting the dog a green blanket on his back again, the storekeeper sat him out in front of the store.

All this time a bulldog proudly seated in an automobile across the street was watching the strange dog. No sooner had the paper mache dog been patched up, than the live bulldog made a leap from the automobile, and rushing across the street, tore the green blanket from the paper mache dog and ran away with it. Since then the make believe dog has been subject to almost daily attacks, but is bearing up well with the assistance of patches and glue.

DIVORCES DECREASE WITH HIGH MEATS

Chicago Speaker Welcomes the Soaring Prices of Flesh Foods as a Boon—To Make Better Men.

Chicago, Aug. 16.—As the price of meat soars so do the numbers of divorces decrease. Dr. D. H. Kress, of Chicago, told surprised hearers at an evangelistic meeting in Aurora last night. When the matter of divorce had subsided the speaker proceeded with an explanation of "why high priced meats are a boon in dissipation."

"The eating of flesh foods produces a quarrelsome disposition, and quarrelsome people are those who most often get into the divorce courts," said Dr. Kress. "There are mineral poisons in meat; they sour a disposition. I welcome the increasing demands made upon the pocketbook by meats."

"As the buying of meat declines," said Dr. Kress, "a milder man and a gentler woman will come. Both will be stronger. Then will they be duly grateful from the animal kingdom and its bars and snarls."

"Divorces are increasing two and one-half times faster than the population of this country."

"The way divorces are being granted today is a peril to the country. It is true that some cases of divorce is a necessity."

our magistrate. Often, however, in minor disturbances, the commissioner, in administrative office, first settles the matter without the necessity of arrest.

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Abbey's

Is the gentlest, mildest and most effective of all tonic laxatives. It makes the bowels act right.

Two Sizes, 25c. and 60c. All Druggists.

CATARRH and DISCHARGES

SANTAL MIDY

Relieved in 24 Hours

Each Cap. 1000 mg. 10 Caps. 10.00

Prepared by MIDY, Paris

Facts About McClary's "Sunshine" Furnace

—The Understudy of the Sun—

The Fire-pot of the "Sunshine" is made of Semi-Steel—that of the ordinary furnace is made of Grey Iron.

Here's the difference—Destructive sulphur fumes penetrate Grey Iron easily because it is porous. Semi-steel is not porous—it is a close-grained material with a smooth surface secretly processed by McClary's. Gas fumes cannot penetrate Semi-Steel therefore it lasts longer. The "Sunshine" Fire-pot is built in two sections joined together with our famous cup joint. The shape of this joint, combined with a layer of McClary's asbestos cement, makes it absolutely gas, smoke and dust-proof.

Clearly, the "Sunshine" is the premier furnace as far as the Fire-pot is concerned.

The Grates of the "Sunshine" Furnace have three sides each. Plainly, they have three times the endurance of one-sided grates. Every time you rock down the ashes of the "Sunshine" you can expose a fresh side of the grate to the fierce heat of the fire—lengthen the life of the grates.

And the short, strong teeth of "Sunshine" grates simply grind up clinkers. The "Sunshine" Furnace is the best as far as grate construction goes.

Shaking an ordinary furnace is hard, heat-breaking labor. You don't need to shake the "Sunshine"—you simply rock

it and the ashes drop into the ash-pan. A child can easily rock the grates of a "Sunshine"—merely another reason why you should buy a "Sunshine" Furnace.

Ordinary furnaces are called coal glut-tions. There may be good reasons for that—we don't know. But—we have built the "Sunshine" Furnace so that it is very easy on coal. Hundreds of people now using the "Sunshine," and having used ordinary furnaces, declare that the "Sunshine" makes two tons of coal do the work of three. Evidently, the "Sunshine" Furnace saves coal and money.

The ordinary furnace has a water-pan hidden somewhere about the base. There, it cannot carry out the purpose for which the water-pan was devised. The water-pan of the "Sunshine" Furnace is placed scientifically above the radiator near the dome—the heat laps up the water, before being diffused all over the house. It contains the same amount of moisture as the air of a balmy June day. Plainly, as far as the water-pan is concerned, the "Sunshine" is the furnace you should buy.

There are many more reasons why you should invest your money in "The Understudy of the Sun"—McClary's "Sunshine" Furnace. Call on the McClary agent and ask him to show you all the mechanical reasons and exclusive devices which go to make the "Sunshine" the best and therefore the cheapest furnace you can buy. Write us at our nearest address if you cannot get in touch with him.

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MONTREAL WINNIPEG HAMILTON CALGARY

Do Minutes Count With You? The Gillette Will Save Them!

Are you one of those keen, discerning men who recognize in TIME their most valuable asset, and plan to make every minute count?

Then what about the time you lose every day over shaving?

Men who use the GILLETTE Safety Razor shave easily in five minutes—in three if they wish. How many minutes more than that do you consume in stropping and shaving so carefully with your open-blade razor? Or how many times five minutes do you lose in the barber shop?

Two, five or ten minutes lost to-day—to-morrow—365 times a year—counts up into a serious draft on a man's productive time. This in itself is reason enough, to the man whose time is valuable, for using the GILLETTE.

But when you consider that the time-saving GILLETTE shave is also the cleanest, most comfortable shave you have ever enjoyed, what reason can there be for sticking to old-fashioned, time-wasting methods?

Buy a GILLETTE—you'll enjoy it!

The Gillette Safety Razor Co. of Canada, Limited.

Office and Factory

The New Gillette Building, MONTREAL.

390

SHOWS THE WORLD OVER

TO LOSE WEIGHT GO TO THE ALTAR

Denver, Aug. 16.—That married life is the most effective fat reducer thus far discovered is shown by the testimony—not testimonials—in three divorce suits tried in the district and county courts this week.

Judge Teller awarded to a woman a decree upon her growing physically and legally that her husband's ill treatment had caused her to shrink from 140 pounds to almost half that weight—seventy-two pounds. Mrs. Margaret F. Barnes obtained a divorce from Frederick T. Barnes, whose cruelty, the wife said, had reduced her weight more than sixty pounds.

In the county court Edward Mayo, whose wife Hazel Mayo, is charged with having deserted him for another man two weeks after their wedding on January 24, received a decree. Mayo told the Judge that up to including the day of his marriage he weighed 165 pounds. The following day his wife, he said, began to manifest a dislike for him that culminated in her elopement with another man two weeks afterward. From the day after the wedding Mayo commenced to lose flesh until he had gone down to 119 pounds.

His Delightful Bui.

An Irish editor in speaking of Ireland and her woes said: "Her cup of misery has been for ages overflowing and is not yet full."