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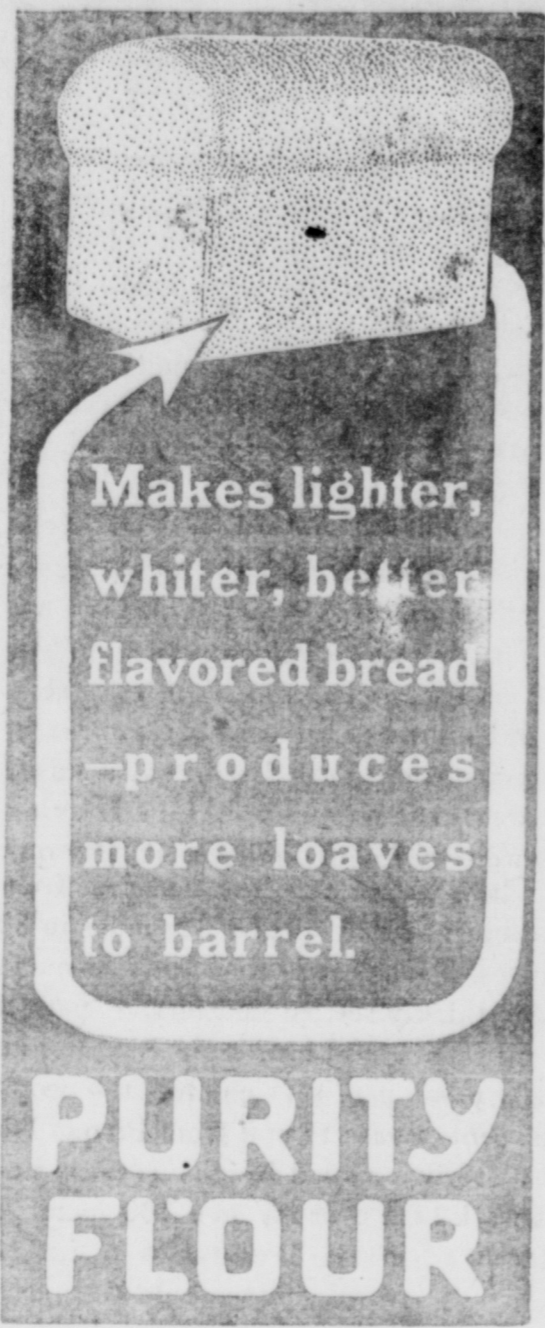
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**Typhoid Immunity.**

In a month when typhoid fever is generally most active, it is interesting to learn that during the past eighteen months twelve thousand men of the United States army have been vaccinated for typhoid fever; and that of these twelve thousand only three men have since been attacked by the scourge; while there has not been a death from the disease in the whole number. In other blocks of the army containing twelve thousand men there have been an average of seventy-two cases of typhoid in the same time and seven deaths. These statistics have been compiled by the medical corps of the United States Army and they prove, according to that authority, 'that the disease that is always with us, that scourge of the country districts, that worst of enemies in time of war may be met, nuzzled and all but subjugated.' Mr William Atherton Dupuy, in the New York 'Times,' reminds us that the month of September is the worst in the year for typhoid. 'Just now there are twice as many cases of it in all the cities as at any other season. This is because the summer vacationists have returned from the country, have brought the rural disease with them and have spread it to others. It is over so in the fall, and every health department knows whence the disease comes. It is therefore timely that announcement of the great steps toward its eradication should be made.' As in so many other things for the good of the world, the British have led in the successful war against typhoid. Mr Dupuy gives them due credit. He recounts how the battle that the British were waging against disease in India in the 90's led from inoculations for the prevention of cholera to the application of the same principles to typhoid. Sir Almoth E Wright, of the British forces, made a vaccine and tried it on two men. He was carried away with the results. The men became immune.

The English and the Germans began the long march toward developing the right serum and its right application to the individual. The most satisfactory check on results was obtained by Colonel Leishman, of the British army. Leishman vaccinated 5,473 men of the British army. These men all belonged to sixteen regiments which had been selected for a carefully controlled investigation on a large scale. As each of these regiments was in turn ordered to service in India, a medical officer, who had been especially trained for this particular duty, was attached. He lectured to the troops on the prevention of the disease and called for volunteers and immunized them. As this medical officer is always present with the regiment in all its journeys, he is able to keep careful records of all men immunized, and to care for and to vaccinate additional volunteers and recruits from time to time as opportunity offers. From this knowledge of typhoid fever and chemical laboratory methods he is enabled to make an accurate diagnosis in all suspicious cases. From his statistics the following results have been obtained: Among 12,083 men there were 5,473 inoculated and 6,910 uninoculated. Among the former there were 21 cases of typhoid, with 2 deaths, and among the latter 187 cases and 26 deaths. Among the exposed regiments which had been inoculated with the vaccine in use at present there were 37 cases per 1,000, against 328 per 1,000 among the untreated. The observations of this group of twelve thousand odd men," says Mr Dupuy, "cover a period of more than three years, and no more perfect or convincing statistics are needed to show the value of this method of prophylaxis. It seems to show that beyond a doubt

the death rate has been reduced 90 per cent. Yet the process was still young and the "Yankees" had not begun work.' Today, however, the experts of the United States army are tackling the disease thoroughly through vaccination. We read that when an individual is found to have typhoid he is immediately vaccinated. This vaccination develops more rapidly than does this disease. The object and effect are the development of an antitoxin, an element in the blood that will make the disease ineffective. The idea is new, and the men of science who are handling it refuse to make any statement until it has been demonstrated over and over again that it is effective. It may be said, however, that some marvellous cures have been effected in this way. They would indicate that vaccination may reduce typhoid which has now been reduced to a disease only half the force that it has had under the old methods.' So the men of the medical school of the army, concludes Mr Dupuy, are getting to the point where they are willing to stake their reputations on the benefit of vaccination. They believe that they have proved as a scientific fact that this is the method by which the disease should be fought. They believe that the system will be the means of saving some hundreds of thousands of good lives. In the United States the government has gone so far as to prepare vaccine in abundance, and furnishes it freely to practitioners in whom it has confidence; that is to say, men who believe will handle it properly and will report results. It is being scattered broadcast, we are assured, in that way, and soon all the world, including Canada, is expected to come under its beneficent results.—Montreal Witness.

**The Panama Canal**  
(Manchester Guardian.)

The waterway across the Isthmus of Panama, which Mr Bryce has just declared to be "the most extraordinary improvement on nature ever made on this planet," is I understand, rapidly being completed, and these responsible for the work are now confident that it will be ready for navigation in the course of 1913, or two years earlier than the time fixed by Congress. It is estimated that 40 steamers will be able to traverse the canal, some 50 miles in length, in ten hours; and in order that everything may be in perfect condition on the day of the opening I understand that models of the locks and of the mammoth White Star liner Olympic, now in course of construction at Belfast, have been prepared and all kinds of experiments made with them. The commercial possibilities of the waterways are engaging the attention of different American business organizations, and it is said that no fewer than twenty steamship lines are already projected in the United States to take advantage of the new trade route. I also hear that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has secured an option on a tract of land on the western shores of Colon harbor to provide a site for the accommodation of its vessels. This foresight recalls the enterprise which the company displayed some sixty years ago when the Panama railway was being constructed. It then came forward with a large sum of money by way of loan and thereby materially helped to further the success of that venture.

**The Spots Disappeared**

Mrs Dolan lived in a district which was not as favorable for outdoor household experiments recommended by the 'Ladies' Helper' as it might have been. This fact Mrs Dolan was rapidly assimilating, and in a manner not so uncommon as it might be she blamed the estimable periodical for her difficulties.

'I wish I had a holt o' that woman that runs the 'Handy Hints' department,' she remarked to her husband one morning after an early excursion into the back yard, whence she returned in high dudgeon.

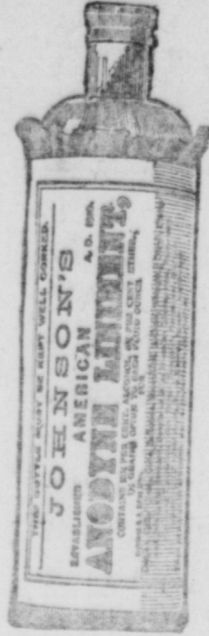
'I thought you thought she was a grand wan,' said Mr Dolan cautiously testing his cup of tea.

'Well, I've changed my mind, as I've the rights to do,' replied his wife. 'She set to put sody on thim stains in the table cloth, and I've it out over night on the line, and they'd be gone entirely whin mornin' came. Sure 'tis the table-cloth that's gone—deserving woman that she is!—The Youth's Companion.

**MEAT-PACKERS INDICTED.**

The United States grand jury at Chicago has brought indictments against 10 of the leading officials of the National Packing Company, Swift and Company, Armour & Co, and Morris & Co. There are three indictments against each: the first charges the defendants with engaging in a combination in restraint of interstate trade in fresh meats; the second charges them with conspiracy; the third charges them with monopolizing the trade in fresh meats by unlawful means. The earlier indictments against the packing companies as corporations were dismissed last June; the new indictments against individual officers of the companies are the fruit of a special investigation

Used  
100  
Years

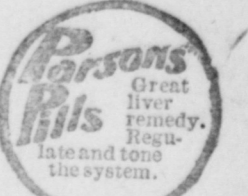


**For the Ailments of the Family**

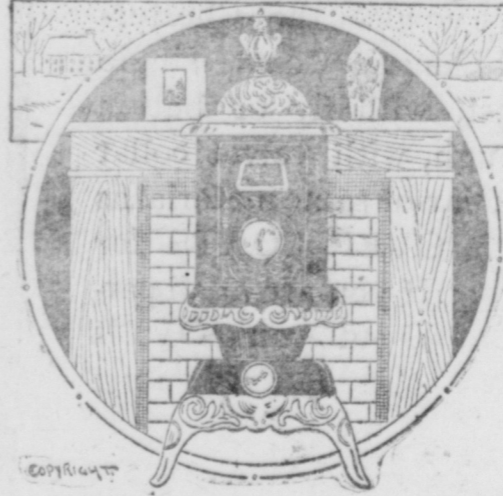
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**SHRINKAGE IN GLACIERS.**

Scientists aver that, save over a small area the glaciers of the world are retreating to the mountains. The glacier on Mount Sarmiento in South America, which descended to the sea when Darwin found it in 1836, is now separated from the shore by a vigorous growth of timber. The Jacobshaven glacier, in Greenland, has retreated four miles since 1860, and the East Glacier, in Spitzbergen, is more than a mile away from its old terminal moraine. In Scandinavia the snow line is further up the mountains and the glaciers have withdrawn three thousand feet from the lowlands in a century. The Arapahoe glacier, in the Rocky Mountains, with characteristic American enterprise, has been melting at a rapid rate for several years. In the Eastern Alps and one or two other small districts the glaciers are growing. In view of these facts we should not be too skeptical when old men assure us that winters nowadays are not to be compared with the winters of their boyhood.—Dundee Advertiser.

**German Poland.**

Late in August there was an event in the ancient Polish province of Posen which called general attention to the program which Emperor William of Germany is carrying out in that part of his empire. It was the dedication of a magnificent new imperial castle, which will henceforth be the permanent residence of the Emperor's second son.

The dedication was made the occasion of much pomp and ceremony, and the parades, banquets and holiday features continued for several days. But the Polish nobles and the common people took little part in the festivities. To the Polish nationalists it was all bitterly offensive and humiliating.

The systematic attempt to Germanize the part of Poland which was allotted to Prussia began in the days of Bismark, and cannot yet be called a success. The authorities sternly suppress any evidence of Polish patriotism, and have even passed a law which forbids any language except German at political meetings. But the Polish spirit refuses to die, and outside world cannot wholly hide its sympathy and admiration.

The story of Poland is a tragedy of the nations. In the final division of 1795 about one-eleventh of the ill-fated kingdom, or twenty-six thousand square miles, was allotted to Prussia. Austria received a little more, and Russia all the rest. When Emperor William erects a great castle in Posen, and sends there a Prince to live, it shows his unwavering determination to make that region a part of his empire in more than name.—The Youth's Companion.

Such roots as carrots, parsnips and turnips remain plump and fresh if placed in earth or sand-filled boxes on the cellar floor.

Pumpkins and squash must be thoroughly ripe and mature to keep well. They should be dried from time to time with a cloth, and kept, not on the cellar floor, but on a shelf and well separated from each other.

**MONDAY,**

**August 29th, 1910,**

is the day on which  
**Fredericton Business College**  
opens its splendid new rooms for the  
**FALL TERM.**

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Japan has a new tariff law which will go into effect July 17th, 1911. The duties, on the whole, have been increased over those now in operation, partly because the government wants more revenue to pay off its war debt, and partly because the protective idea has secured a hold in Japan. The Japanese have been quick to learn how manufactured goods are produced in America and Europe, and the new policy is to encourage the production of these goods at home by raising a barrier against outside competition. It is not expected that American trade will be seriously affected by the new tariff. The exports from this country to Japan have averaged about forty million dollars annually for the past five years. More than one-third of this is cotton, which remains on the free list of the so-called Japanese tariff.—The Youth's Companion.

Fredericton, Sept. 23rd.—The incoming class at the University of New Brunswick this year may be the largest on record. It were number between forty and forty-five. Supplemental and matriculation examinations will be held at the university commencing next Thursday and continuing until the end of the week. Lectures will commence on Monday, October 3rd. Everything points to the attendance at the forestry school being larger than before. One of those to enter the forestry school will be Dave McCann, the well known Ottawa football player.