

STRENGTHENING OUR ARM.

(London News and Leader.) There may be many Zeppelin raids to come. There was much in that of Monday night to suggest that it was merely a trial trip. But if the Kaiser supposes that these outrages will have any effect on our people except to strengthen their arm and their resolution it only shows how completely he misapprehends the spirit of this country.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury

As mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them.

Sold by Druggists. Price 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Canadian Fruit Trade.

As showing to some extent how much a good fruit-growing means to Canada it is worth while noting the amount of trade formerly done by the countries at war that lies open for cultivation by this country. At the Canadian Fruit Growers' Conference held at Grimshy last September, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, stated that he had taken a period of five years and that he had found the importations of apples from Germany to Britain varied each year from 5,000 to

14,000 bushel boxes, from Belgium from 100,000 to 500,000 boxes, from France from 50,000 to 575,000 boxes, and from Portugal from 175,000 to 350,000 boxes. Of pears the importations varied from 4,480 to 56,000 bushel boxes from Germany, from 262,800 to 508,430 boxes from Belgium and from 422,440 to 506,160 boxes from Portugal. Large quantities were also imported from The Netherlands which may not be available. Mr. Ruddick prognosticated an increased demand for dried and evaporated fruit from Great Britain for use in the army. In 1913 Canada exported of this line to the United Kingdom 121,188 pounds, to Newfoundland 10,899 pounds and to Germany 247,892 pounds. Of course the trade with Germany will be cut off but the exportations should expand in other directions.

The Kaiser's Fin.

(Montreal Star.)

We should not forget that Napoleon had at his command the most warlike people of the time in all Europe, France was still the child of the Great Louis in a military sense. It had splendid traditions of valor and victory behind it; and it went out to face "Gimmerian Europe" with much the same feeling of confidence that seems to have actuated the Germans at the beginning of the present war. Thus against comparatively unprepared and disorganized Europe marched the greatest army in the world led by the supreme Captain of all time.

And the unprepared and disorganized nations finally won. They learned how to fight from their conqueror—they "nibbled" at them in Spain, in Russia, across Germany—Britain forever maintained for them supreme sea-power and an open purse—and they fought on, enduring their defeats, preparing new armies as the old fell, waiting for Waterloo, Waterloo, it will be remembered, was preceded by the most impressive and stunning exhibition of power given by Napoleon. He assembled the largest army ever seen in Europe, and made his great "drive" into Russian territory. That was

the last outburst of the Napoleonic flame. It led to Leipzig, Eylau and Waterloo. The Kaiser is making his most impressive exhibition of power. He has assembled what is probably the largest army ever seen in Europe, and is making his great "drive" into Russian territory. If he is a reader of omens, he may on his anniversary of Waterloo wonder where "Leipzig," his Waterloo," his "S. H."

A Forgetful Statesman.

(Belfast Weekly News.)

The German people, Herr von Jagow tells us, have enough to live on, also enough raw materials to keep their industries going. Thus when they started the submarine warfare it was not a case of necessity—though that would have been a poor excuse—but one of unprovoked wickedness. Herr von Jagow denies that we have a right to besiege Germany, and he argues that the analogy of a besieged fortress does not apply. But he forgets that it was Bismarck who used the analogy, and that both he and another German Chancellor, von Caprivi, defended in the Reichstag the policy of starving the civil population in order to hasten the end of a war. German statesmen appear to be still of opinion that they have a right to do what they like, but that all other nations, unless Allies of Germany, must be guided by international law. This is one of the questions which the war will decide.

Medicinal Plants

To describe, or even to give a list of the five hundred varieties of plants that come under the head of medicinal, as given in a more than ordinarily interesting Bulletin by A. Adams, M. A., would take up an exceptional amount of space. Mr. Adams entitles his publication "Medicinal Plants and Their Cultivation in Canada." It is Bulletin No. 23, Second Series, of the Experimental Farms, and can be had free by addressing the Publications Branch, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Director Grisdale, of the Dominion Experimental Farms, makes a correct estimate when he says "Such information as is contained in this publication should be of value to many of our farmers." Dominion Botanist Gussow explains that the bulletin owes its preparation to the numerous inquiries received from time to time relating to the cultivation of plants possessed of certain medicinal or health properties. Mr. Adams, who was formerly lecturer on Botany and Vegetable materia Medica at Dublin, Ireland, suggests that no farmer runs any risk by devoting a small plot of about an acre to drug culture as an experiment for a few years. But for anybody to go headlong into the business as a speculation, would be unwise.

After dealing with soil, climate, cultivation, collection, drying, imports and exports, and explaining the terms used, Mr. Adams gives prominence, with faithful illustrations in outline, to the medicinal plants in demand. These briefly are:

American White Hellebore or Indian Poke, flowers May and June, poisonous, occurs in swamps and wet woods from New Bruns-

w to 10... Cotton... 10... pound... Ho, flowers July and... ripe... flowers... 25... 55... G. S. flowers... \$5.45 \$5.75... Black Muscat, 10... and water plants; 10... pound.

Seneca Sakeroot or Mountain Flax, flowers May or June, grows in rocky woods from New Brunswick to Alberta; 40 cents to \$1.15 per pound.

Sacred Bark or Barberry, occurs in moist situations in the mountains of British Columbia; 8 to 10 cents per pound.

American Ginseng, collected about September, occurs in woods in Quebec and Ontario; \$5 per pound.

Caraway, flowers May to July, occurs on waste ground in Eastern Canada; 6 to 9 cent per pound. Peppermint, flowers July to September, occurs in wet ground from Nova Scotia to Ontario; 9 to 16 cents per pound.

Spearwort, grows in wet grounds from Nova Scotia to Ontario; 7 to 20 cent per pound.

Mr. Adams, in addition to giving description and exact illustrations, in every case quotes the market price. Following the plants in leading demand, he comes to those used in moderate or small quantities, such as Irish Moss, Ergot, Milk Fern, White Pine, Hemlock, Balsam Fir, Juniper and so on. These occupy 24 pages, two to five to a page, and then we have foreign medicinal plants which might grow in Canada. A list of 54 publications and a comprehensive index add to the instructiveness and interest of an exceedingly valuable bulletin.

Climb Steep Cliff to Capture Trench.

Paris, June 21.—The Rome correspondent of the Havas Agency, writing under Saturday's date, says that "further details of the fighting at Monte Nero bring out the brilliant achievement of the Alpine troops" of the Italian army. The correspondent continues:

"The objective of the attack, the northern side of Monte Nero, had been strongly reinforced by the enemy. The Italian officers carefully surveyed the ground and decided that the only way presenting any chances of success was to scale the almost perpendicular rocks at night and take the enemy by surprise, attacking two sides at once.

"The Alpine soldiers took rifles with fixed bayonets and grenades. They were ordered not to fire if they possibly could help it, so as to avoid giving an alarm. Some detachments took off their shoes and wrapped their feet in cloths.

"Two columns, one operating on the Vrata slope of Monte Nero, and the other to the northwest of Monte Potoce, at dawn got within six feet of the enemy's trenches without being observed. They leaped in and after a brief hand-to-hand encounter became masters of the first line of trenches. Then they carried the line behind, capturing two companies at the advance

posts and two others in support. "Simultaneously with the attack on the Monte Potoce side, another was delivered on the Mount Kolsiak front, also by two columns. Both succeeded in creeping up within 200 yards of the enemy before they were discovered. The Alpine troops without hesitation dashed forward, sprang into the trenches and drove the Austrians out after a terrible hand-to-hand encounter. The Italians were ably supported by the fire of their mountain battery.

"The Austrians, retreating in disorder, were taken in the rear by other detachments of Alpine soldiers. Six hundred prisoners, two machine guns and quantities of rifles and munitions rewarded the Alpine troops, whose losses were slight. The prisoners expressed admiration for their captors, who, they said, climbed like cats and attacked them from a point least expected."

Explosion at Overall Plant

Windsor, Ont., June 21.—The Overall Plant of the Peabody Sales Corporation, Ltd., Walkerville, which has been working on a \$1,000,000 order of uniforms for the British army, was partially destroyed at 3 o'clock this morning by an explosion believed due to a bomb placed by German sympathizers.

The damage is estimated at \$10,000. The entire front of the three story steel and concrete building at the corner of Sandwich street and Victoria Road was blown out. J. E. Lennox, general manager, said he had expected for some time that an attempt would be made to wreck the plant because of its acceptance of British war orders. No direct threat had come to the company, he said, but there had been rumors that unless the company ceased turning out uniforms for the British the plant would be destroyed.

The police of Walkerville believe the explosion was caused by German sympathizers from Detroit and that they fled back across the river as soon as they had done their work. Three foreigners acting suspiciously were arrested near the scene within half an hour after the explosion, but were soon released.

Windsor, Ont., June 21.—Twenty-seven sticks of dynamite attached to a time fuse that had been set for 3.15 a. m. were found under the rear of the Windsor Armouries this morning. The fuse cap attached to the dynamite had exploded, blowing off the top of the drip in which it was concealed. The main charge, however, had failed to explode. To this fact several men stationed in the armory at night probably owe their lives. The charge was heavy enough to wreck the whole building. It was at 3.15 a. m. that Private Pantop, the guard at the armory, heard what he believed to be a pistol shot a short distance away. With several other guards he made a hurried investigation, but found nothing.

Later in the morning he discovered the grip fifty feet away from where he had been standing when he heard the report. The bag had been concealed beneath the wall, muffling the sound and making it difficult to trace it.

Police and military authorities are working together in the investigation, but no tangible clue has developed.

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