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Story Of Battle Is Told In Bulletins

London, Aug. 9. - Fourteen thousand prisoners and guns too numerous to mention have been taken in the British drive on the front south of the Somme, says today's war office report. The cavalry is still pursuing the enemy.

The Franco-British advance on the battle front south of the Somme has reached a maximum depth of eleven miles, according to news received here shortly after noon today.

Advices from the battlefront south of the Somme today report British cavalry, armored cars and tanks in advance of the infantry to have reached within a mile of the Cambrai railway junction.

The cavalry, tanks and armored cars, it is indicated, have gone ahead to the line running from Framerville to Lhons.

From Lhons the line runs southward to Mabriemont, south-east of Rzeres. This represents a total maximum advance of eleven miles.

It will be impossible for the Germans to hold their Mondrier positions, it is believed here. It also is believed that the advance on the Picardy front makes Amiens secure against an enemy attack and has removed the threat against Paris.

The British have captured Morlan court, on the northern end of the Somme battlefront, and the infantry line now runs from that point southward to a point south-east of Moreuil. This represents an infantry advance to the maximum depth of seven miles in the centre along the Amiens-Chaunelles-la Fere railway.

Along the whole front the average advance of the infantry is from five to six miles.

The Germans are evacuating their positions in the Lys Valley, on the Flanders front.

On the Lys front the British now hold Locun, Locornet Maie, Quentin, La Petit Pacaut and Le Sari.

Above the Locun region, on the front north of Kameel, the British

carried out a local operation last night in which their line was advanced somewhat on a front of more than a thousand yards.

The allied progress is continuing. The French have taken Fresnoy-en-Chausses while the British have reached a point east of Lequesnel and Caix.

The Germans put up a vigorous resistance north of the Somme, and there was heavy fighting between Ripilly and Merlan court.

The British cavalry has rounded up many prisoners, but the larger part of the 14,000 so far taken were captured by Canadians and Australians.

Armored armies have blown up many of the bridges over the Somme River and the enemy retreat is seriously embarrassed.

Cavalry patrols, accompanied by swift "bippo" tanks, are reported by wireless far out ahead of the infantry advance. The infantry at many places was apparently checked only by sheer physical inability to push any farther.

An enormous quantity of stores and ammunition has been abandoned by the Germans in their hasty retreat.

The Germans are blowing up their ammunition dumps in the battle area. This is considered an indication that they are preparing to retreat.

The British casualties since the beginning of the present drive are but three-fifths of the number of prisoners counted up to three o'clock this afternoon.

Canadian horse troopers, co-operating with French cavalry, cut off a large force of the enemy in today's operations on the Somme front.

British Make Our Field Glass Lenses

Manchester, England, Aug. 4. - Before the war, England, like the United States, preferred to buy certain manufactured articles abroad rather than to make them. Magnets and insulating material were purchased from America, Germany and Austria. Lenses for field glasses were imported from Germany.

Now these articles are being turned out in the munitions factories of this district. Field glasses have been giving better satisfaction to the army and navy than any of German manufacture.

Screw making is another war development in England. Not one in 1,000 was made before in any other way than in dies by skilled labor. Today almost the entire supply of screws used in the country is made by the milling process, the machine being operated by unskilled workmen.

Terrorized By Allies' Airmen

BRITISH AIR FORCE HEAD-QUARTERS IN FRANCE, July 25. - There have been many signs recently of extreme uneasiness on the part of the German High Command regarding the increasing ascendancy of the Allied airmen on the Western front. This has been especially evident since the American airmen have begun to appear in force and have proved themselves of spittle equal to the French and British flyers.

It has become understood among

British airmen that their opponents will in face of combat unless in strength of their own. To our German airmen being punished by their flight commanders for returning to their aerodromes still laden with bombs and ammunition which they had been ordered to drop over the British lines. It is becoming increasingly hard to find a German airman over the allied side of the lines in the daytime, as is proved by the Germans' own admission that when they do manage to bring down an allied machine it is almost always over their own territory.

Perhaps the most striking evidence of German official anxiety regarding the allied superiority in the air is found in the official German wireless news. This, which is always imaginative and rare accurate, has of late been singularly wild and full of fiction regarding the situation in the air. In an effort to counteract the depressing effect of the real facts, the German wireless editors make the wildest statements, bordering almost on humor.

Thus a recent copy of the German wireless report says: "Superior methods of flying and greater skill have secured for the German air force successes on a scale such as were never known before." The same statement refers in glowing terms to the "reckless attacking spirit" of the pilots of the German chasing planes, a phrase which provoked much merriment among British, French and American airmen who of late have found that even one of the reconnaissance machines can rely on putting to flight any German machine which is not accompanied by three or four of its own kind.

"If Germany is really pleased with her air record for the last few months," remarked a British squadron leader to the correspondent, "there is no reason for us to complain. We ask nothing better than that Germany should go on having the same kind of success in future months."

He took as an example the report for May, which lay open on his desk.

"This report," he explained, "deals with the British air fighting alone, and has no reference to the fine air work of the French, Italians and Americans. During the month the British brought down 398 German machines in aerial combat and twenty by fire from the ground, while 100 more were driven down out of control and probably destroyed. During the same period 128 British machines failed to return to their aerodromes."

CHOLERA INFANTUM

Cholera Infantum is one of the fatal ailments of childhood. It is a trouble that comes on suddenly, especially during the summer months and unless prompt action is taken the little one may soon be beyond aid. Baby's Own Tablets are an ideal medicine in warding off this trouble. They regulate the bowels and sweeten the stomach and thus prevent all the dreaded summer complaints. Concerning them Mrs. Fred Rose, South Bay, Ont., says: "I feel Baby's Own Tablets saved the life of our baby when she had cholera infantum and I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

The Kaiser: "Americans are mammoth worshippers. They will never fight." General Mangin to the 3rd American Army Corps: "You run so it like going to a feast!"

Poultry Diseases Responsible For Big National Loss

At least fifty percent of the chickens, young ducks and turkeys, and ten percent of the adult birds, die each year from diseases, many of which are preventable. This is an annual national loss of probably millions of dollars that should be avoided to a large extent.

War conditions make it imperative that farmers and poultrymen as far as possible should stop this enormous leak. To do this every breeder should pay strict attention to the general condition of his flock. When anything unusual is noted in a fowl, it is advisable to place the affected individual in separate quarters. If within a short time recovery does not take place, it is unwise to destroy the fowl without first ascertaining the cause of the disorder. The prevalence of disease is more often the cause of failure than the lack of practical knowledge and the extreme importance of keeping the quarters clean; isolation of all ailing fowls and immediate action in regard to finding out the cause cannot be too strongly impressed upon the poultryman.

When trouble occurs, forward to the Biological Laboratory, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont., a live but sick fowl, or, in the absence of such, a dead bird. In the interval disinfect the quarters, runs, drinking fountains and feed dishes to check the spread of any latent disease.

Disinfect the poultry houses by spraying the interior with a lime-wash solution (50 lbs. stone slaked in a barrel of water plus one gallon of a good commercial disinfectant). Fill cracks and crevices to destroy mites, lice, etc. If a smaller amount is required it may be prepared by adding two and a half pounds of lime to a pail of water plus half a teaspoonful of disinfectant.

Keep a crop growing in some part of the yards and alternate poultry and crops. If the runs are small cover with a coating of air-slaked lime and dig up. If the runs are too large to dig, plough and cultivate before sowing. Rape is a good crop for this purpose. Keep all chicks on fresh soil.

Although these precautions may appear unnecessary it is the only way of combating many disease conditions affecting poultry, which a left to themselves will undoubtedly prove decidedly costly in the long run.

PARIS, Aug. 14. - In comparison with the quick advance of the first four days, the battle in Picardy now may seem to be stagnant, but nevertheless the French have pushed nearer to the Chaunelles-Roye-Lassigny-Noyon line to which the Germans are changing desperately. It took the Allies a fortnight to get the Germans from the Marne to the Vesle.

The ground between the Avre and the Oise is much more difficult than north of the Marne, being a labyrinth of small wooded hills, in and out of which the troops have to worm themselves, surrounding and reducing each summit to a ratel and successively.

It is no easy task, because the enemy laid out his positions long ago, so he is able to defend them with groups of machine gunners, who have orders, which they invariably obey to the letter, to resist until killed. Consequently, every inch of ground requires not only great determination in overcoming, but experienced skill.

Tuesday's fighting put the French more than a mile north of Cambroun, close to the Attiche and Ceroy farms, which are two big machine gun nests.

Fighting For Happiness

When you get into a frame of mind that makes life seem one tiresome duty after another, with no pleasure in it; when ill-health seems to take all the joy out of life and you worry over things that are really not worth worrying about, then your nervous system is becoming exhausted, and you are on the way to a general breakdown in health. In this condition your health and happiness is worth fighting for and good, rich, red blood is what your system needs. It is a hopeless task to try to restore your health while your blood is deficient either in quantity or quality. And remember that no medicine can be of any use to you that does not build up your weak, watery blood.

To build up the blood and strengthen the nerves there is one remedy that has been a household word for more than a generation - Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is the actual mission of these pills to make new, rich, red blood, which strengthens the nerves and tones the entire system. They give you a new appetite, make sleep refreshing, put color in the lips and cheeks, and drive away that unnatural tired feeling that oppresses so many people. If you want to experience new health and happiness give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial.

You can get these pills through any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

British Air Raid On Frankfurt

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 14. - A despatch from Frankfurt says that, despite the timely alarm given, several persons were killed and material damage was done, especially in the streets of Frankfurt, during the British air raid on Monday.

The War News

(St. John Globe)
Although the enemy defence in the Picardy battle has so stiffened that Allied progress is now almost halted, there is no reason to accept the German view that the blow has been parried. The day's news furnishes convincing proof to the contrary and provides undoubted evidence that the weight of Allied pressure will force, as in the Marne salient, the enemy to abandon much more territory. The developments of the Marne battle are still fresh in the mind for all to remember that on two or three occasions there came just such lulls as now reported from the Picardy front, followed in two or three days by decisive capture of dominating points, and a more rapid enemy retreat. The same conditions are developing in the present offensive. Until the enemy hold on Roye, Lassigny and Noyon is shaken the retreat is retarded, but not halted. When they fall, as fall they will, more of the salient will crumble, until gradually the whole front goes back, taking with it the present Soissons line. In a month of fighting the Allies have regained possession of 450,000 acres of French soil and each day now are increasing the area and recovering crops the enemy had planned to harvest. Other good results of the month's fighting are enormous enemy losses in men, guns, munitions, elimination of the threats to Paris and Amiens and the total annihilation of the German plan to attain victory this year. To day the Marne salient is gone, the Picardy salient is going and the Lys salient is substantially less than when the enemy drove in the wedge that threatened Calais. The whole German plan has been nullified by what has already been accomplished and there is every reason to anticipate larger gains in the near future.

ON THE FRENCH FRONT IN FRANCE
Aug. 13. - (Reuter's Ltd.) - The Germans are expediting the French in the Lassigny area generally with machine guns which are as numerous as soldiers. The valleys and woods which the French must traverse are being filled with mustard gas. The French, however, are advancing through the valleys by infiltration. The German tactics indicate that the main enemy force is retiring upon a defensive line not far distant.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY ON THE VESLE, Aug. 13. - (By the Associated Press.) - Worn out from fatigue and suffering from hunger, two escaped British prisoners staggered into the American lines north of the Vesle. They had escaped from a German pen after being captured in the Marne fighting and it took them seven days and night to work their way to Fismette.

On the last lap of their journey the British ran through a German barrage. When they had identified themselves the American soldiers offered them their ration and cigarettes.

The Britishers said that the rations given prisoners was three-quarters of a pound of potato bread, a pint of thin vegetable soup and "coffee" made of hawthorn berries. The allowance of a German soldier was the same, only in somewhat greater quantity, occasionally supplemented by horse meat.

It is a common practice of the Germans, the escaped men added, to beat their prisoners with clubs and the butts of their rifles. Wounded prisoners, they said, were sent to hospitals only when they were unable to walk, and then received little attention.