

FURS! FURS! FURS!

MRS. J. E. JOHNSTON has just reopened her Fur Parlors after spending nearly four months picking up new ideas and adding to her fifteen years' experience in the different fur establishments in the United States and Canada, and is now ready to give perfect satisfaction in workmanship and style. In order to start work early, will give special price on all orders taken during August.

Mrs. Johnston wishes to return thanks for the liberal patronage extended to her during the past four years and hopes to merit a continuance of the same. Parlors in Burchill Building, corner Queen and Regent Streets.

DOES YOUR HAIR FALL OUT?
STOP IT! HOW?

Delmay's French Hair Tonic will stop the hair from falling. It removes dandruff and makes the hair look healthy. Delmay's French Hair Tonic is a food for the hair. It nourishes the roots, and is a daintily perfumed dressing. Girls must have nice looking hair to be beautiful. Men must keep the hair in a healthy condition. Delmay's Hair Tonic is sold by one druggist in every town. Price, \$1.00 a bottle.

No one will ever be able to draw the exact line between plumpness and fat. If laziness killed men the undertakers would have a lot of bad debts.

"SHELL SHOCK" GIVEN BLAME
FOR TOO MANY ARMY ILLS

Change of Environment Really Responsible for So Many Mental Breakdowns Among Former Service Men and Soldiers—Cases of Insanity Have Not Increased Since the War—Some Soldiers Who Never Saw France Had Breakdowns.

(Washington Star)

"Shell-shock" grew to be a popular term during the war to describe soldiers suffering from mental trouble supposedly brought about during the strain of battle. The designation sprang from the theory that the explosion of a shell often caused the victim to lose control of his mental faculties, with the attending symptoms so often associated with "shell-shock."

But specialists in nervous diseases found the term to be erroneous. Soldiers who never reached France were stricken with nervous breakdowns in cantonments on this side of the water their symptoms similar in every respect to those attending a case of "shell-shock" originating on the battle-field.

Today more than a year and a half after the signing of the armistice, the public health service has discovered what is popularly known as "shell-shock" is brought about by the stress of peace as well as by the strain of actual warfare. The patients are suffering from a failure in "social readjustment."

Cases Not Increased

Records at the public health service show that contrary to popular opinion, there are no more cases of insanity after the war than there were before the war. True, there are more soldiers suffering from insanity, but comparatively the number has not increased. On the other hand there is a tremendous increase in the number of soldiers and ex-soldiers with mental trouble closely resembling on the surface, insanity. These cases, which physicians term neuro-psychiatric cases, are men who lacked the mental stability to adjust themselves to a change from the military to the civil life, or who are still suffering from their inability to change from the civil to the military life.

Ex-soldiers under the care of the Public Health Service of the United States and under care of those hospitals with whom the government has contracted to take care of ex-soldiers are increasing at the rate of approximately 900 a month. At present there are 18,000 cases under care of these hospitals, an increase of 10,600 in the last ten months. The total number is grouped by the Public Health Service into three classes. First, those suffering from tuberculosis; secondly those classed as "general and surgical" cases, and, thirdly, those suffering from mental troubles. This is only a general classification naturally adopted because there are about one-third under each heading.

Mental cases are grouped under five heads, including insanity, epilepsy, nervous troubles and psycho-neurosis or "shell-shock" patients.

Brings Sympathy to Bear

It is with the latter patients that all the care and skill of the physician and the sympathy of the nurse must be brought to bear. The patients can be cured, but the cure is difficult and

sometimes a very long time in coming. The symptoms vary with the patient. There are few whose breakdowns are similar in every respect. The mental trouble often is reflected in physical ailments—for instance, paralysis, sometimes lasting only a few weeks sometimes lasting many months.

Many soldiers, bolstered in their spirits by the sympathy of friends and comrades and the general excitement attending the change from civilian life to Army life, were able to "stick it out." They went successfully through the period of training on this side of the water and came through battle in France unscathed. They may have had to fight a tendency to "give up," brought on by their mental instability but they won the fight and returned to this country to be mustered out of the Army.

Having gone through the change from civilian to army life, they faced another change, back from the army to civilian life. The "glory" of the war was over. The patriotism was still there, but lacking in spirit and display evidenced at the beginning of the war. It was a hard, cold proposition, and some have not been able to stand it.

Beginning of Breakdown

Some of the men have shown symptoms of nervous troubles by their inability to "get along" with those who surround them. Where a man was popular in his "outfit" in the Army, he has grown extremely unpopular in the office. From one job he was switched to another, in each case the same trouble cropping up and resulting in another transfer or possible dismissal. This might be only the beginning of a complete nervous breakdown and his admittance to a hospital.

Then there is the case of the man who grows moody, is given way to fits of depression over imaginary "hard luck." There are cases of paralysis which come suddenly and leave as suddenly, their cause being attributed to the patient's mental condition.

There are pitiful cases, known as "trembles," where a man is unable to control the constant twitch in his arm or leg and is admitted to a hospital for months of careful treatment.

Social adjustment, the ability to bear quick and sudden changes in life, to take setbacks and "hard times," is a mental faculty. Its lack is proving an interesting study and the public health service has devised its method of cure, which is not confined to the public health service.

Cure is Difficult

The cure is difficult, for the physician must be sympathetic, but not quite too sympathetic. He must tell the patient just what his trouble is—he must first of all agree with the patient that something is the matter with him. But he must be firm in making the patient shoulder some of the responsibility for his cure. He must tell his patient that he, too, must make a fight. Surroundings must be adjusted to the patient until he is able to gradually readjust himself and go back to his civilian pursuits in a normal frame of mind.

There are thousands of persons in the United States who are not sufficiently equipped to stand sudden strains incident to readjustment. Many of them were in the Army, and the change from a peaceful to an active and entirely different sort of life has ben the "straw that broke the camel's back." This explains the great increase in the number of patients suffering mental troubles who now are under the care of the public health service.

QUEBEC RICH
IN RESOURCES

Quebec, Que., Aug. 12.—H. L. F. Blake, representing several large English syndicates, who has been exploring northern Quebec with a party, states that the mineral discoveries of the north are becoming richer and richer on each occasion he visits the interior of this country. He predicts that the day is not far distant when the large steel interests will look to northern Quebec for their raw material and that the enormous water powers will supplant coal in the production of iron and steel, making Quebec a province of immense wealth.

Some nations haven't sense enough to know when to quit.

Department of Health, N. B.

VACCINATION OF EMPLOYEES

THE FOLLOWING IS PUBLISHED FOR THE INFORMATION OF THE PUBLIC, GENERALLY, AND ESPECIALLY OF THOSE DIRECTLY CONCERNED

"1. Section 30 of The Public Health Act, 1918," being 8 George V. Chapter 36, is hereby amended by adding after the last paragraph thereof the following paragraph:

No person shall be employed in any camp, ship, factory or other place wherein the employees come at frequent intervals into close and prolonged contact one with another, unless and until such person produces to the employer or the employer's representative a certificate signed by a regularly qualified medical practitioner, of successful vaccination, or a like signed certificate that he is immune to vaccination as proven by three consecutive non-successful vaccinations, or that he is immune to small-pox by reason of having had the disease, and no employer shall employ any person in employment as set forth above, without such certificate being produced. When any person contracts small-pox, who is at the time of the inception of his sickness employed as set out in this section, or who was so employed within fourteen days prior to the inception of his sickness and who has not complied or been required to comply by said employer of employer's representative with the foregoing provisions prior to his employment, then in such case the employer shall be primarily liable to pay all such costs, charges and expenses as the sub-district Board of Health concerned may have incurred in necessarily protecting the public health; provided such charges, costs and expenses were incurred in or about the necessary precautions relative to, or immediately appertaining to, any such case of small-pox, and such costs, charges and expense may be sued for and recovered with costs, in the name of the Chairman of the sub-district Board incurring the same, in any court of competent jurisdiction, within six months of the recovery or death of any such person. Such liability shall be in addition and without prejudice to any liability for any penalty provided for any violation of the provisions of this Act.

The terms and conditions of this section shall not become operative until the first day of July A. D. 1920."

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, N. B.

Fredericton, N. B. June 12, 1920.
(1st publication, June 12th, 1920)



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30,000 HARVESTERS
Fare Fredericton to Winnipeg \$20.25
To points west of Winnipeg fare will be one-half cent per mile from Winnipeg.
Special accommodation for Women. New, comfortable colonist cars of latest design. Through Service. Box Lunches.
EXCURSION DATES from FREDERICTON
August 6th and 13th, 1920
FARE RETURNING—One-half cent per mile up to Winnipeg, plus \$25.00. Winnipeg to Fredericton, war tax extra.
For particulars apply to nearest ticket agent
F. W. ROBERTSON, Gen. Pass. Agt.

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THERMOS BOTTLES, LIME JUICE, STRAWBERRY VINEGAR, GRAPE JUICE, PAPER PICNIC PLATES.

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WASHINGTON'S

Fredericton's Oldest and most modern high class cafe.

The Broiled Live Lobster season is here again, and you can get them at

Washington's.

Patronize our Lunch Counter.

Dinner served from 12 to 2 o'clock. See our window display.

YORK STREET



MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday the 27th August, 1920, for the conveyance of His Majesty's mails on a proposed contract for four years, 4 times per week on the Pinder Rural Route No. 1, commencing at the pleasure of the Postmaster-General.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the post office of Pinder and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

H. W. WOODS,
Post Office Inspector.
Post Office Inspector's Office,
St. John, N. B., July 12, 1920.

HEADQUARTERS

for CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, VIOLETS, CARNATIONS, SWEET PEAS, etc.

Also a very fine variety in POTTED PLANTS, Ferns, Palms, Azaleas, Roses, Ramblers, Cyclamens, Primulas, Hyacinths, Dacodils, Tulips, Spireas, Easter Lilies and floral baskets.

Say it with flowers.
Lettuce.

ADA M. SCHLEYER,
'Phone 271.

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Cheap rent, good living conditions, good school, handy churches.

Apply in person or by letter to

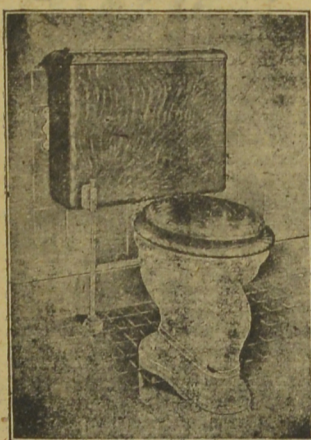
THE GIBSON COTTON MILL,
Marysville, N. B.

DEVON SCHOOL NOTICE

Devon parents please take notice that a certificate of successful vaccination must be presented for all new permits granted.

You are also advised to examine the children's medical cards.
School reopens Thursday, August 26, 1920.

F. L. MAWER,
Sec. School Trustees, Devon.

THE TRUMP
OF DOOM

WILL SOUND NO LOUDER than that old, worn-out closet does to the startled ears of your guest who uses your bathroom.

END THIS EMBARRASSMENT for your family and your guest.

A SI-WEL-CLO—SILENT WATER CLOSET—will do this at a cost which is small when compared to the satisfaction and comfort it brings.

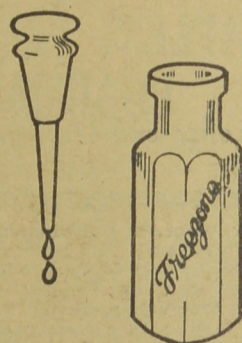
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PLUMBING SHOP**
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Don't streak or ruin your material in a poor dye. Insist on "Diamond Dyes." Easy directions in package.

"CORN"

Lift Right Off Without Pain



Doesn't hurt a bit. Drop a little freezone on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it right out. Yes, magic!
A tiny bottle of freezone costs but a few cents at any drug store, but is sufficient to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the calluses, without soreness or irritation.

Frezzone is the sensational discovery of a Cincinnati genius. It is wonderful.

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Would be more appropriate for your boy now than an
IVANHOE BICYCLE

The IVANHOE is built like a watch and runs just as smooth.

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We carry a complete line. Call and see them.

WILLIAM MINTO, 306 Queen Street

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Good Goods at a lower Price.

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DEERING BINDERS 5 and 6 ft. cut.
HAY TEDDERS, 6 and 8 fork.
DEERING HAY LOADERS
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REPAIR SERVICES—Our Deering Repairs have just arrived and we are in a position to replace any broken parts promptly.

Buy Deering Harvesting Machinery and be Protected by prompt repair service.

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FREDERICTON, N. B., and BRANCHES.