

HARD COAL

To arrive per schooner Moravia and Kimberly, two cargoes Hard Coal, direct from New York in Chestnut sizes suitable for hall stoves

C. Lyons & Co

960-7-1 Mtf

AUGUST.			
	High	Water	Low
W.	7.47	21.51	2.01
Th.	8.52	22.42	3.11
F.	9.54	23.27	4.12
Sa.	10.52	24.08	5.06
S.	0.08	11.49	5.57
M.	0.48	12.46	6.46
Tu.	1.28	13.43	7.34
W.	2.09	14.41	8.21
Th.	2.61	15.42	9.09
F.	3.35	16.48	10.02
Sa.	4.23	18.01	11.04
S.	5.15	19.12	12.16
M.	6.13	20.19	0.23
Tu.	7.14	21.17	1.31
W.	8.16	22.07	2.35
Th.	9.14	22.49	3.31
F.	10.05	23.24	4.20
Sa.	10.52	23.55	5.05
S.	11.35	24.22	5.87
M.	0.24	12.17	6.26
T.	0.51	12.58	7.01
W.	1.16	13.38	7.33
Th.	1.39	14.19	8.04
F.	2.02	15.02	8.36
Sa.	2.26	15.53	9.11
S.	2.55	16.57	9.54
M.	3.38	18.13	10.54
Tu.	4.53	19.26	11.36
W.	6.13	20.28	12.16
Th.	7.33	21.20	1.44
F.	8.47	22.06	2.55

DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY.
City Magistrates Court 9 a. m.
Prince Edward Theatre 3, 7, and 8.45.

BIRTHS

Murdock.—To Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Murdock, Montague, July 22nd, a son.
IVES.—To Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Ives, Montague, July 15th, a son.
WHITE.—At the P. E. Island Hospital on August 12th to Mr. and Mrs. Russell E. White, a son.

DEATHS

MURDOCK.—Tuesday, July 24th, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Murdock, Montague.

LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.

The following letter of condolence has been received by Mrs. Edison Houston from the young ladies of the Junior Aid Society of the New Glasgow Christian Church.

Dear Sister in Christ:—We wish to convey to you and all the other members of the afflicted family the heart felt sympathy and love of each and every member of our Society, in this great grief you have called upon to bear in the death of your dearly beloved husband, and our brother in God's great vineyard.

You have the greatest and most assuring consolation given to mourners that you sorrow not as those without hope "for those who sleep in Christ shall God bring forth."

These partings are but for time. Eternity shall unveil the vast seen when we shall meet to part no more. May God in his infinite love comfort and sustain you and your orphaned son, is the prayer of us all

NOTICE

Lost in Charlottetown on Tuesday Aug. 7th a red 2yr. old fat heifer any information as to whereabouts thankfully received by D. F. Murchison North River or F. J. Holman Ch'town.

The One Reliable Way to get good Plumbing on that Job of yours, is to let TRAINOR do the work.

Phone 393 J

Every 10¢ Packet of
WILSON'S FLY PADS
WILL KILL MORE FLIES THAN \$8.00 WORTH OF ANY STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all Drug-gists, Grocers and General Stores.

Time table for August 1917

BONSHAW AND CHARLOTTETOWN FERRY SERVICE

The Motor Packet "Hazel R."

Leaves Bonshaw	Leaves Ch'town
Fri. 3rd at 8.00 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
Tues. 7th at 5.00	1.30
Fri. 10th at 6.30	3.30
Tues. 14th at 7.30	5.30
Fri. 17th at 9.00	7.00
X Tues. 21st at 8.00	5.30
Tues. 24th at 5.30	2.30
Tues. 28th at 7.00	4.00
Fri. 31st at 7.30	5.30

Trip marked "X" leaves from Mac Arthur's Wharf.
All freight must be delivered one hour before sailing.
Wm. McRAE, Manager,
1973-8-1MMWTHU12p.

Professional Cards

Dr. J. P. McGrath

Corner of Prince and Sydney Streets
Physician and Surgeon
Office Hours: 9 to 11, 1 to 4 p. m. and 7.30 to 8.30 p. m.
Telephone No. 632

WARBURTON & SHAW.

Barristers, Attorneys, Notary Public, Etc., Solicitors for Canada Bank Association, Bank of Montreal, Canada, Permanent Mortgage Corporation.

McLEOD & BENTLEY

W. E. Bentley, K. C., Barrister and Attorney-at-Law Money to Loan.
Office—Bank of N. S. Chambers, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

MORSON & DUFFY

Barristers and Attorneys Solicitors for Royal Bank of Canada

MONEY TO LOAN.

Dr. Clift

CHRONIC DISEASES
CURATIVE TREATMENT by the month in advance, Victoria Hotel, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Canada.
HOURS, 12 to 3 daily.
HOME ADDRESS—Purdy Station, Westchester Co., N. Y., U. S. A. 1816-8-1 3 mos. pd.

S. S. Hessian

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public, &c. MONEY TO LOAN.
Montague, P. E. I. 4834-8-18Mtf.

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public
Office Newson Block, Charlottetown Branch Office, Georgetown
Money to Loan on Real Estate
3875-10-16Mtf.

Synopsis of Canadian Northwest Land Regulations

THE sole head of a family on any date over eighteen years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the Dominion Lands Agency but not Sub-Agency on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section along side his homestead. Price \$5.00 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300. The area of cultivation is subject to reclamation in case of rough scrubby or stony land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CURY, C. M. G., Deputy Minister of the Interior
N. R.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.
25 13-10-11M6mos.

VICTORY FOR IVES POINT

A very interesting and closely contested game of ball took place on the diamond on the 63rd Battalion, McNab's Island, on Aug. 9th between Ives Point and Connaught Battery, Ives with a few changes made a splendid showing. The new players were Lt. Stanley, Lt. Fielding and Sgt. Davy, strengthening the team considerably. Gr. Thorne needs special mention for his splendid pitching, being his first attempt to play in that position. Ives team have had very poor luck in the past but with this line up they will no doubt make a far better showing in the future. This game was voted the best ever seen on that diamond and there were certainly some good games played there but none could equal the game between Ives and Connaught. The game was an exciting game from start to finish, the first part of it being a somewhat one sided affair the score in the middle of the game being 12 to 1 in favor of Connaught, and with some splendid play among the Ives boys, they brought the score up to 14. In the ninth inning both teams decided to play off and three innings were played before a run was scored and amid loud cheers and yells Ives scored the winning run in the 12th innings which made the score at the close, Ives 15, Connaught Battery 14. The line up was as follows:

Catcher—Gr. Steele J.
Pitcher Gr. Thorne W.
1st Base—Sapper Chapman.
2nd Base—Sergt. Davy H.
3rd Base Lt. G. K. Stanley.
S. S.—Lt. Fielding, E. K.
R. F.—Sapper Sullivan.
L. F. Corp. Murphy, A. A.
C. F. Sapper Kelly.

I.O.O.F OFFICERS OF GRAND LODGE

NORTH SYDNEY—The Oddfellows have completed their business for the annual session and have already left for their homes.

The most interesting feature of the programme was the visit to the works of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Ives Mines. The arrangements were attended to by General Superintendent Brown and the visitors were given every facility of a thorough inspection of the company's extensive plant. The Grand Lodge will hold its next session at Kentville, N. S.

The following Grand Officers were elected:

Grand Master, R. H. Ryan, Charlottetown.
Deputy Grand Master, R. H. McKay, Westville.
Grand Warden, D. C. A. Murray, Moncton.
Grand Secretary, J. J. McKinnon, Charlottetown.
Grand Chaplain, J. S. Coffin.
Grand Representatives, Mart McKenzie, Westville, Rev. Mr. Whitman.
Grand Marshal, W. J. Campbell, North Sydney.

IT'S VERY EASY TO GET RID OF SKIN TROUBLES With CUTICURA



Bathe with Cuticura Soap, dry and apply the Ointment

Stops itching instantly, clears away pimples, redness and roughness, removes dandruff and scalp irritation, heals red, rough and sore hands as well as most baby humors. You need not buy them until you try them.

Sample Each Free by Mail
With 32-p. Skin Book (Soap to cleanse and Ointment to heal). For samples address post-card, "Cuticura, Dept. N., Boston, U. S. A." Sold throughout the world.

Notice

Strayed from the premises of the undersigned, two dry cows. One burnt black, without horns; one light red, undersized cow, with small turned-in horns.
Any information regarding the same, will be gratefully received by
CHESTER E. SHAW,
De Sable, P. E. I.
R. R. 2.
2019-8-Mtf.

CANADA'S EFFORT THE DOMINION IN THE GREAT WAR

"What stronger breast-plate than a heart untainted? Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just, And he but naked though locked up in steel, Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

Reviewing all that has been accomplished during the last thirty months, it is no vain national boast that the Canadian people have far exceeded the expectations laid down at the outset—Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

II. SIZE OF ARMY

Somewhere in France there are engaged in active operations a Canadian Army Corps of Four Divisions, a Canadian Cavalry Brigade, and line of communication units including supply columns, munition transports, hospitals and depots. Several railway construction corps and corps of Canadian woodsmen are detached on special service. Elsewhere than in France two Canadian general hospitals and one Canadian stationary hospital are serving with the British Expeditionary Force in the Mediterranean. One Canadian Battalion is at Bermuda and a company of the Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery is at St. Lucia, British West Indies. The portion of the Canadian Force now in England is mainly located within the two Canadian Divisions, one at Shorncliffe and the other at Bramshott. The principal administrative offices are in London and a certain number of units and depots are established at detached stations such as Folkestone, Dover, Ashford, Hythe, Denham, Horsham, Winchester, Southampton, Salisbury Plain, Swindon and Newcastle.

Up to March, 1917, over 300,000 officers and men had been safely transported overseas and the magnitude of the achievement can scarcely be appreciated. The Dominion has raised an army 15 times as large as the British army at Waterloo, more than five times as large as the total force under either Wellington or Napoleon and considerably more than twice as large as the combined armies engaged in that decisive battle. The armada comprising the first Canadian Contingent carried one-third more than the "Invincible Armada" of Spain. The Canadian Expeditionary Force now overseas is greater by 100 per cent. than the army which France originally expected Great Britain to send to the Continent. Altogether Canada has raised a force more than double the British Army Establishment before the war if British troops on the Indian Establishment, and native troops in India are excluded. The Dominion has enlisted several thousand more men than were enrolled in the regular British Army, if the native troops of India are included. In keeping with this achievement, the Department of Militia and Defence is now a more extensive organization than the British War Office before the war began. Where a personnel of 306 sufficed in peace times, a staff of 2562 is now engaged. There has been a corresponding increase in military expenditures. In peace we had an annual defence expenditure of \$10,000,000. This has grown to \$300,000,000 a year or well on to \$1,000,000 a day.

CANADA'S MAN POWER

In the Autumn of 1916 the Government created a Directorate of National Service to make a survey of the national man power, with a view to utilizing such man power to the best possible effect in the war. The Prime Minister toured most of the Provinces in company with Mr. R. B. Bennett, M. P., whom he had selected as Director-General of National Service. As a result of the appeal there was a highly satisfactory response from most parts of the country. A great proportion of the male population signified their willingness to serve the country in various capacities. Although the Board is a registration rather than an executive agency, it has played a considerable part in securing labor for highly necessary farming operations and in stimulating a considerable amount of recruiting.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

From the outset the equipment and supply of the growing Canadian army has been a mighty problem and the fact that an overstrained Quarter Master General's Department has proved equal to its expanding responsibilities reflects great credit upon the staff. On the outbreak of war adequate supplies were promptly secured and distributed to the various mobilization centres throughout the country. It was also necessary to accumulate a great quantity of clothing and stores at Valcartier for the First Contingent. So sufficient clothing and stores had to be sent across the ocean to provide for the wants of the contingent after its arrival at Salisbury. Thousands of packages were shipped; every transport carried a consignment.

To equip the First Division and make provision for future contingents the following initial purchases were made: 200,000 pairs of boots and shoes, 100,000 forage caps, 90,000 great coats, 240,000 jackets and sweaters of various types, 235,000 pairs of trousers, 70,000 rifles, 70,000 bayonets, 80,000 oil bottles, 70,000 water bottles and 95,000 sets of valise equipment. As every soldier is supplied with 66 separate articles of equipment this partial list will give an idea of the enormous task imposed upon the Quarter Master General's Department. With the First Expeditionary Force the Ordnance Department sent 21 13-pounder quick-firing guns, 96 18-pounder quick-firing guns, 20 breach-loading 60-pounder guns, a number of machine guns, motor lorries, transport wagons and large quantities of ammunition.

Up to March, 1917, the Department had purchased 2,336,000 boots and shoes; 2,000,000 boot laces; 1,250,000 forage caps; 917,500 cloaks and great coats; 1,834,500 jackets and sweater jackets; 2,403,700 trousers, breeches and pantaloons; 800,000 braces; nearly 2,000,000 drawers; 4,282,000 flannel and service shirts; 3,150,000 socks; and corresponding quantities of the five or six dozen articles furnished to Canadians on active service. These figures show that the work of keeping the Canadian Expeditionary Force adequately equipped and supplied has expanded into a gigantic undertaking. The complexity of the task has greatly increased by the fact that the Canadian army is now scattered over half of North America and a part of Great Britain and Northern France.

RECORDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED

The Department of Militia has had to create an extensive Canadian Headquarters organization in England. The scope and completeness of this branch of the Service can scarcely be realized, except by those who have actually seen it at work. One point may be emphasized. Canadian military authorities in England as in Canada show constant concern for the health and comfort of the soldiers, and tender consideration for those at home who are ever anxious for tidings of kindred or friends at the front. At Records Offices in Ottawa and London, details of the whereabouts and condition of the sick and wounded are always available. From these offices bulletins go out to the press and public at reasonable intervals. The door is open night and day and so accurate is the work done that no unnecessary mistakes bring grief to the relatives of Canadian soldiers. The staff has been trained to break the news gently to the next of kin. Almost invariably the cablegrams reporting casualties reach the Records Office after 6 p.m. Every effort is made to send out all notices the same evening, but the telegraph companies are under instructions to deliver no telegram reporting a casual-

ECZEMA

ECZEMA is not a disease of the blood, and therefore cannot be cured by internal treatment. The curative agent must be applied directly to the inflamed, itching skin. To know this is to save much time and suffering, for it is on this account that Dr. Chase's Ointment has been able to establish such an enviable record as a cure for eczema and kindred diseases of the skin.



Chafing and irritation of the skin is the usual cause of eczema. The irritation may be caused by the clothing or as the result of an injury of some kind. In some cases where the skin is extremely sensitive the frequent application of cold water or the use of impure soap is sufficient to set up an irritation of the skin which results in eczema. But whatever may be the cause, of one thing you can be certain, that Dr. Chase's Ointment will effect a cure if used persistently. You are not experimenting when you use it, for it is known the world over as the most effective treatment for eczema.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

60c a box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto. Be suspicious of the druggist who tries to talk you into accepting a substitute.

ty to a bereaved home after 9 p.m.; nor are the companies allowed to make any charge for the delivery of such messages. So far as possible no information relating to a casualty is communicated to the public press until the next of kin has received proper notification. Everything possible is done to relieve the anxiety of sick and wounded soldiers' families in this country. The work of the Canadian Patriotic Fund Association and the Pensions Board is based upon the information contained in the files of this Office. A free telegraph and cable service has been arranged for the benefit of friends and relatives who wish to make enquiries regarding those in hospital.

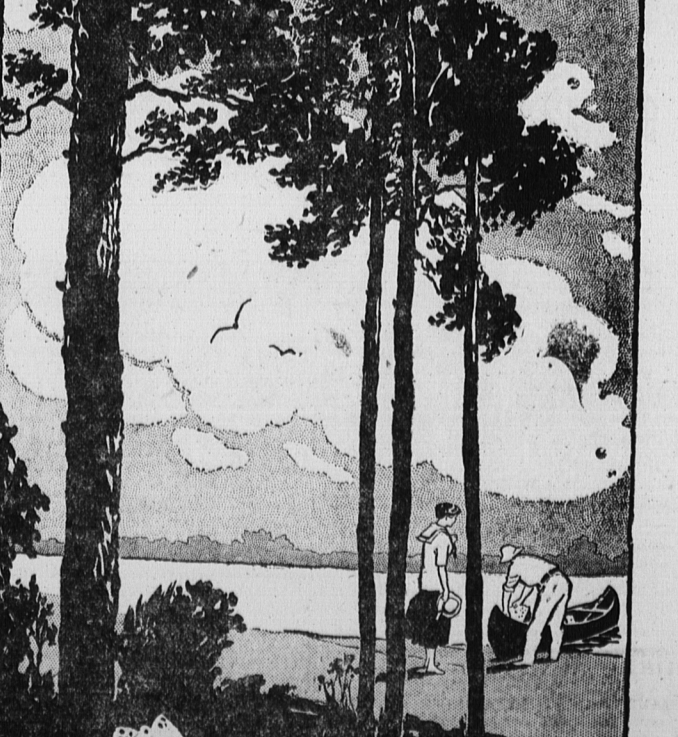
CANADIAN HEROES

Canada thrills with pride when it considers the splendid distinction with which its citizen soldiers have borne themselves in the face of the enemy. They were among the first to suffer a gas attack at the hands of German Kultur, but even the lung-racking fumes discharged against them at Ypres failed to break their spirit. They stood their ground and saved the situation. Individual Canadians have been awarded many military honors, including Victoria Crosses. The total number of casualties amongst officers and men of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces up to March 23, 1917, was 75,386, made up as follows:

Killed in action	12,185
Died of Wounds	4,355
Died of sickness	666
Presumed dead	1,104
Missing	2,741
Wounded	51,061
Prisoners	2,374

On his return from the Imperial War Conference in May, 1917, Sir Robert Borden announced that reinforcements for the front would be secured by resort to the compulsory draft system.

REASON FOR CHANGE.
"Yes; but what do you do?" he was asked.
"Well, for one thing, we have re-tell why he had left, the Methodist and joined another church. "Well, he replied, "we is moh oddehly; we has a moh style."
"Well, what else?"
"Well, we has Roman candles on the altar, and then we buhn in a powteh."—The Lamb.



MOIR'S Chocolates

A picnic for two
Made by Moir's Limited Halifax Canada