

WOMAN'S BEST  
MEDICINEMrs. Kelly Advises All Women  
to Take "Fruit-a-Tives"

Hagerstown, Ont., Aug. 20th, 1913.  
"I can highly recommend 'Fruit-a-Tives' because they did me an awful lot of good and I cannot speak too highly about them. About four years ago, I commenced taking 'Fruit-a-Tives' for a general break-down and they did me a world of good. We bought a good many dollars' worth, but it was money well spent because they did all that you claim for them. Their action is so pleasant, compared with other laxatives, that I found only pleasure, as well as health, in taking them. They seemed to me to be particularly suited to women, on account of their mild and gentle action, and I trust that some other women may start taking 'Fruit-a-Tives' after reading my letter, and if they do, I am satisfied the results will be the same as in my own case."

MRS. W. N. KELLY.

"Fruit-a-Tives" are sold by all dealers at 25c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-Tives Limited, Ottawa.

ST. JOHN BILLS PASSED  
BY THE LEGISLATURE

Fredericton, April 21.—Several St. John bills were agreed to and passed in the legislature today.

At the afternoon session the bill to provide for the appointment of an assessment commission was agreed to. The bill requiring a vote on consolidation versus the ward system of civil government at the next election, in 1916, as recommended by the committee, was adopted without debate.

When the bill to consolidate and amend the liquor license act was taken up Mr. Stewart, Northumberland, suggested that the section providing that any member of a municipal council convicted under the act should forfeit his seat, should be made to apply to all members of the legislature also. Mr. Lockhart supported the suggestion and the section was stood over.

Mr. Baxter introduced a bill to consolidate and amend the succession duties act.

The bill providing for the plebiscite on the St. John civil form of government gives instructions that at the civic primary elections in April, 1916, the ballots shall bear the words "For Consolidation" and "For the Ward System," the voter to signify his wishes by striking out the system not wanted. If the majority of the electors support the ward system it shall be the duty of the common council to prepare a plan of representation by the ward system and submit it to the legislature at the next session.

The bill abolishing the office of Recorder was agreed to also.

QUEEN'S FAN BRINGS  
\$1,650 TO WAR FUND

Red Cross Auction at Christie's in London Totals \$31,085 in Two Days.

The feature of the second day of the Red Cross auction sale at Christie's, London, was the sale of a tortoise shell fan donated by Queen Mary, set with Her Majesty's monogram in diamonds and surrounded by a gold crown. The bidding went from \$60 to \$800, when it was knocked down to a woman who immediately offered it for further auction, expressing the hope that it would bring more than she had given for it.

The second bidding began at \$800, but went no higher than \$700, the total raised on the fan thus being \$1,650.

An Italian fan, with mother of pearl sticks, overlaid with figures in gold, which was presented by Mrs. Lewis Harcourt, brought \$200. A brilliant brooch, with star and crescent in brilliant, given by Sultan Abdul Hamid to the late Lord Gienek, was sold for \$200.

The total for the two days' sale is \$31,085.

ANOTHER CASE OF  
SIAMESE TWINS

## Surgeon to Separate Little Texas Sisters

BOSTON OPERATION FEASIBLE

Mother, However, Demands Guarantee That Life of Neither Shall be Lost and Doctors Still Study Conditions

Houston, Tex., April 22.—Two happy, smiling little girls, twins and absolutely inseparable, have been sent to Rochester, Minn., where at an institution they are likely to be parted for the first time since their birth, two and a half years ago. The little ones are the Hinojosa twins, Guadalupe and Josephine, who are bound together in a manner similar to the Siamese twins.

The children were born in Havana, Cuba, and the family has recently been in Mexico. They are of Spanish blood. The binding connection of flesh joins the children in front at almost the centre of the stomach, and is thirteen inches in circumference. They can walk forward with facility and ease, each putting a little arm about the other's waist. The hand of flesh is elastic enough to permit them to change sides as they walk.

One of the children can lie on the edge of a bed and the other can stand beside it, their bodies making an X, so resilient is the connection. Medicine given to one has no effect upon the other. One child may be laughing and the other crying at the same time. All bodily functions seem to be independent in every way.

The babies are very fond of each other and kiss and hug at times in a loving, dithering way. But, like other children, they sometimes "fall out," and then there is a merry little "scrap" at close quarters.

At birth the babies weighed twelve pounds, and at the present time weigh forty-five. They look very much like, and prettier, brighter youngsters are seldom found.

The Boston Case.

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Except for the last two inches of the intestinal canal, the children are separate.

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## Report of a Swiss on German Prisoner Camps

LITTLE CHANCE OF ESCAPE

Barracks Well Heated and Lighted and the Food Good—Work Given to the Prisoners

By Ethel Hugel-Camp.  
Bern, February 24.—One great thing that makes Switzerland unique, that sets it apart as a nation by itself, is that so soon as a crying need is felt, it is well aired in the papers and discussed in the homes, a committee for its relief springs up, and the business of relieving with great deliberation and method, and ends up by wiping the crying need from the face of the earth.

From the first when the prisoners of war began to write heart-rending letters that crept into print and were copied by the Swiss press, about the hardships of prison camps, a committee for the relief of the Swiss prisoners, and a member of the Swiss parliament, Mr. Eugster, went to Germany. The two former have sent some categorical contradictions of all the horrors reported to exist in France and her colonies and in England, and now the thing Mr. Eugster has returned from Germany with a favorable account of the prison camps there that will make many a French and English mother draw a long breath of relief. It is with his report that I will chiefly concern myself in this article.

The arrangement of the camps is purely Prussian and strictly regular of law and order. In Berlin, where Mr. Eugster and his two companions, a member of the Red Cross and the Spanish minister to Germany, began their tour, they were shown a complete list of the 60,000 British, Russian and French prisoners who were divided among the sixty German camps. Of these 60,000 Mr. Eugster saw but 97,000 French and 17,000 British and Russian.

The prisoners' camps as described by Mr. Eugster, are certainly models. They are usually placed on large parade grounds and take in all the surrounding empty buildings, such as armories, stables, etc. On the parade grounds themselves wooden barracks are erected, each one calculated to house from 120 to 200 men. The walls of these barracks are double, the space between being filled in with "pest" rubble, so that they very successfully keep out the cold. Added to this, each barrack has a stove, each man a sack filled with straw that is changed twice a week, and every man has the right to two blankets. When I said that

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