

# RHEUMATISM WAS MOST SEVERE

Dreadful Pains All The Time Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



Verona, Ont., Nov. 11th, 1915. "I suffered for a number of years with Rheumatism and severe Pains in Side and Back, from strains and heavy lifting. When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recommended 'Fruit-a-tives' to me and after using the first box I felt so much better that I continued to take them, and now I am enjoying the best of health, thanks to your remedy."

W. M. LAMPSON. "If you—who are reading this—have any Kidney or Bladder Trouble, or suffer with Rheumatism or Pain In The Back or Stomach Trouble—give 'Fruit-a-tives' a fair trial. This wonderful fruit medicine will do you a world of good, as it cures when everything else fails. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa."

### White Ribbon News.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union first organized in 1874. AIM.—The protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the uplift of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law. Motto.—For God and Home and Native Land. BADGE.—A knot of White Ribbon. WATCHWORD.—Agiolate, educate, or gain. OFFICERS OF WOLFVILLE UNION. President—Mrs. L. W. Sheep. 1st Vice President—Mrs. J. C. Otten. 2nd Vice President—Mrs. R. Reid. 3rd Vice President—Mrs. Geo. Fitch. Recording Secretary—Mrs. W. O. Taylor. Cor. Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Duncan. Treasurer—Mrs. H. Pines. SUPERINTENDENTS. Labrador Work—Mrs. Fielding. Lumberton—Mrs. J. Kempton. Willard Home—Mrs. M. Freeman. Temperance in Sabbath-schools—Mrs. (Dr.) Brown. Evangelists—Mrs. Pures Smith. Press—Miss Margaret Bars. White Ribbon Bulletin—Mrs. Walter Mitchell. Loyal Temperance Legion—Miss Eason.

### Smoking Ministers.

The late celebrated Ian McLaren, a Scottish Divine of wide spread popularity, gave during his life a course of eight lectures at Yale University. They produced a profound effect and were afterwards published under the title, Cure of Souls. A little incident occurred during the delivery of these lectures which may appear amusing and yet it is worthy of notice in connection with variety of customs. For a moment it ruffled the smooth surface of the famous productions of a most wonderful man. The New England Clergy as a rule do not smoke as much as the English and Scotch. Innocently in one of his lectures he spoke of ministers getting closer to men and stated that often peculiar but intimate closeness came when the minister and some man of his congregation were smoking their pipes together. A good pipe, he thought, was not a bad thing in establishing confidences. Instantly a storm came down upon his head and the famous author of the Bonnie Briar Bush was roundly scored. He was roundly charged with advising young ministers to smoke, though he hardly did that. No reply was made to the criticisms and no one knows what effect it had on the distinguished man. The little breeze, however, did not lower the public's estimate of the choice volume which forms interesting reading. Few books surpass it in its charm, exquisite diction, flights of fancy and real humor, notwithstanding the little ripple among a select audience in Yale University.

### Lapsus Linguae.

The ceremonies attending the recent inauguration of a new president at one of our oldest colleges put a heavy strain upon academic dignity. The old president had been an administrative disappointment. Rumor spread disquieting doubts as to the qualifications of the new president. The new president had made his speech. The governor of the state then rose to his feet. Throwing out the gubernatorial chest, an glancing at his bulky manuscript, he began: "Fellow alumni, ladies and gentlemen: We are gathered here today to celebrate another milestone in the history of our Alma Mater."—Harper's Magazine.

### NOT ENOUGH CHILDREN

never receive the proper balance of food to sufficiently nourish both body and brain during the growing period when nature's demands are greater than in mature life. This is shown in so many pale faces, lean bodies, frequent colds, and lack of ambition. For all such children we say with unmistakable earnestness: They need Scott's Emulsion, and need it now. It possesses in concentrated form the very food elements to enrich their blood. It changes weakness to strength; it makes them sturdy and strong and active. Scott's Emulsion, Toronto, Ont.

### Poultry Disease Investigator.

(Experimental Farms Note.) It will be of interest to poultry keepers throughout Canada to know that there is now an expert who devotes all his time investigating the diseases of poultry. Dr. A. B. Wickware, Assistant Pathologist to the Health of Animals Branch, has been assigned to that work by Dr. Torrance, Veterinary Director General. Dr. Wickware is by no means a novice in poultry diseases. For several years, under Dr. Higgins, Dominion Pathologist, he has devoted some of his time to the diseases affecting poultry and has given special attention to Black Head. Realizing the importance of investigations in poultry diseases, Mr. J. H. Gridale, Director of Experimental Farms and Dr. Torrance arranged for Dr. Wickware to take up this question exclusively. He is therefore now operating with the Poultry Division, Central Experimental Farm, where, since last fall, he has been conducting experiments along this much needed and very important line of work.

### Farmers' Excursion.

Arrangements have been made to run a special Farmers' Excursion to Truro on Friday, June 22nd, from Annapolis and stations east on the Dominion Atlantic Ry., including stations on the Cornwallis Branch. Special train will leave Annapolis at 6:30 a. m., stopping at all stations to Windsor, arriving at Truro at 12:30 p. m., and returning from there express to Truro, arriving at Truro 12:30 p. m. The regular morning train will take care of passengers desiring to attend this excursion on the Midland Division. A special will leave Truro at 6 p. m. same day, making all stops to Annapolis, including stations on the Midland Division, and an extra train will be run from Kentville to Kingsport on arrival of the special from Truro.

### Maid of the Mill.

When the Clatter of the Reawakened Machinery Turned Into Music. BY HAROLD CARTER. "Seems to me you young folks don't think of nothing but pleasure," said Mrs. Adams quizzically, as she watched her daughter Lizzie sit on her new hat. "I never had clothes like those you've bought since you've been in the mill."

"For the Lord's sake, mother, don't you want me to go out at all?" replied the other crossly. "There, I'm sorry," she added, as she stooped to kiss the invalid. "I won't be gone long."

"Well, see that St. Wilton brings you back safe," grumbled the elderly woman, watching her daughter enviously as she passed through the door and into the village street.

But Lizzie Adams was not thinking of St. Wilton, when her mother had selected as her beau. She was not unwilling that he should be the subject of parental approbation, for the Adams family was the first in the country, and it was a collateral branch, the Winthrop Adams, who owned the big new cotton mill which drew thousands of young people from the mountain districts to work there.

Lizzie Adams, however, was of the poorer branch. Her small wage was all that sustained their family of two, and before that they had lived in the utmost penury. Their tiny cottage was at the end of the village street, and along her path she found herself looking up into the face of a bronzed young man whose eyes were bent upon her with unmitigated intensity.

"Lizzie!" exclaimed the mill owner, "I saw you leaving the mill grounds, and followed you. How do you do? I've often thought of you since we've been separated, some years ago. It must be."

"You seemed to forget your politeness this morning in the mill," the girl retorted, struggling to keep back her tears. "Why," exclaimed the young man in astonishment, "really, I was so embarrassed—I thought it best—"

"Miss Keith? Why should I, Lizzie, dear? She's the agent for the cotton company—just a business woman, who is negotiating for the year's output. You didn't think—"

"I don't care for her in his arms," Lizzie whispered, with her face very close to hers, "did you think I had forgotten? Don't you know my father sent me away to college because he said I was a profane heathen, as I always did; I want a girl of my own country and my own people, not—Miss Keith!"

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### WAR PROSPERITY

Lessons From The American Civil War

DURING the year 1916 Canadians added more than two hundred millions of dollars to their bank deposits. The per capita average in savings banks was increased during this period from \$55 to \$92.35. Our export trade, during the year ending September 1, 1916, reached the grand total of one billion and fifty-two million dollars. Canada's total trade for the same period showed a gain of about 90%—mark that—within 10% of doubling the total trade of the previous twelve months.

The estimated value of the agricultural production of Canada's Western Provinces, during 1916, reached a total of more than two hundred and thirty-one millions of dollars. This great wealth was created by a rural population of only slightly more than three-quarters of a million people.

These figures indicate wonderful prosperity in Canada. They tell a story of prosperity in a nation at war that is almost unbelievable to the outside world. Residents of the industrial States who come into Canada express amazement at the signs of prosperity to be found on every hand. The prosperity is not only in the manner in which the war loans have been over-subscribed but in the general condition of the people.

But what of the period after the war? Will this prosperity live? Will Canada at the close of the war be able to maintain the big balance of trade in her favor which is now being piled up at the rate of half a billion dollars per year? When the demand for munitions ceases, will we be able to transfer all these factories to normal trade conditions and still hold this war-time prosperity?

"The stimulation of all industries resulting from the war, the speculative enterprises undertaken, the extension of credits, and the slackening of production necessary to meet the demands of the war, all these things were hardy spoken of by business men as one of any particular hardship. People for a while began to be conservative but the impetus engendered by the war could not be overcome and it was not until the summer of 1917 that the effects of undue excitement in all branches of business and trade were thoroughly felt.

Comparing these Civil War conditions with those prevailing in Canada, we see many danger signals. The most important of these is the necessity for re-organizing production upon a sound and economic basis after the war. It is necessary that we should have fulfilled their function, and for increasing our agricultural production.

We take pride in the large agricultural production in Canada, yet it is startling the great quantities of farm products which we purchase every year from the United States. The reports for 1913 shows that we bought 6,636,000 bushels of wheat and we consumed a quarter of a million pounds of butter made across the line and sold in this country worth \$2,000,000. We purchased 300,000 pounds more cheese from our neighbors to the south than we sold them, and we paid \$100,000 in duty upon \$1,000,000 worth of tomatoes grown in the States. We even bought 500,000 bushels of potatoes more than we sold.

Canada ought to produce all this farm produce within her own borders, and have a balance for sale in the world markets. It is estimated that some 300,000 workers are now employed upon munitions, and that 75% of this number will require different employment after the war. We will have some 200,000 soldiers returning to our shores after the war, of which number, it is estimated, we will be called upon to find employment for fully 100,000. In addition, there will be, quite probably, a flood of immigration to add to the labor market.

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These After-the-War problems are worthy of the best efforts of our present statesmen and thinkers. Canada has won national glory through her part in the great war on behalf of the Empire. She holds an opportunity to develop into a world power if she builds her future upon the proper economic foundation. But we must act quickly and intelligently if we are to make the most of these big opportunities.

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