

HER DREAMS CAME TRUE

Life Unbearable from Indigestion
Health Restored by "Fruit-a-tives"



MELIE C. GAUDREAU
Kochon P.Q., Jan. 14th, 1915.
"I suffered for many years with terrible indigestion and constipation. I became thin and miserable. I had frequent dizzy spells and became so run down that I never thought I would get well again.
A neighbor advised me to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. I did so and to the surprise of my doctor, I began to improve and he advised me to go on with 'Fruit-a-tives'. I continued this medicine and all my indigestion and constipation was relieved. I consider that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives' and I want to say to those who suffer from indigestion, constipation or headaches, try 'Fruit-a-tives'. Give this lovely fruit medicine a fair chance and you will get well the same as I did."

CORINE GAUDREAU.
60c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

"Who'll toll the bell for me, mother of mine?"
"An invisible hand will be tolling the bell;
As your sinking ship rocks in the long, oily swell,
Your bell will be rung, son of mine."
"Who'll dig my grave for me, mother of mine?"
"Your grave will be dug in the soil, shingly sand
By the waves that are moved by the silver moon's hand;
Your grave will be deep, son of mine."
"Who'll place the wreaths for me, mother of mine?"
"The shells and sea plants of the cold ocean bed
Will fashion a garland to cover your head;
Your wreaths will be there, son of mine."
"Who'll weep and mourn for me, mother of mine?"
"No one will mourn for you, no one will weep;
When the waves of the ocean have rocked you to sleep,
I'll be proud that you died, son of mine."—T. B. D., in the London Spectator.

We believe MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best
Matthews Foley, Oil City, Pa.
Joseph Snow, Norway, Me.
Rev. R. O. Armstrong, Mt. Airy, N. C.
Pierre Landers, Sen. Pskemoche, N. B.

Britain's Deadliest Foe.
One of the surprises of the present conflict has been the virulent hatred with which Britain and all things British have been regarded in Germany. It is scarcely surprising, though greatly to be regretted, that this hatred has awakened something of a similar feeling in Britain toward her great antagonist. But the war is revealing the fact that the Empire's greatest loss is not due to German hatred, nor is the greatest obstacle to a speedy victory to be found in German militarism. The chief anxiety of the military leaders is not now caused by lack of men, but through fear of a lack of ammunition. And that causes such fear? The output of the British factories, supplemented by the orders placed in Canada and the United States, would be sufficient for those factories could be run at full capacity. And the one thing which makes that impossible is the drink habit on the part of the workmen. In a recent speech Lord Kitchener called attention to this, and urged abstinence upon the workmen as a patriotic duty.

Lloyd George in his great speech at Bangor a few weeks ago was even more outspoken—"Drinks," he declared, "is doing us more damage than all the German submarines put together." He intimated that the Government was prepared to use fearless powers which it possesses in dealing with the drink habit. The marvelous results achieved in Russia by the prohibition of vodka has opened the eyes of many to the great loss caused by the drink traffic. Russia lost a year's revenue of \$125,000,000 by prohibition, but the Russian Minister of Finance told Mr. Lloyd George that even directly much of this would be made up by the increased productivity of labor and the decrease of poverty and crime. Indirectly, by the added ability of the people to bear taxation the loss has been far more than made good. Mr. Arthur Hunter, secretary with the New York Life Insurance Company, estimates that in ten years the loss of half a million men in war will be more than made good in Russia by the saving of life due to prohibition. The conclusion is inescapable, that now as always the saloon is Britain's deadliest foe.

ALCOHOL AND INSURANCE
Total Abstainers Have More Favorable Expectations of Life
The value of abstinence from alcohol as a life-preserver was exemplified in one aspect of an address which Dr. Eugene L. Plank of New York delivered to the members of the Insurance Institute of Toronto. Quoting the experience of the United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution, he stated that the general class in that company showed a very low mortality, but the abstaining class, about equal numbers and homogeneous to the general class in all respects, except for the non-use of liquor showed a mortality of 27 per cent. below that of the general class over a period of 44 years. Applying the mortality rate of the abstainers to a company where the average age is 35, the distribution of policy forms normal and the mortality 9 points below the Irish experience, a reduction in the net premium required of \$3.03 would result.

The Horse on the Farm
Every farm should have at least one trusty horse that the women can harness and drive whenever necessary. Every farm team should be matched with care as to temperament and size. Good work can never be done where one horse is quick and nervous, and the other slow and lagging.
A horse which is worked hard every day should be fed with a view to producing muscle rather than fat. When idle, a horse's ration should be reduced considerably.

A Useless Climb
Peter Thompson went to visit his son in Montreal. It was his first visit to the city and the young man showed him all the sights, concluding with an ascent of Mount Royal. In a burst of enthusiasm young Thompson said: "See, father, isn't it wonderful down there?"
"Well," said his father, "if it's so wonderful down there, what did you drag me up here for?"—Everybody's Magazine.

Of Chile's population of about 3,250,000 it is estimated that 15,000 die of tuberculosis annually.
A bee can carry honey equal to twice its own weight.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent, of Harvard, holds that sex is no barrier to military service—that a woman would make as good a soldier as a man. Dr. Sargent at a tea in Boston said to a group of flattered, smiling girls:—"Why shouldn't you, indeed, make as good soldiers as men? Look how resourceful you are! I know a young fellow who said to a girl doubtfully: 'I consulted a palmist last evening, and she told me I would marry a brunette within three months.' The girl, tossing her golden head, answered with a roguish smile: 'Well, I can easily be a brunette by that time, Jack.'"
"I see you have your arm in a sling," said the inquisitive passenger. "Broken, isn't it?"
"Yes, sir," responded the other passenger.
"Meet with an accident?"
"No, broke it while trying to pat myself on the back."
"Great Scott! What for?"
"For making my own business."

Edmonton, Alberta, Can.—"I think it is no more than right for me to thank you for what your kind advice and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound have done for me.
"When I wrote to you some time ago I was a very sick woman suffering from female troubles. I had organic inflammation and could not stand or walk any distance. At last I was confined to my bed, and the doctor said I would have to go through an operation, but this I refused to do. A friend advised Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and now, after using three bottles of it, I feel like a new woman. I most heartily recommend your medicine to all women who suffer with female troubles. I have also taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills, and think they are fine. I will never be without the medicine in the house."—Mrs. FRANK EMBLEY, 908 Columbia Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

The Other Case.
Beatrice, Neb.—"Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls."—Mrs. R. B. CHILDS, Beatrice, Neb.
Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria

PREPARING SALT FOR DOMESTIC USE

Most of the Product is Taken From Underground—In Both Rock and Brine Form

There are three principal sources from which salt is obtained, that is, salt lakes, the sea, and salt mines. The great Salt Lake in Utah, provides a very good quality of salt, but it has to be purified before it is suitable for the table. The world depends for its chief supply on the beds of salt rock underground. The biggest salt mines are in Poland and Austria-Hungary, some of which have been worked for hundreds of years, and contain dining rooms, ball rooms, and chapels hewn out of the solid rock salt.

Within the last generation a new method has been found of mining salt. Instead of, as formerly, making shafts down which the men are swung, and up which the salt is raised after being hewn or blasted, the following method is adopted. Holes are bored in the ground, sometimes from 500 feet to 1,200 feet in depth, until the salt beds are reached. Tubes are then inserted from 9 inches to 12 inches in diameter, and water is sent down to the bottom, where it dissolves the salt rock, forming strong brine. This eventually rises up the tube, whence it is pumped to the surface. If quite saturated it then contains 25 per cent. of salt, the remainder being water generally colored with clay or other impurity. The brine is then run into salt pans for evaporation.

For 200 years at least, until quite recently, only one method was employed for this evaporation. The iron salt pans are from 60 feet to 80 feet long, 30 feet broad, and 2½ feet deep. Huge fires are lighted at one end of the pans, and flues brought underneath. The brine is boiled, and the water evaporated until the salt falls down to the bottom of the pan. It is then raked out and laid in heaps to drain, and is then, for many purposes, ready for the market.
The temperature at which the brine is evaporated determines the quality of the salt crystals. When fine table salt is wanted the boiling is conducted more rapidly, and this makes a finer crystal.

A second type of evaporation pan is what is known as the vacuum pan. The brine, instead of being poured into pans, is run through pipes into large closed boxes, from which the air is, in a great measure, removed by pumps. By this means the water is removed much more cheaply.

FENIAN RAID RECALLED

United States Government Prevented the Raiders From Getting Supplies

Talk of a German invasion of Canada by way of the United States recalls the Fenian raids of nearly a half century ago, 1866 and 1870, and the enforcement by the United States at that time of the neutrality laws.
The Fenian campaign was elaborately and skilfully arranged. There were tens of thousands of Irishmen in the United States ready to take up arms and march boldly into Canada, not, they explained, for any sinister designs on the Canadians, but to strike the first solid blow for the liberation of the Emerald Isle.
Fenians streamed toward the border from a score of American cities and a hundred villages. Guns and supplies were shipped to the boundary. Soldiers who had served through the civil war stood ready to lead.
After hundreds of mass meetings had been held in 1866 in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, and smaller cities and the railroads running toward the border had for weeks been filled with mysterious persons who seemed to have no particular business, there was a bold march on Canada across the Niagara River at Buffalo. Fort Erie was taken. This was in June, 1866. It was a village with about two hundred inhabitants. There were two fights, in which the Fenians were victorious. There were about fifty persons injured altogether and about a dozen fatalities.
Then the Fenians had to retreat because of lack of reinforcements. The United States authorities had held up all persons trying to cross the river. They had put an embargo on all shipments of supplies. The Fenians were being encompassed by Canadian soldiers and they were menaced by American soldiers in the rear, who stood waiting to arrest them if they went back and to stop the passage of any reinforcements.
Initial success marked the advance of a Fenian force across the Vermont border from St. Albans, also in June, 1866. But again the inability of the invaders to get supplies or reinforcements nullified their best efforts, and they had to retire from Canada.
Both there and along the Niagara frontier the leaders were arrested. A few were dealt with summarily, but the great majority of prisoners were taken by the United States Government and were released after the excitement had abated.
Again in 1870 there was a concerted and formidable move to invade Canada by way of St. Albans. More than 5,000 Fenians gathered at Potsdam, Malone, Ogdensburg, and St. Albans, and with arms concealed and under cover of darkness crossed the border and started triumphantly on a march for Montreal and Toronto. This move was quite as serious as the one four years earlier and both countries were thoroughly aroused.
There was a fight near Pigeon Hill, after which the Fenians became demoralized. They could not keep themselves supplied with food and ammunition, partly through lack of management and partly because of the assistance of the United States Government following a proclamation by President U. S. Grant warning citizens of the republic against aiding the raiders and ordering the American authorities to stop the Fenians' unlawful proceedings.
As soon as the Canadians began to gather in force the Fenians fled over the border and this was the last of the raids.

The Baby-killers
Better a thousand times for German militarism; yes, better a thousand times for civilization, that Germany should lose every single ship of her fleet in a fair fight with her peers than that such gratuitous slaughter should be perpetrated. The Scarborough incident was simply carnage devoid of a redeeming feature. Winston Churchill voiced the conviction of the world in saying: "Whatever feats of arms the German navy may hereafter perform, the stigma of the 'baby killers' of Scarborough will brand its officers and men while sailors sail the seas."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Took Him Prisoner
A British soldier in Belgium was one morning finding his way to camp with a fine rooster in his arms, when he was stopped by his colonel to know if he had been stealing chickens.
"No, colonel," was the reply. "I saw the old fellow sitting on the wall, and I ordered him to crow for England, and he wouldn't; so I just took him prisoner."

Grates are extra durable. Coal grate is duplex. Wood grate is the most modern type.
McClary's Kootenay Range will take extra large pieces of wood—just remove back end lining. Ask the McClary dealer to show you.
Sold by L. W. SLEEP, Wolfville, N. S.

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Wolfville Garage J. R. Black, Mgr.

Diphtheria.

(Issued by the Department of Public Health, Nova Scotia.)
A study of the mortality statistics of our province shows that the months of November, December and January are the months in which the largest number of deaths from diphtheria are registered. The present is therefore a fitting time to direct special attention to this disease.
While the disease is most fatal to children, it may attack people of any age, and one attack confers but a very brief period of immunity against subsequent attacks. Infection results generally from one being brought in contact with someone who is suffering from the disease. Unfortunately many mild cases of diphtheria are mistaken for a simple sore throat, and as persons so afflicted may not feel very ill they continue to go about and thus innocently cause the disease to spread. This, in fact, constitutes the principal difficulty in controlling the spread of diphtheria. Anyone who suffers from a sore throat, no matter how trifling it may appear to be, should not mingle with others until he has been definitely determined that he is not the subject of diphtheria. The diagnosis can often be made only by laboratory test, which are carried out in the Public Health Laboratory of charge. Any physician will refer to a suspected throat the secreation necessary to make such tests.
Recovery from diphtheria does not always render the individual who has had it quite safe to go about, for some germs of the disease frequently remain in the throats of diphtheria patients for long periods after the symptoms of the disease have disappeared. Occasionally, too, the germs of this disease may be harbored in the throats of healthy persons who never had the disease. Such people are called 'diphtheria carriers,' and they occasionally are responsible for carrying the disease. 'Carriers' can only be detected by means of laboratory tests.
The use of antitoxin has robbed diphtheria of many of its terrors, and has greatly reduced the mortality rate of the disease. Heretofore the price of antitoxin has been so great as to be almost prohibitive, but the Department of the Public Health has been able to make arrangements which place a reliable antitoxin at a very reasonable price. Druggists may secure this antitoxin at a figure which will enable them to retail it very cheaply and yet at a fair profit. Antitoxin is not only a curative agent, but is being used with much success as a preventative of diphtheria. The immunity which it confers, however, is usually of but short duration.
There should be general co-operation in the endeavor to limit the spread of this disease. Whenever a case develops in a house, every precaution should be taken against its spread. The attempts at disinfection often carried out, however well intended, are valueless. Disinfection, to be of any service, must be performed in strict accordance with the rules given in a pamphlet entitled 'Rules for Preventing the Spread of Infectious Diseases.' The Department of the Public Health also issues a leaflet dealing with preventive



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The clever "Shirts" device (patented 1914) on Eastern Shirts makes it easy to lengthen or shorten sleeves in a moment. Saves cuffs. Cuts down laundry bills. Gives the "Good-bye" to fuzzy armlets.
Eastern Shirts come in real navy stuff, with spanking neat style, costing no more than more common makes.
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Say "Show Me" to your dealer.

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And the Bread it makes for you.
Delicately creamy is FIVE ROSES flour.
Because it is not bleached, don't you see.
Clear—Immaculate—Desirable.
A pure Manitoba wheat flour—FIVE ROSES.
And the healthy sun-ripened spring wheat berries are naturally of a golden glow.
And the meaty heart of the polished kernels is creamy.
Milled from this cream, FIVE ROSES is delicately "creamy."
The only natural flour from Manitoba's prime wheat.
Which gets whiter and whiter as you knead it.
And your bread is most appetizing, unusually attractive in appearance.
Looks good.
And is good.
Bake this purest unbleached flour.

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THE ACADIAN

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ST. JOHN AND DIGBY
Daily Service (Sunday Excepted)
Canadian Pacific Railway S. S. "Yarmouth" leaves St. John 7:00 a.m. arriving Digby about 10:15 a.m.; Leaves Digby 1:00 p.m. arriving St. John 4:00 p.m. making connection at St. John with train for Canadian Pacific Ry. for Montreal and the West.
Boston Service
Express train leaving at 9:54 a.m. for Yarmouth connects with steamers of the Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd., sailing Wednesdays and Saturdays for Boston.
Buffet parlor cars run each way, daily except Sunday, on Mail Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.
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Kentville, N. S.

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Orders sent to Cor. Gasperau avenue and Prospect street promptly and carefully filled.
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Springhill, Albion Nut and Old Sydney.
GIVE US A TRIAL, Burgess & Co.

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the Building Material that has stood the test of time.
Also best of
DRAINING TILE
at fair living prices. 35¢ per
Shaw's Brick and Tile Works
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Fine Property for Sale
Consisting of a Large, Convenient House with big Veranda; House almost new. Also Barn with Carriage House, Stable and Manure Shed and Pig Pen combined. Two and one half acres of Land in good order; all set with Fruit Trees, including Peaches, Plums and Apples. 10 minutes walk to Acadia University, School, Station or Post Office. For further particulars and terms apply to
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Box 122, Highland avenue, Wolfville,
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O.C.U.L.I.S.T.
Consultation Hours: 10 a.m.—12 noon
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