THE WONDERFUL FRUIT MEDICINE

Thousands Owe Health And Strength To "Fruit-a-tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES", the marvellous medicine made from fruit juices—has relieved more cases of *Stomach, Liver, Blood, Kidney and Skin Troubles than any other medicine.* In severe cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Impure Blood, Neuralgia, Chronic Headaches, Chronic Constipation and Indigestion, "Fruit-a-tives" has given unusually effective results. By its cleansing, healing powers on the eliminating organs, "Fruit-a-tives" tones up and invigorates the whole system.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size, 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid 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 triumph 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—Agitate, educate, organize.

OFFICERS OF WOLFVILLE UNION.

President—Mrs. L. W. Sleep.
1st Vice President—Mrs. J. Cutten.
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Evangelistic—Mrs. Purves Smith.
Peace and Arbitration—Mrs. J. Read Pess—Miss Margaret Barss.
White Ribbon Bulletin—Mrs. Walter Mitchell.
Loyal Temperance Legion—Miss Essom.

Not For Long.

A summer's day,
A robin's song,
A useful lay—
But not for long!
The black of night
Must come again;
The bright sunlight
Will turn to rain.
But miss not, heart, the lovely song
Because it will not be for long.
A lonely life,
A broken heart,
A world of strife
Where friends must part.
But dawn at last
Must follow night—
The darkness past,
Comes morning's light.
Then weep not, heart, for seeming wrong,
Because it will not be for long.

MARIE LOUISE MOSS

A Good Forgetter.

Did your mother ever say to you, 'Did you do my errand?' and you had to answer, 'Oh! I forgot! Now it isn't that kind of a forgotter that I mean. A good memory is something worth having, so try to cultivate one. But there are times when it is equally worth while to have a good forgetter. Some of the dearest boys and girls, yes and grown folks too, that I know are good forgetters.

If you see a tall fellow ahead of a crowd,
A leader of men marching fearless and proud,
And you know of a tale whose mere telling aloud
Would mean that his head must in anguish be bowed,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it

If you know of a skeleton hidden away
In a closet and guarded and kept from the day
In the dark, and whose showing, whose sudden display
Would cause grief and sorrow and lifelong dismay,
It's a pretty good plan to forget it

If you know of a thing that will darken the joy
Of a man or a woman, a girl or a boy,
Will wipe out a smile, or the least way annoy
A fellow or cause any gladness to cloy,
Its a pretty good plan to forget it.

'Pray for my boys, dear friend; my dear, brave boys in France.'

How often that message greets me in my letters! In one just read a dear friend says: 'Yes—is in France; and—is safely arrived in England. My home is so lonely!'

Yes, many a brave mother to-day goes about her home, business or patriotic duties with calm eyes, whose heart is lonely, and whose home is empty. Pray for our brave Canadian boys who have developed such heroic qualities. Pray for our boys in the great tragedy of life in which they live.

Every day brings this request to my desk. I almost welcome every quiet moment—that my heart and love and petition may turn to the Eternal with the cry for all the mothers—'My boy! O God, my boy!' As a mother wrote me to night: 'It is an anxious time when you start at every step.' This mother had just heard of the wounding of one of her boys in France.

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. Is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dropings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 50c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Humanity's War.

On a fateful night in the summer of 1914, four Statesmen sat in the Chamber of the Chief Executive of the greatest Empire this world has seen. At No. 10 Downing Street, London, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Lloyd-George and Sir Edward Grey waited. For what crisis were the four front-rank British leaders in conclave?' An ultimation of tremendous portend has gone forth and the answer delayed its arrival. The hours slowly passed, 8 o'clock chimed from distant Big Ben, 9 o'clock, 10 o'clock, 11 o'clock. 'It looks like war,' remarked Mr. Churchill. 12 o'clock clanged forth, 'It is war,' said Mr. Lloyd-George. 'It is humanity's war.' echoed Mr. Asquith.

In the momentous days that have passed, hourly his Mr. Asquith's pertinent statement been verified. The Sons of the Empire have rallied in hundreds of thousands to the standard raised against military despotism—the call of desolated Belgium.

There is another war for humanity, the warfare against the hydro-headed monster—strong drink. Space prohibits a description of its ravages, or I would like to say that the depths of anguish it has caused have never been numbered; the lives is has blighted are beyond computation. It is a subject which touches the sacred springs of the home life.

We are conquering this foe in our great Dominion. This is a time of marvellous progress in our Dominion. We, who have almost all our years been engaged in the warfare against the drink traffic, stand in reverence before God as we see the rapidity with which, in recent months, the tuition of the years of seed-sowing is coming to us.—Blanche Read Johnston.

Nervous Children.

THE TROUBLE IS OFTEN REALLY ST. VITUS DANCE—DO NOT NEGLECT IT

Many a child has been called awkward, has been punished in error for not keeping still or for dropping things when the trouble was really St Vitus Dance. This disease may appear at any age, but is most common between the ages of six and fourteen years. It is caused by the blood which fails to carry sufficient nourishment to the nerves, and the child becomes restless and twitching of the muscles and jerking of the limbs and body follow. In severe cases the child is unable to hold any thing or feed itself. St Vitus Dance is cured by building up the blood. The most successful treatment is to remove the child from all mental excitement, stop school work and give Dr Williams' Pink Pills. These pills renew the blood supply, strengthen the nerves, and restore the child to perfect health. Here is proof of their power to cure. Mrs. S Shupe Orkville, Ont says:—When my daughter was nine years old she was attacked with St Vitus Dance. She was sent to a sanatorium where she remained for nine weeks, without any benefit. Indeed when we brought her home she was as helpless as a baby. I got a supply of Dr Williams Pink Pills and continued giving her half a pill after each meal for several months, when she had fully recovered and has never had a symptom of the trouble since."

You can get Dr Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 from The Dr Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Willie—'The wedding of your daughter and Count de Broke didn't begin on time. What was the cause of the delay?'

Gillie—'We were obliged to make a shift in the music at the last minute. We couldn't use 'O Promise Me' because it reminded the count of his notes, and we had to cut out the 'Wedding March' because his bankruptcy proceedings come up in that month, and besides Mendelsohn is the name of his principal creditor.'

And He Got It.

'Just a moment,' interrupted The Man, patiently, 'I may have no objection to testing this article you are trying to substitute, all other things being equal—but are they? For example, what I want can be used internally for coughs, colds, sore throat, cramps, chills, etc., as well as externally for sprains, strains, muscular rheumatism, various other aches, pains and soreness anywhere. Now can you guarantee me this double value of internal and external use? Can you also guarantee that yours is the favorite prescription of an old family physician? Do you also guarantee that it has a wonderful record of over 100 years of splendid success? Do you also guarantee—'

'Oh, of course,' interposed the now embarrassed storekeeper, 'I can't guarantee all that, but—'

'Then,' said The Man, wearily, 'give me my bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, and let me be on my way.'

And he got it

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Eggs in Montreal are down 20 cents a dozen and potatoes have fallen 50 cents a bag. The price of 'spuds' will come down a lot yet, especially when it is realized that we have in Canada today 2,000,000 bushels more than we will want before the next fall's crop.

SAND MARTINS BUILD QUEER, SAFE NESTS

World's Most Industrious Bird—Small Boys Meet Clever Opposition in These "Swallows"

A writer from Western Canada says: The sand martin or bank swallow, as it is sometimes called, is possibly the most industrious of its feathered brethren, as it persistently rebuilds its nest in the face of the sternest opposition. It is not a large bird, being about five inches long and of a dull greyish brown color, with white on throat and breast; but is extremely graceful as it appears on a calm evening skimming in beautiful curves almost to the ground, then gracefully rising above one's head into the blue.

In Strange Places

They usually build their nests beneath the beams in vacant huts, in eaves of old stables or in steep cut banks of the rivers, and are particularly partial to a district where limestone abounds. In these banks they have been known to excavate two or three feet, working with their bills and feet, making a hole just about big enough for a man's hand at the entrance and widening gradually at the inner part. These holes are usually about four feet from the crest of the bank and only a few inches apart. They are lined with dry rootlets of grass or feathers. On these downy cushions are laid the five little white eggs with spots of reddish brown, where the mother bird may hatch her young.

Crows Are Enemies

The moisture necessary for making the walls firm is readily carried in their beaks from the shore of the river, and while these banks are practically safe from intrusion by man, the crows learn to know the hatching season and are on the alert to devour the young swallows as they emerge from the nests. The small boy has been known to lie flat on mother earth, and reaching over the edge, obtain the eggs, but it is a risky undertaking as the steep banks are of shifting sand. From the river bank below, the hill with its myriads of holes presents a honeycomb effect, and almost seems to move as the little heads peep up and out.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

Canada's Backward Position Shown in a Government Report

In 1910 the Dominion Government appointed a Royal Commission to enquire into the needs and equipment of the Dominion respecting industrial training and technical education, and into the systems and methods of technical instruction obtaining in other countries. The following is from the report of the Commissioners, showing the need of industrial and technical education in Canada: "Until recently Canada was an interested and debating spectator of the movements for industrial efficiency. The training of young workers to deftness in manipulation and technique, and to an understanding of the principles and sciences which lie at the base of all trades and industries, was not provided for in the courses. When manufactured goods were wanted in increasing quantities and variety, and towns and cities were growing by leaps and bounds, it was discovered that there had been practically no organization of means for preparing the hundreds of thousands of young people to become the best qualified artisans, farmers and housekeepers in the world. The country's growing wealth was ample for the cost; but the educational work was beginning bookish in the extreme, and, worse than that, was developing into school systems that had few points of contact with or relation to industrial, agricultural or housekeeping life."

WEDDING RING FINGER

Traditional Reason For Choice of Fourth on Left Hand

There is a very ancient belief that a blood vessel extends from the base of the fourth finger of the left hand to the heart, whence, as is alleged, the choice of that finger for the wedding ring. In literature allusion to it is made as the "vena amoris," or love's vein. Unlike most notions of the kind, this idea is entirely correct, for a vein does arise directly at the root of the ring finger and, running over the back of the hand, finds it way through the "royal" vein, the "axillary," the "subclavian" and the "innominate" to the heart. This vessel is very conspicuous, standing out clearly when the hand hangs limply downward.

The reason for putting the ring on the fourth finger, however, is probably quite different. Its use for the purpose goes back to prehistoric times, and its selection is likely to have been due to the fact that it is the least free in its movements of all fingers. Accordingly, a ring encircling it will interfere less with the use of the hand than if placed on any other digit. It happens that the extensor tendon of the fourth finger is attached to those of the third and fifth fingers by cross-bands which restrict the movements of the ring finger considerably. Anybody may test this for himself by holding the third and fifth fingers forcibly bent and trying at the same time to extend the ring finger.

Hail! the Dairy Cow

Because she converts a larger percentage of her feed into a form suitable for human consumption, the dairy cow is considered a more efficient producer of food than any other animal. Animals slaughtered for beef return only about one-fourth as much of the energy in their feed as milch cows.

An auto tire will not be hurt by the rise of a few pounds' pressure due to running. Tests have shown that it is not possible to obtain an increase in pressure due to overheating while running sufficient to injure the tire.

A woman is the inventor of a sand glass that rings a bell when the time that it marks expires.

Daylight saving is again suggested as a means of giving more time for work in vegetable gardens. But people need not wait for laws; they can be a law unto themselves in this matter.—Kingston Standard.

MOUNT CAVELL HAS ITS UNIQUE FEATURES

Glacier Upon It Resembles Woman Robed in Spotless White—Was It Selected By Inspiration?

The mountain in Jasper National park that perpetuates the memory of Edith Cavell, the English nurse who suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Germans in Belgium, is a striking pile, whose summit reaches to a height of over 11,000 feet above sea level, and is about 12 miles south of Jasper, from where it can be clearly seen at any time when not obscured by clouds. Its northern face is covered by snows and glaciers, and when lit up by the rays of the sun or moon presents a splendid spectacle, and it is regarded as being a most appropriate monument for the unfortunate victim of Hunnish hate.

Strange Figure

Lying between Mount Cavell and a high, sombre, verdureless mountain, as yet unnamed adjoining at right angles there is a remarkable glacier of immense size, which, at close range resembles the prostrate form of a woman attired in robes of white, with outstretched arms, one extending to the side of each mountain and the feet reaching down to the great ice bed at the foot. This figure creates in the minds of those who see it impressions associated with the supernatural, and it lends an additional interest to the memorial mount.

In Mournful Attitude

On the nameless mountain, which it is proposed to call Mount Sorrow, there is another remarkable figure which nature has carved from the solid rock with wonderful fidelity. It is that of a woman in an attitude of mourning, standing over a fount-like basin. Except at the feet, there is no clevage between the figure and the mountain, and from the point from where it can be seen best it is startlingly realistic, even to the garments, which look like buckskin, the stone being stained a brownish yellow. The life-like appearance of the figure is so very real that impressionable people will doubtless conclude that it was by no mere chance that the mountain named in memory of the murdered nurse was chosen, but by an inspiration.

CLIMATE LESS SEVERE

What Study of Larger Glaciers in B.C. Has Revealed

Dr. Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and Mrs. Walcott recently returned to Washington after several months' field work in Canada. Accompanied by only a packer and cook, they spent most of their time on the continental divide, which forms the boundary line between Alberta and British Columbia, south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, studying the cambrian rocks, containing the fossil remains of the earliest animal life.

Owing to the heavy snowfall of the previous winter, and the fact that most of the geological formations which they wished to examine were in the deep snow about the timber line, little progress was made till the latter part of the summer of 1916. Sections were examined and measured in the Mount Assiniboine region, and from there northwest to the celebrated Kicking Horse pass, where the Canadian Pacific Railway has bored a double loop through the mountain in order to obtain a feasible grade on the western side of the pass.

Some years ago Dr. Walcott found a remarkable fossil fauna in boulders which had been carried into Kicking Horse canyon by glaciers that have long since disappeared. This last trip he located the source of these boulders high up in the mountain cirque, where a portion of what must have been a great hanging glacier is still active.

Mrs. Walcott, who has studied glaciers for several years, and is well known as an Alpinist, visited Glacier, British Columbia, where she measured the position of two large glaciers, and determined that the front ice foot in each case had retreated at the rate of 100 feet a year during two preceding years. Mrs. Walcott's studies prove that the ice has been steadily retreating during the past six years. Her measurements agree with observations made in Alaska, and indicate that the climate is not as severe on the Pacific side of the continent as it was a decade ago.

PROTECTING MINERS

Canada's Death Rate High—Belgium's Low—Why?

The accident death rate among miners is greater in Canada than any other civilized country. This is due largely, to the hazardous nature of the work and to the class of labor available for employment. The fatality rate in coal mines in Belgium has been the lowest in the world, being but slightly over one per thousand employed. In 1850, the fatality rate in Belgium was as high as it is in Canada. The decrease is the result of the combined efforts of the mine owners, the workmen, and the Administration of Mines, and it is due to a great extent, to diffusion of technical and professional education. In view of its importance, the Government should direct more attention to the education of the workman, so that he may not be a danger to himself or others and that he may become better educated, more skilful, and thus have the opportunity to better his position.

Dry Battery Trouble Lamp

Dry batteries, testing eight amperes, or less, will operate small electric-light bulbs and double-action torify. Four cells wired in series to any desired length of cotton drop cord terminating in a miniature pull socket, that is equipped with a six-volt lamp, will provide a good trouble light for a considerable period.

Many accidents may be prevented by the provision of municipal skating rinks and coasting slides.

Happiness has a peculiar way of coming and going without any warning.

Getting acquainted with a pretty girl is like running to a fire—you go with the crowd

WOMEN'S NERVES

Women, more than men, have excitable nerves, because tiring work and physical strain tax their more delicate nervous systems and bring premature age and chronic weakness—unless treated intelligently.

Drug-laden pills and alcoholic concoctions cannot build up a woman's strength, but the concentrated medicinal food properties in

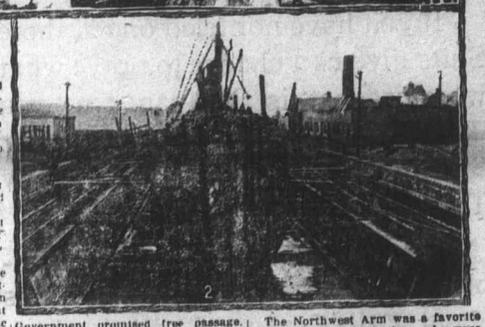
SCOTT'S EMULSION

build strength from its very source and are helping thousands of women to gain control of their nerve power—overcome tiredness, nervousness, impatience and irritability.

SCOTT'S is a liquid-food—free from drugs.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 16-7

THE CITY BERNSTORFF MISSED



(1) A Water Carnival
(2) Dry Dock, Halifax, N.S.

COUNT VON BERNSTORFF and his party stayed longer in Halifax than they would have wished, and saw less of the town than any other tourists on record. For while the neutral passengers on board the "Frederick VIII" were allowed to promenade on deck, the German passengers, deprived of their hundreds of suits of pyjamas and their thousands of phonographic records, were condemned to gaze at each other in wrath, or stare Halifaxward at the dock wall through a mere porthole!

And this despite the fact that some of the very best of the original settlers at Halifax were Germans—born to be sure before the Kaiserlatic taint had entered the good old Teutonic blood.

Halifax from the harbor looks like a long grandstand rising tier on tiered tier with the fort at the top gazing out over the immense circle of grey-steel water where the whole British Navy could take shelter if it wanted to. When a consignment of Canadian troops is due to start for its sub-endangered trip across the Atlantic, cruisers, destroyers and submersibles hover like grey clouds over the slate sea, and the visitor who isn't thrilled with the sight of so much potential hell must have bilge water in his veins in place of blood.

But there was no such commotion in the harbor or on the land when Colonel the Honorable Edward Cornwallis arrived with his fluttered little fleet chaperoned by the sloop of war "Spinx," in the summer of 1749. Nothing was to be seen but "a range of low hills with an unbroken forest that grew to the shore."

Halifax is none of your war-baby cities, born of chance and the spirit of adventure. Halifax came into the world fathered by the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations because the fair Boston to the south wanted a sizable guardian to protect her from the French of Quebec, who were uncannily able to raise fleets punitive expeditions, Indian insurrections and Cain generally.

The Earl of Halifax, at the head of the Lords Commissioners, who okd the request from Massachusetts, imbibed from it some latent American spirit we must suppose, for to produce his city he immediately anticipated by a hundred and fifty years the method of the beer that made Milwaukee famous and the car that saved Hy. Ford from oblivion—he advertised.

London newspapers carried his propaganda somewhat after this fashion. Halifax had a grand situation but she had no settlers. She must have 'em to match. Wherefore to any private of any regiment disbanded since the recent French wars, the Government promised free passage, free grant of land of fifty acres, freedom from taxes for ten years; free arms, agricultural, fishing and building implements and free food for twelve months. To any officer above the rank of captain the land grant swelled to six hundred acres, with additional grants for every member of his aristocratic family that he could induce to follow him.

In two months' time 2,576 adventurers had signed on—men, women, children and suffragettes—thirteen transportsful of heroism. It took them a month to reach Nova Scotia, but the day they landed they got to work to turn the forest into log cabins and the situation into a city. Timbers and boards for the most pretentious buildings were brought from Massachusetts.

From Boston in the following year came the framework of St. Paul's Church, that staunch colonial meeting house which still gazes haughtily across the Parade at its upstart neighbors. George II. contributed the edifice to his new colony, to which shortly afterward he sent five hundred of his German cousins—Hessians and Brunswickers—some of whom built the town of Lunenburg, while others settled in Halifax itself, putting up a church of their own which still stands showing what careful carpenters these ex-soldiers could become when their Lutheran hearts were in the work. The visitor who is interested in the Halifax Dockyard will pass the little "Dutch" church a couple of blocks to the west with its graveyard beside it. An awesome bit of history is the fact that three successive pastors sent to the Halifax Lutherans from Hanover were all wrecked and drowned during the voyage! It surely speaks volumes for old-time German heroism and devotedness—of the pre-and anti Bernstorff type—that a fourth minister was found intrepid enough to volunteer—and lucky enough to arrive.

The Northwest Arm was a favorite resort of the early settlers, who were as fond of merry making as the present Haligonians, despite the fact that in those grey-homespun times they could put on no such colorful spectacles as are achieved by the Waegwoltic Club of to-day on carnival occasions. But the fishing was as good, we may be sure, then as now, and the bathing has always rivalled that of the famous Annapolis Basin. In the old days the mouth of this pleasureful "Arm" used to be closed by a huge chain cable, lest a hostile ship should slip in like a shark and disturb the merrymakers.

If Bernstorff had been allowed off his boat he would undoubtedly have liked to drive out to the picturesque Quinpool Road to "Dutch village," built by his countrymen of the pre-decadent period. Here lived two naturalists who instituted the first Zoo in America—sixteen years ahead of Central Park. A short drive across country would have brought the Ambassador to Bedford Basin where, if there had been no Treitschke and no war, he would doubtless have been entertained by all the yachtsmen of the jolly summer colony.

Finally, if the cast-off Count had been of the old-time German worth, he would doubtless have taken the Dominion Atlantic Railroad line to the township of Clements, in the beautiful apple-blossomed Annapolis Valley, between Old Port Royal and Digby, where, at the close of the Revolutionary War, Dutch-speaking Loyalists from New York and New Jersey were given shore lots, with two parallel lines of German settlers behind them, still known respectively as the Waldeck Line and the Hessian Line. These old soldiers turned out to be excellent peace-time settlers. Although they met at the English Church before service to sing their German hymns, they always stayed to listen reverently to a sermon in the tongue of their adopted brothers, the English.

ORGANIZER OF WOMEN'S LABOR

MRS. J. W. BELL

WOMEN workers have been so successful in the factories in Great Britain that they are being tried in the great workshops of Canada. Everywhere they are proving themselves to be keen rivals to men, and it is now evident that the home is not the only place where a woman may excel in work calculated to advance the welfare of mankind. The Canadian Pacific Railway Co. has sent thousands of its male employees for service in Europe, and as a consequence, male workers have become scarce in various departments of industry. In 1915 women workers were introduced into the Canadian Pacific Angus Shops at Montreal. At present there are two hundred of them engaged in the shops.

These women workers have been organized and work under the supervision of Mrs. J. W. Bell, wife of Mr. Bell, superintendent of the Montreal Windsor Street Station building. Mrs. Bell is enthusiastic over the success of the efforts of those entrusted to her charge, and considers that the field of manual labor requiring skill and application is one in which women will yet exercise a wide influence.

A visit to the women workers in the Angus Shops is inspiring. The women punctually begin their labors at 7.15 a.m., and finish at 4.45 p.m. Allowing for the lunch hour, between 12 and 1 o'clock, they work eight and a half hours a day. Watching the women trip along cheerfully to the scene of their exertions one might feel that he is observing the world march away from the old era of prejudice and convention and entering a period of freedom and common-sense. The spheres of the activity of the Angus Shops women workers are made cheerful and comfortable as it is possible to make them. Each woman has a locker in which she places her belongings before donning her overalls and cap. At the outset of the experiment it was difficult to induce some of the women to take kindly to the garments which tradition had marked out as male preserves, but after a little while every woman found these working dresses were more convenient than skirts. The overalls have three distinct recommendations: they are tidy, they are sanitary, and they are safe, allowing their wearers to move amongst the machines without danger of being drawn into machinery clutches.

The women work on the piece system, and they are paid at the same rate as their brothers. They work amongst the men with the harmony that prevails in offices where there are female and male clerks. In the Angus Shops the women are to be found sweeping, coach washing, coach painting, working on drills, at lathes, at various kinds of machinery, filing and drilling in the brass shops, brass polishing, operating nut-tapping machines, cleaning dynamos in the electrical department, assisting in the steamfitting centre, and making mattresses and pillows. No woman is asked to do heavy work.

The women bring the material for their lunch with them, and this they may prepare in the lunch room which accommodates two hundred. Soup and bread are provided by the Company at cost price. Attached to the lunch room is a rest room, and near the rest room is a first aid room, where any accidents that may occur are treated. No less than seventeen of the women workers hold certificates of proficiency in first aid work. Should any accidents occur the services of these trained women are very valuable.

There has been no scarcity of applications for work at the Angus Shops. Hearing of the liberal treatment which they receive women have been anxious to secure work there. But only those who are specially in need of employment are taken on. Many of the workers are widows, soldier's wives, and women who are the sole means of the support of dependants. These plucky and industrious women lessen to a considerable extent the strain on the Patriotic, Red Cross, and other charitable funds.

Mrs. Bell makes a thorough investigation of the circumstances of each woman before she is given employment, and a close watch is kept on each worker for the first few days after her appearance in the workshops. This is done so as to guard against the danger of alien enemies, for many nationalities are represented among the female employees of the Angus Shops. Mrs. Bell says that every effort is made to have each woman placed at the task that is most congenial to her tastes and ability. Those who show exceptional talent and skill are promoted. There have been instances where girls entered as coach washers and in a short time found themselves installed as office assistants. Many of the women," says Mrs. Bell, "are one hundred per cent efficient, and this efficiency is in no small way due to the suitable conditions under which the women perform their tasks. The women are reliable and models of punctuality, and only in cases where there is illness of the worker or some member of her family do workers absent themselves from duty. Women are a decided success in the Angus Shops."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

The less said about the age of women and canned goods the better.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

Wolville Time Table

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY
& STEAMSHIP LINES
TO ST. JOHN VIA DIGBY.
AND TO BOSTON VIA
DOMINION ATLANTIC RY TO YARMOUTH (Thence Steamers of the BOSTON & YARMOUTH STEAMSHIP COMPANY)
YARMOUTH LINE
LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE

Effective March 1st, 1917.

Service daily, except Sunday.

ARRIVING

Express from Kentville	6.15 a m
Express from Halifax & Truro	9.58 a m
Accom. from Middleton	11.55 a m
Accom. from Windsor	1.30 p m
Express from Yarmouth	4.20 p m
Express from Halifax	5.59 p m

LEAVING.

Express for Halifax and Truro	6.15 a m
Express for St. John and Yarmouth	9.58 a m
Accom for Windsor	11.55 a m
Accom. for Middleton	1.30 p m
Express for Halifax and Truro	4.20 p m
Express for Kentville	5.59 p m

ST. JOHN AND DIGBY

Daily Service (Sunday Excepted)

Canadian Pacific Railway S. S. 'Empress' leaves St. John 7.00 a. m. arriving in Digby at 10.00 a.m. Leaves Digby 2.00 p. m. arriving St. John 5.00 p m, making connection at St. John with trains of Canadian Pacific Ry. for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

Express train leaving at 9.58 a. m. for Yarmouth connects with steamers of the Boston & Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd., sailing on Wednesday and Saturday for Boston.

Buffet parlor cars run each way, daily, except Sunday, on express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

R. U. PARKER
General Passenger Agent,
George E. Graham, General Manager
Kentville, N. S.

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FOR SALE!
Modern 8 room house and 60x150 lot, Prospect street, Wolfville. Bath, large basement with laundry, hot air furnace, fruit-trees. Magnificent view. Possession September, 1917. For particulars apply to MRS. L. C. Hutchinson, 2402 East Colfax avenue, Denver, Colorado, U. S. A.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The public are hereby forbidden the use of my property as a thoroughfare for teams between Main and Front Streets. Persons persisting in thus trespassing will be prosecuted without further notice.

EVANGELINE D. BOWLES.
Wolfville, Sept 10th., 1915.

FOR SALE!

Those interested in building lots at the west end, would do well to confer with E. C. Johnson, as he is now offering for sale the only available lots at this centre.