

Was A Total Wreck From Heart Failure

In such cases the action of
**MILBURN'S
HEART AND NERVE
PILLS**

in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is beyond all question, marvelous.

Mr. Darius Carr, Geary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure and my wife advised me to take your pills. After using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now 62 years old and feel almost as well as I did at 20."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situated. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

DUTIES.—(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. He may also do so by living with father or mother, on certain conditions. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

NOTICE

ODD NUMBERED SECTIONS

As already publicly announced, odd numbered sections remaining vacant and undisposed of will become available for homestead entry on the coming into force of the Dominion Lands Act on the 1st September next.

As the records of only the even numbered sections have hitherto been kept in the books of the various land agencies in the western provinces and the time having been very limited since the passing of the Act within which to transfer the records of all odd numbered sections from the head office at Ottawa to the local offices, it is possible that the transfer of records in some cases may not have been absolutely completed by the 1st September. In any case where the record of any quarter section has not been transferred, application will be accepted but will have to be forwarded to head office to be dealt with.

As it has been found impossible as yet to furnish sub-agencies with copies of the records of odd numbered sections and in view of the large probable demand for entries, all applicants for entry upon odd numbered sections are strongly advised to make their applications in person at the office of the Dominion Lands Agent and not through a Sub-Land Agent. Applications for even numbered sections may be dealt with through the Sub-Land Agent as before if desired.

J. W. GREENWAY,

Commissioner of Dominion Lands.

19th August, 1908.

Learn to Make Mirrors.—No capital—big profits—easy home work for anyone. Send 2¢ stamp for particulars. Address S. C. Robinson, 386 Queen West, Toronto, Ontario.

TEMPERANCE TALK.

WORK.

By Henry Van Dyke.

Let me but do my work from day to day.
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."

Then shall I see it not too great, nor small,
To suit my spirit and to prove my powers;
Then shall I cheerfully greet the laboring hours
And cheerfully turn, when the long shadows fall
At eventide, to play and love and rest,
Because I know for me my work is best.

BUM IN THE OLD DAYS.

When the Danes conquered England they discovered drinking among the Britons. An Englishman was forbidden to drink in the presence of a Dane without humbly asking and receiving permission. The penalty of a violation of this law was death, and so rigorously was it enforced that the timid English were afraid to drink even when leave had been granted unless the Danes gave definite pledges that they would not be harmed. Thus arose the custom of drinking pledges.

Later on the English became heavy drinkers themselves, and at the time of the Norman invasion they were in the habit of giving great feasts, which lasted for weeks and at which every one got riotously drunk. King Edmund of England was given the name of Ironside on account of his remarkable staying qualities. It is said that he once drank two gallons of wine a day for thirty days. In the end he got into a row with one of his nobles and was stabbed to death.

After the conquest the invading Normans became pupils of the native British human oceans and soon became expert themselves. In the reign of King John, one hundred and forty years after William's landing, drunkenness was so general throughout England that it was necessary to appoint officers to regulate the sale of beer. Five days of every week the Britons worked. On the sixth they drank themselves under the table, and on the seventh they slept it off.

King Henry I. was a celebrated wine bibber, and his son and heir was his faithful disciple. This young man was sent over to France to marry the daughter of the king of that country. On the way home he stocked his ships with hundreds of barrels of French wines. During the passage he tapped one of these barrels and distributed its contents among his sailors. The latter got so drunk that they ran the ship upon a submerged rock, and it went down with all hands.

This was an impressive temperance lesson, but the English didn't profit by it. Instead they drank more and more, and we read that a few years afterward the evening meal of the average nobleman consisted of a loaf of household bread, a gallon of beer and a quart of wine.

Everybody has heard of the great feast given by the Earl of Leicester to Queen Elizabeth. It lasted two weeks, and during that time twenty-three thousand gallons of beer were consumed, not to speak of many hogheads of wine. This was the era of England's pre-eminence in drinking. Some of her greatest practitioners had international reputations, and ambitious amateurs came from all parts of Europe to witness their feats. Monday was the great drinking day. At one time, it was said, it was impossible to find twenty sober men in all England until late in the seventeenth century. The art of distillation had been practiced for ages, but the product of the still had been used not as a beverage, but as a medicine. It is said that the first whiskey seen in London came from Ireland, where it was called usquebaugh, or bulcaan.

During the reign of Philip and Mary so many moonshine stills were set up in Ireland that parliament took a hand in the matter. It was ordained that no one but gentlemen, peers and freeholders of property worth at least \$50—a large amount of money in those days—should be permitted to own distilleries.

An English traveler, writing in the year 1600, said that there were more saloons in Dublin than in any other city in the world. The Irish, he said, always got drunk at wakes, weddings and fairs. The English were not far behind them, and over on the continent alcohol was also making great headway. Here in America, too, drinking was becoming a popular sport.

In London during the early part of the 18th century the lower classes gave themselves up almost entirely to drinking. Taverns were on every corner, and

the price of whiskey was so low that even the most humble could enjoy his daily pot. An old notice in the Gentleman's Magazine tells us that many taverns bore signs reading, "Drunk for a penny, dead drunk for twopence, clean straw for nothing!" Beneath each tavern was a cellar, strewn with straw, upon which the patrons of the establishment took their ease and dreamed their feverish dreams. When a man got delirium tremens and began chasing snakes his fellow soaks would beat him into insensibility and throw him out to die.

In Scotland, too, the jug and the jag played havoc. The historian Dunlop tells of a remarkable case of drunkenness which came to his own knowledge. A dispute having arisen at a fair in Ayrshire, the disputants, both of whom were drunk, staggered to a nearby courthouse to have it settled. There they found the three judges dancing before the door, drunk as lords and stark naked.

In Germany at this time heavy drinkers were highly esteemed, and it became the custom at the universities to elect the most capacious student "beer king." This custom continued into our own time, and Prince Bismark it is said was "Beer King" of all Germany in his youth.—From The Banner of Gold.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.

Malt Liquors as well as Whiskey bring on dread Disease.

The conclusive symptom of chronic inebriety is delirium tremens, "the horrors," says J. W. Helburn in American Magazine. "None but the true inebriate gets it, and most inebriates get it sooner or later, though some escape the actual delirium that is the typical feature. It must not be confused with alcoholic insanity, the violent dementia brought on in some persons by amounts of alcohol often too small to cause intoxication. True delirium tremens is literally the result of soaking. It comes on when the tissues are saturated with alcohol. Usually it appears at the end of a long spree or in the case of a steady drinker when he has been taking more than his usual allowance. But as alcohol remains in the system from three to eight days after the spree, whereupon the victim usually ascribes it to the fact that he gave up alcohol and took to water. It is a state of collapse, insomnia, trembling, acute terror and usually violent delirium, which lasts from two to five days. 'Menagerie delirium' the vision of violet mice and iridescent snakes generally supposed to prevail, is not very common, snakes being rarer than other animals.

"The ordinary delirium centers about the usual occupation of the patient. Its violence can be judged by the degree to which his visions are independent of his will and by the terror they cause him. A teamster, for instance, usually drives horses in his delirium. If they obey him he will get well, but if they back against his orders or bolt he is thrown into a state of extreme terror and is pretty certain to die. The delusions of a first attack are always terrifying, but in later recurrences the experienced drinker is often aware of his condition and watches his own hallucinations with a sort of impersonal amusement. The supposedly harmless malt liquors are slower in bringing on delirium tremens than whiskey, but usually bring on uglier attacks. Contrary to general opinion, they are responsible for a considerable share of the inebriety of this country. Some years ago Dr. Charles L. Dana, at that time visiting physician to Bellevue hospital, recorded the form of liquor used by nearly 200 inebriate patients. A third drank whiskey, nearly a third beer and whiskey and a quarter malt liquors altogether. The rest took anything that contained alcohol. There are virtually no wine drinking inebriates in this country.

Occupations of Notable Characters.

John D. Rockefeller was a grocer's clerk.

Henry C. Frick was a country store clerk.

Marshall Field was a farm hand in Massachusetts.

Andrew Carnegie was a messenger boy and a telegraph operator.

J. P. Morgan was a clerk in a Wall street banker's office, but he inherited millions.

James J. Hill was a carpenter in Canada, a farm boy near Syracuse, N. P., and a freight handler on the levee at St. Paul, Minn.

E. H. Harriman was a clerk in Ogdensburg, N.Y., and used to run a switch engine for amusement after hours.

W. H. Newman, president of the New York Central, was a brakeman.

If one be troubled with corns and warts, he will find in Holloway's Corn Cure an application that will entirely relieve suffering.

MILBURN'S

LAXA-LIVER PILLS.

Many people make a mistake in thinking that the only office of a pill is to move the bowels, but a properly prepared pill should act beneficially upon the liver and the entire glandular and secretory system.

This is just what Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills do, and by their specific alterative action cure Liver Complaint, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Flatulency, Heartburn, Headache, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Catarrh of the Stomach, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, and all diseases arising from impurities clogging the system.

They are small and easy to take, and do not gripe, weaken or sicken. They may be used as a mild laxative or a strong purgative according to the dose.

Price 25 cents a vial, or 5 vials for a \$1, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by

The T. Milburn, Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

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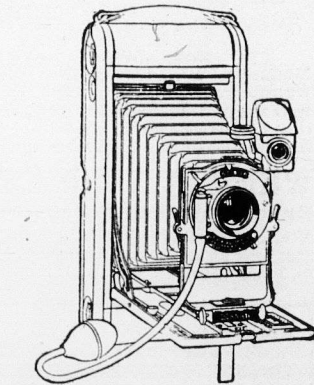
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