WASH-DAY
USING
LIGHT
SOAP

r British Columbia.

SPIRITED AND WEAK.

tunate Condition Far Too Com-
Among the Women of Can-

rited and weak is a condition
describes the condition of far
women in this country. They
appearance when they should
prime of womanhood. They
rs to headaches, easily tired
osed to exertion, and are pale
w in complexion. To those
nus unfortunately situated, the
letter from Mrs. Daniel Ga-
e Basin, Que., will point the
enewed health. Mrs. Gavey
g a number of years I have
or less of an invalid. I was
ed, weak and not able to do
of the household work. My
as bad and I suffered from
and slightly from asthma. I
al medicines without benefic-
and at last was advised to
Williams' Pink Pills. I used
some time, and am again en-
very best of health. My
em is toned up, and with the
les my asthma has disappear-
sider Pink Pills an invaluable
and recommend them to the
of women who are suffering as
n all cases of this kind Dr.
Pink Pills are the only speedy
ble cure. They enrich the
ngthen the nerves and drive
e. Pink Pills cure when all
cines fail. If your dealer does
them they will be sent post
eceipt of 5 cents a box or six
$2.50 by addressing the Dr.
Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.,
ctady, N. Y. Every package
he full trade mark, "Dr. Wil-
k Pills for Pale People." Re-
ubstitutes and imitations.

HE EASTERN WAR.

Geological Official to Enter
he Service of Japan.

ncisco, Nov. 17.—M. D. King,
eer of the Pacific coast divis-
United States geological and
al survey department, has
is resignation, it is said, to
ervice of the Japanese govern-
will leave on the next steamer
It is possible the represen-
he Chinese government in this
revent King from filling his

Nov. 17.—A Yokohama dis-
that a large number of sick
d Japanese soldiers are arriv-
a. The last of the conscripts
ed military age within the
re joining their representative

Nov. 16.—The Morning Post
spatch from Shanghai: "The
the province of Sechuen has
ted, charged with murdering
eneral in command of the pro-
ps. His object was to hide
ons. Generals Yeh and Nieh
stripped of their titles, rank
tions in consequence of their
e failure in the battle of Ping

es publishes a dispatch from
ying that General Nieh re-
e was attacked at Talienwan
er 11th by the Japanese
succeeded in repulsing them.
e general adds that the Jap-
a second attack upon the
occupied on November 12.
se were again repulsed and
pursued them toward Fung-
h place General Nieh expect-
soon after sending his report.

UPPER'S FRIEND.

nderdonk Looking After a
aim—Hull Boodlers.

Nov. 16.—Andrew Onderdonk,
he British Columbia section
R., is here pressing a claim
nst the government.
being prepared for the ar-
yor Aubrey and Ald. Bolt,
boodling in connection with
acts in that city.

STMINSTER NEWS.

rom Cape Flattery to Port
geles—Murder Trial.

tminster, Nov. 16.—Schooner
ed in port this morning from
co to load lumber at the Bru-
Captain Johnson reports
nd was six days making the
between Cape Flattery and
s.
of Louis Victor for the mur-
m Peter on Cheam island on
., is still in progress. Strong
the prisoner's guilt has been

THE RATIONAL POLICY.

What Free Trade Has Done for Britain Since Repeal of the Corn Laws.

Development of Resources, Extension of Trade, and Increase of Wealth.

Following is the paper on the "Triumph of Free Trade in Great Britain" read by Mr. Marhcant at a recent meeting of the Liberal association:

There are very few persons who are at all acquainted with the history of Great Britain but will frankly acknowledge that free trade has accomplished wonders in enlarging her shipping trade, commerce and wealth. Even protectionists admit this. Very few, however, except those who have minutely examined this commercial growth and progress have any real idea of the marvellous dimensions of that growth. There are those who endeavor to decry it by asserting that other countries have and are outstripping her, and glancing to the south of the 49th parallel fondly hope that the United States will support the theory. Figures, which cannot lie, unfortunately will not help them. Some few persons trace England's commercial greatness to the wars of the past, averring that the maritime and military victories are the real sources of her commercial supremacy, a cursory glance at the history of the mother country will chiefly show that the wars of the past piled up the huge national debt, although it may be admitted that "trade follows the flag." Other objectors state that Great Britain is living upon the capital of the past, her loans to foreign nations being repaid, and consequently she is living upon her capital. There are those whose wish is perhaps "father to the thought" who declare that Great Britain will soon reverse her policy, because of the sad havoc that free trade is working upon all interests, chiefly upon the landed interest. Others point to certain local trades and interests being occasionally affected as proofs of the evils of this fiscal policy. I hope during my address to establish the following propositions:

1st. That Great Britain has since the introduction of free trade largely developed her home and foreign trade.

2nd. That the wages of labor have greatly increased both in amount and purchasing power.

3rd. That by every possible test by which wealth can be measured all classes, but especially the industrial, have greatly increased in prosperity.

In order to establish these propositions I propose to pass in review the well authenticated statistics published in the Statesman's year book, Whitaker's Almanac, the Financial Reform Almanac, and other publications of a similar kind, merely premising that these statistics are compiled from the blue books published by the government of Great Britain.

The first item is that of population. It might be readily supposed that in a thickly populated country like England, where every facility for cheap passage to emigrants is provided, the population would be stationary. Other European countries less populated proportionately than Great Britain have either receded or have developed but little. Here are the figures fro Great Britain:

All figures are given from the date when the Corn Laws were repealed when possible to the latest completed date at hand.

1846	1866	1886	1893
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
28.0	30.1	36.3	38.5

Showing a steady and continuous increase from the period when free trade was inaugurated.

Then next the national debt is a pretty accurate gauge of a country's standing financially. In 1858 it was 832 millions sterling; in 1868 800 millions; in 1878 772 millions; in 1893 671 millions. Free trade has reduced the national indebtedness £161,000,000 in 35 years, or at the rate of 43 millions per year. The debt is less, notwithstanding the taxes on imports have been largely removed. The revenue, however, continues to grow. The tariff for revenue party in Canada has often declared that within limits the lower the percentage of tariff the greater will be the revenue. Great Britain's revenue abundantly proves this position. In pounds sterling the revenues for the different periods were:

1859	1869	1879	1893
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
64.5	71.7	81.2	91.0

Direct taxation is the factor that aids in this expansion, yet the lower customs duties largely help in producing the nation's income.

The wealthy classes have grown wealthier, as proved by the assessed values of their income; an increase resisted in every possible way by the parties assessed, and which is without doubt totally inadequate to their real present wealth. The statistics follow:

1846	1866	1886	1892
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
£253	£388	£593	£655.2

Clearly there has been no plundering of the well to do classes, whilst the taxation has been reduced upon imported products.

The poor have not become poorer, but with decreased cost of living have been enabled to increase their savings. The post office savings banks were inaugurated in 1861. Prior to that trustees' savings banks were largely used by small depositors. The totals are as follows:

1846	1866	1886	1890
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
£31.7	£44.5	£97.7	£111.3

In 1893 the savings increased more than £1,000,000. To the above must be added the large investments of the industrial classes in benefit societies, crades unions, insurance societies, consols, and other means for the investment of small amounts formerly unknown in Great Britain.

Pauperism has steadily decreased. The relief granted to the poor is admittedly better organized and applied than ever before. The truly deserving poor obtain larger grants from the poor fund than ever before, yet pauperism goes down. The number of paupers are tabulated as follows:

1849	1866	1886	1893
1,666,000	1,105,000	1,009,000	979,440

The returns for the present year average less than 900,000. The population increases; the poor decrease.

The criminal statistics are interesting. Just now in British Columbia criminal offences are increasing at a rapid rate, the only remedy for which—so the protectionists say—are severer laws and more policemen. The wise plan would be to remove the causes that produce crime, chief of which is undoubtedly trade restriction. The numbers of criminal offenders convicted in Great Britain follow:

1850	1866	1886	1893
45,500	19,800	14,000	12,581

A man has no temptation to steal a four pound loaf of bread if he can buy it for 8 cents and can easily earn the money to pay for it. This is why crime has decreased in England, for the criminal code becomes lighter rather than severer. The Colonist in its editorial this morning has kindly aided my argument. The moral it draws is that education does not diminish crime. Nobody ever supposed that, but we know that bad food and no work will produce crime.

Of course trade expanded. Gladstone's famous aphorism that it increased by leaps and bounds is abundantly proved by the statistics of foreign trade. For the sake of those who have a dim lingering notion that imports and exports bear no relation to each other I have separated them. The student of political economy is well aware that the amount of purchases we make from foreign countries are always counterbalanced by the sales we make. Trade between countries only means an exchange of products, except and only when goods are sent or received in payment of loans, interest, etc. Clearly, therefore, the larger imports proportionately a country obtains the greater is its wealth; and by similar reasoning the nearer the volume of exports is to the imports the less is its increase of wealth. The imports are as follows:

1854	1866	1886	1891
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
£152	£295	£350	435

A pretty good showing of a nation's buying capabilities. Yet the exports equally increased:

1854	1866	1886	1891
Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
£116	£239	£269	£309

An increase in foreign trade in 37 years of 476 million pounds, or about 13 millions per year. Compare this with 1815 to 1845, when the increase was one million pounds per year.

It must be observed here that the foreign trade, both in buying and selling, has grown in far greater proportions than even the growth of the population. The nation is richer—can therefore buy more; the nation's workers can find more profitable work to do; it therefore sells more. Compare this with the result in protectionist countries:

	1880.	1890.
France	383,000,000	368,000,000
United States.....	311,000,000	340,000,000
United Kingdom ..	634,000,000	683,000,000

Thus Great Britain's trade is much the largest, and her trade in proportion to her population is far greater than in the case of either France or America.

If the exports only are taken the figues stand:

Exports from	1880.	1890.
France	139,000,000	150,000,000
United States	172,000,000	176,000,000
United Kingdom ..	223,000,000	262,000,000

So that if we take exports only the figures are even more favorable. Great Britain, in order to do this increased business found it necessary to have a large increase in carrying facilities. The number of vessels in actual use rather than the number of vessels built and owned is the truest test of trade and commerce. The actual tonnage entered and cleared for the United Kingdom's foreign trade is as follows:

1846	1866	1886	1891
Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.
12.4	31.3	62.8	74.8

British home trade also requires more ships, notwithstanding the railways are formidable competitors for the expanding trade. The numbers are as follows:

1846	1866	1886	1891
Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.
28.7	37.2	51.6	56.9

There does not appear much decadence even in the apparently superseded method of conveyance of home products. The number of persons engaged in shipping had increased in the same period 50 per cent., whilst the employes on shore, stevedores, warehousemen, etc., have become an enormous industrial army.

The railways have played no unimportant part in aiding the interchange of trade and the development of wealth. Perhaps they stand equally as excellent criterions for home as well as foreign trade. The great increase in the mileage, capacity and reliability of this greatest of modern inventions receives its greatest stimulus from the requirements of an increased trade. The receipts from passengers and goods are equally wonderful:

PASSENGERS.

1854	1866	1886	1890
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
£10.2	£17.4	£30.2	£34.3

GOODS.

1854	1866	1886	1890
Millions.	Millions.	Millions.	Millions.
£10.0	£20.8	£36.4	£42.2

The wages of labor, judged by money value, have immeasurably increased. It is difficult to quote reliable statistics under this heading, as in the days of restricted trade, fifty years ago, wages for the same kind of labor differed largely in the various sections of the country. Yet it is safe to assert that wages for mechanics, textile workers, artisans and laborers of all degrees have increased from 200 to 300 per cent during the free trade period. At the same time the purchasing power of the wages paid has marvellously increased also. A pound sterling of to-day would probably buy as much as a pound and a half of fifty years ago of the necessaries of life. The wealth of other nations has been poured forth at the feet of the artisan class of Great Britain, and they have very wisely availed themselves of it. Here are three items showing the increased purchasing power of the people:

Tea—We purchased per head of population an increasing quantity as our wealth increased. In

1846	1866	1886	1890
lbs. 1.7	lbs. 3.4	lbs. 4.9	lbs. 5.2

Sugar, which is an article used for manufacture as well as consumption, we consumed and used per head of population in

1846	1866	1886	1890
lbs. 21	lbs. 41.2	lbs. 66.7	lbs. 73.3

Wheat and flour—Per head of population we imported:

1846	1866	1886	1890
lbs. 48	lbs. 105	lbs. 188	lbs. 226

The average price of wheat has gone down to one-half. Unless the people have earned more money it is most mysterious how they have managed to purchase so much larger quantities of products per head than they did in the good old protectionist time. If Great Britain now imposed the same import duty on flour that Canada does she would have paid in 1890 $32,000,000.

The nation spends more on education than ever. It is difficult to understand in this country how the fine old English gentlemen of the olden time objected to the education of poor children. The squires and landlords averred it would be the ruin of the country; that laborers would not do any more manual work; farms would lie waste and manufactories would have to be closed. From an early time the British government has aided education, but it was not until Gladstone's government in 1870, when Mr. Bruce was home secretary, that the nation laid down the principle of national compulsory education. Hence the growth of popular education is phenomenal. The attendance at state aided schools in Great Britain is as follows:

1850	1860	1870	1880	1891
225,000	884,000	1,454,000	3,156,000	4,294,000

As the education bill has been partly paid by private persons, local rates and the imperial exchequer, it is difficult to give the cost of education. Last year the imperial contribution to education amounted to over forty millions of dollars.

Emigration was at one time advocated as the great panacea for the ills of Great Britain. The statesmen of the mother country for a long time used to give state aid to those who wished to enrich other countries and impoverish their own by emigrating. Happily, men have seen that if the land and trade relations are properly adjusted there is still abundance of room for the willing worker in the mother country. Doubtless, to the young and vigorous, the industrious and enterprising, less populous countries furnish greater inducements to the laborer—or should do—than thickly populated places. Yet Great Britain, where the astute Yankee believes there is scarcely standing room, and where still every possible moral aid is given to emigration, the flow of emigration has received a distinct check. The statistics follow:

1853	1866	1886	1891
278,100	170,100	232,900	218,500

Immigration is on the increase. There are no reliable statistics under this head, as every one is free without passports or examination to enter "the land of the free and the home of the brave." Yet Great Britain is still considered a veritable paradise for many Russians, French, Germans, Italians and other foreigners to settle in, notwithstanding these same foreigners have been enjoying the privileges of protection for many years.

It goes without saying that our home industries have increased also. The dear little "infants" that need government pap to support them, a government cradle to soothe them, a government wet nurse to keep them alive, a government doctor to dose them, and at last a government undertaker to bury them—those dear little "infants" are unknown in Great Britain. Instead of these we have strong and stalwart "giant" industries that are at once the wonder and envy of the world. Everybody knows that coal and iron are the chief factors in all manufactures and industries, and naturally free trade has forced into abnormal proportions these twin industries.

Coal—Great Britain produced as follows:

1855	1866	1886	1891
Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.
61	102	158	185

Pig Iron—

1855	1866	1886	1891
Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.	Mill'n T.
3.2	4.5	7.0	7.4

These goods are imported free. Why is it that Great Britain maintains her supremacy so easily?

Apparently there is one exception to this wonderfully bright picture, one cloud upon the horizon—and that is the state of agriculture. Doubtless from the "landed interest," as it is called, there has of late years come a demand for some amount of protection. The Conservative party has at different times toyed with the question—afraid of the people, yet willing to oblige the land owners. It is pitiable to see how the dear squires and lords of the domain assure the artizans and laborers that a small tax upon grain would not increase the price of bread appreciably and would be an immense boon to agriculture. The farmers, too, most unwisely, have in some cases joined in the cry for protection. Yet the agricultural depression is more apparent than real. Difficulties have arisen, but the true solution lies nearer home than an absurd attempt to increase the price of land by an abandonment of the free trade policy. There are three causes that have led to agricultural depression:

1st. Hight rents, and as a consequence high rates and taxes.

2nd. Low prices of produce, induced by free competition.

3rd. Bad harvests.

It is obvious that the first cause is easily remedied. The high rents were imposed originally during the protectionist period of 1815 to 1846, a period fraught with universal suffering to the British people, but which benefited little the tenant farmer. The "landed interest" fought obstinately against the repeal of the corn laws, because they foresaw it would reduce rents. The quick and rapid growth of home industry caused by free trade created a sharp demand for all produce of the farm, and contrary to all expectation, rents were not reduced, but in many cases advanced. The rapid peopling, however, of the large tracts of virgin land in the United States, Canada and Australia, together with increased areas devoted to cereal crops in other countries, with the greatly reduced rates of freight, has made it impossible for the farmer to pay the abnormally high rents imposed by the greedy land-owning class. With the reduction that has already taken place in rents—and must still further take place—rates and taxes, which are based upon rents mainly, will also be reduced.

It is ridiculous to suppose that a nation of thirty-eight millions of people will again voluntarily submit to the exactions of a corn tariff, in order to enable landlords to get more rents for their farms. Neither can a nation be expected to make up the deficiency caused by bad harvests to a wealthy land-owning class. These are the "acts of God." which railways, steamships and surely a whole people have a perfect right to claim should be borne by the people who own the commodities, goods or land. Further, English farmers have been slow to learn the trend of events, yet statistics show that the science of political economy reached even their minds. It is surely useless to produce those commodities which the foreigner can more easily produce, it is certainly wiser to produce those articles for which a farmer can get the readiest sale and better market. Grain can be readily and cheanly imported into Britain from the Dominion or other grain exporting countries. But it is not so easy to import live stock of all kinds, poultry, eggs, fresh butter, fruit and vegetables, and it is in these things that the British farmer should and is finding relief. But if the British farmer is severely tried by the low prices existing, how much worse is the condition of the "protected" farmer of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the great grain producing countries of the world. I call an extract from the mfw newspaper of a few days ago:

Ottawa, Oct. 4.—R. G. Klyne, of this district, some years ago settled at Warner, South Dakota. In a letter to a friend he gives the news that wheat is almost a failure, from one to five bushels per acre of a very inferior quality. The only thing there is any money in is potatoes. There will be a good deal of economizing and some suffering during the winter. Still they are better off there than further south in Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa. Down there they have nothing whatever, not even feed for their stock. They have for six weeks been selling their stock to keep them from starving to death; from 75 to 100 pound hogs have been sold for 80 cents, and they are killing horses and cattle. A man can buy horses from 50 cents up, down there, and in some places the traveler sees such notices as this stuck up on the fences enclosing the pastured stock: "Please walk in and take your pick."

Still the pessimist concerning English agriculture has some startling facts to get over; the farmer has learned in the school of "hard times" how best to cultivate the land and to secure the home market.

I give a few figures which illustrate the point:

AGRICULTURE.

Acreage under Grain and Roots.		
1874	1890	1892
13,748,171	11,895,196	11,692,450
Acerage under Pasture and Grass.		
1874	1890	1892
17,519,154	20,826,261	21,030,952

Thus showing that cattle and live stock generally are being produced instead of cereals, the figures proving this following:

LIVE STOCK.

	1874	1890	1892
Horses	1,311,739	1,432,620	1,518,082
Cattle including milk cows	6,125,491	6,508,632	6,944,783
Sheep	30,313,341	27,272,459	28,734,704
Hogs	2,422,832	2,733,609	2,137,859

It is also noticeable that the acreage under small fruit last year showed an increase of 3340 acres over 1892, whilst orchard trees occupied 2700 acres more. And if agriculture is depressed to-day, it was infinitely worse under protection. Listen to this summary of facts:

The people starved; they went mad with misery.

There were riots and rick-burnings, which were punished by imprisonment and death.

During these thirty years the state of the country was simply awful.

At one time, one out of every eleven of the population was a pauper.

Some idea of the state of things may be gained from the few facts which follow:

In 1816, at Hinckley, Leicestershire, the poor-rate was 52s. in the pound.

In 1817, at Langdon, Dorsetshire, 409 out of 575 inhabitants were receiving relief; while at Ely three-fourths of the population were in the same plight.

In 1819, 1820 and 1822, agriculture was in a state of universal depression, and petitions for relief were presented to parliament.

During the time these laws were in force there were no fewer than five parliamentary committees to inquire into the cause of the distress.

Farmers were ruined by thousands.

One newspaper in Norwich advertised 120 sales of stock in one day.

In 1829 the workhouses in some parts of the country were so crowded that, at times, four, five or six people had to sleep in one bed.

Sheffield had 20,000 and Leeds had 30,000 people dependent on the rates. Whole families were reduced to live on bran.

In Huddersfield 13,000 people were reduced to semi-starvation.

In 1839-42, in Stockport, one-half of the factories were closed; 3000 dwellings unoccupied; artizans were breaking stones on the road; the poor-rate was 10s. in the pound; and outside scraps of bacon were bought in pennyworths by respectable people to moisten their potatoes.

At Leeds the pauper stone heap amounted to 150,000 tons.

In Dorsetshire a man and his wife had for wages 2s. 6d. a week and their house; and the ablest laborers had but 6s. or 7s.

In 1839, in Devonshire, the whole of a poor man's wages would scarcely produce dry bread for a family of four or five children.

As to meat in those times, it was scarcely ever touched.

In 1840 Lord John Russell told the House of Commons that the people were in a worse condition than the negroes in the West Indies.

In 1842, in Bolton, there were 6995 applicants for relief to the Poor Protection Society, whose weekly earnings averaged only 13d. per head; 5305 persons were visited, and they had only 466 blankets amongst them, or about one blanket to every eleven persons.

In one district in Manchester there were 2000 families without a bed.

In Glasgow 12,000 people were on the relief funds.

In Accrington, out of a population of 9000, only 100 were fully employed.

The reports of the factory inspectors showed that ten per cent. of the cotton mills, and 12 per cent. of the woolen mills of Lancashire and Yorkshire, were standing idle; and that of the rest only one-fourth were working full time. As Cobden showed, in answer to Sir Robert Peel, the stocking frames of Nottingham were as idle as the looms of Stockport; the glass-cutters of Stourbridge and the glovers of Yeovil were undergoing the same privations as the potters of Stoke and the miners of Staffordshire, where 25,000 men were destitute of employment. He knew of a place where one hundred wedding rings were pawned in a single week to provide bread, and of another where men and women subsisted on boiled nettles, and dug up the decayed carcass of a cow rather than perish of hunger.

Such was the state of things which existed under a system which was called protection.

In those days the population of Great Britain was about fifteen millions; it is now thirty-eight millions.

Great Britain's loans to foreign nations are simply astonishing. An extract from the Colonist newspaper a few days ago, which was culled from an English journal is here given: "Foreign nations have, during the last 30 years, add-£3,000,000,000 sterling to their debts, and the British people are the great lenders, and as they have lent money to 56 nations it is supposed those nations owe us £2,000,000,000."

The fact that judged by every test, weighed by every balance, gauged by every measure, the policy of free trade is and has been abundantly vindicated. During the same period other sister European countries, subjected to the same climatic conditions, having very much the same natural resources, have either made haste slowly, had stood still or receded in their foreign trade. The Queen of England is the queen of commerce, the Empress of India is mistress of the seas. Her ships ride upon every ocean, and everywhere carries the broom at the masthead. All markets follow her lead. The stock exchange is the monarch before which monarchs tremble and the destinies of nations are made or marred. As surely as the Mohammedan turns to Mecca and the needle to the north, so surely does the world's commerce turn to the little island that seems but a speck on the map. Revolutions are everyday incidents where trade is fettered and industry taxed, anarchy lifts its head where commerce is repressed and labor dwarfed, financial crisis and national bankruptcy are the natural results amongst countries where free exchange of the products of toil is disallowed; but amidst the crash of nations and the fall of empires Great Britain proudly holds her head erect, conscious that the policy adopted nearly 50 years ago is a policy fraught with immeasurable benefits to all classes of her people but specially to those who "toil and spin."

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" Soap wrappers (wrappers bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Older Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c. postage to send in wrappers, if you leave the end open. Write your address carefully

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.