# APPLES, ORANGES, FIGS AND PRUNES

## Are The Four Fruits Used in Making "Fruit-a-tives"

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is the only medicine in the world that is made from the juices of fresh ripe fruits. Thus, it is manifestly unfair to say, "I won't take Fruit-a-tives because I have tried other remedies and they did me no good". On the other hand, the fact that "Fruit-a-tives" is *entirely different from any other preparation in the world*, is just why you should give it a fair trial, in any trouble of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys or Skin. "Fruit-a-tives", *is composed of the active principle of fruit and the greatest nerve tonic ever discovered.* 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.
2nd Vice President—Mrs. R. Reid.
3rd Vice President—Mrs. Geo. Fitch.
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Lumbermen—Mrs. J. Kempton.
Willard Home—Mrs. M. Freeman.
Temperance in Sabbath-schools—Mrs. Dr.) Brown.
Evangelistic—Mrs. Purves Smith.
Peace and Arbitration—Mrs. J. Read.
Press—Miss Margaret Bares.
White Ribbon Bulletin—Mrs. Walter Mitchell.
Local Temperance Legion—Miss Esson.

## India and Drink.

Expenditure on drink is steadily increasing in India, says the 'India Sunday School Journal.' In 1908 the liquor revenue increased by twenty-four per cent. During the last decade it has risen from four million pounds to over seven million pounds. Of this the Madras Presidency is responsible for one-fourth. It has more liquor shops in proportion to its area than any of the other provinces. The Gaekwar of Baroda has arranged that if sixty per cent. of the population in local areas object to a liquor shop, it shall not be allowed. Other native princes are in favor of temperance, and one has issued an edict forbidding intoxicants to young men under eighteen. In Burmah the syllabus of of temperance teaching adopted by the British Board of Education has been translated and adapted for use in the schools.

## England's Hero Afraid of Drink.

We are sometimes taunted with being afraid of a little alcoholic drink No one had more courage than the Duke of Wellington, a man who brought more lustre on the flag of England than any other man who has ever lived, and yet he was afraid of drink. On one occasion when he was marching his victorious army across the Peninsula, he halted the whole army. Why? Simply because news had been brought to him that an immense store of Spanish wine lay directly in his line of march. He halted the whole victorious British army until he had sent to his sappers to blow every single barrel to pieces He was not a coward but he was afraid; he saw the danger; he knew the foul, fascinating power of this drug upon both mind and body, and he took measures against his soldiers being exposed to temptation.—From Canon Wilberforce in the Christian Herald.

## Public School Attendance And the Saloon.

Superintendent E. D. Fairchild, of the Kansas public schools, has lately been investigating attendance in the schools in different parts of that state. He reports that attendance is much more regular in interior towns than in towns on the Kansas border and near liquor states. 'Of the half million boys and girls in Kansas,' he writes, 'only the smallest fraction has ever seen an open saloon. Children are growing to manhood and womanhood without the temptation of the saloon.' This is something for which the people of Kansas may be heartily congratulated.

Warm hearts are made by cherishing the good things and treasuring the kind acts of others. You cannot kindle a sweet spirit by feeding upon all the crab apples within your reach.

The higher the nervous organization, and the finer the intellectual or emotional temperament, the less is the tolerance of alcohol.—Dr. Theo Hyslop.


## OLDER BUT STRONGER

To be healthy at seventy, prepare at forty, is sound advice, because in the strength of middle life we too often forget that neglected colds, or careless treatment of slight aches and pains, simply undermine strength and bring chronic weakness for later years.

To be stronger when older, keep your blood pure and rich and active with the strength-building and blood-nourishing properties of Scott's Emulsion which is a food, a tonic and a medicine to keep your blood rich, alleviate rheumatism and avoid sickness. At any drug store.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.


## A Joke on the Doctor.

A physician boarded a crowded cross-town car. A woman was standing and a big German was seated, sprawling over twice the space necessary. Indignantly the doctor said to him:

'See here! Why don't you move a little so that this tired woman may have a seat?'

For a moment the German looked dazed. Then a broad smile spread over his countenance as he answered:

Say, dot's a joke on you all right! Dot's my vife!'

The worthy couple sat side by side on the broad doorstep looking as miserable as two lost geese in a hard hailstorm. We asked why they were so sad, in view of the fact that the sun shone brightly and the birds swayed in the adjacent boughs 'Alas!' they answered, 'we have been gardening. Both of us are somewhat absent-minded, and after thinking it over we fear that Samuella has planted the liver pills and Horace has taken the sweet peas. However, we are not absolutely sure about it, and it is the uncertainty that hurts.'


## Nothing Can Compare With It.

Mr. Fred Adams, New Ross, N. S., writes:—'I have tried many medicines for coughs and colds but never found anything to compare to Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine. We have had the greatest satisfaction with this medicine for it never fails to relieve a cough and loosen it up.'


Customer—'Send up a shilling's worth of boiled ham.'

Shopman—'All right, sir. Anything else?'

Customer—'Yes. If my wife isn't at home, tell the boy to put it through the keyhole.'


Minard's Liniment Co., Limited.

Gents,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours &c.,
WILFRID GAGNE

Prop. of Grand Central Hotel,
Drummondville, Aug. 3, '04


'Bliggins is always lecturing on patriotism.'

'Yes. Sometimes I think he is an alien enemy, and is trying to make patriotism unpopular.'


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 dropping in the throat, and permanently cures Catarrh. 50c. a box, blower free. Sure to satisfy or money back. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.


Oyster white shoes are to be much more fashionable than plain white, and it really looks beautiful when combined with strong colors.


Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA


Rather than be a leader many a man prefers to follow his own inclinations.


## WHERE Will you Spend Your Vacation?

### WHY NOT ON A FARM?

The farmers are short of "hands" now, and will be in greater need of them at haying and harvest. In these war times no crop must go to waste because of labor shortage. Two or three weeks spent on a farm means a healthful, money-saving vacation, and at the same time you will be giving a patriotic service to your country.

Canada must not only feed herself but must help largely in feeding the mother country. Nova Scotia must do her part. The season is late, but the general crop outlook is encouraging. Nature is now doing her "bit" Man must do his.

**If this vacation-on-the-farm idea strikes you favorably, send your name, age, address and the time of your vacation to the Secretary of Industries and Immigration, Box 680 Halifax, N. S.**



Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA


## ROUTING THE ENEMY

### How a Swarm of Busy Little Bees Put Train Robbers to Flight.

By ALVAH JORDON GARTH.

Spick and span as a polished toy, newly lacquered and metal trimmed, old 94, crack locomotive of the Overland Special, tooted to a stop at Beachville. There it took one passenger aboard, and then clanged on its way again, a miracle of life and beauty.

The engineer handled the lever with the dignity of a man ruling the destinies of a world. His foreman, the envy of all short run operators along the line, fired the coal into the blazing box like an expert tossing a ball and enjoying it. It was a big thing to run the handsome twenty-four-wheeler. The proudest man among the train crew, however, was Jack Danby, and the most delighted passenger was the one just taken aboard—Jack's father. Gray, grim and very much set in his old-fashioned farmer ways, he was considerably excited over taking his first ride of consequence behind the iron horse.

Jack had started in at railroad work four years before the present time. He had worked his way up to a very good salary, and was now assistant express messenger on the Mountain run. His father was anxious to visit his brother, who lived two hundred miles away. At first, stubborn in his ideas as to time-honored usages, he was bent on making the journey on horseback. The prospect of a free ride influenced him, however, and here he was, an honored guest of his son in the express car.

"There's a cushioned chair for you, father," said Jack, opening the side door the six inches permitted by the

"Hands Up!"

protection chain. "Just view the scenery and make yourself comfortable."

"You must be a great favorite, Jack, to get a job in the very first car of the train. What's that iron box in the corner?" asked the old man.

"That's the express company's safe," explained Jack. "We're carrying the pay roll of two sections tonight. I presume there's a quarter of a million dollars in that safe."

"And something else, Jack!" laughed his mate, Dave Hardy. "Your son has locked up his first engagement ring for safe keeping, Mr. Danby."

"Eh, who's it for?" inquired the old farmer pricking up his ears.

"Why, who could it be for but pretty Nance Burdick?" asked Jack, flushing furiously. "I hope you don't find any objections, father?"

"Yes, I do," declared the farmer. "I object to your not having married her long ago. I would if I'd been in your shoes. Ha, ha!"

The old man sat at the breezy opening in the doorway, watching the fast flying landscape with manifest contentment and delight. He had come aboard with an old-fashioned satchel and what seemed like a cardboard box about two feet square. It was done up in manila paper and this with his satchel he kept close beside him.

"What you got in that box, father?" asked Jack finally.

"Nothing to attract you, son. You've been so long away from the farm it wouldn't interest you."

As it began to grow dusk the landscape ceased to interest Mr. Danby. They had lunch. The old man began to yawn.

"See here, father," said Jack, "in the head end of the car yonder there's a cot. Dave and I spell each other on it on the long runs sometimes. Rest a bit, won't you?"

"I believe I will," assented the farmer.

The dead-end of the car was partitioned off with a door in the middle. This had once contained a pane of glass to admit light, but it was missing now. Jack soon heard his father snoring. He and his mate were sorting some second-class express matter about an hour later when a crash aroused them.

In went the panel of the platform door. Then end of a crowbar intruded. Then, before the startled express messengers could advance or retreat, a quick hand reached in, snapped the catch, and as the shattered door swung inwards two men sprang into view.

"Hands up!" ordered one of them, and the trainmen found themselves threatened with two glittering revolvers.

Resistance meant sure death, and Jack and Dave were forced to succumb to being bound hand and foot. The men carried them to the doorway of the dead end, threw them upon the floor, and proceeded to assault the steel safe. One of them faced the prison place of their captives, weapon leveled.

His companion must have been working some fifteen minutes on the stubborn strong box, when the old farmer awoke.

"Father," spoke Jack quickly, "don't stir, don't raise your voice above a whisper."

"Why not?" inquired the old man.

"Train robbers!" announced Dave in a cautious voice.

"You don't say so—where?" demanded the farmer.

"Out in the other part of the car. We are bound hand and foot. They'll put you in the same fix if they discover you."

Jack proceeded to explain the situation in detail.

"H'm," muttered the old man. "Two against us three. What's the matter with me setting you free and pitching into the critters?"

"Because they are armed and ready to shoot," warned Jack.

The old man ventured cautiously to the door window and [illegible] out. Then he retreated into the darkness. Jack heard him chuckle and approach the door again, his mysterious box in his hand.

"For goodness' sake, father, don't do anything rash!" he pleaded.

"Oh, no. I'll only give those fellows a rash," said the old man with a suppressed laugh.

There was the sound of ripping paper and breaking wood Then one end of the box lid was slid gently across the window space

"Hi! what's that?" sharply yelled the man at the safe, dropping his burglarious tools in a hurry.

"I should say so! Bees!" yelled his partner. "Ouch! Murder! There's a dozen of them! A thousand! A swarm!"

The captives heard a weapon clang to the floor of the car and the sound of hurrying footsteps. Suddenly old Danby dashed into the other part of the car. There was a yell, the sounds of a scuffle. Glancing out, the amazed Jack saw his father cornering one of the train robbers with his own revolver.

"Into that other part, double quick," ordered the staunch old hero. "Untie those boys, or I'll pepper ye!"

The Overland Special arrived at its next stop with its treasure chest intact and with a bound prisoner. His comrade, amid the agony of the bee bites, had leaped from the train.

Old Danby knew so much about the little honey makers that he soon had them out of the car and back in the box destined for his brother.

"There's a history to that ring," explained Jack, as he slipped the engagement circlet on the finger of blushing Nance Burdick back at their home town a few evenings later.

"Yes," chuckled his father seriously, "a history with a life pass over the road for yours truly, and a check from the railroad company big enough to spare something for a wedding present."

(Copyright, 1912, by W. G. Chapman.)

### Different Note.

The teacher turned the slip of paper over with a smile. "I think I shall have it framed and hung on the wall for my encouragement whenever I am cast down," she said.

"What can be in it?" questioned her friend. "I don't get any notes from mothers that I want to hang on the wall."

"This is the first I wanted to keep. It is from Mrs. Warren, and tells me how pleased she is that Teddy is doing so well, and is so interested. And there is added a complimentary word for the teacher. I can't tell you how it cheered me. I think in my ten years' experience I've had all the varieties of complaining notes, but this is the first 'praising' one. I'm interested in all my pupils, of course, but I can't help feeling a little additional interest in Teddy since I see that my efforts are understood and appreciated."

"I suppose lots of mothers feel grateful to a teacher for her efforts," said the other, musingly.

"Well, I wish more of them would take the trouble to say so," said the first.—Mother's Magazine.

### Thin Chauffeurs.

The latest disciples of the gossip of anti-fat are professional chauffeurs.

"It's scant rations for me if I want to keep my job," said one driver. "Cloak models and ballet dancers are not more careful of their figures than our fellows will have to be if the owners of automobiles keep on getting squeamish about their tires. We've got to be lightweights, every one of us. Time was when the man who wanted a chauffeur hired the chap who knew best how to manage a machine, no matter how much he weighed, but lately somebody has been giving the fat chauffeur a black eye by figuring out that his extra fifty pounds or so is a terr'ble wear and tear on the automobile. That has scared the owner of the car. There's no use, he argues, in adding to an automobile's unavoidable hardships, consequently only chauffeurs who are regular sylphs stand much of a show."

### Self-Made.

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"Yes, and woman is fearfully and wonderfully made up."


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# Returned Soldiers' Organisations

By J. S. DENNIS

Chief Commissioner of Colonization and Development, Canadian Pacific Railway

THE question of caring for her returned soldiers is one that demands the very best thought that Canada can give. We Canadians owe these men our very best efforts. Our debt to them is not to be discharged by merely providing club rooms and pool tables, nor by empty demonstrations and banquets. Many of these men are coming back to civil life under severe handicaps. It is our duty as individuals to do our bit to help them in every practical way possible to overcome these handicaps.

It is quite natural that the men returning from the front should organize into clubs and societies. It will be to the shame of the nation if we as citizens do not fall in line and assist in the work that has called these organizations into being. We who have been privileged to stay at home cannot do less than organize an army of "big brothers," which will help these returning soldiers of ours fight life's battles.

The treatment given her soldiers after previous wars, is not one of the bright pages of British history. The treatment of her disabled soldiers from the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, and the Afghan war, carry little to thrill the Britisher with pride in motherland traditions. Nor can we point to Britain's treatment of her soldiers after the South African war with any degree of pride. An impartial view of these records shows that the Empire accepted the services of her soldiers as duty, which ended only when the soldier was no longer physically fit to endure the hardships of battle. Men who have given their blood for the State have been practically forced to spend their remaining days in almshouses, unnoticed by the government and cared for only as a part of the regular grist of paupers. No attempt has been made to assist these disabled soldiers and sailors in their attempts to re-establish themselves in civil life. No effort has been made to help the partially disabled to overcome their handicaps so they might maintain themselves through their own efforts.

But England has not been alone in neglect of war veterans. The veterans from the Northern States after the civil war were practically forced to organize that they might obtain something of just treatment from the nation they had helped to save. After the surrender of Lee and the grand review of the Union Army at Washington in 1865, the soldiers were turned back to their home communities in regiments and companies. Of course the coming home brought gala days and fetes. For the first few months the veterans were heroes and the centre of thought on every hand. Then the nation turned from four years war and destruction to peace and reconstruction, the soldiers were gradually forgotten. No practical plans were worked out by the home folks for assisting the veterans. It was left to governmental red-tape to provide the only material assistance in the way of meagre pensions.

The authentic histories of those reconstruction days in the United States carry a striking lesson and admonition for Canada. First the veterans formed local clubs, then state organizations, and finally a national society which developed into the Grand Army of the Republic. The "calls" for those first state meetings of soldier clubs started the urgent necessity for organization to protect the rights of the veterans. Later, the scope of the demands was broadened beyond the boundary of rights into those of special privilege. Pension expenditures in the United States have been questioned many times on the ground that total pensions paid by the United States Government in 1915-6 on Civil War claims were greater than in 1875, ten years after the close of the war. The pension appropriation has increased with each new Congress.

No one will question the duty of the State to care for disabled soldiers. The payment of a pension upon the most liberal basis possible is quite a small recompense to the men who have risked their lives for the Empire. The fact that our great army is composed entirely of volunteers, makes the debt of the State to the returned soldiers a double one.

Through our Hospitals Commission and the various provincial organizations we have made a start toward the proper care of our returning soldiers. It is indeed gratifying to note the plans for re-training the injured men, so that they will be able to earn even a larger income, in many cases, than before they were disabled. But we have only made a start, and an exceptionally small one at that. With only a small percentage of the disabled Canadians as yet returned to our shores, our facilities for handling them are at this moment taxed to the limit.

The returned soldiers in some sections are even now passing resolutions of protest against their treatment by the state. This is to our shame. We must not leave this work to the Government. These are matters for the municipalities, boards of trade, manufacturers' associations and similar public organizations to take up with serious thought and definite action. Conferences, are, of course, quite necessary in dealing with such important matters, but so far we in Canada have been too prone to allow our opportunities slip by while we are marking time in talking about what we should do.

Our after the war soldier problem will call for the best and united effort of all our leaders. We will have labor problems to solve and industry to re-adjust. Our agricultural production must be increased to raise enough to feed our own people. The boys in khaki must be the pivot about which all of these various problems will be worked out.

Taking it for granted that the war will continue for several months, we have but a very short time to properly organize our forces and prepare to grasp the opportunities as well as perform the duties which will confront us. To my mind, the best way to do this is through a federal convention of leaders in industry, in finance, in education, in agriculture, from all sections of the Dominion. We cannot afford to place the entire burden of such important work upon the Government.

(1) Appoint a Demobilization Commission, consisting of three civilian and two military members.

(2) Charge the Commission now with the duty of making all arrangements for demobilization of our army so soon as peace is declared.

(3) Base the plan of demobilization on the following:

(a) The different battalions and units as they arrive in Canada to be returned to a central depot in the province from which they came. This to be done irrespective of whether the returning battalion or unit consists of a majority of men originally recruited in such battalion or unit or of drafts from other battalions or units subsequently attached.

(b) On arrival at the depot, arrange to immediately muster out such men as can prove that they have a home to go to, or a position waiting for them having first closed their pay account and taken over their arms and equipment, except such uniforms, etc., as they are allowed to retain.

(c) Consolidate the men who have no home or immediate occupation to go to into proper units for administration.

(d) Retain at these depots a certain number of battalions of men willing to remain in the army for a year after the close of the war, so as to provide a nucleus for re-mobilization if necessity arises.

(e) All officers and men to be mustered out of the service on condition that they agree to mobilize for two weeks in each year; they being paid a small annual retainer and usual pay during these yearly manoeuvres. Unless this is done the army, which has cost such an enormous sum to mobilize and train, will be lost to Canada.

(f) The men retained at the central depots to be employed in making permanent improvements at the depots, and classes in elementary agriculture, vocational training, etc., to be established so as to give the men a chance to do better in civil life after they are discharged.

(g) Immediately on appointment, the Commission should proceed to make a vocational census of men in the army and determine as far as possible what men in each unit have homes or occupations to go to on returning to Canada.

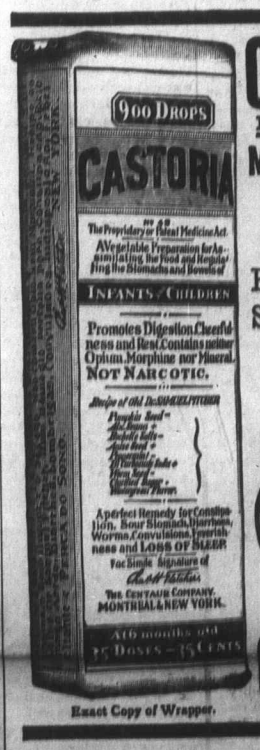
(h) The Commission should provide the necessary staff so that an official shall accompany each troopship returning to Canada, and during the voyage complete a census of men on the ship, with fullest information as to those having homes and occupations to go to; those desirous of taking up land; those looking for employment, etc., and this report should go to the Commission headquarters and the Demobilization Officer at the central depots immediately on arrival of the ship.

(i) The Commission immediately on appointment should proceed to make a labor and occupational survey of the Dominion, so that they may be available at headquarters, and at each depot, a statement of positions available for men seeking work.

(j) So soon as the men having homes and occupations to go to have been mustered out, and the remaining men consolidated into proper units, the officers commanding depots to make a complete census of the employment or occupation wanted by men retained in the service and men to be given their discharge only as it is clear that they have a position to go to

(k) The Commission to forthwith make arrangements that all agencies in the Dominion requiring skilled or unskilled labor shall apply for such labor at the Demobilization Commission, and their requirements filled by men from nearest Provincial Depot.

The foregoing is, of course, the merest outline of the scheme and the details require most careful consideration. In my opinion, unless something along the proposed lines is undertaken, we will have serious trouble. Any attempt to muster men out indiscriminately, and immediately on arrival, will be followed by parades of men seeking work and public meetings to demand work for the men who have fought. In the end it will be cheaper for the country to proceed with demobilization only as the men can be absorbed into civil life, though the natural tendency for the Government will be to demobilize quickly and save pay and subsistence.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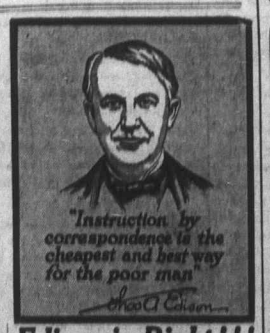

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| Express from Kentville | 6.15 a m |
| Express from Halifax & Truro | 9.58 a m |
| Accom. from Middleton | 11.55 a m |
| Accom. from Windsor | 1.30 p m |
| Express from Yarmouth | 4 20 p m |
| Express from Halifax | 5.59 p m |

| LEAVING. | |
|---|---|
| Express for Halifax and Truro | 6.15 a m |
| Express for St. John and Yarmouth | 9 7.8 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.

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