NO MORE KIDNEY TROUBLE

Since He Commenced to Take "Fruit-a-tives"

73 Lees Avenue, Ottawa, Ont.

"Three years ago, I began to feel run-down and tired, and suffered very much from *Liver and Kidney Trouble*. Having read of 'Fruit-a-tives', I thought I would try them. The result was surprising.

I have not had an hour's sickness since I commenced using 'Fruit-a-tives', and I know now what I have not known for a good many years—that is, the blessing of a healthy body and clear thinking brain".

WALTER J. MARRIOTT.

50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of price 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. B. O. Davidson.
1st Vice President—Mrs. G. W. Miller
2nd Vice President—Mrs McKenna
Recording Sec'y—Mrs. Ernest Redden
Cor. Secretary—Mrs. W. O Taylor
Treasurer—Mrs. H. Pineo.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Evangelistic—Mrs. George Bishop
Parlor Meetings—Mrs. Young
Labrador Work—Mrs. Fielding.
Red Cross and Lumbermen—Mrs. J. W. Vaughn.
Press and Willard Hall—Mrs. M. P. Freeman.
White Ribbon Bulletin—Mrs. Hutchinson.
Temperance in Sabbath schools—Mrs. C. A. Patriquin.

Let us not therefore judge one another any more, but judge this rather, that no man put a stumbling block or a occasion to fall in his brother's way.—Rm. 14: 31.

Business meeting of the W. C. T. U the last Friday of every month.

Alcohol In Church and Out of Church.

In celebrating the Feast of the Dead in Egypt, where each celebrant partook of wine into which the spirit of his ancestor had entered, the question would be how much he could drink and what quantity was safe so that he could carry on the observances of the sacrament without confusion. Eventually, it was decided that the priests alone could drink the wine with safety and that the worshippers looking on, must catch something of the spirit of their ancestors and friends who came back and entered into the fruits and drinks of the sacrament.

The same question has arisen in the churches of to day, namely, whether wine is safe for sacremental purposes, and the facts gathered to prove its danger have assumed great proportions, and many of the churches already have substituted unfermented grape-juice for this purpose. Probably that is what was done in Egypt in that long-distant past.

Science has been testing this question of moderate drinking, and its conclusions are becoming more and more emphatic; and, curiously, some of the whimsical reasons given by the ancients have been found to have been shrewd approximations of actual facts as they are now just beginning to be recognized.

The theory so confidently asserted in many quarters, and believed to be beyond question, namely, that alcohol in small doses has a tonic action on the body, giving it additional strength and vigor, has no support in modern research; rather on the contrary, its so-called good effects are found to be due to its narcotic, soporific properties. For example:

A man temperate and well, is carefully measured from day to day, to determine the capacity of his senses of sight, hearing, taste and touch; also his muscular power, fatigue-sense, rapidity of thought, memory and capacity of endurance. The averages of many days' examinations constitute a basis of comparison; and then the man is given, say, a half ounce of pirits, usually ethylic alcohol in water, for the reason that this is the purest and most uniform of all spirituous drinks. One hour later he is subjected to the tests, when it is found that all his functions are depressed and the senses are diminished in acuteness and capacity.

And this can be expressed in figures.

Thus, the eyesight and hearing are diminished in acuteness to the extent of so many inches or feet. The muscular output is lowered by so many pounds, and the fatigue-point is decreased, showing diminished capacity or exertion and endurance. The brain has lost its quickness and moves slowly, and this is measurable in seconds. The power of comparing one thing with another is diminished, and the percentage of mistakes in memory tests has increased to nearly double. And so on with every function of the body. The heart's action has first been raised, but then battled as far below the normal as it had been forced above.

The conclusion is, that alcohol is not a tonic, does not impart new power and strength, is not a stimulant capable of rousing up latent energies and enabling one to do greater work; but, rather, that its effects are the same in every instance and under all conditions, namely, depressing and sleep-producing.—F D Crothers, M. D., in National Advocate.

How to Purify the Blood

"Fifteen to thirty drops of Extract of Roots, commonly called Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, may be taken in water with meals and at bedtime, for the cure of indigestion, constipation and bad blood. Experience in this treatment will effect a cure in nearly every case." Get the genuine at druggists.

To Save the Forests.

It has been often suggested, since aviation has made progress, that aircraft will be used to advantage in protecting the priceless forests of America. Across the border, the authorities have already made up their minds to employ the aviators for this purpose, and Canada, too, is taking action. In the United States the system is to be in charge of the War department, and it will go into operation on the first of June in California. As described by the New York Herald, the plan replaces the method used heretofore of having men stationed at high points with powerful glasses on constant watch for the beginnings of forest fires. The guard has only a limited, often obstructive view, and when discovered by him the precise location of the fire is hard to ascertain. An airplane service may overcome all these difficulties. There are to be two aeroplanes used on each of two one hundred mile routes from March Field, near Riverside, and a captive balloon will be moored over the army balloon station near Arcadia to co-operate with them. The aeroplanes have not been equipped with wireless apparatus, because no ground receiving stations have yet been built in that section, but such improvements can be added later. As at present arranged, when smoke is discerned from the aeroplanes flying over the woods, the location can be described in messages dropped over towns and telephoned to the nearest ranger station so that the foresters may be rushed to the place to attack the flames before they have gained headway. In Canada it has been arranged to have aviators at work La Tuque, Que., to be the patrol headquarters in Quebec, and a room is to be reserved for that place shortly.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c. a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and enclose 2c. stamp to pay postage.

The Outlook For Women

Is there a reward that women as women may hope for through organization, employment, the franchise and in taking up their own work in a way which will make the world better? There should be an increase in individuality. There should be also a greater number of these individuals of remarkable personality, of whom already we have had not a few examples in this country with its comparatively brief history, Abigail Becker, Laura Secord, Madeleine de Verchères, Sarah Maxwell, and others whose names you will remember, who by being themselves did so much for all of us. How much we need this increase in individuality, and these remarkable individuals, who can put in no words! But by making a steadfast attempt at the greater work of the place, by trying to fill the need for the existence of these benefactors, we do make their coming more possible. It is not the people who talk about what may be done, but those who take an active part in the affairs of life, working out idealism—what we may call the better life—in practical constructive plans who merit our support and allegiance. Meanwhile, in preparation for the coming of these greater people what we have to do is to refrain from merely talking about the future, and that we may devote ourselves to concrete and practical plans.—Marjorie MacMurchy, in the Canadian Magazine for June.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

Teacher—Thomas, recite liquid measure.

Thomas—Four gills make a pint, two pints make one quart.

Teacher—Very good, Thomas! Now recite dry measure.

Thomas—Don't know it, teacher.

Teacher—Can you name any dry measures?

Thomas—Total Abstinence and Prohibition.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

A Chinese Dish.

The Chinese host was serving an excellent dinner to his English guest though the two were hampered by lack of common tongue, they enjoyed the meal.

Especially good was a stew of onions, pork, mushrooms and a dark rich meat that seemed to be duck.

The Englishman took two helpings smacked his lips and smiled. Quack, quack?, he asked pointing to the plate.

The host shook his head.

'Bow wow!' he answered, and then wondered why his guest look ill.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Human life if character building, for remember that character means exactly what we are; reputation is only what other people think we are.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

J. Ramsay Macdonald Is Condemned by Many People But Remains a Labor Leader

IN considering the part that Labor has played in the British elections, and is to play in the period of reconstruction that is coming, it is impossible to ignore J. Ramsay Macdonald. Perhaps there is no man at whose head more uncomplimentary epitheis have been hurled during the war than this advocate of evolutionary Socialism. Yet he is a man who commands wide influence in the Labor party, and despite his pacifist activities and his pronounced socialistic creed, he is not a "Bolshevist," or one who advises revolutionary methods. If he were, of course, he would not be enjoying his present position as member of the British House of Commons.

Macdonald was born in the little Scotch hamlet of Lossiemouth not far from the border, in 1866. His mother came of a good family, but the worldly circumstances of his parents was not far removed from absolute poverty. His father was a farm laborer in Elgin county. As a boy, young Ramsay had ambitions to be a lawyer. But as he grew older he began to perceive that the doors of advancement were closed to him through lack of "influence," as we should call it in this country, or "interest," as they say in England. He found himself forced into such jobs as that of factory hand, stable boy and messenger.

He had come under the influence of one of the old village "dominies" in the county of Elgin, however, and his mind had been set in the direction of intellectual ambitions. He must have acquired both the taste and the means for independent reading, for he had little schooling. But he did acquire from his early struggles and his disappointed desire to become a lawyer a strong sense of the injustice of society to the worker, and he has never changed his views on that subject.

He came to London in 1886 and became secretary to Mr. Thomas Lough, a post which he occupied till 1891. He began to take an interest in the Socialist movement early in life, and a natural gift for lucid and graceful expression won him a place as a foremost exponent of Socialist doctrines. He turned out much of the Socialist propaganda, and spoke in its interests. He was on the council of the Fabian Society, one of whose distinguished members is Mr. Bernard Shaw, and also sat on the council of the Labor party. From 1901 to 1904 he was a member of the London County Council.

He made two unsuccessful attempts to get into Parliament, contesting Southampton in 1895 and Leicester in 1900. He was finally elected in Leicester in 1906.

Ramsay Macdonald is largely responsible for the organization of the Labor movement in Great Britain. He has a genius for organization. His power of clear exposition helps, too, to win for him a foremost position as leader of the workers. He was leader of the Labor party from 1911 to 1914. Formerly he had been chairman of the Independent Labor party (1906-9) and from 1909-1911 he was secretary of the party.

Ramsay Macdonald's attitude throughout the war made him one of the most disliked men in the Empire. The most conspicuous fact about him, the London Post once remarked, is that he is out of jail. He was the champion of the conscientious objectors. He could not see any jurisdiction for the war beyond the point where the democratic forces of the world were ready to take things into their hands. The war's main object, he contended, was not the destruction of the German Empire, but the destruction of the existing social system.

It was these views that made him such a strenuous protagonist of the "peace by negotiation" movement, and a termination of the war by concentrated action on the part of the Socialists of the world, including those of Germany.

Ramsay Macdonald, since he became a leading exponent of Socialism and a leader in the Labor party, has traveled widely and moved in the best social and intellectual circles. He has given an intellectual trend to the workingman's Socialism, lifting it out of the fiery impracticalities of the "soap box" school. Here is his own definition of Socialism, taken from a book which he wrote on the subject for an educational series: "Socialism is the creed of those who, recognizing that the community exists for the improvement of the individual and for the maintenance of liberty, and that the control of the economic circumstances of life means the control of life itself, seek to build up a social organization which will include in its activities the management of those economic instruments such as land and industrial capital that cannot be left safely in the hands of individuals."

In 1896 Macdonald married Miss Margaret Gladstone of the Woman's Industrial Council, a daughter of a distinguished man of science.

The Busy Censor.

When the peace news came Nov. 11th, a certain church-goer concluded to send a cable message to his nephew in England and used just the word "Doxology." Five hours later the telegraph operator called the sender and advised him that the censor wanted to know what code he used, as he could not find the word "Doxology" in his code.

Bristol Owns Own Docks.

The docks at Bristol are owned by the city and administered by a committee appointed by the City Council. They can accommodate the largest steamers and are well equipped, being provided with storage and warehouses of all kinds.

Public Notice!

All persons having legal demands against the estate of Robert Shaw, late of Avonport, merchant, deceased, are requested to render the same duly attested within twelve months from the date hereof, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to:

L. E. Shaw } Administrators
F. E. Cox }

Avonport, May 30, 1919.

Homes Wanted.

A home is wanted for a six months old baby girl. Also for older boys and girls. Apply to

H. STAIRS,
Agent Children's Aid Society

To Let—Furnished rooms, Apply to The Acadian

CLEVER MISS PANKHURST.

Some of the Things She Will Do For Women.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst is evidently a woman of perception, says the New York Sun. She realizes that most of the political cure-alls held out to the voter, and particularly the Socialistic panaceas, have lacked flavor. They have been abstract in their offerings, whereas most people want the concrete. Miss Pankhurst goes into particulars as to what the women of Great Britain will get when there is a woman's regime; not what they will get in the way of passing on the Abyssinian budget, but what they will get in their own houses:

"The British Parliament will be responsible for the electricity that turns the mangles, cooks the meals and warms the houses. Why should women drag coal scuttles about, stand over steaming washtubs, spend hours over old-fashioned ranges, which not only eat up coal but cook the cooks, when by legislation and electricity the burden of the world could be lifted?"

What could make a better appeal to the women, not only of Britain, but of every land where electric lights have been turned on? Women, we said, but the Utopian picture is fascinating to men as well. Every commuter, as well as his wife, knows that a world ruled by Queen Christabel would be a happy place; a joyous land of volts, watts, ohms, buttons, switches and indolent luxury. Buttons, buttons everywhere, and not a tap of work. One finger, pressing occasionally, would make a life worth the living.

The commuter wakes. It is daylight and he snaps off the electric light that has kept his hens laying in their distant house since 2 a.m. A push of a button closes his bedroom windows. Another button doubles the heat from the electric furnace. A tap of the finger and the cat is let in and the dog let out. Within easy reach of the bed a percolator of coffee begins to bubble. A button is pushed and his box of razor blades is gently warmed. Electricity, at the pressure of the commuter's thumb, heats his bath water.

Mrs. Commuter, sipping her preliminary coffee, reaches for a switch at her bedside—an electric switch—and her Pankhurstian kitchen begins to operate. The orange squeezer, the oatmeal pot, the automatic batter dropper, and its companion the electric griddle; the electric egg breaker and the electric plate warmer—all these take up their labors. In due time an electric elevator takes the family to the dining-room or brings a tray upstairs. Meanwhile electricity has gently dragged Mr. Commuter out of bed and, through a magnetic device, has put the buttons in his clean shirt. A phonograph, connected with the thermometer and barometer, tells him the state of the weather. While he is putting on his collar, a feat which electricity will never perform for man, he pushes buttons which attend to the feeding of the chickens, the milking of the cow and the pumping of the tires.

To make the detail perfect we should have an electric voice calling to the man as he steps into his electric car: "Haven't you forgotten your commutation ticket?" But in that day of free electricity there will be no commutation tickets; railroads will be free, too. So, without a care, he will drive off, waving gaily to his wife, now on her way to press the buttons that attend to the dishwashing, the dusting and the sewing of the new crepe meteor party dress.

A "Golden" Pippin.

Sir Robert Borden had a practical illustration since his arrival in London of the cost of living. On Regent Street some fine apples in a fruit store attracted his attention and appetite. But when he found they were selling for $1 a pound he decided to leave his appetite for this luscious fruit unsatisfied until he visited Grand Pre on his return. This price, of course, was abnormal, but apples of the poorest quality cannot be purchased for less than 25 cents per pound. Eggs enter largely into the living of every person and are a fair indication of the cost of living. For the past two weeks eggs have been selling in London at $2.16 per dozen. An attempt is being made to fix the price at $1.32 per dozen, but with little success. Meat does not show such an enormous increase in cost as compared with Canadian prices, being about 50 per cent. higher without regard to quality. Bacon sold in London could not be retailed here. Practically all the hog but the tail, feet and snout is made into bacon by salting it to a degree that the unfortunate householder is paying an exorbitant price for a very inferior article. Potatoes for the past two weeks have not been obtainable in more than four-pound lots, and cost about $2.50 per bushel. A greater and cheaper supply is promised. It is estimated that the purchasing value of a pound is only seven shillings compared to pre-war prices.

Sims' Flag Caused Excitement.

Most harmonious is the working of the two navies (British and American). Admiralty House is quite a home for the Americans, and, needless to say, the British vice-admiral, with his years of sea life, is an interesting figure to the young officers from the United States. So close is the co-operation of the two services that when the British vice-admiral was on leave some time ago, Admiral Sims, the senior American naval officer, hoisted his flag at Queenstown, and through the island went the rumor that Ireland had been handed over to the United States!—The London Times.

Soldiers Provided With Work.

Each British soldier will be provided with employment after the great armies in the field have been demobilized, according to comprehensive plans which are now being worked out by the Government.

Shipbuilding In Inverness.

Inverness, the largest town in Scotland, north of Aberdeen, is taking a forward step in connection with the development of shipbuilding.

Improve Your Looks

by purifying the blood. Sallow skin, 'liver spots', pimples and blotches are usually due to impure or impoverished blood.

Clear the skin, put roses in pale cheeks, brighten the eyes, build up the whole system by taking

Dr. Wilson's HERBINE BITTERS

It's a wonderful tonic for women, especially. Prepared of Nature's herbs and gives the happiest results when used regularly and according to directions.

At your stores. 50c. a bottle. Family size, five times as large, $2.

The Brayley Drug Company, Limited
St. John, N.B. 4s

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds

A NEW BREED OF SHEEP

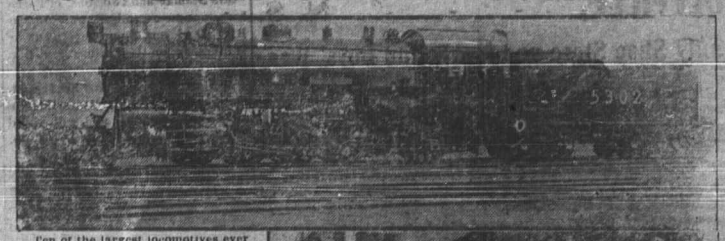
(1) Sheep at Vermilion, Alberta. (2) Group of Yearlings in Feeding Experiment.

An interesting experiment is being worked out in Southern Alberta. An effort is being made to evolve an entirely new breed of sheep. The man who is responsible for this experiment is R. C. Harvey, of Lethbridge, Alberta, who for many years has been one of the foremost sheepmen in the province. Mr. Harvey believes he can evolve an entirely new breed of sheep, which will be particularly well suited to Alberta conditions, both from a mutton as well as a wool standpoint. For many years he has been experimenting with the Rambouillet rams and Romney ewes, and the new type is being bred up by a careful selection of the breeding ewes from this cross. Every two years will see a step forward toward the new type, and as it will take six crosses to fix it, the whole process will take eleven years.

Plans and charts have been drawn up, and a set of registration books is being opened in the animal husbandry branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa to keep track of the various families of the new breed, so that there may be no inbreeding, and ultimately no difficulty in registering the type.

Mr. Harvey is well qualified for his great task. He is reputed to be the owner of the largest flock of pure-bred Romney-Marsh sheep on the American continent, his flock consisting of more than four hundred registered animals brought together without regard to expense from all parts of the world. Besides these, he has a large number of Rambouillet rams and thousands of cross-breds. Last year the wool from his Romney-Rambouillet crossbreds was sold on the American market for the high average price of 74¼ cents a pound on a consignment of 100,000 pounds. As high as 78¼ cents a pound was paid for his fine stapled wool.

New Giant C.P.R. Locomotive



Ten of the largest locomotives ever built for use on Canadian railways have been under construction for some time at the C.P.R. Angus Shops in Montreal, and one of these, No. 5302, was inspected the other day by President E. W. Beatty, and Vice-president Grant Hall. These locomotives are of the heavy Mikado type and are intended for freight service, being designed and built under the direct supervision of Mr. W. H. Winterrowd, the Chief Mechanical Engineer.

The weight of the engine and tender, in working condition is 500,000 lbs., the engine alone weighing 323,600 lbs. The diameter of the driving wheels is 63 inches. The cylinders are 25½ inches in diameter by 32-inch stroke, which with 200-lbs. boiler pressure makes these locomotives capable of exerting a maximum tractive effort of 36,000 lbs. The diameter of the boiler is 80 inches at the front end and 90 inches at the back end. The fire box is 84 inches wide and 120 inches long, and the grates are moved by steam grate shakers.

The cab is of the vestibule type, which is the C.P.R. standard, and every effort has been made to make the accommodations for the engineer as comfortable as possible. One side of the cab is fitted with a clothes locker 14 inches by 20 inches wide, in which clothes can be hung and lunch pails carried.

The tender has a capacity for 12 tons of coal and 8,000 Imperial gallons of water.

President E. W. Beatty and Vice-President Grant Hall, of the C. P. R. snapped after inspecting the new engine.

Through the Canadian Alps

Between Banff, the popular summer resort in the Canadian Pacific Rockies and Lake Windermere, the head waters of the great Columbia River, lies an Alpine ridge of spectacular beauty, forming part of the Great Divide. This ridge is penetrated by two comparatively easy passes, the Simpson, and the Vermilion which lead into the Valley of the Kootenay River, a region abounding in game on account of its being well south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Between the Kootenay River and the Columbia River is a small piece of Montana through which the Kootenay Pass and Canyon provide an easy road. When the first surveys were made for an automobile road between Banff and Windermere it was planned to use the Simpson Pass, named after Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, who made this crossing in 1841. But the route over the Vermilion was found to be easier and at the same time more beautiful, and construction of the Highway of the Great Divide was commenced from opposite Castle Mountain in this direction. At the same time the road from Windermere through the Sinclair Canyon was also commenced and at the time of the outbreak of war a gap of only thirty miles separated the two roads. War put an end to construction, and a great washout destroyed several miles of the western end, so that the project seemed to have been abandoned. Now, however, the Dominion Government has made an arrangement with the British Columbia Government by which the route of the road comes under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Parks, and an substantial appropriation has been allotted to finish the work. In this way there is every prospect of the early completion of what will be the most wonderful automobile road in Canada, opening up an Alpine region of entrancing beauty. It will be possible to motor from Calgary to Windermere between sunrise and sunset through a hundred miles of the most glorious scenery in North America. A good automobile road runs south to Fort Steele and Cranbrook, and from Cranbrook there are excellent roads to Spokane, or eastwards through the Crow's Nest Pass, and back to Calgary. The Good Roads Association of Alberta is enthusiastic over the prospect as this will mean the advent of many tourists from all over America. The new road will also be of great benefit to the Upper Columbia Valley which has many attractions for settlers on account of the fertility of the soil and suitability for mixed farming. This valley is served by the Kootenay Central Railway, a recently constructed branch of the Canadian Pacific.

(1) Hunters Camp, Kootney River.
(2) The Red Gate Highway of the Great Divide.

Have You Friends Who Suffer?

You have friends who are discouraged, who seem to have lost all interest in life, and whose sufferings are acute—because they are afflicted with Kidney or Bladder trouble!

Here is your golden opportunity to be a real friend to your friends. Tell them about Gin Pills, what they have done for others, and about the thousands who have found relief by taking this remedy.

Persuade your friends to try them, if only a sample box. Mrs. James Harris of Port Rowan took the advice of a friend and wrote us for a free sample. Hear in her own words the result:

"My husband had suffered for some time with lame back and Kidney Troubles. He became so bad, work was almost impossible. So many remedies were tried without effect that he became discouraged. A friend advised him to give Gin Pills a trial, which he did, and to-day he is almost entirely cured."

The case of W. T. Baldwin, of Smithville, Ont., is similar in many respects. Mr. Baldwin suffered from a pain in the back for over three years. Finally on advice from friends he tried Gin Pills, with the result that he obtained relief from his pain after taking the first box.

There is no need for anyone to invest a cent in Gin Pills until they have received a sample free and tried them, as Mr. Harris did. Write to-day, telling us to send a sample box free to your friend's address.

The National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. U.S. residents should address Na-Dru-Co., Inc., 202 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 177

Professional Cards

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Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Office in McKenna Block, Wolfville.
Telephone No. 43.

M. R. ELLIOTT

A. B., M. D. (Harvard)
Office at residence of late Dr. Bowles
Telephone 23.
Hours—8-10 a. m., 1-3, 7-9 p. m.

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Consulting Accountant and Auditor.
Wolfville and Halifax.

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Surveys, Plans, Levelling & Estimates.
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INVESTMENTS
INSURANCE
REAL ESTATE
Office: Main St. opposite Baptist church.

COAL!

Acadia Lump,
Albion Nut,
Springhill
Inverness

A. M. WHEATON

E. B. SHAW

Repairing of Boots and Shoes of all Kinds
Has resumed business at the old stand in his new building.
Orders Solicited and Carefully Executed.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Carefully Screened and Promptly Delivered.
Springhill, Albion Nut and Old Sydney.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
Burgess & Co.

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CARS FOR HIRE!

All Makes of Tires!
Brunswick PHONOGRAPHS

G. H. RUFFEE.

Phone 175.

In Singapore motion picture theater seats are sold on both sides of the screen.