CONSTANT PAIN AFTER EATING

The Tortures of Dyspepsia Corrected by "Fruit-a-tives"

ST. MARYS, N.B.

"For two years, I suffered tortures from *Severe Dyspepsia*. I had constant pains after eating; pains down the sides and back; and horrible bitter stuff often came up in my mouth.

I tried doctors, but they did not help me. But as soon as I started taking '*Fruit-a-tives*', I began to improve and this medicine, made of fruit juices, relieved me when everything else failed."

MRS. HUDSON MARSHBANK.

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.

1st Vice President—Mrs. Irene Fitch
2nd Vice President—Mrs G. Miller.
3rd Vice President—Mrs. Armitage.
Recording Secy—Mrs. W. O. Taylor.
Cor. Secretary—Mrs. Ernest Redden.
Treasurer—Mrs. H. Pineo.

SUPERINTENDENTS.

Lumbermen—Mrs. J. Kempton.
Temperance in Sabbath-schools—Mr. Edson Graham.
Evangelistic—Mrs. Purves Smith.
Press—Mrs. M. P. Freeman.
White Ribbon Bulletin—Mrs. Dr. McKenna.
Loyal Temperance Legion—Miss Esam.
Red Cross Work—Mrs. J. Vaughn.

Not a Job Lost to Workers Through Shutting Down Omaha's Breweries.

'I said that prohibition wouldn't work and it does.' This is the oft repeated admission of Mayor James C Dahlman, of Omaha, a convert to prohibition only since he has seen it in operation in his own city, which he made once again to an Omaha correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. This statement of the mayor with the testimony of other city officials appeared recently in a first page story in the Tribune under the heading, 'Omaha's Wet Mayor Boosts, New Dry Law.'

'I am not a prohibitionist, as most every one in Nebraska knows,' continued Mayor Dahlman, 'but this new law seems to be working out to the advantage of this city and its people. It has resulted in a decrease of the social evil; it has cut in two the number of cases of wife abandonment and cruelty to women. Most of the saloon property which was made vacant by the removal of the dram shops has been rented and we've got a lot of new buildings going up.

'It's surprising to any inquirer to find how many men who voted against and worked against the prohibition constitutional amendment are accepting the situation and boosting the new law now. We never expect to see the city wet again. Yes, I'm a candidate for re-election. I don't think the prohibition question will be any factor at all. That question is settled as far as Omaha is concerned.'

T. J. McGuire, assistant city attorney for Omaha, is another official who opposed prohibition during the campaign but who willingly acknowledges that he was wrong.

'I was not a prohibitionist when the law was passed, but I think it is a good thing and would not want to see it repealed.'

'Our regular Monday morning police court grist before last May would always average more than 100 cases and often as many as 250. The daily average was in the neighborhood of 75. Our Monday average now is 35 and occasionally is as low as 5. The daily grist on other days than Mondays is never more than 30.

HAD TO CLOSE WORKHOUSE.

'I have done away with the workhouse because we don't have any use for it. The number of prisoners dwindled down until we didn't have enough to do the cleaning up about the place. It paid for itself except the salaries of employes, which amounted to $9,500 a year.

'In the county jail, according to Sheriff M. L. Clark's records, we now have only ninety prisoners. They used to run from 200 to as high as 300. Before May 1, 1907, there were always more than 200. Since then they have avvraged about 100 prisoners.

H. M. Christie, president of the Omaha real estate board, said the rapid re-adjustment that has occurred has surprised many citizens.

'There are few if any more vacant buildings now, I believe, than we formerly had,' he said, 'and certainly not so many as we see usually in other cities whether wet or dry. We have now under construction, I think more big buildings than any other city of 200,000 people in the country. Commercial buildings totaling $6,000,000 in value are under construction now.

One of these is a fifteen story structure, two are ten story buildings and there is a total of eight of five stories or more. We are building four new automobile tire factories and numerous other plants for more modern manufacturing concerns.

Not a job has been lost to a working man through the shutting down of our five breweries. Three are being operated as soft drink manufacturing plants, one with an ice plant annex, and these three are employing more men than they did making beer. Another has been converted into a 2,500 barrel a day flour mill, which the manager informs me is employing many more men than had been employed there when the brewery was in operation.'

A WORD FOR MOTHERS

It is wrong for mothers to neglect their aches and pains and suffer in silence—this leads to chronic sickness and often shortens life.

If your work is tiring; if your nerves are exitable; if you feel languid, weary or depressed, Scott's Emulsion overcomes just such conditions.

It possesses in concentrated form the very elements to invigorate the blood, strengthen the tissues, nourish the nerves and build up your strength.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont.

Sufferer—I have a bad pain in my head, and want something to cure it.

Friend—Now you don't need any medicine. I had a pain in my head and I went home and my wife kissed me, so the pain went away. Why don't you do the same?

Sufferer—I think I will. Is your wife at home now?

When Your Color Fades.

When a girl—or a woman—find her color fading, when her cheeks and lips grow pale, and she gets short of breath easily and her heart palpitates after slight exertion, or under the least excitement, it means that she is suffering from anaemia—thin watery blood. Headache and backache frequently accompany this condition, and nervousness is often present.

The remedy for this condition is to build up the blood, and for this purpose there is no medicine can equal Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They build up and renew the blood, bring brightness to the eyes, color to the cheeks and a general feeling of renewed health and energy. The only other treatment needed is plenty of sunlight, moderate exercise and good plain food. The girl or woman who gives this treatment a fair trial will soon find herself enjoying perfect health.

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

An Irishman was tossed over the fence by a bull. Recovering from his fall, he saw the bull pawing and tearing up the ground, whereupon Pat, smiling at him, said:

"If it was not for your bowing and scraping and your humble apologies, on my faith, I should think you had thrown me over the fence on purpose."

PILES

Do not suffer another day with Itching, Blind, Bleeding, or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and 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.

"But, my dear," said his wife, after he had complained about the food the new cook had brought in, "you know during these terrible times it is absolutely necessary that we make great sacrifices."

"Oh, of course, but what I object to is the cook's making hers in the form of a burnt offering."

Be Ready For Emergencies.

The best way is to always keep a bottle of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine in the house ready for emergencies. Then when croup, or colds come suddenly they can be promptly cured before they have time to reach an acute and dangerous stage. To meet this requirement we have put the syrup up in family size bottles which contain nearly three times as much as the 25 cent bottle and sell at 60 cents.

"The man who gives in when he is wrong," said the street orator, "is a wise man; but the man who gives in When he is right is—"

"Married!" said a meek voice in the crowd.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

A self-closing door spring adds to the anger of the man who wants to slam the door.

A crown will not cure a headache any more than a golden slipper will cure the gout.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Time isn't always money to the man who does business on credit.

The little word 'but' blunts the point of many a good argument.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Cholly—The Government asks us all to devise ways to conserve fats.

Miss Cayenne—Use your head, then, man!

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

Coffee is like the earth—when it is ground.

What the Worker Will Demand

ACCORDING to Arthur Gleason, the well-known American writer, the British labor movement is more interesting than the war, because greater issues are involved. It is the most radical and the least Socialistic labor movement in the world. At the present moment it is distinctly anti-Socialistic. Socialism, as understood by British workers, is the state control of the means of production and distribution. State control means Government control. Government control is control by a Cabinet directorate, by Parliament and by a set of permanent officials. The English worker distrusts all three of these agencies of Government functioning. He is unable to see that the tendency toward state control of public utilities has brought him any comfort in wages or hours (as a matter of fact it has bettered his status). He believes that state control means control by politicians, and he distrusts politicians. Mr. Lloyd George, who for a time charmed him, has lost influence with him because of Mr. George's new alliance with the Tories.

If state control is under suspicion by the British worker, what, then, is the direction of his radicalism? It is in the direction of "workers' control" of syndicalism. The British worker wishes to share the management of the factory with the capitalist. He wishes to have a say on wages, hours, discipline, employment and discharge of workers. As soon as the war is over the great trade unions will be in control in Britain. The Triple Alliance (the miners, railwaymen, the transport workers), the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and the cotton trades will be the masters of Great Britain. They represent an organized power, which power is irresistible. They will not attempt to own the factory, nor to organize the market, nor sell the product. Their exercise of function (in the immediate future) will stop with what concerns their own status (piece rates, hours of labor, discipline, etc.).

And in this syndicalist advance of the trade unions what becomes of Socialism? Actually, the tendency toward state control of industry increases. The radical movement includes (actively and consciously) management of the factory (in hours, wages, etc.) by the workers and ownership of the industry by the state. The only questions now of living interest are which industries shall be state-owned and what shall be the percentage of control in the factory, assigned, respectively, to the owner and the workers. One of the places to-day to study the British radical movement is, amazing to say, in the Y.M.C.A. huts. There the British Tommy speaks his mind, and it is a new mind, different by far from the stolid, stubborn, middle-of-the-way mind of the traditional formula. The most popular lectures in the British Red Triangle huts have been those on the social and industrial reconstruction after the war. The Tommy is eager to listen, and is then full of questions, and woe to the speaker who has a set speech and no elasticity of margin for ready response to rapid-fire criticism. So keen has the interest been in discussing the remaking of England that the authorities have shut down on reconstruction talks. Radicalism is perilous yeast these days. Once the people rose in France. And lately they rose in Russia. Perhaps a third time nearer home? It is safer to talk history and reel off films and sing of the home fires.

Let no one think that the British workers are carrying through these changes with clean intelligence and high self-conscious purpose. They are merely obedient to the push of necessity, and a little reason and conscious will are mixed with a lot of blind impulse. "John Bull" is still the most popular periodical in the British army, and its editor, Horatio Bottomley, is as little interested in studying the causes of economic injustice as William Sunday.

How to square the popularity of reconstruction talks and the popularity of John Bull? The love of personal liberty, the individual's insistence on doing what he pleases, are the explanation of much that is puzzling in British radicalism. It is here that is created his distaste for state Socialism. He doesn't want the state to give him something. He wants to take it for himself in the place nearest at hand. And the place nearest at hand is the place where he works—his factory. So we have the victorious drive toward workers' control. Shop committees, made up half of "management" and half of workers, are in existence in the Government factories, are spreading through the "controlled" factories and will be established in the privately-owned factories of the organized trades. A correspondent asked a millionaire manufacturer of Yorkshire how he liked his factory committees.

"It now takes twelve persons to do what we used to do with one. But it results in a different attitude toward the factory and the work. The twelve persons are doing for themselves what the one used to do for them."

The same reply could be made about an absolute monarch versus universal suffrage. One man used to rule us politically, and now it takes several millions.

Too bad, says the chorus of The Morning Post, The Saturday Review and The National Review. What Northcliffe will say remains to be heard. He is enormously powerful and very clever. If he swings against democratic control of industry he will make trouble.

Over 10,000 men are employed in the collieries of Kiangsi, China.

COAL! COAL COAL!

Carefully Screened and Promptly Delivered.

Springhill, Albion Nut and Old Sydney.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

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"Stop and Rest" Inn.

AN EXCLUSIVE RESORT for Motorists, House and Week-End Parties. . . .

Evening Functions and After-Theatre Suppers arranged. Afternoon Teas.

W. G. STACKHOUSE,

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

PHONE 101.

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

How College Editor Views Vital Problem of the Future.

The necessity for close co-operation between all the English-speaking peoples and also the moral and rational justification of such a combination, are recognized by all who have devoted serious thought to the problems of the future and are willing to face the world as it really is. In Germany, and also in Japan, such an association is widely considered to be inevitable. But the question still remains what, if any, outward form shall this essential co-operation take. As the Germans deny the reality of the world community and base their policy upon the assumption of an inherent antagonism between juxtaposed states, they cannot conceive of this future relation as other than an offensive and defensive alliance of the older type with its aggressive and selfish purposes. To them the project is merely the expression of the self-regarding, but entirely justifiable, nationalism of a world-wide group of closely related states. But an association of this character, as alliance of Governments, would mark no real advance to a better international future. Unless it were an alliance of peoples based upon their common ideals as well as upon the common needs, it would be an ephemeral arrangement. Fortunately the spiritual foundations exist. As Viscount Grey has expressed it: "The more closely the two peoples come into contact, the better they get to know each other, the more I believe it will be apparent to each not only that they speak the same language, but that they use it to mean the same things, that they both have the same idea of freedom and liberty, and desire the same sort of world in which to live. A popular democratic alliance based upon such like-mindedness points the road to new types of political association which will permanently unite under a common law different nations and states. Such an organization based upon the will to co-operate would give some assurance of the possibility of an ultimate world state. Otherwise the outlook would indeed be black. If mankind is to be forever split up into the water-tight political compartments of the modern state system, if each state is to cling forever to its sovereign independence, there will be no ultimate prospect of an effectively organized world community and war will continue to demand its human holocaust.—Yale Review.

A Delicate College.

Unless certain Montreal physicians are mistaken, a situation exists at Laval University which makes it advisable to consider whether the strain of student life there is not too great for the average young man or whether that seat of learning presents attractions as a sanatorium. A considerable number of Laval students have appealed against decisions of local tribunals appointed under the Military Service Act and to confute the findings of the medical boards which examined them, have been reexamined by civilian doctors.

The body of evidence thus prepared for the appeal tribunals in Montreal shows a remarkable prevalence of serious malady among the Laval students. Of 177 young men examined by civilian doctors, it is stated here, 164 were pronounced physically unfit for military service. Of the latter number, 40 suffered from tuberculosis, 26 from diabetes, 27 from nephritis, 32 from heart trouble and 11 from bronchitis. Further, there were 18 cases of flat feet and 10 sufferers from deformities.

Nitrogen Acid in Rainfall.

A committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has recently collected samples of rainfall during a period of one year, at sixteen stations scattered over the continent of Australia, and examined them quantitatively to determine their content of nitric and nitrous nitrogen. About 1,000 samples were examined and the results were compared with the records of the weather conditions under which the rainfall occurred.

The general conclusions are that, for a given type of weather, the concentration of oxidized nitrogen in the rainfall varies inversely as the amount of rainfall, and that the total amount of oxidized nitrogen per unit area found in the rainfall accompanying a storm depends upon the type of weather and is practically independent of the amount of rainfall. The highest total amounts of oxidized nitrogen were found at southern and inland stations in rain water resulting from moonsoonal storms following a heat wave.—Scientific American.

Saw Improvement.

Ian Hay, the famous author of "The First Hundred Thousand," tells an amusing story against himself. It seems that after his great war-book had brought him popularity his publishers received some of his earlier stories and republished them. They were well received, although the author regarded them rather as amateur efforts. But a critic in New York waxed enthusiastic over them and congratulated him on his improvement as a writer since the production of his popular book.

Haig Doesn't Care.

A London correspondent notes that in matters of dress etiquette, Sir Douglas Haig, commander of the British forces in France, is the most unconventional of field marshals and the despair of strict disciplinarians. Besides discarding the shoulder strap of his Sam Browne belt, Sir Douglas refuses to wear the ivory hilted curved sword prescribed for officers' sabres. He also defies custom by using a hunting bit for his horse instead of the heavy service pattern.

Rich in Petroleum.

Rafaelita, a dry petroleum found abundantly in the Argentine Provinces of Mendoza and Patagonia, will, in all probability, be utilized considerably in the future. The republic is rich in petroleum, from Salta to Tierra del Fuego.

PORT WILLIAMS FRUIT CO.

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Get Our Prices

on Flour and Feed. Oats also on hand. Try a bag of Ground Wheat or Barley. Best feed on the market to day for pigs or horses.

What about the cows next fall? Bran and Middlings will be very scarce. Place your order now for Oil cake—34 per cent. protein—and avoid the rush.

Open Wednesday mornings only during July and August.

Port Williams, N. S.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper

Tired Nervous Mothers

Should Profit by the Experience of These Two Women

Buffalo, N. Y.—"I am the mother of four children, and for nearly three years I suffered from a female trouble with pains in my back and side, and a general weakness. I had professional attendance most of that time but did not seem to get well. As a last resort I decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which I had seen advertised in the newspapers, and in two weeks noticed a marked improvement. I continued its use and am now free from pain and able to do all my housework."—Mrs. B. B. ZIELINSKA, 202 Weiss Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Portland, Ind.—"I had a displacement and suffered so badly from it at times I could not be on my feet at all. I was all run down and so weak I could not do my housework, was nervous and could not lie down at night. I took treatments from a physician but they did not help me. My Aunt recommended Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I tried it and now I am strong and well again and do my own work and I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound the credit."—Mrs. JOSEPHINE KIMBLE, 935 West Race Street, Portland, Ind.

Every Sick Woman Should Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

See The Great Lakes

Fort William Harbor

Going Aboard

IF Canada's Great Lakes are not, as some geographers and geologists say they are, the oldest lakes in the world, it cannot be denied that Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario form the most wonderful chain of inland oceans on the earth and are the oldest waterway, and for that matter also the oldest highway in North America. For it was on the waters of these great lakes that the early French explorers and adventurers, such as Nicollet, Marquette, La Salle, Champlain, and others sailed, in the first quarter of the 17th century, in search of the undiscovered Western Sea. Further, taken in conjunction with the St. Lawrence River, river stretches and canals, they form the longest navigable inland waterway in the world, the total distance from Fort William and Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, to the Straits of Belle Isle being 2,260 miles.

It was on these mighty inland seas in Canada that Joseph Howe once said in a speech at a convention at Detroit: "Yonder lie Canada's great lakes, which can furnish sufficient power to run the industries of the whole world, and within which the British Isles might be dropped and never raise the tide." Romantic enchantment and adventurous history suffuse the waters and shores of Canada's Great Lakes. To realise this one has only to recall that the European pioneers who three hundred years ago first penetrated into the heart of the North American continent did so by their waters, taking first the St. Lawrence, Ottawa, and Mattawa rivers, then through the Lake Nipissing and French River into Georgian Bay, then through Lake Huron to Lake Michigan, and through the Sault or Rapids of St. Mary's River into Lake Superior.

In those early days Canada's Great Lakes resounded only with the echoes of the paddles which propelled Indian canoes. To-day their mighty expanses are ploughed by leviathan steamships, busied with the traffic of commerce and industry, or with the transportation of tourists and pleasure-seekers bent on taking a cool sea voyage, more interesting than an ocean voyage and equally as invigorating and health-giving. On the Great Lakes trip, taken in any one of the Canadian Pacific steamships, such as the "Assiniboia," the "Keewatin," and the "Manitoba," as palatial, large, swift and safe as an ocean liner, a tourist or pleasure-seeker can take an inland voyage of a thousand miles, and whether the voyage be from Montreal to Detroit or Chicago, and other American ports or vice versa, the tourist will experience the sense of ocean distances, but with a feeling of security and of calm and quiet, which the turbulent ocean can not give. Besides the voyage itself, the tourist will be entertained with sights of historic interest, with views of unrivalled natural beauty or with modern practical constructions that astound the mind, some of which are shown in the illustrations at the head of this article. The tourist may see, for instance, Mackinac Point, the scene of Chief Pontiac's massacre of a British garrison, beautiful islands about which glide white-winged yachts and other small craft, the giant head of Thunder Cape, the beautiful St. Mary's River and rapids, the Canadian locks at Sault Ste. Marie, Canadian Pacific sky-scraper elevators at Port McNicholl, Georgian Bay, and scores of other scenes of natural beauty and objects of absorbing interest. Truly the Great Lakes have given Canada an enviable name amongst the nations, and the Great Lakes trip once taken, will never fade from memory.

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Office in McKenna Block, Wolfville.
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WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Expert Piano Tuning Guaranteed.

Velocing, Regulating, Repairing Organs Tuned and Repaired.

M. C. Collins.

P.O. Box 321, Wolfville, N S.

Appointed Chief Engineer

J. M. R. FAIRBAIRN.

MR. J. M. R. Fairbairn has been appointed chief engineer of the C. P. R. system, replacing Mr. J. G. Sullivan, chief engineer, who is retiring to enter private practice. is the announcement by special circular issued by Sir George Bury, vice-president, and approved by Lord Shaughnessy, the President.

Too much credit cannot be accorded Mr Fairbairn, whose rise has been the result of sterling service rendered the company since he joined them in 1892. Mr. Fairbairn was born in Peterborough 45 years ago. He entered the Toronto University, where he graduated.

Following a short private practice in British Columbia, Mr. Fairbairn joined the Canadian Pacific Railway in June, 1892, in the Engineering Department and became Assistant Engineer at Montreal, August, 1901, and Resident Engineer at Ottawa 12 months later. After three years in the Ottawa Division, he returned to Montreal as Division Engineer, and was transferred to Toronto some months later, from which place he returned to Montreal in November, 1907, in a similar capacity. It was in October, 1908, that Mr. Fairbairn was made Principal Assistant at Montreal, two years later being promoted to Engineer of Maintenance of Way, and in June, 1911, was made Chief Engineer of Eastern Lines, a position he occupied up to the time of his present promotion, which is the highest railway position attainable.

'Did your wife scold when you came home so late last night?'

'You don't know what it is to have a wife that was once a school teacher. She simply made me write a hundred times on a slate, 'I must be at home by 10 o'clock.'

A pretty girl finds pleasant reflection in her mirror.

Maid (from next door): Mr Jones sends his compliments, and would you please shoot your dog, as it keeps him awake."

Mr. Soap: 'Give my respects to Mr. Jones and tell him I shall be greatly his debtor if he will poison his daughter and burn her piano."

Dignity begins when boasting ends.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

The volume of tourist traffic from the United States this year has been considerably lessened by misleading press dispatches appearing in American and Canadian papers regarding the Canadian Registration Act. It was unwarrantably stated that visitors to Canada from the United States would be compelled to register at a post office before they could secure accommodation at a hotel, that passports were absolutely necessary, and more recently the absurd rumor was widely circulated that women from the United States would not be allowed to return home. This latter ridiculous report is specifically denied by Mr. W. D. Scott, Superintendent of Immigration, who officially designated it as "absolutely without any foundation in fact." Senator Gideon Robertson, a member of the Dominion Cabinet, and Chairman of the Registration Board, is equally positive in his denials of the other mischievous reports. The actual facts are, according to the official statement of the Registration Board, that the Registration Act applies only to people permanently resident in Canada and does not affect even remotely anyone living in the United States; that no registration at a post office is necessary, and that no passports are required. The possession of papers showing the holders to be American citizens, is all that is necessary to cross into Canada. At the International boundary line the holders of these papers are given an identification card by the Canadian Immigration Officials, which enables the visitors to travel freely where they wish without any interference on the part of Canadian officials.

Senator Robertson, Chairman of the Registration Board, has announced that "neither in the instructions issued, nor the regulations for Canadian registration is there anything that would indicate desire or intention to impose restrictions upon Americans or aliens, entering, travelling in, or leaving Canada."

The experience of those American visitors who have already come to Canada verifies Senator Robertson's statement, but unfortunately there are many across the border who have not read this announcement, and may still be influenced by the false reports to stay at home, spoil their vacation, and cause a mutual loss to themselves and to Canada.

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!

Acadia Lump, Albion, Nut, Springhill, Inverness

A. M. WHEATON

Eat less Bread

McCallums, L'td

The largest dealers in Improved Farm Properties in Canada.

Halifax, N. S., Canada.

Are now offering the property of the Wolfville Fruit Land Improvement Co. Ninety acres of Orchards fully improved. In whole or part. Price exceptionally low. 25

C. A. Porter, Local Agent.

OFFICES: WOLFVILLE AND KENTVILLE

"THE SLEEPING FOX CATCHES 'NO POULTRY'"

The merchant who does not advertise catches no trade. He is fortunate if he can retain what he has, because he is never progressive, so his more alert competitors who do advertise, gradually get all the business. Advertising is an evidence of alertness and generally the advertiser gives better value and prompter service. As a consequence he seldom has shelf-worn goods to dispose of. It pays to patronize the advertisers.

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NOW IS THE TIME!

To Get Your Furniture Upholstered.

Carpenter work is slack at present, and I am prepared to do Upholstery of all kinds of Furniture also Carriage and Sleigh Seats, will also repair Furniture of all kinds.

I have had a large experience in this work and can guarantee satisfacion.

J. C. Bishop, — Wolfville,