HOW TO GET RID OF RHEUMATISM

"Fruit-a-tives" Point the Way to Quick Relief

VERONA, ONT.

"I suffered for a number of years with *Rheumatism and severe Pains in my Side and Back*, caused by strains and heavy lifting.

When I had given up hope of ever being well again, a friend recommended 'Fruit-a-tives' to me and after using the first box I felt so much better that I continued to take them; and now I am enjoying the best of health, thanks to your wonderful fruit medicine".

W. M. LAMPSON.

"Fruit-a-tives" are sold by all dealers at 50c. a box, 6 for $2.50, trial size 25c.— 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, or organize.

OFFICERS OF WOLFVILLE UNION.

President—Mrs. B. O. Davidson.
1st Vice President—Mrs. G. W. Miller
2nd Vice President—Mrs McKenna
Recording Secy—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-scools—Mr. 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.—R. 14: 31.

Businessmeeting of the W. C. T. U. the last Friday of every month.

A Thousand Workers

OUT FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS TOWARD ENLARGEMENT OF THE WILLARD HALL, TORONTO

Daylight saving caught some of the white ribboners napping on the morning of March 31st By eleven o'clock however, 1 000 workers were scattered through every section of the city and fired with enthusiasm started their house to house canvass for the $100,000 which they hope to raise this week, for the Willard Hall Extension Fund

The workers gath red at Willard Hall, where each of the presidents of the 24 unions received small white badges and small books with which each worker was equipped for the campaign.

According to Mrs W A Robinson, press convener, the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have endorsed the campaign and feel that the public should not only commend the workers, but lend them every support

'We feel that the merchants and bankers are as much interested as the manufacturers, and we intend to make a most thorough canvass of the downtown districts, as all employers of women labor are bound to be interested in the work of Willard Hall This home is essentially for the protection of the small salaried business girl We want to obliterate the cheap boarding house, and surround the girls with superior environment and home life,' she said.

At the present time Willard Hall has accommodation for only 70 girls It is the hope of the W. C. T. U. to extend the building to provide for 200 more. The new proposed wing will also have a swimming tank, music rooms, living room, and reception room.

Up to the present the hall has not been self sustaining as every effort has been made to give the girls board and lodging at a nominal fee. When the new building is completed it is the intention to try and establish a luncheon room for young women outside the hall.—Toronto Star.

The Cry of the Children.

There is no more important phase of the drink question than that which concerns itself with drink and the child. It goes back and deals with the ante natal blight which is inflicted by alcoholic parentage. It traces the infantile mortality for which our drink system is responsible and follows that up with a black catalogue of evils in the way of accidents, starvation, nakedness, disease, ignorance mental weakness, criminality, and cruelty that is appalling. As we follow up this line of investigation we hear, beating in on us from all sides the exceeding bitter cry of the children. There is no other single factor in our modern world which makes such havoc of the nation's wealth of child life as this thrice accursed drink system.

The response to a call for a mass meeting of employes in railroad car shops in Michigan City, Ind., was so general that the hall could not accommodate those present.

A Quick Relief for Headache

A headache is frequently caused by badly digested food; the gases and acids resulting therefrom are absorbed by the blood which in turn irritates the nerves and causes painful symptoms called headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, etc. 15 to 30 drops of Mother Seigel's Syrup will correct faulty digestion and afford relief.

A Mountain Lion's Pleasant Joke.

B. L—

On one of my Deer Creek fishing trips with Rollins, we were given some attention by a mountain lion that added interest to the usual delightful features

When we were ready to throw in the bait, Rollins usually went ahead a thousand yards or so, and I usually caught a few by the time he began to fish. O a curious thing neither of us could ever explain, with the same hooks and bait Rollins catch for the day would weigh as much as mine though mine was invariably two to one of his in number.

While absorbed in casting along a reach of smooth running water, I thought I heard behind me on rock grinding against another in the creek bed There were plenty of noises and above all was the aching roar of the canyon, and I went on unconcerned Presently I heard the same noise repeated, and now I could feel that peculiar sensation running up and down the spine known as 'gooey'

I could see nothing, but ran back two or three hundred feet and found in the wet sand the fresh track we all know the first time we see it the same as no one is mistaken the first time he hears the nerve racking singing of a rattlesnake.

I continued to fish till noon when I came up to Rollins who had a spider all hot and ready for the frying pan I confess to many quick turns and glances over my shoulder during those three hours, for the lion joker kept up his noises in the rocks behind me, and varied the fun several times by sneaking through the brush up the wall of the canyon, and sending down small pebbles and dirt on my head

I carried the cooking outfit and the condiments, slung to my belt Rollins carried the bacon sack, and we both had plenty of iron Soon we were eating a delicious lunch that could not be duplicated anywhere on earth at any distance from the waterside After a good rest and full discussion about mountain lions in general, and our facetious lo lower in particular we started back up the creek fishing leisurely as we went,

About every ten minutes we would get a more or less gentle reminder that a lion, looking for something to eat was roaming in our vicinity.

At camp we cached our trouts in the suspended barley sack, staked on the ponies with special care, and were turning into our blankets when we heard a twig crack out in the brush

Our nearest approach to a weapon was our hand axe. We pulled a couple of blazing pine-knots from the fire and made an investigation. We soon found our friend's tracks, and then we gathered plenty of materials and made four fires in as many directions from our bed. Rollins elected to sleep till twelve, and then I slept till daylight. All night long the watcher could hear an occasional breaking twig, and once in awhile one of the ponies would noisily inhale, and then exhale with a mighty whistling snort

In the morning there was a well beaten trail made by our mountain lion all the way around the camp The California lion is the most inquisitive of animals and a genuine lover of fish He is also known as 'the joker,' but we, in this instance were the ultimate jokers for we had all the fish we caught, and the lion had to put up with the offal.

April 3. 1919

A Good Medicine for the Baby.

Nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets as a medicine for little ones. They are a laxative, mild but thorough in action, and never fail to relieve constipation, colic, colds and simple fevers Once a mother has used them she will use nothing else. Concerning them Mrs Salluste Pelletier St Damas des Aulnaies, Que., writes:—'I always keep a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. They are the best medicine I know of for little ones and I would not be without them.' The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Mrs. Brown Tries It.

We were talking about the War Savings and Thrift Stamps, and Mrs Brown said she had noticed the posters in the stores, post offices and banks, and that in one store she had visited recently she had seen the card reading: 'Will you take your change in Thrift Stamps?' But she said she hadn't done so, being under the impression that they were more especially for children.

I ventured to enquire if she had a preference for any particular store 'Oh, yes,' she replied, 'I always go to——s.' 'Why? I asked 'I think I get better prices there and good value.'

'Do you know how much you save by your careful buying in that manner? I enquired 'No,' she answered, 'but I feel sure I do save something, otherwise I'd not take the trouble to compare prices in making out my shopping list.'

'Well,' I said Mrs. Brown, let me suggest an easy plan so that you may know how much you save Every time you effect a saving by your careful shopping buy Thrift Stamps with the amount so saved. Or if the saving is large enough, buy a War Savings Stamp You won't miss the money and, in a short time, you will accumulate quite a number of these Stamps, You will find it very interesting. And it will give you the satisfaction of knowing what your saving really is.'

'I'll do it,' she eagerly exclaimed, 'I'd never thought of it in that way before.'

Have you? Follow Mrs. Brown's example and you will find it worth while.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

SEA FOOD FOR ALLIES

NEWFOUNDLAND MAKES GREAT PLANS FOR FUTURE.

War Has Boomed the Fishing Industry in Gallant Little Dominion, and Arrangements Have Been Made For Big Developments Now That Peace Has Made Expansion Possible Once More.

NEWFOUNDLAND is likely to play a much more important part in the matter of the British and allied countries now than ever before. It is scarcely known on either side of the Atlantic that much of the foodstuffs of the Greek, Italian and Portuguese people is obtained from Newfoundland, that the French who had their own fisheries in American waters until the beginning of hostilities, but who then withdrew their men to crew their fighting fleets, are now obtaining stocks of sea-food from Newfoundland, and that great quantities of edible fishes are being shipped from Newfoundland every month to the people of the British Isles, and some of it is finding its way into the kitchens of the allied armies on the European continent.

At the present time much of this fish is "cured" by being salted and then dried in the sun. The famous bacalao, which is a staple dish in the Iberian Peninsula, and which formed in a large measure the food of Wellington's armies in the Peninsular War more than 100 years ago, is made with Newfoundland salt-cured, sun-dried codfish. The same edible forms one of the largest items in the foodstuffs of the Italian soldiery, more especially since the meat supply in that country has been reduced so considerably, and the allied blockade against Greece was imposed in the autumn of 1916, one of the leading foodstuffs of which the Greeks were deprived was Newfoundland codfish, some fifteen vessels being held up at one time at Gibraltar by the British fleet and not permitted to continue on their destinations in the Hellenic kingdom. Similarly, the fish obtained by the French in Newfoundland waters was cured in the same fashion, and to-day French agents are operating actively all round the Newfoundland seaboard buying fish for shipment to France to replace that which the French trawlers themselves contributed from year to year to the dietary of the French people before the war. The British Isles are also receiving a goodly supply of fish cured in this fashion, and it is believed there will be a virtually unlimited market for it because it will be years before the French can resume fishing in the North Sea on the former basis, before the Scandinavians and others who fish there also can reconstruct the economic and industrial machinery then in use, and which assisted them in the marketing of the sea harvest, and there is also this factor seriously disturbing the minds of everybody connected with the fishing industry in what was formerly known, but will never again be known, as the German Ocean, namely, whether it will ever be possible to trawl by old-time methods in that area again in view of the manner in which the seafloor has been littered with the hulls of ships sunk by submarines and mines, as well as naval actions in that theatre of the war.

Newfoundland, however, has during the past few months made an important new development in fishery matters, namely by establishing a cold-storage enterprise on an unusually large scale. This has been undertaken by the Reid Newfoundland Co. of St. John's, a corporation which operates the railways, the coastal steamers, and other services, and which has gone into this enterprise with the object of making it an auxiliary to its existing agencies. This company has built a huge cold-storage warehouse in St. John's with a capacity of 12,000,000 pounds of fish, and is engaged at present in procuring the material with which to fill it. Not alone are all the fishing flotillas in the vicinity of St. John's being tapped in order to get their available supplies, but stations have been established at other points on the coast within direct touch of the railway line and trains of refrigerator cars are used from time to time to bring on to St. John's stocks of fish obtained in the different localities, and which are in a condition to be properly frozen in the central plant. It is understood that in the not distant future a large shipment of frozen fish will be made to the British Isles, and will be followed from time to time by other shipments as fast as the warehouse can receive and treat the material offered it. The company is now contemplating the erecting of smaller plants at other suitable points on different parts of the seaboard where fishing operations on a large scale are prosecuted, and where a large and continuous supply of what may be called the "raw material" can be obtained.

Not alone will it be possible to preserve by this means enormous quantities of codfish, which is the staple fish secured by the Newfoundlanders in their operations on their own coasts, the Grand Banks and along the Labrador, but also an opening will be afforded through this means for the utilization of lesser fishes, some of them now virtually useless to the fishermen through the fact that they cannot be marketed in the countries where the fishery products of the island find their chief outlet. The salmon fishery of Newfoundland is to-day necessarily limited in extent because on the one hand the salmon are not found in anything like the abundance of their Pacific consoeners. They are, on the other hand, a delicate fish and must either be preserved by packing or canning or else go into immediate consumption. In other words, owing to the lack of cold storage it has not been found possible hitherto to make a great commercial fishery out of salmon. Some few hundreds of tierces (200 pounds) are pickled every year in the area where the salmon most resort, and an equivalent quantity is produced for local and outside consumption by canning; but now it is believed that many times the quantity can be taken each year, preserved in cold storage and sold at a higher figure than could be possible under previous circumstances.

The same thing is true of halibut, haddock, hake, mackerel, turbot, lobster, smelts and a small fish of the sardine family which abounds on the Newfoundland coasts every year and known as caplin, while the quest of the horse mackerel, otherwise known as the tunny, hitherto not attempted because of the inability to handle the enormous carcases of these animals, can be carried out in a large way, and the product utilized and sold at high figures on both sides of the Atlantic, when delivered in these countries through the agency of cold storage steamers equipped with cold storage facilities.

It is therefore easy to understand that the development of this project is watched with the keenest interest by the people of Newfoundland, as its success will be of the very greatest importance to them.

GREAT TRADE PLANS.

Dominion Must Have Big Income to Meet Debts.

The whole-hearted way in which Canada is grappling with the question of trade development is receiving, not only for Canada but for the rest of the world. Some time ago, the Government appointed a trade commission in London for the purpose of dealing, at first hand, with the great problems of reconstruction which must be solved in the devastated districts of Europe. The object of this commission was to place Canadian producers in touch with those requiring their products in these districts, so making available the resources of the Dominion, not only for the supply of raw material, but also for the supply of manufactured articles of all kinds. Now a further step toward completing this organization is announced, namely, the creation of a Canadian Trade Commission, which, with its headquarters in Ottawa, will act in conjunction with the mission already established in London. The whole problem has evidently been most carefully thought out, and provision made, as far as possible, for every contingency. The time is indeed for Canada, as for many other countries, one of extraordinary opportunity. It demands initiative, courage, energy, and co-operation of all interests to insure satisfactory peace conditions, and precedents may for the moment have to be discarded.

The kernel of the situation, perhaps, lies in this last statement, the willingness to discard precedents. The Canadian business world is facing entirely new conditions, and everywhere there is a call to take a larger view. Thus, those who take the true view of the great war debt which has been piled up in Canada, as in nearly every other country, will recognize in it simply a call for greater production, and an opportunity for development in this direction. The Canadian national debt before the war was only something like $336,000,000; it is now $1,500,000,000. The advance is, of course, tremendous, but it is only when the counter-fact is remembered, that along with this great increase in indebtedness has gone an equally great increase in the national productivity, that the matter is seen in its true light. The exports, indeed, of Canada have increased no less than 1,000 per cent., since the outbreak of the war, and there is no reason, in view of the shortage everywhere, why this production should not be maintained to a very large extent.

As Mr. Chamberlain vividly pointed out on one occasion, the question of prosperity is almost entirely one of adjustment of expenditure to income. Canada will have to raise, in the future, a revenue of at least $350,000,000, whereas before the war her greatest revenue was $173,000,000. Her wealth, however, has kept pace with the demand, and on the whole she is better off than she was four years ago. There is, therefore, every reason to suppose that Canada is entering upon a period of great prosperity. She is certainly being afforded an opportunity for service the value of which it would be difficult to exaggerate. The great need is, indeed, co-operation, and again co-operation; between farmer and factory, and between employers and employed everywhere. The war has exemplified beyond all question the advantages of co-operation in the labor world, in all directions, and this lesson will not be lost on Canada, but, having been learned, will be developed and applied to a more extended usefulness.

Prince With Canucks.

Prince Albert, the second son of his Majesty King George V., is now on the headquarters staff of the Canadian Corps. Prince Albert, who is 23 years of age, had been several months with the Royal Air Force. There are now two members of the royal family with the Canadians, as Prince Arthur of Connaught has returned to his old love after his return from his visit to Japan.

Business Profits War Tax.

The total amount of assessments made under the Business Profits War Tax Act to date is over $58,000,000, of which over $54,000,000 have been collected. It is estimated that by the end of the present fiscal year about $65,000,000 will be realized. This is more than double the estimate made in the budget speech, in which the act was introduced.

Peace Treaties.

Peace treaties bind the signatory powers either when they are signed or when they are ratified. They bind individuals when they receive news that such treaties have been made.

A new typewriter of light weight is made of three separate self-contained units, the base, action and carriage.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Carefully Screened and Promptly Delivered.

Springhill, Albion Nut and Old Sydney.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

Burgess & Co.

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.

Used for Shaving

Many people are troubled, more particularly in cold weather, with a sort of roughness of the skin or eczema caused by shaving. The application of Dr Chase's Ointment after the shave soon cures the trouble and by using it after each shave you keep the skin soft and prevent irritation and soreness. Because of its antiseptic qualities this ointment prevents and cures Barbers' Itch.

A good sized dining room is to be found in an empty stomach.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children

In Use For Over 30 Years

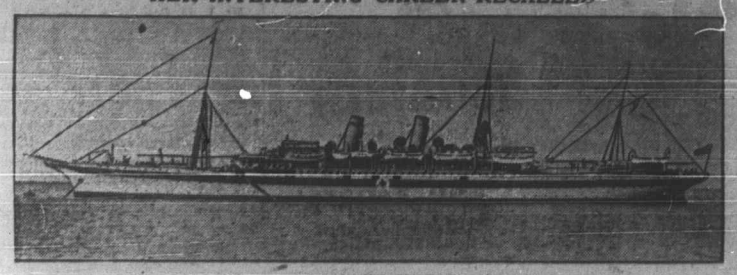
Always bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

The hand that rules the dyspeptic makes the pie.

M'ard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

The Hospital Ship "Loyalty"

HER INTERESTING CAREER RECALLED



1915, ex-R.M.S. "Empress of India" Hospital ship "Loyalty," Bombay,

QUITE recently the hospital ship "Loyalty" has been converted in Bombay into a troopship, and the occasion appears to justify publication of some account of her career as a hospital ship, a career which was not only one of great service, but which reflects in a very remarkable way the great generosity of his Highness, the Maharajah of Gwalior.

In August, 1914, his Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior visited Bhopal and arranged with the Begum Sahiba to present the Government with a hospital ship, to be called "Loyalty," to which the Chiefs of India were to be asked to subscribe. The offer was gratefully accepted, but there was considerable delay in procuring a suitable ship. Eventually the ship chosen was the "Empress of India," built by the Naval Construction & Armaments Company, of Barrow-in-Furness, in 1891, for the Canadian Pacific Railway's Pacific Ocean trades. Together with her sister ships "Empress of China" and "Empress of Japan," she was specially designed, built on very handsome lines, and fitted most luxuriously with everything considered necessary for the comfort of passengers of all classes. The matter of engine power and speed was kept specially in view, so that the ships in their time were the fastest in the Pacific trade, and earned a great name for the quick transmission of passengers, mails and fine goods, such as silk and tea, between Hong Kong, Japan and Vancouver, and thence to various points by the Canadian Pacific Railway across the North American Continent. It will thus be seen that the "Loyalty," prior to becoming a hospital ship, took a great part as "Empress of India," in the opening up and developing of commerce in one of the outlying parts of the Empire. Incidentally she has the honor of carrying King George as a passenger when he was Prince of Wales.

It would almost seem to be in the natural order of events that the good ship "Empress of India," after carrying on such useful commercial work for 22 years, and being relieved on the Pacific station by a larger and more modern style of ship (the new "Empress of Asia") should come on the scene at the outbreak of the present war, just when his Highness the Maharajah of Gwalior decided to repeat his loyal and munificent act of 1900, by presenting a hospital ship of 300 beds capacity for use during the war. Most appropriately the ship was acquired from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. The Director of the Royal India Marine and his officers acted for his Highness in the matter of buying, altering and refitting, the "Empress of India," of London, and changing her name to the "Loyalty" of Bombay. This was done in October, 1914, and within four months from the time war was declared the hospital ship "Loyalty" was ready to begin her good work and assist in the relief of suffering humanity.

Record of Four Years.

The "Loyalty" sailed from the Persian Gulf on November 29th, 1914, having been renamed by Lady Willingdon on the previous day, and from that time up to nearly the end of last year she was in commission. On her first voyage she was deflected to Karachi, where she stayed till December 24th, when she left for England. During this time the ship was bought outright for the Chiefs, and subsequently remained their property.

In the four years she was in commission as a hospital ship she sailed 41 voyages and carried 15,406 patients British, Indians, Chinese, West Indian, East and West African, and German, Turkish and Arab prisoners of war.

The hospital was staffed with three or four I. M. S. officers and one military assistant-surgeon, and one matron and four to six nursing sisters and sub-assistant-surgeons, compounders, ward orderlies, etc. A few lent by the Government of India, the rest being recruited from Gwalior, Indore, Dhar and Bharatpur States, and the balance locally in Bombay. The cost of buying and fitting out the ship was approximately $600,000, and her upkeep for four years was $1,800,000, the total being nearly two and a half million dollars, of which by far the greater part was paid by H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior, though contributions were made from other States.

Incidents at Sea.

Unique as part of the ship's life-saving work was the rescue of the crew of the steamship "Ben Verlich," after that ship had been shelled and torpedoed by a German submarine near Ushant, on August 1st, 1915. This incident and the sinking of the steamship "Clintonia" were witnessed by the "Loyalty" from a distance of about 1½ miles, when she was full of badly wounded men (British cases from the Dardanelles) on her way down Alexandria and Malta to Southampton.

When plying in Indian waters, the "Loyalty" had the good fortune to render assistance to a transport which took fire and was abandoned at sea, the "Sidavana." Hearing the distressed vessel's messages on the wireless, the "Loyalty" proceeded with all speed to the place indicated and picked up 70 of the burning ship's people in three boats during the night, afterwards transferring them to the steamship "Madras," which was bound for Bombay. Had the "Loyalty" not been an hospital ship she would have towed the "Sidavana" into Bombay, but, of course, could not do this without infringing the Geneva Red Cross Convention.

She also rendered assistance to several India and native craft met at sea during her voyage, short of water and provisions, and to a lighthouse crew in the Red Sea.

The Brotherhood of Nature

(1) King of the buffalo.
(2) Buffalo herd at Banff,
(3) King and queen buffalo,

IN these days of hectic reconstruction it might be well for some peoples of the world to look on the way that community animal life is governed, on its placid contentment, its aspirations and its administration. No true contentment exists excepting there be a leader. Sheep follow the bell-wether, wolves follow the pack leader, bands of moose, or mountain sheep, herds of goats are all led by individual masters. Ants and bees are lost without their kings and queens, while the industrious beaver would never be satisfied in his aquatic home unless there was a head to the colony. The bull whale rules his herd, the bull walrus administers the high justice, the middle and the low in his own little world. In every band of wild or half wild horses that ranges the prairies there is one who is head, keeper of order and strict government.

Always excepting the cases of the busy bee, the meek sheep, or the sexless mule the leader is a male, always when rebellion or insurrection breaks forth it is from among the vigorous youngsters of the same sex. When the blood of youth runs hot in the veins of a walrus bull, or the mountain buck, or the male young wolf or whale or ram, he aspires to conquer and to lead.

To one who has made even a superficial study of the habits of animals there is something akin to human in their methods and characteristics. There is ever an anxious few who covet leadership, there is always a large number willing to rush with fang and claw and ripping horn to destroy one who had led but who has lost. And it is always noticed that the dictator of any herd or band keeps a watchful eye on his restless young males and stands ever ready to crush insurrection and high aspiration with tooth or hoof or crushing head.

This all leads up to the king of the buffalo herd in the great park at Banff beside the towering pile of Cascade Mountain where the C. P. R. tracks skirt the base. Six feet high at the shoulders he stands with a mighty depth of chest, a tremendous head and a patriarchial beard of brown silk that sweeps on a level with his knees. He is a stupendous creature and has impressed his powers of dominance on all the other bulls in the pastures. Visitors marvel at his bulk and his very apparent size and power. He is a ton weight of lifeless brawn and bone and flesh.

Yet he is a usurper, nevertheless. He stepped into the place of a better through force of circumstances and the ability to see the opportune moment. For many years "Sir Donald" was emperor of the buffalo at Banff. He more than topped six feet at the shoulders, his head was as hard and as heavy as a granite slab, his agility was that of a cat, his charge was like the rush of the avalanche down a steep mountain side. With ease he kept the young bulls in second place included in their number being the present leader. In time it needed but a slow swing of the heavy head to make the other bulls scamper. Like a wise leader he paid little attention to the private quarrels of young males, and naturally they fought among themselves to prove superiority. The present dictator whipped them all. And it came to pass that he looked again on Sir Donald with a red eye and that sturdy and astute leader recognized the need of the application of first principles. He broke a horn on the hard skull of the younger animal, but he trampled all feelings of equality or opposition from that vanquished beast.

The years rolled on, Sir Donald passed the thirty year milepost. His teeth grew poor, winter found him thin. A touch of rheumatism slowed him up, and his eyesight dimmed. It was the hour of the young bulls. Led by the last defeated contestant they attacked the veteran chieftain en masse, and, still respectful of his prowess were satisfied with keeping him outside the herd by uniting and remaining united. None were willing yet to dare his anger single-handed. Sir Donald ranged in solitude, his former wives shunned him, his children ignored him, the young bulls rumbled when he came in sight. Then came a frosty night that so stiffened his rheumatic joints that he could not arise when the morning sun poured its golden light down in the broad valley. A wandering young bull finding him thus helpless reared the fighting call of the herd as he charged. The iron-hard earth trembled as the other great brutes thundered to the scene, and soon all that was visible was a half dozen buffalo bulls trampling and goring a heap on the ground while the air was filled with the bawlings of victory. Strange to say, though the body was pulped by the hoofs of the bulls the magnificent head was unmarred, and men took it away, had it mounted, and now it hangs in the building at Ottawa, broken horn and all.

The present king saw his opportunity. He challenged the huskiest of his partners in the deposition murder and thoroughly whipped him. He worked thus triumphantly through ranks of the others, and soon his dominance was admitted and the other brutes obeyed the swing of his head as promptly as they had that of Sir Donald's. He rules exactly as did his predecessor. He has families and a great dignity, and has now governed for some years.—L. V. K.

Facts Stronger than Fiction

Now and again one is faced by facts more strange and incomprehensible than the fancies the most daring writers of fiction ever dared to portray. Here is one of them, as revealed in the news of the day.

When the gates of the Eastern penitentiary clanged behind Florence Dake, of Philadelphia, how many times did it make that women had gone the limit in an attempt to reform the men they loved? Charged with participation in motor car thefts for which her husband had previously been sentenced, she made no defence, but courted imprisonment. In her simple speech she said she wanted to be within the same walls as he, so that he could feel her presence, although he would never see her, and be impelled thereby to go straight on his release.

Great hearts dare greatly, and this repetition of one of human nature's finest phenomena proves again that great hearts can be and are born by common clay. That this is so, the recent war also proved world without end. For in its battles and its nerve-shattering cannonades the humblest climbed to Calvary.

But for stimulus to those incredible deeds of valor men had in most instances the courage engendered by acting in the mass and the reaction bred of great events. But where does an otherwise ordinary woman draw the courage to face twelve years in prison in the nebulous hope of reforming her man? Where, except from within? For her there is no thunderous diapason of battle, no feeling of partnership with millions, to hearten the blood. She is alone. There is something mysterious about all this which men may guess at but never hope to understand.

If two people can live on less than one it is because they have to.

Want of tact is an incurable infirmity.

PILES Do not suffer another day with Itching, Blind, 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.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

The Cathedral of Rheims.

The Cathedral of Rheims was a superb Gothic cathedral at Rheims, France, erected in 1212 and 1429, and famous as the place of coronation of all the kings of France (except Henry IV) from 1179 to 1774. In 496 Clovis, the first of the Merovigian line, was baptised with 3,000 of his men at Rheims, and owing to this fact the city became in subsequent years the place for the coronation of all the kings of France. The cathedral is now a mass of ruins from the shells of the Germans during the war.

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.

Punch and Judy shows originated in Italy during the seventeenth century.

For You and Your Friends

"I beg you to publish my letter."

It is only natural that people write us enthusiastic letters about Gin Pills. Wouldn't you do the same, if, after suffering from backache for years, you found relief? Wouldn't you wish your friends and others to know what Gin Pills had done for you, and what they will do for them? Of course, you would, and that is the only reason that prompts people to write us praising this great remedy.

Read what Isidore Thomas says in part:

"My case was very serious, and I was so sick everybody expected my death any day. No suffering could be worse than what I had to endure. Eight boxes of Gin Pills were sufficient to cure me entirely. I beg you to publish my letter and tell all sufferers of Kidney Trouble not to despair nor wait, as Gin Pills will cure them. I have to be very thankful to you, and I recommend Gin Pills to all my friends suffering from kidney trouble."

Take the advice of those who have tried most remedies and found that Gin Pills cure.

Gin Pills are not a cure-all—but a specific remedy for Kidney or Bladder troubles. They contain the medicinal ingredient of gin, without the alcohol, and gin has been recognized for years as the most perfect agent for flushing up the kidneys and restoring the organs to perform their natural functions.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Residents should address Na-Dru-Co, 250 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 18

Professional Cards

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A. J. McKenna, D. D. S.

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College. Office in McKenna Block, Wolfville.

Telephone 2 4.

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.

D. S. HART,

Consulting Accountant and Auditor.

Wolfville and Halifax.

Halifax & South Western RAILWAY

Trains Leave Bridgewater:

6:00 Accom. daily except Sunday for Halifax and intermediate stations.

5:20 Accom. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturday for Liverpool and intermediate stations.

7 35 Accom. daily except Sunday for Middleton and intermediate stations.

10 15 Accom. daily except Sunday for Mahone Jct. and Lunenburg.

12.15 Accom. daily except Sunday for Yarmouth and intermediate stations.

15 40 Accom. daily except Sunday for Halifax and intermediate stations.

17.00 Accom. daily except Sunday for New Germany, Caledonia and intermediate Stations.

17.20 Accom. daily except Sunday and Wednesday for Mahone Jct. and Lunenburg

21.30 Accom. Wednesday only for Mahone Jct. and Lunenburg.

Connection at Middleton on Wednesday for Port Wade.

CUNNINGHAM,
Dist. F. & P. Agent, Halifax.

COAL!

Acadia Lump,
Albion Nut,
Springhill
Inverness

A. M. WHEATON

PUBLIC NOTICE!

All persons having legal demands against the estate of Avard J. Woodman, late of Wolfville, merchant and undertaker, 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:

SELINA WOODMAN, Administratrix,
OTTA FOSHAY, Administrator.

Wolfville, October 5, 1919

PORT WILLIAMS FRUIT CO.

LIMITED

(Canada Food Board Licence No. 8-6513)

Have in stock for sale in Flour: "Cream of the West," "Ogilvies," "Victory" and a few bags of Graham.

FEEDS

Bran, Shorts, Molasses Dairy Feed, Molasses Hog Feed, Barley Meal, Corn Meal, Sampson, Oat Meal Feed, Ground Oats, Ground Barley, Corn and Oats, Linseed Meal and Ground Special Feed.

FERTILIZERS

Slag, Ground Lime Stone at the warehouse, and taking orders for Nitrate of Soda, etc. We have also on hand, Sugar, Soap, Tea and Rolled Oats, Warehouse open six days a week.

Port Williams, N. S.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA