

PARALYSED AND HELPLESS

Prominent Merchant Restored to Health by "Fruit-a-lives"

Boston, N.B., July 25th, 1914.
"I had a stroke of Paralysis in March, and this left me unable to walk or help myself and the Constipation was terrible. Finally, I took 'Fruit-a-lives' for the Constipation. This fruit medicine gradually toned up the nerves and actually relieved the paralysis. By the use of 'Fruit-a-lives' I grew stronger until all the palsy left me. I am now well and attend my store every day."
ALVA PHILLIPS.
Fruit juice is nature's own remedy and 'Fruit-a-lives' is made from fruit juices. 50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At dealers or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives 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 upholding 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 BRANCH.
President—Mrs. L. W. Simpson.
1st Vice President—Mrs. G. Cullen.
2nd Vice President—Mrs. R. Reid.
Recording Secy.—Mrs. Geo. Fish.
Cor. Secretary—Mrs. L. E. Duncan.
Treasurer—Mrs. H. Pingo.

SUPERINTENDENTS.
Laborer Work—Mrs. Fielding.
Lumbermen—Mrs. J. Kempson.
Willard Home—Mrs. M. Freeman.
Temperance in Sabbath-schools—Mrs. (Dr.) Brown.
Evangelistic—Mrs. Parves Smith.

Women and the War.

(The following lines by Margaret E. Brekinbridge during the American Civil War will express the sentiment of many Canadian hearts to-day.)
Here I sit, at the same old work,
Knitting and knitting from daylight till dark;
Thread over and under, and back and through,
Knitting socks for—I don't know who,
But in fancy I've seen him, and talked with him too.
He's no hero of gentle birth,
He's little in rank, but he's much in worth;
He's plain of speech, and strong of limb;
He's rich in heart, but he's poor of kin;
There are none at home to work for him.
He set his lips with a start and a frown
When he heard that the dear old flag was shot down
From the walls of Fort Sumter, and dinging away
His tools and his apron, stopped but to say
To his comrades, "I'm going, wherever you ever may stay."
And was "busted and gone by the close of the day."
The weather he watches to night on the sea,
Or kindles his camp-fire on lone Tybe.
By river or mountain, wherever he be,
I know he's the noblest of all that are there.
The promptest to do, and the bravest to dare,
The strongest in trust, and the last to despair.
So here I sit at the same old work,
Knitting socks for the soldiers from daylight till dark,
And whispering low, as the thread flies through,
To him who shall wear them—I don't know who.
"Ah, my soldier, fight bravely, be patient, be true."

REMARKABLE CASE of Mrs. HAM

Declares Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Saved Her Life and Sanity.

Bhamrock, Mo.—"I feel it my duty to tell the public the condition of my health before using your medicine. I had falling, inflammation and congestion, female weakness, pains in both sides, backaches and bearing down pains, was short of memory, nervous, impatient, passed sleepless nights, and had neither strength nor energy. There was always a fear and dread in my mind, I had cold, nervous, weak spells, hot flashes over my body. I had a piece in my right side that was so sore that I could hardly bear the weight of my clothes. I tried medicine and doctors, but they did me little good, and I never expected to get out again. I got Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and in a certain way had been in grave or in an asylum if your medicine had not saved me. But now I can work all day, sleep well at night, and at everything I want, have no hot flashes or weak, nervous spells. All pains, aches, fears and dreads are gone, my nose, children and husband are no longer neglected, as I am almost entirely free of the bad symptoms I had before taking your medicine, and all is pleasure and happiness in my home."
Mrs. J. H. Ham, R. F. D. 1, Box 22, Bhamrock, Missouri.

If you want special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., confidentially Lynn, Mass.

Mina's Liment Cures Diphtheria

For some one is knitting and praying for you."

Alcohol and Fitness.

Alcohol is an insidious poison, in that it produces effects which seem to have only one antidote—alcohol again. This applies to another drug equally insidious, and that is morphia, or opium.
No man dreams of going into training and taking but a minimum of alcohol. If he must reach the acme of physical perfection, it must be without alcohol.

As a work producer, a coach is exceedingly extravagant, and like other extravagant measures it is apt to lead to a physical bankruptcy. It is well known that troops cannot march on alcohol. I was with the relief column that moved on to Ladysmith. It was an extremely trying time apart from the heat of the weather. In that column of 10,000 men, the first 500 dropped out were not the tall men, or the short men, or the big men, or the little men—but the drinkers, and they dropped out as clearly as if they had been labelled with a big letter on their backs.

There is a great desire on the part of all young men to be fit. A young man cannot be fit if he takes alcohol. By no possibility can he want it. No one who is young and healthy can want alcohol any more than he can want strychnine.—Sir Frederick Treves. (The King's Surgeon)

A drogglet can obtain an imitation of MINARD'S LIMENT from a Toronto house at a very low price, and have it labeled his own product. The greasy imitation is the poorest one we have yet seen of the kind that every Tom, Dick and Harry has tried to introduce. Ask for MINARD'S and you will get it.

DEMAND FOR HORSES

War's havoc among horses is awful. Perhaps the most tragic feature of the war in regard to horses, is the sacrifice of such a great percentage of the Belgian horses whose home is along the Meuse valley in Belgium. All told, the horses in Belgium before the war numbered but 263,900.

The other countries engaged in the war had the following numbers of horses before the war: Great Britain, 2,230,000; France, 3,222,000; Russia, 10,060,000; Germany, 4,528,000; and Austria-Hungary, 4,374,000.

Canada has 2,947,728 horses, and other parts of the Empire probably 3,000,000 more. United States has, according to latest statistics, about 24,000,000 horses.

Shiploads of horses have gone from Canada to all places in the British army. More have gone from the United States to both the British and French armies. Should the war continue for any length of time horses will be the most expensive thing about the farm.

When the war has drawn on some millions more of horses to be blotted out, what will be the position of Canada in the horse world? Instead of America going to Europe for horses, Europe will be coming to America not only for horses to carry on the work on the farms, streets and roads, but also for pure-bred breeding stock to continue the improvement of the noted breeds of draft horses. Will Canadian horsemen be in a position to take advantage of the demand for better pure-bred horses that the war will create?—Farmer's Advocate.

HEBREWS AS SOLDIERS

Thousands of Them Fighting For British Institutions

It is not too much to say that the action of English Jews in the present campaign will form one of the proud chapters in the history of Anglo Jewry. On all sides, at the front, in England and in the colonies, large numbers of Jewish young men are now under arms, and doing their duty with the utmost gallantry. Before the war broke out there were 100 Jewish officers in all branches of His Majesty's service, and 300 non-commissioned officers and men. The exact proportion which Jews of the United Kingdom ought to contribute to the fighting forces has been calculated at about 3.200. This figure has been considerably exceeded, Isaacman as the chaplain, the Rev. Michael Adler, in a presentation of about 5,000 names of men who belong to the army, the new army, and the territorial forces. New lists of names are constantly being brought to his notice, and he is convinced that there must be at least 10,000 Jews who are at present performing military duties in the various branches of service.

Three Jewish officers were mentioned in the despatches of Sir John French, namely, Major H. S. Selig, Captain E. H. L. Bedington, 16th Lancers, and Lieut. E. J. Wyler of the Royal Army Medical Corps. Sgt. M. J. Marks of the 3rd Coldstream Guards was also mentioned and a Jewish sergeant-major of the Scots Guards was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders in the person of Lieut. J. B. Leroy.

One of the most interesting features of the Jewish enlistments is the very large number of young men, especially in East London, in Leeds and in Manchester, who are the sons of immigrant laborers. They could furnish no proof of their gratitude to England for the generous hospitality she has always shown them. Among the first Canadian contingent it is computed there are at least 550 Jews.

"Catching" Cigarettes
Convoluted Belgian soldiers at the Orthopedic Hospital, Great Portland Street, firing themselves on the balcony, found themselves without cigarettes.

One man decided that he would fish for a smoke. He lowered an iron ring attached to a piece of cord to the level of the eyes of passers-by. People who looked up curious to know the meaning of the strange signal were met with the cry, "Cigarettes for the wounded."

It was not long before the angler had landed an ample catch for himself and his comrades.

Britain's new 16-inch naval gun is said by Mr. Churchill to be "the best gun we have ever had."

In the British Empire there are, in all ranks, 192,281 Boy Scouts.

Firebox linings withstand years of use because made of McClary Semi-Steel. See a McClary's Kootenay Range

You'll notice the linings are made in nine pieces. There's a good reason—ask the McClary dealer.

Sold by L. W. SLEEP, Wolfville, N. S.

Advertise in "THE ACADIAN"

WAR AND FISH TRADE

New Market Found For Canada's and Newfoundland's Catch

A curious effect of the war is its bearing on the future of the fish trade of Newfoundland and maritime Canada. The war has revived the ancient alliance between Great Britain and Portugal, and a result has been that a discrimination made by Portugal for many years against fish from Newfoundland and the Canadian maritime provinces has been removed. The products of this region are now admitted to Portuguese markets on an equality with those of all other countries.

Until hostilities began the chief beneficiary of the conditions then existing was Norway, which because of general trade with Portugal enjoyed an advantage in the matter of duty charged on dry fish entering Portuguese harbors equivalent to from 15 to 25 cents per quintal of 112 pounds, according to the fluctuations in the rate of exchange. This gave the Norwegians sufficient advantage to permit them to under-sell the Newfoundland and Canadian product.

Representations were made several times by the Government of Newfoundland and Canada in an effort to secure the removal of this handicap, but without avail until after the war began, when the desired alterations were made.

One reason for the discrimination was the objection of Portugal to the custom on this side of the Atlantic of applying to certain wines not produced in Portugal the name of port wine. The Portuguese Government maintained that the word "port" could only be applied properly to wine from that country. Reciprocal concessions have been made, Canada and Newfoundland agreeing to Portugal's terms in this respect.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT NICKEL AREAS

The following interesting information regarding the nickel production of the world is taken from an article contributed to a bulletin of the Canadian Mining Institute by Professor Alfred Stanfield of McGill University, Montreal. The main producers of nickel ore or matte are denoted by Professor Stanfield as follows:

The Canadian Copper Company at Copper Cliff, Sudbury, produces matte containing (for 1913) about 22,000 net tons of nickel.

The Mond Nickel Company of Coniston, near Sudbury, produces matte containing about 2,500 net tons of nickel.

Le Societe de Nickel and other companies produce in New Caledonia ores and matte containing about 5,000 net tons of nickel.

Norway produced in 1913 400 tons of nickel.

The matte produced in the Sudbury district contains, on an average, about 50 per cent of nickel and 25 per cent of copper. The Canadian Copper Company ships its matte to Coniston, N. J., where it is refined by the International Nickel Company, which controls the Canadian Copper Company.

The matte and ore from New Caledonia are shipped in part to Havre, in France, and there worked up to nickel.

The Norwegian ore is smelted to matte at Eke and refined at Christiansand.

The world's supply of metallic nickel is produced approximately as follows:

In Great Britain—2,000 net tons yearly (controlled by the Allied Powers).

In France—1,900 net tons yearly (controlled by the Allied Powers).

In the United States—23,000 net tons yearly (restricted as to ultimate distribution in war time by British command of the seas).

In Norway—400 tons, probably available for Germany.

In Prussia—4,400 tons, available for Germany.

Nickel steel contains, as a rule, from 5 per cent, to 4 per cent of nickel, so that each ton of nickel serves for nearly thirty tons of steel.

It is estimated that two-thirds of the world's production of nickel is employed in making nickel steel, which would indicate a production of nearly 60,000 net tons of nickel steel per year.

A lawyer still living at White Plains, one called at Judge Bernard's house at Poughkeepsie to procure the judge's signature to an ex parte order. He found the judge in the backyard, sawing wood, and after explaining the nature of his errand offered the remark that the judge was indulging in good, healthy exercise.

"Do you think 'so'?" responded the judge in an instant. "Well, you see the saw while I go in and look over your papers."

The White Plains lawyer vows that the judge took precisely the time to look over his papers that it took him to finish all the wood in the pile to be sawed. And he had a vague impression that the judge was watching him through the shutters all the time.



Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended

FOR SALE BY WM. C. BLEAKNEY

1916 OVERLANDS NOW ARRIVING

LOWER PRICE. BETTER CAR.

One Man Top Electric Starter Left or Right drive
Demountable Tires Lights and Horn Crown Head Grabs
Non-skid Tires on rear High Tension Magneto Underwing Springs
Lighter weight, full 35 H.P.

Price only \$1050.00 F.O.B. Hamilton, Ont.
For demonstration and full particulars call up
Wolfville Garage J. R. Black, Mgr.

Skin of the Fruit.

Some people say that an apple does not taste right when the skin is removed. Some even go so far as to say there is danger in eating fruit that has come in contact with the steel of the paring knife, as the acid in the fruit is apt to produce some poison when it comes in contact with the steel. But whether these things are true or not, there is still greater danger in eating apples without peeling them.

The skin of the apple has always been more or less infested with germs of different types, and now our modern methods of fighting insects by spraying the tree are liable to leave poisonous deposits on it which will do our stomachs serious harm.

As a means of lead, lime and sulphur wash and a number of other spraying compounds used by fruit growers have been found to remain in considerable quantities on the skin of apples and pear until ripe and placed on the market. The action of such chemicals upon the tissues of the human body is very injurious.

Spraying the trees is giving us more perfect fruit and getting the grower better prices, but if you value your health you should never eat apples or pears without first removing the peel.—New York American.



Regulate Kidneys AND Relieve Constipation

Gin Pills are acknowledged to have the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in Canada—achieved solely due to their remarkable virtue as a kidney and bladder remedy.

But more of Gin Pills have discovered that this invaluable remedy also acts as a mild laxative. The evidence is furnished in letters we have received establishing the very highest fact that in comparing a medicine to treat and cure the Kidneys and Bladder contains the ingredients of a medicine to treat and cure the bowels, especially the bowels.

It is important to know, in the case of constipated patients, that Gin Pills do not act harshly on the bowels, there is no gripping, but a gradual and gentle restoration of the bowels to their normal condition. This is why Gin Pills are so popular, and are used by all who are troubled with constipation, indigestion, headache, and all the ailments which result from a sluggish bowels.

Try Gin Pills for constipation. A trial treatment will be sent upon request, to

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Toronto.

Professional Cards.

DENTISTRY.

Dr. A. J. McKenna
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College
Office in McKenna Block, Wolfville.
Telephone No. 43.
E.P. Gas Administration.

C. E. Avery deWitt

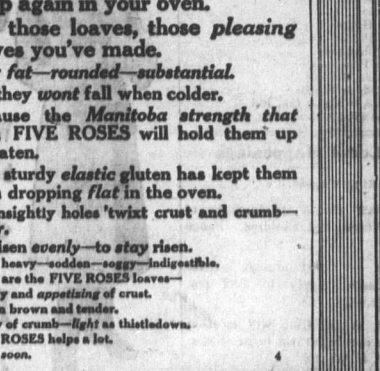
M.D., C.M. (McGill)
One year post graduate study in Europe.
Office hours: 8-10 a.m., 1-3 p.m., 7-9 p.m.
Thurs. work a specialty.
Tel. 81 University Ave.

ROSCOE & ROSCOE

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, ETC.
KENTVILLE - N.S.

M. R. ELLIOTT

A.B., M.D. (Harvard)
Office at residence of late Dr. Bowles, Telephone 33.
Office Hours: 8-10 a.m., 1-3, 7-9 p.m.



Five Roses Flour

Not Bleached Not Blended

FOR SALE BY WM. C. BLEAKNEY

JOB PRINTING

Neat and Promptly Executed at

THE ACADIAN

We print Wedding Invitations, Calling Cards, Statements, Bill Heads, Envelopes, Shipping Tags, Business Cards, Receipt Forms in all the latest styles of type.

GIN PILLS FOR THE KIDNEYS

Regulate Kidneys AND Relieve Constipation

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY & STEAMSHIP LINE

ST. JOHN'S DIGBY
DOMINION ATLANTIC RY & STEAMSHIP LINE
YARMOUTH LINE
LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE
Wolfville Time Table

Corrected to Sept. 29th, 1915
Service daily, except Sunday.
LEAVING.

Express for Halifax and Truro 6.15 a.m.
Express for St. John and Yarmouth 9.54 a.m.
Express for Halifax and Truro 4.15 p.m.
Express for Kentville 5.54 p.m.
Express for Annapolis 5.54 p.m.
Accom. for Halifax 12.50 p.m.
Accom. for Annapolis 1.30 p.m.

Express trains leaving at 9.54 a.m. daily, except Sunday, and 8.54 p.m. on Saturday only connect at Kentville with O.V. branch train for Kingsport.

ARRIVING.

Express from Kentville 6.15 a.m.
Express from Annapolis Mon. only 6.15 a.m.
Express from Halifax and Truro 9.54 a.m.
Express from Yarmouth 4.15 p.m.
Express from Halifax 5.54 p.m.
Accom. from Annapolis 12.50 p.m.
Accom. from Halifax 1.30 p.m.

ST. JOHN AND DIGBY
Daily Service (Sunday Excepted)
Canadian Pacific Railway S.S. Yarmouth leaves St. John 7.00 a.m. arriving Digby about 10.15 a.m. Leaves Digby 1.00 p.m. arriving St. John 5.00 p.m. making connection at St. John with trains of Canadian Pacific Ry. for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service
Express train leaving at 9.54 a.m. for Yarmouth connects with steamers of the Boston & Yarmouth S.S. Co., sailing Wednesdays and Saturdays for Boston.

Buffet parlor cars run each way daily, except Sunday, on Mail Express trains between Halifax and Yarmouth.

R. U. PARKER
General Passenger Agent,
E. J. Jenkins, Manager,
Kentville, N.S.

C. PURVES SMITH
M.S.-O.M., Edinburgh
OCULIST.
Consultation Hours: 10 a.m. - 12 noon
2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Monday Excepted. Telephone 183.
Westward avenue, Wolfville, N.S.

E. S. PETERS

wishes to announce that he is now delivering all kinds of MEATS

Orders sent to Cor. Gaspareau avenue and Prospect street promptly and carefully filled.

Phone No. 124.

COALI COALI COALI

Carefully Screened and Promptly Delivered.
Springhill, Albion Nut and Old Sydney.

GIVE US A TRIAL, Burgess & Co.

HARD RED BRICKS

the Building Material that has stood the test of time.

Also best of

DRAINING TILE

at fair living prices. 35 6m

Shaw's Brick and Tile Works

AVONPORT

Fine Property for Sale

Consisting of a Large, Convenient House with big Veranda; House almost new. Also Barn with Carriage House, Stable and Manure Shed and Pig Pen combined. Two and one half acres of Land, in good order; all set with Fruit Trees, including Pears, Plums and Apples. If you wish to visit Anadia University, Schools, Station or Post Office. For further particulars and terms apply to R. L. POWERS, Box 195, Highland Avenue, Wolfville. Advertise in THE ACADIAN.