

# TORTURED BY RHEUMATISM

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" brought quick and permanent relief.



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"I was a great sufferer from Rheumatism for over 10 years. I consulted specialists, took medicines, used lotions; but nothing did me good. Then I began to use 'Fruit-a-tives'; and in 15 days the pain was gone and the Rheumatism was better. Gradually, 'Fruit-a-tives' overcame my Rheumatism; and now, for five years, I have had no return of the trouble. Also, I had severe Sciatica and Constipation, and 'Fruit-a-tives' relieved me of these ailments; and gave me a good appetite; and in every way restored me to health."  
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50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. All dealers or sent post paid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa, Ont.

## White Ribbon News.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union first organized in 1874.  
Anti-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.  
Bacon—A Knot of White Ribbon.  
Wayward—Agitate, educate, organize.  
Officers of Wolfville Union.  
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2nd Vice President—Mrs. G. Miller  
3rd Vice President—Mrs. Armitage  
Recording Secy.—Mrs. W. O. Taylor  
Cor. Secretary—Mrs. Ernest Rodden  
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Temperance in Sabbath-schools—Mr. Edson Graham.  
Evangelists—Mrs. Purves Smith.  
Press—Mrs. M. P. Fryson  
Who's Ribbon Bulletin—Mrs. Dr. McKenna.  
Loyal Temperance Legion—Miss Egan.  
Red Cross Work—Mrs. J. Vaughn.

## Mothers and Children.

No one can tell us exactly the things it is best to do with children. But if we begin to watch and think read when we can and exchange experiences with other mothers, many suggestions will be found to meet our needs. Take a glance backward into your own childhood and many ideas will occur to you in that way. And through it all we will find that the children are helping to bring us up, too. Courage and joy prolong life, and we can well afford to stand and wait, feeling sure that if our motives have been right and we can find something to love even in the hard things of life, our little ones will see and know, and will rise up and call us blessed.

Of remarkable coincidences revealed by the war, this one, we think, will be hard to beat. A girl whose fiance was fighting in France was asked by him to send out a photograph of her soldier brother. She forthwith sent one taken in a Yorkshire town a year ago. It was a snapshot of the brother, and a V. A. D. nurse who had been specially kind to him while undergoing convalescent treatment there. This was forwarded to a base hospital, where the girl's fiance was recovering from a wound received in the recent offensive. On its receipt the wounded soldier was asked to see that the nurse in the photo was the one actually tending him at that moment.

How little do our people here feel the horrors and burdens of the war! Removed by thousands of miles from the scene of the fighting, we only know by hearsay of what those in the front lines have suffered.

As an expression of heartfelt gratitude for any exemption from the heaviest burdens of this terrible time, and in evidence of our appreciation of the noble work the Red Cross is doing for the boys on the firing line, it behooves us to give generously for the sake of our own self respect, thanking God that we can do our bit.

In Korea women occupy a place in society which has no parallel elsewhere in the Orient. They are both better and worse off than in China or India, or Japan—better off because there are more fields ripe to them, worse because they are overworked, often ill-treated, and until recently were actually enslaved.

## Going Home.

"So you think you love her?" smiled the cynical friend.  
"I know I love her!" swore the infatuated youth.  
"Are you sure you love her as much as you think you do?"  
"Yes, I'm sure of more than that. I love her as much as she thinks I do!"  
"And, of course, as one thing leads to another, that height of affection story reminds us of the conversation between two fellows who were talking about a third fellow who was by the way of being a spendthrift. One fellow said:  
"Bill lives beyond his income, doesn't he?"  
"Lives beyond his income? Why, Bill lives beyond the income he wishes he had!"—Ez.

## A Colored Miracle.

It was with the American army on the Lorraine front. He was a black boy from Alabama—lonesome. He had been working in a quarry most all day and so one had said a word to him. He had prepared to look across the way and there was another black boy in khaki. The other black boy was a French colonial, but the American black boy looked only at the face and the color of the uniform.  
"Low niggah, how's trick?" was the opening social party.  
"No answer."  
"Ah say niggah, does you know Ah's talkin' to you?"  
This astonished. For the other black boy was a rattle of French. It would get a machine gun to shame. The black boy from Alabama gasped. He couldn't believe his eyes or ears.  
"Foh de Gawd's sake, niggah, have you been mixed up with the Frenchers so much you done lost you 'own language?" and he went back to work.

## Only Two Left.

Rooney and Mooney, two Canadian soldiers, went up to London together and as they strolled down one of the streets Rooney noticed a shop which a solicitor had taken temporarily while his offices were being prepared. As there was nothing in the window, Mooney went inside to inquire the reason. He saw two clerks sitting on their high stools, busily writing. "I say," said he, "what do you sell here? You have nothing in the window." "Oh," said one of the clerks, with a superior smile, "we sell moneys here." "Well then," returned Mooney, you must be doing a roaring trade, only two of you left!"

## DR. A. W. CHASE'S 25c CATARRH POWDER

Improved Bismarck. Heals the bladder, urethra, prostate, and all other ailments of the urinary tract. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant. It is a powerful antiseptic and disinfectant.

## ARCHIE LAUNDRY

A lawyer travelling through Alabama was much interested in Uncle Ned. "So you were once a slave, eh?"  
"Yes, seh," said Uncle Ned.  
"How thrilling!" said the lawyer. "And after the war you got your freedom, eh?"  
"No, seh," said Ned gloomily. "I didn't get my freedom, seh. After de war I done got married!"—Car and Comment.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children  
In Use For Over 20 Years  
Always bears the signature of Dr. J. C. Hartman

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA  
"You're under arrest!" exclaimed the officer, as he stopped the automobile.  
"What for?" inquired Mr. Chiggins.  
"I haven't made up my mind yet. I'll just look over your lights, hon' your license, and your number, and so forth. I know I can get you for something."

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

We have the word of Mrs. W. B. C. List the following occurred at the Bangor School, no longer ago than the first of this week:  
Teacher—What is the Emperor of Japan called?  
Informed Boy—McAdoo.—Kansas City Star.

## Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

May I kiss you?  
"Mother's in the next room."  
"Well, she will stay there a long time before I kiss her!"

## A British Sea Lord

### Has Been Great Worker

#### And Successful Organizer

ALTHOUGH it seems to be generally supposed that the loss of three British destroyers off the Dutch coast was responsible for the retirement of Sir John Jellicoe as First Sea Lord, the Mail and Empire suggested that the comparatively trifling cause was hardly commensurate with the extremely important effect. No navy can expect to escape losses, and to retire Jellicoe because three destroyers were sunk would be much like retiring Haig because of a successful German raid on the British trenches.

The future historian will not say that Jellicoe was a failure as head of the British navy; he is more likely to point out that in his patriotic and characteristic determination to become familiar with all the minutiae of the British sea forces he simply broke down his health. It does not seem probable that Sir Rosslyn Wemyss will inaugurate a new policy with regard to handling the British navy. The difference will be that Wemyss is a man of different temperament from Jellicoe, he will be able to remain First Sea Lord, and still stand up to the strain. It is said that Wemyss is a born organizer. The officer above quoted says: "He is the shrewdest judge of a man's capabilities I know. He picks his assistants with the greatest care, but once having chosen them he lets them handle their own departments with little or no interference. Instead of worrying as to whether his subordinates are doing their work properly he does his worrying before he chooses them. Therefore they are permitted to do the worrying."

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss was born in Wemyss Castle, Fife, Scotland, April 13, 1864, his father being Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, and his mother the only daughter of the late Sir Robert Morier, G.C.B., a well-known English diplomat who matched his wife more than once with Bismarck. It is said, indeed, that he was the first British diplomat to perceive the peril to the rest of Europe of the empire that Bismarck was building up. The first sea lord was almost absent from the cradle, sailing and sailing before his favorite sport. He entered the navy in 1877 as an ensign, became a lieutenant ten years later, a commander in 1892, and a captain in 1901. He was appointed rear admiral in 1911, and was made vice admiral at the time he was sent to the East Indian appointment in 1910. He was sent to the Mediterranean shortly after war broke out, but was recalled to the grand fleet because his specialty was the handling of big ships. As commander of one of the naval units he took part in the Battle of Jutland, and was mentioned in despatches for his fine work.

Sir Rosslyn Wemyss is known as a "big ship" man. That is to say, he is an exponent of the theory that the strength of the navy depends upon the number of dreadnoughts and super-dreadnoughts that can be put in the line of battle. Shortly before the war he commanded the Orion, one of the largest of them, and a unit in the second squadron, which was composed of Britain's newest and biggest ships. He was second in command of this squadron, for whose fine discipline and appearance he was given much credit. He was an enthusiast upon discipline and also on gunnery, but his less open nature and jolly manners made working with him an under him a pleasure. "A man more truly imbued with a love and interest in his profession never lived," says the British officer.

Hutuku, or Living Buddha. The secret of Mongolia's weakness lies in the fact that the warlike ardor of its people has been damped by Buddhism, a religion more pacific in its doctrine than any other in the world. Under the appropriate influence of this religion the Mongols are content to live in nomadic life, wandering from place to place with their herds of sheep, cattle, horses and camels. They live in tents exactly like those described by the earliest travelers who visited them in the Middle Ages. They have no political unity and no real national government. Their only bond of unity is their Buddhist religion. The high priest of this religion is the Hutuku who resides at Urga, the religious and secular capital. The Mongols believe that the Hutuku is the reincarnation of Buddha. They worship him as god and call him the Living Buddha. They sacrifice to him incense and keep tiny lamps burning before his image, which is found in every Mongol tent. Because of his desire to become the Emperor as well as the god of the Mongols the Hutuku allowed himself to be drawn into the meshes of Russian intrigue, thus making his country a second Manchuria wherein Russian and Japanese interests have become paramount in utter disregard of China's sovereign rights.

Difficult Writing. The story of a compositor's worries with Thomas Carlyle's MS. recalls the somewhat kindred experience that befell a typesetter in the office of a Dundee newspaper to whose columns George Gilliland frequently contributed. Being a member of Gilliland's congregation, this compositor was "favored" with a large amount of his saintly master's writings. One day when the MS. was even more unmanageable than usual the man heaped it down on his frame with the remark: "As a Christian, I honor and admire Mr. Gilliland, but as a compositor I'll never be happy till he gets three cups of the spade!"

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## LIMERICK.

### A Town in Ireland That Has Tradition Behind It.

"Derry stands for Derry Walls; Limerick for the Bridge of the Broken Treaty." The statement seems to be just enough, for, although the walls and the gates and the "Garrison Bridge" and the Treaty Stone of Limerick, still the two sieges and what followed them are the great landmarks in the history of two counties. It was after the Battle of the Boyne, The Irish army, under the command of the Frenchman Lauzon, for James had fled the country, retired behind the Shannon, and William's victorious progress south, aimed at no resistance till his forces approached Limerick from the Tipperary side. At Limerick, however, he quickly discovered that he had to measure swords with no ordinary soldier. Lauzon had had no heart for the fight. He had taken one look at the old bastions of the city, and, muttering to himself that such walls might be battered down with round shot, he had ordered into Galway. His place, however, had been taken by a man of very different metal. Patrick Sarsfield had no thought of giving up the city on a struggle, and, when William's army finally took up its position on the Thomond bridge, it found on the old town a grimly determined defence. It was no question of a blockade, but of a battle. For the next seventeen days were full of fighting. William was slow and methodical. With him it was a question of concentrating sufficient force against the city in the way of artillery, to reduce it without much loss. Sarsfield pinned his faith to the rapidity of movement, and the story of how he and "Gallopina Rossa" slipped on one night with a few followers, went across Thomond bridge, struck up the valley of the Shannon, suddenly fell on one of William's artillery trains as it approached the city, destroyed everything in sight, and then returned through Clare to Limerick, constitutes central episode in the siege. Finally, of course, Sarsfield and William were obliged to retire. But this outcome was only a respite. A year later Austria was fought and lost, and Sarsfield was again locked up in Limerick. This time he was forced to surrender, although on his own terms. The treaty which was signed at the head of the Thomond Bridge secured certain definite rights to all who had followed James, while he himself left the city at the head of his men, drums beating and colors flying, and more than 30,000 soldiers took ship with him for France, to enter the service of King Louis. It was the first flight of the Wild Geese.

Looking back from this central point in Limerick's history, its ancient walls cover centuries. Many people insist that Limerick is the Roman city of Ptolemy, and the Rosse-de-Nallagh of the 12th century. It is said that St. Patrick visited the city in the fifth century. He all this at it may when the curtain rings up certainly in the 12th century. It is the Danes and the Danes and the Irish are fighting each other, as they did, off and on, for many centuries for possession of the famous island. In the middle of the 13th century, Brian Boru came against the Danes with a mighty host, and finally drove them into the sea. And so from 1191 until its conquest by the English in 1174, Brian Boru and his successors reigned as kings of Thomond. Henry II. gave the kingdom to Herbert Fitzshober, in 1170, but the city was frequently in the possession of the Irish chieftains, and, at times went on; it developed into a great and prosperous seaport, with its merchants and its traders and its overweening desire to outdo its rival, Galway. In the seventeenth century, some years before the siege, it reached perhaps the height of its prosperity, but, from the time of the siege onward, as one writer has put it, Limerick has no history. And yet today it is a prosperous city enough, and nothing can take away from the beauty of its situation. It lies at the extremity of the richest tract of Ireland, the Golden Vale, which intervenes between the Shannon and the Galtees, great stretches of rich country, well beyond it lie the hills of Clare and Tipperary.

Oh, Limerick is a beautiful city as everybody knows. And yet today the river Shannon, full of fish, flows by that city flows. And so, as a certain writer has said, one may go from the bridge leading on to the English town, to the Irish town, and follow up the long street—long and winding with the curves that show one has not been a planned city, but a village casually grown into a town—past alleys with windows opening on them from houses that stood there in the time of the siege, and so out to St. John's Gate, on which are still to be seen the "ditches and scars" made by William's artillery.

## Had His Lesson.

Jim Budden played a trick. One day a photograph man, and he stayed to sell Jim a machine. "Now, seh," said the agent, "just you play a trick on that fellow. I'll put a blank record and you can hear your self play afterward." Jim played and the photograph recorded. Then the agent played the record and the tone of Jim's flute came from his throat, and he looked at the machine and remarked the agent, "That's just as you played it. Are you going to buy that trick?" "I am not," answered Jim. "I'm going to have that dog gone out of my house."

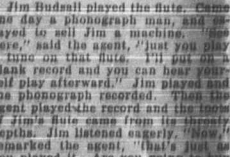
## Canadian and German Losses.

During the past four years records by official German estimates, the fire losses in the public forests have been exceedingly small. Prior to 1913 the total fire destruction on over a million acres of German forests was but one thousand dollars a year. Other German forests are not so well cared for.

In Canada, however, the country's immense strength has been steadily weakened by forest fires. That during a few years several million dollars worth of property and many human lives. Most of these forest fires were caused by carelessness that burned on originally. One of the least considerable causes is the oversteering of camp fires, left by camping parties. In 1917 and 1918 a full dozen of the worst forest fires in the Dominion have been due to camp fires and lighted cigarettes and matches. No camp fire ought to be built anywhere except on rocks or gravel, and should be entirely extinguished.

The careless camper in Canada is doing this year what the Kaiser would gladly pay his bomb and incendiary to accomplish.

## On the British Western Front in France.—A machine gun position which is holding the Germans.



On the British Western Front in France.—A machine gun position which is holding the Germans.

## Moving Up British Tommies

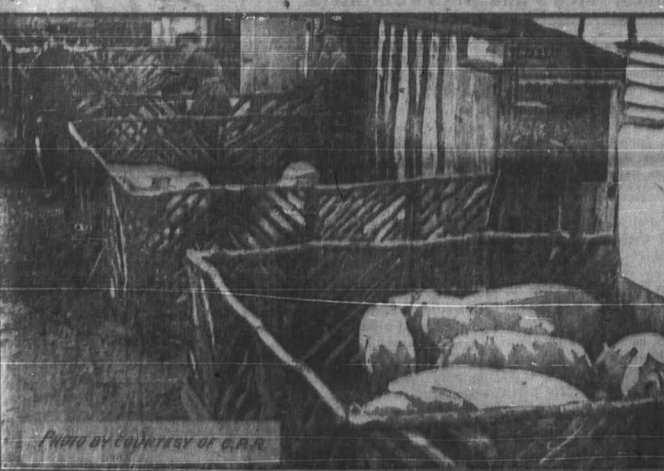


On the British Western Front in France.—French troops on the roadside moving up with British Tommies near the line.



Some shell cases on the roadside in the front area, the contents of which have been despatched over to the German lines.

## Raising Pork Behind The Lines



A British Army Pigery in France.—Camp waste utilized to produce food.



On the British Western Front in France.—A machine gun position which is holding the Germans.

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We guarantee every garment and shall be pleased to show goods and quote prices.

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### J. C. Bishop, Wolfville.