

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" THE MARVELLOUS FRUIT MEDICINE

Has Relieved More Cases of
Stomach, Liver, Blood,
Kidney and Skin Trouble
Than Any Other Medicine

THOUSANDS OWE THEIR
GOOD HEALTH TO IT

Made From The Juices of Apples,
Oranges, Figs and Prunes Combined
With Tonics and Antiseptics.

"Fruit-a-tives" means health. In years to come, people will look back to the discovery of 'Fruit-a-tives' and wonder how they ever managed to get along without these wonderful tablets, made from fruit juices.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" is excellent for Indigestion, Dyspepsia and Sour Stomach. 'Fruit-a-tives' is the only certain remedy that will correct chronic Constipation and Liver trouble.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the greatest Kidney Remedy in the world and many people have testified to its value in severe cases of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Pain in the Back, Impure Blood, Headaches, Neuralgia, Pimples, Blotches and other Skin Troubles.

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" has been one of the great successes of the century and the sales are enormous, both in Canada and the United States. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

FALLACIES EXPOSED

To the Editor:—
The liquor interests have been sending out so many statements calculated to deceive that with your permission I purpose discussing each one very briefly.

FIRST—The Personal Liberty League would have us believe that West Virginia's financial difficulties were caused by prohibition. That could not have been, for the Yost Law only came into effect July 1st, 1914. The truth is that the indebtedness which caused the trouble had been accumulating for years under liquor rule. Governor Hatfield says that men who opposed the law are now in its favor, and further "thousands of families have been made happier, and grocery bills, rentals and other necessary items are being promptly paid by hundreds of men who formerly drank and gambled away their earnings while wives and children were left without sustenance." A Wheeling shoe merchant writes: "We are now selling shoes to men who used to beg for the old shoes left by our customers. That does not look as if prohibition was going to injure West Virginia."

SECOND—They say that many of the boys and girls of North Carolina had to work and thus were deprived of educational opportunities. We frankly admit that that was true before prohibition. Now the Superintendent of Education says that school attendance nearly doubled in two years after prohibition came into force.

THIRD—They point out that Tennessee and North Carolina which are dry, have more poor than Florida and Louisiana, which are nearly dry. I have been in both, and it is quite true that North Carolina and Tennessee had a great number of poor blacks, while Florida and Louisiana were rich states. Why did they fail to tell us that the paupers in the nine driest states in 1915 were 46.5 per hundred thousand population while in the nine wettest states they were 127.7—nearly three times as many?

FOURTH—They tell us in big head lines "Kentucky turns down prohibition." That is not true, but it is true that the "personal liberty" members of the assembly refused the people the liberty to vote on the question. More than half of Kentucky is already dry so they knew what would happen if the people got their liberty to vote on the question. And still they cry for Liberty.

FIFTH—They say, "You will be surprised to learn that the states lowest in church membership are all prohibition states. Yes, we would be very much surprised, because Ex-Governor Glen of North Carolina and Governor Capper of Kansas have told us that in their states, church membership has rapidly increased. A few years ago a census of the wet and dry townships in Ohio showed that in the dry townships church membership increased from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent more rapidly than in the wet townships."

H. ARNOTT, M.B., M.C.P.S.

Sixty million iron half farthings are now being coined in Germany to replace copper coins, which are being withdrawn from circulation.

LAWS RELATING TO SUPPORT OF THE POOR

(Continued from page 6)

12. The Overseers shall cause a record of their proceedings to be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, and at the expiration of their term of office shall deliver the same and any money in hand unexpended to their successors.

13. The Overseers shall report to the Annual Meeting of the Council in January the estimated amount required for the support of the Poor for the ensuing year.

14. The Overseers shall apply all sums of money received by them to the purposes for which the same were voted; if any collector or constable neglects to pay over to the Overseers any sum collected by him such sum may be recovered as if it were a private debt.

15. The Overseers for each Poor District shall within one month after the expiration of their term of office render to the Clerk of the Municipality within which such District is situated an account of all moneys received and the particulars of all moneys expended by such Overseers for the support of the poor, and such account shall be verified on oath if the Council so requires.

16. The Council shall examine such accounts when so submitted, and shall allow or disallow the same, or any items thereof, as seems proper, and shall determine the just balance that is due thereon.

Settlement

17. Every person shall have a settlement in a Poor District who—

(a) has, after arriving at the age of twenty-one years, resided in such Poor District for five consecutive years, and has not during that time received aid from the Overseers of the Poor; or

(b) has been assessed and has paid at least one year's poor and county rates (other than poll tax) in such Poor District; or

(c) has been elected or appointed to any public office, the holder of which is appointed yearly, and has entered upon the performance of the duties of such office; or

(d) is under the age of twenty-one years, and has for two years served an apprenticeship to any trade within such Poor District; or

(e) has, for one year next preceding application for relief, lived within such Poor District as a hired servant under an agreement to serve for not less than one year.

18. (1) The settlement of any legitimate child shall be that of the father if the father has any, if not, that of the mother, if the mother has any.

(2) An illegitimate child shall have the settlement of the mother, if the mother has any.

(3) If a child has no settlement by parentage, the birthplace of such child shall be the place of its settlement.

19. The children of deceased parents who have a settlement in any Poor District shall, if paupers, be supported by such district.

20. A married woman shall have the settlement of her husband, if the husband has any; if not her own settlement shall not be suspended by her marriage.

21. Any former settlement shall be lost when a new settlement within the Province is acquired, and shall not at any time revive.

22. When a Poor District is divided, or a new district created, the settlement of any person dwelling and having a settlement within such divided or newly created Poor District shall be in the District within the limits of which such person dwelt at the time of such division or creation.

Removal of Paupers

23. (1) Any person applying for relief to the Overseers of any Poor District in which he has not a settlement, shall be examined on oath before a Justice of the Peace as to his settlement, and if he is found to have a settlement within the Province, a copy of the deposition-certified by the Justice, with a memorandum of the amount of expense necessarily incurred for his relief and examination, shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of the Municipality in which the Poor District in which such person has a settlement is situated, and such amount shall be paid by such Treasurer.

(2) Such Treasurer shall upon receipt of the certified copy of the deposition forthwith cause such person to be removed to the Poor District in which he has settlement.

24. (1) If such Treasurer neglects or refuses to remove such person, two justices shall, by a warrant, cause such person to be removed to the Poor District in which he has a settlement, and the Overseers of such Poor District shall receive such person, and the Treasurer of the Municipality shall pay to the Overseers of the Poor District from which such person was removed the necessary expenses incurred in and about his removal, and for his relief and examination previous to his removal.

(2) If such Treasurer has no money in hand to the credit of the District in which such person has a settlement out of which to pay such expenses, such district shall stand charged with the same until the next poor rate is made for the support of the poor in such District and the amount of such expenses shall then be added to the amount to be rated upon such district, and when collected by the Overseers of such District shall be paid to the Treasurer.

(3) If the district to which any person is removed is a city or town the deposition and memorandum shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of such city or town, and he shall cause such removal to be made, and shall pay such expenses out of the money of such city or town.

25. If any person, whose examination it is necessary to take as to his settlement, is insane or otherwise incapable of undergoing such examination, or if such person refuses to be examined, any justice may take other testimony under oath as to the settlement of such person, and thereupon such person may be removed as if he had been personally examined.

Maintenance of Paupers

26. If possessed of sufficient means, the father, grandfather, mother, grandmother, children and grandchildren respectively of every pauper shall relieve and maintain at their own expense such pauper in such manner as the Council directs, and in case of refusal, shall pay a sum not exceeding two dollars per week for such pauper, to be recovered in the name of the Overseers as a debt.

27. If any husband or father forsakes his wife and children, or any woman not having a husband forsakes her children, and leaves her or them a public charge, two justices, on the application of the Overseers, shall issue a warrant to seize the goods and to let the lands of such husband, father or woman; any two of the Overseers may, as occasion requires, dispose of, public sale of such goods, or so much thereof as is necessary, and shall apply the proceeds, and the annual rents and profits of such lands, towards the maintenance of such wife or children.

28. Where any person applies for and obtains relief from the Overseers, or where relief has been given to or for any person, and such person is possessed of or entitled to any property out of which the expenses so incurred may be repaid, the Overseers may recover from such person or in case of his death, from his representative, the expenses so incurred as a private debt, and may for such purpose obtain a letter of administration of the estate of such person, and any money so recovered by the Overseers

shall be accounted for in the same manner as other money received by them is accounted for.

29. If any person applies for and obtains relief from the Overseers, and is the owner of property, real or personal, such Overseers may take a conveyance of such property, and hold the same in trust for the benefit of the Poor District, or upon the authority of the Municipal Council, given by resolution, may sell and convey the same, and the proceeds thereof shall be appropriated for the benefit of such Poor District, as ordinary funds of the District.

30. The Overseers shall pay any expense which has necessarily been incurred for the relief of any pauper entitled to relief from such Overseers, by any person who is not liable for the support of such pauper, if he has before incurring such expense requested such Overseers to furnish such relief and no provision has been made for such pauper; provided that the Overseers shall not be liable for the rent or for the use and occupation of any house or other building leased to or occupied by any pauper.

Offences and Penalties

31. Every person appointed Overseer of the Poor who refuses to serve shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars.

32. Overseers of the Poor who do not within one month after the expiration of their term of office render to the Clerk of the Municipality an account of all sums of money received and expended by them shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars.

33. Every person who brings any poor and indigent person into any Poor District in which such poor person has not a settlement, knowing him to be poor and indigent, and leaves him therein with intent to charge such Poor District with his support, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding eighty dollars.

34. All penalties imposed under the provisions of this Chapter shall when recovered be applied to the support of the poor in the District.

35. The Overseers shall not provide for the maintenance of the poor by putting up the same at public auction.

Appeals

36. (1) If the Overseers or any person feels aggrieved by any order or decision of a Justice or Justices under this Chapter such Overseers or person may appeal to the County Court for the County in which such order or decision was originally made, and the County Court shall hear and determine such appeal.

(2) In the case of an application for a warrant under this Chapter notice in writing of an appeal shall be given to the opposite party within ten days from the date of the execution of the warrant made in pursuance of the order or decision appealed from, or within ten days from the date of the service of a copy of such warrant upon the Treasurer of the Municipality, whichever shall be first, or if there is a refusal to make such warrant, within ten days from such refusal.

37. If the Judge on an appeal concerning the settlement of any person determines that such person was unduly removed he shall order to be paid to the appellants any money that has been paid by the appellants or is due from them on account of such person between the time of the undue removal and the determination of the appeal.

38. Upon the determination of an appeal concerning the settlement of any person, or upon proof of notice of an appeal given by the appellant to the adverse party, although the appeal is not prosecuted, the judge sitting to hear the appeal shall order to the successful party on a trial, or to the party notified if the appeal is not further prosecuted, such costs as in his discretion are reasonable, to be taxed and allowed according to the scale of costs in the County Court, which shall be paid by the unsuccessful party or by the party giving such notice.

39. If the Overseers, Municipal Treasurer or other person ordered to pay such sum of money or costs, after service of a copy of such order, refuses to pay the same, the party in whose favor such order is made may issue execution to recover the amount thereof.

40. Overseers of the Poor and the Charities Committee of the City Council of the City of Halifax are hereby authorized and empowered to require any poor person applying to them or to any charitable society for relief, to go into and to be lodged, kept and maintained in any poorhouse maintained by them, or by any poor district, or number of poor districts, or by any municipality, town or city, and on the refusal of any such poor person to comply with such requirement, the said Overseers, or the Charities Committee of the City Council of the City of Halifax may convey, remove, detain, lodge, keep and maintain such poor person in such poor house.

SNOW, DOGS AND WIND

(By Aubrey Fullerton)

Winter is travelling time in the north. Despite the severe cold and the tight grip of the frost-king upon everything out-of-doors, the people who live in the upper parts of this continent go about more, and on longer journeys, during the winter months than in the summer. The heavy blanket of snow that covers the whole country makes roads for them.

Over the great plains of the northern wilderness, and even into the sub-Arctic regions; through the woods and bush country that border the rivers and lakes; up and down the rivers themselves, now paved with ice, go the winter travellers. Places that in summer could not be reached at all—stretching of swamp-land that were impassable till hardened by the frosts and miles of bush that made solid travelling till the snow came—are as open now as all the rest, and trails go to them and past them everywhere. Snow is the natural road pavement of the north country, and great blocks of it are newly laid each season for the men who have no other roads to go upon.

Winter travel in this kind of country is by conveyances even more strange than the roads themselves. Sleds or toboggans, drawn by dogs, carry all the traffic that goes over the wilderness snow-trails. There is no other way, and the dog-trains, though small and light, are very serviceable and well adapted to the country. For many years they have done the work that steam-trains on the long runs and motor-trucks in the city do for us.

A dog-train is made up from five to ten strong, husky dogs which are harnessed in tandem, with the best and most reliable one as leader. Dogs in the north are all trained for this kind of work, and the winter is their time of service. In the summer they prow around the camps, idle, neglected, and altogether miserable; but the

first snowfall brings them something to do, and from then till the spring break-up they are man's best helpers. Not always are they willing helpers, to be sure, but their native drivers have ways of taming bad tempers, which seldom fail. These dogs are of about the size of average collies, and since they are of uncertain breed they are known in general as "huskies."

About eight hundred pounds is the usual load for a half-dozen dogs. It is strapped securely to the sled, for every pound of freight is precious in the north, and upsets are not infrequent. One or two other men sometimes go with the driver to relieve him with the dogs, or to serve as road-breakers. Where it is necessary to do so, the road-breaker goes ahead and breaks down the snow with his snowshoes, so that the dogs may have a solid footing; the driver runs beside or behind the sled and urges the dogs on, sometimes pushing the load in difficult places. In this way they cover from twenty to thirty miles a day.

Driving a dog train of this kind is no work for novices. The dogs are very quick to recognize an inexperienced hand, and as quick to take advantage of it. When such a driver loses control of his team there is apt to be some furious speeding for a time, ending often in a runaway and a spill. But a skilful driver is absolute master of his dogs, and day after day they trudge on through the snow. Meal-time comes for them only once in twenty-four hours, and then at the end of the day's work, not at its beginning. A considerable portion of each load they draw is their own food, consisting of frozen fish, and when a stop is made for the night each dog is given one fish. That devoured, he lies down in the snow, with his team-mates, and sleeps till another start is made next morning.

On long journeys, such as those made in carrying the winter mails almost to the Arctic coast, the dogs



DECLINE SUBSTITUTES

and sometimes the drivers are changed at various points along the way, and if the weather is had a day's rest is taken now and then. Usually however, both driver and dogs are better pleased if moving on the trail.

Not only are mails and freight supplies carried thus by dog-trains all over the north, but they provide the only passenger service as well. Even a sleigh-ride in the north means a ride behind dogs. For short pleasure trips on bright winter days, when the trail through the snow or over the ice is as inviting to the women as to their husbands, there are toboggans specially built with high backs and sides, in which one or two passengers may sit in comfort, luxuriously bundled in fur robes. Many a northern woman has travelled in this fashion for hundreds of miles, when coming down from her lonely post in the wilderness to see the world again; and in Alaska and the Yukon stories are told of brave women who, when necessity compelled them, have driven dog-trains alone in the dead of winter.

An ingenious way of helping the dogs with wind-power is sometimes made use of in the northern lakes and rivers. Instead of a sled, a boat is taken for the vehicle, and runners are fitted to it to make it as nearly like a sled as possible. A pole is fixed in the boat for a mast and to it a square canvas sail is fastened. Then the dogs are harnessed in front, and the motive power is complete—provided the wind is blowing. Out on a stretch of ice, a boat-sled of this kind makes good time, for the sail adds greatly to the pulling power of the dogs.

Such a contrivance is not, however, the true type of dog-train. A sled, a string of dogs, and a driver mushing on foot, makes up the usual travel service on northern snow-trails. The Indians and Indian half-breeds who are the natives of the north know of no other means of winter travel, and white men who have had experience in northern wilds have also found it admirably suited to the country and the prevailing weather conditions.

BULLETS IN THE BRAIN

Several months ago a Belgian was struck by a dart dropped from a German aeroplane. It went right through his head vertically and between the two sides of his jaw, coming out under the chin. It was a clean cut. The man was treated in a London hospital and recovered. He is in London to-day perfectly well, and has had no symptoms except once a slight fit.

Another instance of marvellous recovery was that of a youth who was shot through the frontal lobe. London surgeons took away the whole of the bone of his forehead and a large piece of his brain. He made an immediate recovery. A medical student received a shell wound in the frontal lobe. He spent six months in various hospitals and made no progress. They told him he would heal up. He came to London, and it was found there was a chunk of shell in his brain. This was removed and he is now getting better. Playing his part in heroic action, an Australian got a bullet through his brain, the effect of which was loss of speech and paralysis of one side of his body. He was brought over to England, the bullet was removed from his brain, and he recovered his speech.

A call for one hundred and twenty-five bakers for overseas service has been made by General Sir Sam Hughes. Bakers required at once both in England and France.

Fifty thousand tons of a native grass are used in India each year for manufacture into paper.

British silver coins are made from an amalgam of 37 parts pure silver with 3 parts of copper.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children
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Always bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Stoughton*

DOMINION ATLANTIC RY. LAND OF EVANGELINE ROUTE

On and after Oct. 9th, 1915, train service on the railway is as follows:
Service Daily Except Sunday.
Express for Yarmouth. 12 noon
Express for Halifax and Truro
Express for Halifax. 2.01 p. m.
Accom. for Halifax. 7.40 a. m.
Accom. for Annapolis. 6.35 p. m.

St. John - Digby

DAILY SERVICE
(Sunday excepted.)
Canadian Pacific Steamship "Yarmouth" leaves St. John 7.00 a. m., arrives Digby 10.15 a. m., leaves Digby 1.50 p. m., arrives at St. John about 5.00, connecting at St. John with Canadian Pacific trains for Montreal and the West.

Boston Service

Steamers of the Boston and Yarmouth S.S. Company sail from Yarmouth for Boston after arrival of Express train from Halifax, Wednesdays and Saturdays
R. U. PARKER,
Gen. Passenger Agent,
GEORGE E. GRAHAM,
General Manager.

FURNESS SAILINGS

From London	From Halifax
Feb. 10 Rappahannock	Feb. 29
Feb. 29 Shenandoah	March 18
March 14 Kanawha	March 31

From Liverpool via Nfld	From Halifax via Nfld
Feb. 17 b. Durango	Feb. 29
Feb. 29 Tabasco	March 19
March 14 (from Glasgow)	March 29

P. S.—Above sailings are not guaranteed and are subject to change without notice.

Furness Withy & Co., Limited
Halifax, N. S.

H. & S. W. RAILWAY

Accom. Mon. & Fri.	Time Table in effect January 4, 1915	Accom. Mon. & Fri.
Read down	Stations	Read up
11.10	Lv. Middleton A.S.	15.45
11.38	* Clarence	15.37
11.55	Bridgetown	15.01
12.23	Granville Centre	14.36
12.39	Granville Ferry	14.21
12.55	* Karadale	14.05
13.15	Ar. Port Wade L.V.	13.46

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Yarmouth, N. S.

Boston and Yarmouth S. S. Co., Ltd.

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