OWES HER LIFE TO "FRUIT-A-TIVES"

The Wonderful Medicine, Made From Fruit Juices and Valuable Tonics.

MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ

29 St. Rose St., Montreal.

"I am writing you to tell you that I owe my life to 'Fruit-a-tives'. This medicine relieved me when I had given up hope of ever being well.

I was a terrible sufferer from *Dyspepsia*—had suffered for years; and nothing I took did me any good.

I read about 'Fruit-a-tives'; and tried them. *After taking a few boxes, I am now entirely well.* You have my permission to publish this letter, as I hope it will persuade other sufferers from Dyspepsia to take 'Fruit-a-tives' and get well".

MADAME ROSINA FOISIZ.

"Fruit-a-tives" is the only medicine in the world made from fruit.

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.

White Ribbon News.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union first organized in 1874.

AIM—The protection of the home, the abolition of the liquor traffic and the triumph of Christ's Golden Rule in custom and in law.

MOTTO—For God and Home and Native Land.

BADGE—A knot of White Ribbon.

WATCHWORD—Agitate, educate, organize.

OFFICERS OF WOLFVILLE UNION.

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

SUPERINTENDENTS.

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

Why He Became an Abstainer.

Dean Farrar, one of the best-known clergymen in the Church of England, thus tells why he became a total abstainer:

'About ten years or more ago I became a total abstainer because I was easily convinced that the use of alcohol was not a necessity, and a great deal turns upon that. I saw, for instance, that whole nations had not only lived without, but had flourished without it. I saw the remarkable fact that there were some twenty thousand persons in England who, though many of them had made themselves mere funnels for drink, though many of them had been accustomed to drink from their childhood, though most of them had been brought to prison either directly or indirectly through drink, yet the very day they entered the gates of a prison all drink was entirely taken from them, and yet there was not a single instance on record in which any of them had suffered in consequence. On the contrary men who had entered prisons sickly and blighted have been made sober by act of parliament, and after a few months left prison hale and strong and hearty; and women who have been put into prison perfectly horrible and hideous in their loathsomeness and degradation, after a short period of deprivation from the source of ruin, left prison with the bloom of health and almost of beauty. All these proofs and many others convinced me very speedily that it was not necessary for me to continue to touch any form of alcohol. 'Twas the great philanthropist and politically wise Benjamin Franklin who used these words: 'Temperance puts wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tub, money in the purse, contentment in the house, and clothes on the children.' Well, then, coming to these conclusions, believing that total abstinence would tend to simplicity of life, to health, to strength of body, to clearness of mind, to length of days, I then saw that for me, at any rate, it became a desirable thing to give up alcohol altogether, and I did so, for these reasons with perfect gladness, and without ever having suffered in consequence of the fact so much as even a single day.—Selected.

Some men's littleness is by far the biggest part of them.

We ourselves, of course, possess the virtue that our neighbors lack.

A Cure for Bad Breath

"Bad breath is a sign of decayed teeth, foul stomach or unclean bowel." If your teeth are good, look to your digestive organs at once. Get Seigel's Carmine Syrup at druggists. 15 to 30 drops after meals, clean up your food passage and stop the bad breath odor. 50c. and $1.00 Bottles. Do not buy substitutes. Get the genuine.

The Manurial Value of Clover.

(EXPERIMENTAL FARMS NOTE)

The amount of semi-decomposed vegetable matter or humus present in our cultivated soils—sandy and clay loams—bears an intimate relation to their productive capacity.

Humus not only fulfils the mechanical function of rendering soils porous and more retentive of moisture, but furnishes also the essential medium for the activities of the bacteria which liberates plant food in the soil. Furthermore, humus constitutes the chief natural source of the soil's nitrogen supply

Applications of barnyard manure may be considered the chief means employed in the maintenance of humus in the soil. Supplementary means are the growing and ploughing in of a green cover-crop such as rye, buckwheat, rape, vetches or clover. Of these, clover, where conditions are conductive to its satisfactory growth—is to be generally preferred. By means of its deeply ramifying roots, clover disintegrates and aerates the lower soil layers and brings up therefrom plant food supplies unattainable by other more shallow rooted crops.

An additional advantage which clover, in common with all members of the legume family, possess is that of its ability to assimilate the free nitrogen of the soil atmosphere by means of minute bacterial organisms living and operating in small nodules on its roots. Thus clover gathers the greater part of its nitrogen from the air, and its phosphoric acid, potash and lime largely from soil depths beyond the reach of the roots of ordinary crops, consequently enriching the surface soil with these constituents for the benefit of succeeding crops

How does clover compare with manure as a fertilizer? Barnyard manure of good average quality contains approximately 10 pounds nitrogen 5 pounds phosphoric acid and 10 pounds potash per ton. Therefore 10 tons of barnyard manure would furnish about 100 pounds nitrogen, 50 pounds phosphoric acid and 100 pounds potash.

Experiments conducted at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa have shown that a vigorous crop of clover will contain, at a moderate estimate, in its foliage and roots, from 100 to 150 pounds nitrogen, 30 to 45 pounds phosphoric acid and 85 to 115 pounds potash per acre.

A good crop of clover from one acre if it were turned under may, therefore, be deemed equal, in fertilizing value, to an application of ten tons of barnyard manure.

In the experiments referred to 10 pounds per acre of common red clover was seeded down with various grain crops, while adjoining plots were seeded with grain alone. In no instance did the growth of clover depress the yield of grain with which it was seeded.

In the following year, fodder corn (Leaming) produced 8 tons, 480 pounds more, after wheat with clover than after wheat without clover. After barley and oats, increases of 11 tons, 1280 pounds and 5 tons, 1440 pounds respectively, of corn, per acre, were obtained on the clover plots.

With potatoes the results were equally striking. After wheat, barley and oats with clover the increases were, respectively, 43 bushels, 20 pounds; 29 bushels, 40 pounds and 24 bushels of potatoes, per acre, as compared with the yields from adjoining plots without clover.

The full benefits from clover will as a rule be noticeably persistent for several years.

On soils which are deficient in lime a satisfactory growth of clover will be encouraged by an application of, say two tons of ground limestone per acre. As a phosphatic fertilizer, designed to benefit both the grain and the clover, 300 pounds of superphosphate or 500 pounds of basic slag, per acre, may be recommended.

Unleached wood ashes contain, on an average, from 4 to 6 per cent of potash, about 2 per cent of phosphoric acid and from 20 to 30 per cent of lime. They are eminently suitable as a fertilizer for clover and, when procurable at a reasonable price, should be applied at the rate of from 25 to 40 bushels (1000 to 1600 pounds.)

DR. A. W. CHASE'S CATARRH POWDER 25c. is sent direct to the diseased parts by the Improved Blower. Heals the ulcers, clears the air passages, stops dropings in the throat and permanently cures Catarrh and Hay Fever. 50c. a box; blower free. Accept no substitutes. All dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Insult to Injury

A Western business man, who always insisted on meeting men personally before employing them, summoned a recently employed worker to his office.

'When I hired you last week,' he said, 'did you tell me the whole truth about yourself?'

'Why, yes. What do you mean by the whole truth?'

'Well, I have a letter about you. I will take your word if you tell me it is false. The letter is anonymous.'

'Wh—wh—what does it say about me?'

'Don't be scared. It doesn't accuse you of any kind of crime. It merely says you are a reformed drunkard.'

'That, sir, is a malicious lie, made out of spite.'

'That's all I wanted to hear you say. Don't worry about it.'

And as the new employe went forth in the pride of his virtue, he said to himself, 'The idea! And I never thought of reforming.'

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff

Time will tell, but the woman with a secret gets there first.

Looking at It Legally

By C. B. Lewis

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Should you imagine that Miss Florence Gale, eighteen years old, was the first girl that ever fell in love with a dancing master because he was a dancing master, then you are mistaken. They have been doing it ever since there was a dancing master to fall in love with.

Miss Florence was the daughter of a merchant, and ranked well up in the social circles of her town. There had been more than that, and as the penalty had found herself at the mercy of a blackmailer. She told all there was to tell, and then handed over the professor's letter.

"Do you want advice as to whether you shall pay the $200 or not?" was asked when the letter had been read.

"I couldn't pay it if I wanted to, and I'm sure I don't want to," she replied.

"Looking at it legally, Professor Revillion can be arrested and punished for extortion."

"And I can be held up to ridicule and scandal."

"Well, your letters would have to be read in court."

"Never!"

"Looking at it legally again, Miss Gale, I might try to scare the fellow into giving up your letters. Not too much scare, but just enough."

"I want something worse than a scare."

"I fail to get your idea."

"I want to meet him. I want to be firmly satisfied that he is what I believe him to be. Then I want you to give him a good whaling and take the letters away."

The lawyer turned away to smile, and then turned back to say:

"Miss Gale, looking at it legally, I can't assault and batter a man in the interest of a client."

"Then why not look at it some other way?" she asked.

"As for instance?"

"As Mr. Beverly Dare."

"H'm! I think I could do that. I cannot cite a precedent, but we can make one."

Then came details that were not strictly according to Blackstone, but very interesting nevertheless, and that night Miss Florence didn't suffer for a moment with the toothache. It was two nights later that she went to her tryst with the professor. He had been awaiting her a quarter of an hour. His anxious inquiry as he ran forward and seized both her hands was:

"For the love of Heaven, have you got the money?"

"Have you got the letters?" she asked.

"Yes—yes!"

"Professor, I cannot get the money!"

"What! But you must! Think what it means to you!"

"But you have the letters and can hand them to me right here."

"But my honor is pledged."

"To a robber!"

"See here, you silly kitten, it's $200 for this package or I raise a scandal!"

Miss Florence turned her back on the scoundrel just as something lit on him. It rolled him to the ground and toyed and dallied with him. It punched him and it slugged him. It applied epithets to him, and then applied the boot.

It was months and months later when Mr. Beverly Dare said to Miss Florence Gale:

"Looking at it legally, my dear client, I think we ought to be married on Thanksgiving."

And he also won that case.

To Give and Take.

Very often one's efforts and good intentions are not appreciated, but even so we should not lose faith in those around us. The human heart craves company and a few good friends are golden treasures, especially to the woman alone, or getting along in years, but she must respect their rights and privileges, says the New York Evening Telegram. She should not make herself unobtrusive or over-familiar, for even those nearest and dearest to us soon demonstrate the irritation they feel if we infringe upon their interests or good nature.

Keep at a safe distance the woman who does not see lots of redeeming features in others. Over-familiar persons bore their closest friends, and these tactless people are the very ones who declare that all humankind is heartless.

Red and Black Hair.

In Eastern countries red hair and warts are in the same category; but coming west as far as Constantinople, where red hair is very uncommon, we find it just as greatly admired, and henna used to make it red if it isn't, says a traveler. In England, "Titian red," as it is called, is greatly admired now, and any woman novelist who wants to be among the "biggest sellers" must give her heroine Titian red hair.

Yet in Africa a crop of the blackest, curliest, closest hair imaginable makes a girl the belle of the kraal, especially if she be plump, with piggy eyes, thick lips, a nose like an India-rubber shoe and a skin that shines like a cooking stove.

Vegetable Gardening for Everybody.

If you are cultivating a vegetable garden, either at home or on a vacant lot it would be an evidence of wisdom to send to the Publications Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, for Circular No. 14, entitled, 'Vegetable Gardening at Home and on vacant Lots' and prepared by the Dominion Horticulturist. This circular, which can be had free of all cost, supplies information of a practical nature on every vegetable that it is desirable to cultivate for domestic consumption. It gives advice on the preparation of the soil, and on planning and arranging the garden, quotes examples of success achieved in 1917, supplies a list of the best varieties of vegetables for different districts, and describes how the growing plants can be protected from disease and insect ravages.

After reaching a ripe old age some men have nothing to do but sit around and nurse their frost bitten aspirations.

"I don't believe he was robbed at all!"

If she didn't, then what conclusion must she arrive at? No need of spending much time over the question. Love and romance had been scared away, and common sense had taken their place.

"Why, he wants to hold those letters over me to extort money!" was her exclamation.

If there had been no robbery—if the professor had the letters—if he meant extortion, then he had a great advantage and meant to use it. What could be done to stop him?

Beverly Dare was a young man of twenty-five, who had graduated as a lawyer and hung out his shingle in the town. Up to date he had had but few clients and created no stir. He was spoken of as a nice young man who would make his way, but was not much given to society. Miss Florence Gale had never met him to be introduced. But she went to him for help.

"I want legal advice," she quietly explained.

"Please state your case."

She had been a silly girl. She had been more than that, and as the penalty had found herself at the mercy of a blackmailer. She told all there was to tell, and then handed over the professor's letter.

"Do you want advice as to whether you shall pay the $200 or not?" was asked when the letter had been read.

"I couldn't pay it if I wanted to, and I'm sure I don't want to," she replied.

"Looking at it legally, Professor Revillion can be arrested and punished for extortion."

"And I can be held up to ridicule and scandal."

"Well, your letters would have to be read in court."

"Never!"

"Looking at it legally again, Miss Gale, I might try to scare the fellow into giving up your letters. Not too much scare, but just enough."

"I want something worse than a scare."

"I fail to get your idea."

"I want to meet him. I want to be firmly satisfied that he is what I believe him to be. Then I want you to give him a good whaling and take the letters away."

The lawyer turned away to smile, and then turned back to say:

"Miss Gale, looking at it legally, I can't assault and batter a man in the interest of a client."

"Then why not look at it some other way?" she asked.

"As for instance?"

"As Mr. Beverly Dare."

"H'm! I think I could do that. I cannot cite a precedent, but we can make one."

Then came details that were not strictly according to Blackstone, but very interesting nevertheless, and that night Miss Florence didn't suffer for a moment with the toothache. It was two nights later that she went to her tryst with the professor. He had been awaiting her a quarter of an hour. His anxious inquiry as he ran forward and seized both her hands was:

"For the love of Heaven, have you got the money?"

"Have you got the letters?" she asked.

"Yes—yes!"

"Professor, I cannot get the money!"

"What! But you must! Think what it means to you!"

"But you have the letters and can hand them to me right here."

"But my honor is pledged."

"To a robber!"

"See here, you silly kitten, it's $200 for this package or I raise a scandal!"

Miss Florence turned her back on the scoundrel just as something lit on him. It rolled him to the ground and toyed and dallied with him. It punched him and it slugged him. It applied epithets to him, and then applied the boot.

It was months and months later when Mr. Beverly Dare said to Miss Florence Gale:

"Looking at it legally, my dear client, I think we ought to be married on Thanksgiving."

And he also won that case.

I was cured of Acute Bronchitis by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Bay of Islands. J. M. CAMPBELL

I was cured of Facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT
Springhill. N S WM. DANIELS.

I was cured of Chronic Rheumatism by MINARD'S LINIMENT
Albert Co., N B GEO. TINGLEY.

He Found Them.

Three dudes were one morning walking along the streets of Chicago when they met an aged, decrepit clergyman with long white hair and beard.

Desiring to poke fun at the old gentleman the first one called out, 'Hello, Father Abraham!' The second one chimed in, 'Hello, Father Isaac!' and the third shouted, 'Hello, Father Jacob!'

The minister grasping the situation quietly answered, using Scripture, 'I am neither Abraham, nor Isaac nor Jacob, but Saul the son Kish, who went forth to hunt his father's asses, and behold, I have found them!'

Baron Shaughnessy on the C.P.R.

A Fascinating, Historical and Political Record

Lord Shaughnessy's report to shareholders at the annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, embodied a review of the salient features of the company's financial policy and progress leading up to its present stable position. It is shown that under the terms of the contract dated October 21st, 1880, between the Government and the C.P.R. the Government undertook to give, by way of subsidy, to assist in the completion of certain western sections of the system then in process of construction under government auspices, $25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000 acres of land suitable for settlement. Subsequently the cash subsidy was increased by $10,000,000 and as an offset the land subsidy was decreased by 6,700,000 acres.

In view of the present high credit of the railway it is interesting to note that the company's desire in the early days to finance with capital stock instead of bonds, was demonstrated to be an impossibility, and as a consequence Parliament authorized the issue of $35,000,000, 5 p.c. bonds and $65,000,000 common stock.

Unfriendly influences at home and abroad so prejudiced the international money markets that the original $65,000,000 stock only yielded an average of less than 46 p.c. of its face value. The unwillingness of investors to pay a higher figure for the stock in those days need not be considered extraordinary, however, when it is known that as late as 1895, when the railway had been in operation for over nine years, the stock was offered in the market as low as 33 p.c. with but few takers. In 1885 Baring Bros. of London were induced to find purchasers for the $35,000,000 first mortgage bonds, and by this means the company was enabled to repay the loans from the Government, and to meet its floating debt.

The review goes on to describe the linking up of eastern Canada with the company's system which served thousands of miles of territory that was practically uninhababited. The eastern connection was imperative if the unremunerative territory was to be successfully developed.

The history of capital expenditure is an interesting chapter, not only in the history of the C.P.R. but also in that of the Dominion itself. After 1899, so rapid was the traffic development, it was necessary to provide substantial additions to traffic facilities of every description. From 1902 to 1914 inclusive, the records show expenditures for second tracks, reduction of gradients, terminals, work-shops, etc., of $206,300,000; and for cars, locomotives, and other equipment $130,000,000. To meet this expenditure of $336,300,000 the directors appealed, successfully, to the ordinary shareholders of the company. In the thirteen years mentioned, the shareholders were offered and accepted $195,000,000 par value of common stock for which they paid the company no less a sum than $262,100,000. Out of this $38,750,000 of bonds were paid off and retired, and $26,200,000 was used to pay the cost of railway lines acquired or constructed, and of additional steamships, on which no bonds or debentures were sold. The remaining sum of $202,150,000 was supplemented by the sale of preferred stock and equipment notes bringing in $56,500,000 and making a total of $258,650,000 to apply against expenditures of $336,300,000. The difference of $77,650,000 was provided from the surplus revenue of the company being a further contribution by the shareholders of that amount from surplus or "undivided profits."

This remarkable financing, made possible only by the faith and courage of shareholders, put the company in a position efficiently and economically to deal with a large and ever-increasing volume of traffic, at the same time enabling the directors substantially to reduce the bonded debt. Notwithstanding the low price at which the original $65,000,000 common stock was sold ($46.00 a share) the entire $360,000,000 of this common stock now outstanding has yielded to the Company's Treasury in cash an average of $112 for each $100 of stock, and if the sums provided for capital out of surplus earnings are considered (a quite proper calculation, as these earnings were at all times applicable for dividends) the shareholders paid an average of $143 for each $100 of stock that they hold.

The explanation of the company's extraordinary success in face of the above record, is to be found in the company's policy of keeping down the annual fixed charges, while extending its rails into new productive territory as opportunity offered; also in the economies attending the long haul of traffic over one huge system, eliminating heavy tolls for switching and other kindred services between connecting companies.

A brief reference to the Ocean and Coastal Steamship branches is to the effect that this property is secured by a comparatively small demand on capital account, and has a present market value in excess of $65,000,000. Other properties and assets of the company were purchased or developed by the surplus income held in trust for the shareholders.

Something About the Land Grant.

The company's Land Grant, "which is a source of serious anxiety to financial dictrinaires who have only half studied the subject," is treated at considerable length in the review. As late as 1888, when the railway had been in operation for some time, the Dominion Government consented, as a consideration for some concessions under the Charter to guarantee the interest on $15,000,000 Land Grant Bonds, but would in no circumstances guarantee the payment of the principal which would have given the security increased market value, although the bonds had fifty years to run and only represented a value equal to 75c. per acre. This did not reflect much confidence on the part of the Government towards Land Grant values, and there is no doubt that at that time the Government could have recovered the whole Land subsidy at the price per acre just mentioned, i.e., 75c. For many years this Land Grant was a drag on the Company's development. Interest had to be met on the Land Grant bonds, whose proceeds had been devoted to the purposes of the railway, and although considerable sums were spent on immigration propaganda, land sales were disappointing and unsatisfactory, the prices yielding the company only from $1.50 to $2.50 per acre, after selling expenses had been paid. It was not until 1898 that agricultural lands in Western Canada attracted buyers in any numbers, and even in that year when 346,000 acres were sold, and in the three subsequent years, the net return was only $2.80 per acre.

Shortly after the C.P.R. contract was made, the Federal Parliament commenced to vote grants of land in very large areas by way of subsidy for the construction of railway lines in western Canada, to many companies incorporated for that purpose. Most of these companies never materialized, though much good land was bespoken by them, thus necessitating the C.P.R. going further afield to satisfy the last 3,000,000 acres of its Grant. The company was compelled to accept lands along the line west of Medicine Hat, in the "semi-arid" district, where there was little or no water, which made the lands practically valueless. To recover this tract it was decided to adopt a plan of irrigation, and an expenditure of $15,000,000 was made in the construction of works and ditches comprising an area of 3,240,000 acres. Of this area, not previously worth five cents an acre for practical purposes, portions now served by the ditches command high prices.

The company has expended approximately $17,000,000 in the encouragement of immigration, and to forward the sale of such lands as it had received. Branch lines of railway were also constructed to open up the territory for prospective settlers.

Of the original Land Grant 14,000,000 acres have been sold to date, yielding approximately $94,000,000, or an average of $6.72 per acre, from which, however, must be deducted the expenditures during thirty years for immigration propaganda, agencies, commissions, etc., together with irrigation costs, making the net return less than $5.00 per acre. Of the 14,000,000 acres thus far sold, taxes to the amount of $20,000,000 have been paid into the Public Treasury.

The "Ten Per Cent Clause."

In regard to the much discussed "Ten per cent clause," the review states that the suggestion made in some quarters that the spirit and intent of this Clause was to limit the company's dividend to ten per cent is entirely out of harmony with the clear, unquestionable language of the instrument. The Clause had no more relation, direct or indirect, to the C.P.R. dividends than it had to the dividends of any other railway company, or of any commercial or industrial corporation. Seventeen per cent instead of ten per cent per annum might properly have been distributed from the average earnings of the railway had the directors not been convinced that a prudent and conservative policy was in the best interest of the property.

The total capital of the C.P.R. is $623,000,000 which contrasts with the actual cost of the company of $637,000,000 exclusive of $31,000,000 of railway constructed by the Government and handed over to the Company. It is also exclusive of $131,000,000 provided from surplus earnings, land sales, etc., expended on the property and written off without being capitalized, so that based upon cost, the transportation system represents an outlay of $318,000,000 or about $61,000 per mile.

The conservative financial policy of the directors cannot be better illustrated than by the fact that the net earnings per mile required to meet annual interest charges on the G. T. R., C. N. R., G. T. P., and the N. T. R. would suffice to cover the annual interest charges, dividends on the preference stock, and seven per cent dividend on the common stock of the C.P.R.

Extraneous investments, including steamship lines, railway companies outside Canada, Government securities and loans, money set aside for investment, unsold lands, amounts payable on lands already sold, coal mining and other properties, are appraised at $253,000,000 which is substantially below the market value of any of these properties and resources had little or no value when they came into possession of the company, but were developed and safe-guarded until they became profitable.

ATTENTION! Sick Women

To do your duty during these trying times your health should be your first consideration. These two women tell how they found health.

Hellam, Pa.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for female troubles and a displacement. I felt all run down and was very weak. I had been treated by a physician without results, so decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial, and felt better right away. I am keeping house since last April and doing all my housework, where before I was unable to do any work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is certainly the best medicine a woman can take when in this condition. I give you permission to publish this letter."—MRS. F. R. CRUMLINE, R. No. 1, Hellam, Pa.

Lowell, Mich.—"I suffered from cramps and dragging down pains, was irregular and had female weakness and displacement. I began to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound which gave me relief at once and restored my health. I should like to recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies to all suffering women who are troubled in a similar way."—MRS. ELISE HEIM, R. No. 6, Box 83, Lowell, Mich.

Why Not Try

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

Port Williams Fruit Co., LIMITED

FLOUR! on hand.

Bran and Middlings due to arrive.

SLAG! Buy now before the advance. A car is expected shortly.

FERTILIZER! We have a limited supply suitable for renewing strawberry plantations or fall use in the orchard, for sale at reasonable prices.

Arsenate of Lime For use on Potatoes.

Open Wednesday mornings or by appointment.

Port Williams, N. S.

HUTCHINSON'S

Livery and Automobile Service

WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Teams or Autos always ready for a drive through the Evangeline Land.
Teams at all trains and boats.
Weddings carefully attended to by Auto or team.
Give us a call. Telephone 68.

J. E. HUTCHINSON, - Proprietor

WALL PAPERS!

Our Spring Stock of Wall Papers is Now Complete!

We also have the sample books of all the big manufacturers. Call and we will be glad to have you see what we have to offer.

Woodman's Furniture Store, WOLFVILLE

Professional Cards

DENTISTRY.

A. J. McKenna, D. D. S.
Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College
Office in McKenna Block, Wolfville.
Telephone No. 43.

M. R. ELLIOTT
A.B., M.D. (Harvard)
Office at residence of late Dr. Bowles.
Telephone 23.
Office Hours:—8-1 a.m., 1-3, 7-9 p.m.

Charles Hogan, C. E.
Provincial Land Surveyor.
Surveys, Plans, Levelling & Estimates
Church Street,
Greenwich, Kings Co., N. S.
Long distance telephone, Wolfville exchange.

F. J. PORTER
Licensed Auctioneer for towns of Kentville and Wolfville, N. S.

Expert Piano Tuning Guaranteed.
Voicing, Regulating, Repairing Organs Tuned and Repaired.
M. C. Collins.
P.O. Box 321, Wolfville, N.S.

Even If War Is On You Must Have Clothes
And we are well prepared to serve you in this line.
Our work in
MEN'S CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS
Is winning us a reputation. We use the best materials, employ the best workmanship and our styles are always right.
We guarantee every garment and shall be pleased to show goods and quote prices.
A. E. Regan, Wolfville

COAL!
Acadia Lump, Albion Nut, Springhill, Inverness
A. M. WHEATON
COAL! COAL COAL!
Carefully Screened and Promptly Delivered.
Springhill, Albion Nut and Old Sydney.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
Burgess & Co.

NOW IS THE TIME!
To Get Your Furniture Upholstered.
Carpenter work is slack at present, and I am prepared to do Upholstery of all kinds of Furniture also Carriage and Sleigh Seats, will also repair Furniture of all kinds.
I have had a large experience in this work and can guarantee satisfacion.
J. C. Bishop, - Wolfville.

"Earnscliffe Gardens" WOLFVILLE.
We are importing for our plantings and for others
8000 PLUM TREES
in following varieties: Shipper's Pride, Monarch, Grand Duke, Reine Claude, Egg, Bradshaw, Fellemburg, Field, Moore's Arctic, and Lombard. Orders Received
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.

"Stop and Rest" Inn.
AN EXCLUSIVE RESORT for Motorists, House and Week-End Parties. . . .
Evening Functions and After-Theatre Suppers arranged. Afternoon Teas.
W. G. STACKHOUSE,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.
PHONE 101

McCallums, L'td
The largest dealers in Improved Farm Properties in Canada.
Halifax, N. S., Canada.
Are now offering the property of the Wolfville Fruit Land Improvement Co. Ninety acres of Orchards fully improved. In whole or part. Price exceptionally low. 26
C. A. Porter, Local Agent, Office: Wolfville and Kentville