

"Why I Recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills"

The Particulars of a Remarkable Cure Told by a
Presbyterian Clergyman---The Sufferer Brought
Back from Death's Door.

"Why I recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

St. Andrew's Manse.

Cardigan, P.E.I., Jan. 1908.

Though I have never been sick myself, and have not had occasion to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I thought you ought to know of the remarkable cure they have wrought in Mr. Olding's case.

During a visit to my home in Merigomish, N. S., some years ago, I was grieved to find our next door neighbor and friend, Michael Olding, very low. "He is not expected to live," my mother informed me, "and you must go over and see him as he is liable to pass away at any moment." "Not expected to live," that was the opinion not only of the doctor who attended him, but of his wife and family as well. Upon visiting him myself I found abundant evidence to confirm their opinion.

Mr. Olding had for years been afflicted with asthma and bronchitis, but now a complication of diseases was ravishing his system. He had been confined to his bed for months and was reduced to a skeleton. Though evidently glad to see me, he conversed with the greatest difficulty, and seemed to realize that it was the beginning of the end. He was daily growing weaker; his feet were swollen to twice their natural size, and the cold hand of death was upon his brow. "It's no use," he said feebly, "the doctors' medicine is not helping me and I am going down rapidly." I prayed with him as for a man soon to pass into eternity, and when I took his hand in parting it was the last time I expected to see him in the flesh.

Three years later while on another visit to my mother's Michael Olding was seemingly in better health

than I had ever seen him, for, as I said, he had always been ailing. In sheer desperation he had asked his wife to get him Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They soon began to help him. His appetite and strength began to improve, and to the astonishment of his family and friends he rapidly regained his health. Now, though the burden of well nigh four score years is upon him, he is able to do a fair day's work, and is in the enjoyment of good health, even the asthma has ceased to trouble him as in former years.

Mr. Olding himself, as well as his neighbors and the writer of this letter, confidently believe that his rescue from the very jaws of death—seemingly so miraculous—is due under the blessing of God to the timely and continuous use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

REV. EDWIN SMITH, M.A.

Mr. Olding himself writes:—"I am glad Rev. Mr. Smith has written you about my wonderful cure, for I confidently believe that if it had not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I would have been dead long ago. It would be impossible to exaggerate the desperate condition I was in when I began to use the Pills. No one thought I could get better. I scarcely dared hope myself that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills would bring me through, but they did and I have ever since enjoyed good health. Though I am seventy-nine years old people are always remarking on how young I look—and I feel young. I can do a fair day's work, and I am better in every way than I had been for years. I cannot say too much in praise of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I take every opportunity I can to recommend them to friends who are ailing."

his own, that that is sufficient evidence to ground a claim. A good deal more specific evidence will be necessary before the officials will investigate the accounts, and give information thereon.

In this connection the paymaster notifies that he is not there to give legal advice to all and sundry as to the steps necessary to be taken to get money out of Chancery. The proper people to do that are the solicitors of the Supreme Court.

SATISFYING THE PAYMASTER.

Assuming that a man has evidence of a genuine claim and can satisfy the paymaster on this point, he can then obtain what may prove to be very useful information from the latter regarding the amount in court, and the dates of the orders which affect it. For this privilege he will pay half-a-crown.

If he wishes to inspect the orders, affidavits, certificates, and reports referred to in the particular cause in which he is interested, he can see them, if before 1870, at the Public Record Office, Fetter Lane, and, if, after that year, at the filing department of the central office, in the Strand.

He should distinctly remember however, that funds in Chancery will only be dealt with under the direction of an order of the court—that is to say, assuming a man has a claim, he must legally prove it to the judge's satisfaction, and the judge must then make a formal order for it to be paid to him before the claimant can handle the money.

TEDIOUS AND EXPENSIVE.

Those who know anything of Chancery procedure will understand that to obtain such an order is a tedious and expensive operation, and, indeed, hardly worth the trouble. In fact, the officials themselves are quite frank about it. "In many cases," they say, "funds have remained in court for more than a century, and to prove a title may involve an expenditure quite out of proportion to the amount recoverable."

Some of these accounts go as far back as 1726, and quite a large number between 1750 and 1800.

As can be imagined, the thousands of accounts affect all sorts and conditions of men and women; even railway companies, waterworks, dock companies, and school boards are concerned, which such surnames as Smith, Brown, and Jones fill up pages upon pages of the books.

From the above it will be seen that the fabulous sums of money which are lying unclaimed in Chancery are more or less mythical. There are no fabulous sums there at all.

ALAS FOR TOMMY ATKINS

ENGLISH SOLDIER IS GETTING SMALLER.

He's Lost Two Inches in Height,
One Inch in Girth and Thirteen Pounds.

Englishmen are steadily dwindling in size, if the recruiting sergeants are to be believed. The inspector-general of recruiting lays it to the fact that four-fifths of England's population is in the cities, where it hasn't enough to eat nor enough air and exercise.

At the time of the Crimean war, says Collier's, the minimum standard of height for her infantry was 5 feet 6 inches, and most of these stalwart troops of the line were country bred. Thirty years later, in 1883, the standard had been lowered to 5 feet 3 inches.

In 1900 when the transports were filled with drafts for South Africa, another inch was pared off the height, and before the end of the campaign recruits were mustered in if they stood 5 feet in their stockings. More than half the men standard required of the troops in the Crimea, half a century ago.

GIRTH AND WEIGHT.

There had been a similar shrinkage of girth of chest. Of every thousand recruits for the Boer war of the British army were below the 51 measured less than thirty-four inches around the chest, which had been the minimum girth as late as 1883. In the matter of weight one-third of the whole number enlisted men in the Boer war fell short of the standard of 136 pounds, which had been required of the preceding generation. In 1900 the average British recruit at the age of 19 years was two inches shorter, an inch less around the chest, and fifteen pounds lighter than the normal Anglo-Saxon youth of the same age ought to be.

After the Boer war the standard of height was restored to 5 feet 3 inches, but the army made no great improvement in its average physique. As recently as 1906 the average height of the British infantryman was 5 feet 4 1-2 inches, but his girth of chest was only 33 inches and his weight 123 pounds, showing that he had been underfed and given no fair chance to grow.

There were worse revelations than these. Small men may be sturdy men, as in the case of the Japanese, but these millions of city bred Britons were rotten to the core. Fifty per cent. of the London youths who offered themselves as recruits were rejected as unfit, even after the physical standards had been lowered. Of 11,000 young men examined in Manchester 8,000 were rejected for want of stamina or because of physical defects.

MAJORITY INCAPABLE.

Throughout the United Kingdom from 40 to 60 per cent. of those wishing to enlist were found to be unfit for service, and so desperate was the need of "food for powder" that the class of men thus rejected was as worthless as it is possible to imagine. Of the men actually in the ranks three out of five were incapable of enduring the hardships of active service and broke down in two years or less time. During the year of 1903 no fewer than 81,723 British soldiers of less than two years service were discharged as invalids.

Almost 50 per cent. of the recruits in the Boer war were between 18 and 19 years old, many of them under 13, and in Manchester lads were enlisted who appeared to be no more than 15 or 16. At one time England was maintaining in the field 30,000 immature lads, thirty battalions, an army corps, who would not have been accepted for service in France or Germany on account of their youth. It was a British critic, Lord Denham, who said of this enfeebled military strength:

"Excepting a few picked corps, the regular army consisted of derviches and weeds, and even of these a diminishing number."

NO CAUSE FOR COMPLAINT.

"I thought you said this house had an extra large back yard?" said the prospective tenant.

"So I did," answered the agent. "But it is only four feet deep. By actual measurement," protested the p.t.

"Well," rejoined the wily agent, "the ordinary yard is only three feet, you know."

Cabbages in Cuba grow to such size that a single head often weighs 20 pounds.

Queen Helene of Italy is a linguist of unusual talent, conversing fluently in eight languages.

EELS ON A LONG TREK.

Stories From New Zealand of Their Night Land Journeys.

Prof. Drummond, the New Zealand naturalist, writing on the subject of the journeys of animals, observes that reindeer, foxes, hares, seals, whales, rats, many species of fish, a few species of reptiles, and even insects, undertake some very extraordinary migrations, says the London Standard.

In New Zealand the most notable migrants are birds, but in other classes seals are known to set out upon long journeys and to return to their old homes again, and the migrations of the Maori rat, especially in the Nelson and Marlborough districts, where countless thousands, led by an invisible Pied Piper, swarmed for many days across fields, through villages, over rivers and up hill and down dale, have become important events in the local history. The migrations of eels have not attracted as much attention as the movements of other animals, but are quite as remarkable.

R. C. Bruce of Ngaruru states that recent dredging operations by vessels fitted out for philosophical investigations have proved beyond all doubt not only that eels breed in the sea but far out at sea, where their breeding places have been found.

Old Maoris on the west coast of the North island state that when the eels go toward the sea in a large body they are led by two individuals of an enormous size. John R. Macdonald, of Levin, told Mr. Bruce that he once saw one of these migrations, with two large eels in the van.

Overland journeys at night, which are characteristic of some eels, have been noted in New Zealand. Mr. Bruce has been told by some very old Maori friends that they have known eels to undertake fairly long journeys by night. On one occasion the Maoris had camped for the night on a spur that is the watershed between the Wangauhu

and Manguwheo rivers. About midnight their attention was arrested by their dog, which was much excited and was barking furiously. When they went out to ascertain the cause of the disturbance they found that the dog was following up an enormous eel which was on one of its land journeys.

THE ILLS OF CHILDHOOD HOW TO CURE THEM

In thousands of homes throughout Canada Baby's Own Tablets is the only medicine used when the children are ailing, and the mother who keeps this medicine on hand may feel as safe as though there was a doctor constantly in the home. Baby's Own Tablets cure all stomach and bowel troubles, break up colds, destroy worms, and make teething easy. Guaranteed free from opiates and poisonous drugs. Mrs. Geo. Wilson, Wilson's, N. B., says:—"I began using Baby's Own Tablets about five years ago, and since then have used no other medicine for my children. They never fail to bring relief, and I would advise all mothers to try them." Sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

There are too many people busy printing the golden rule on elastic yardsticks.

He who is too busy to enter into the little joys of others gives the world no great joys.

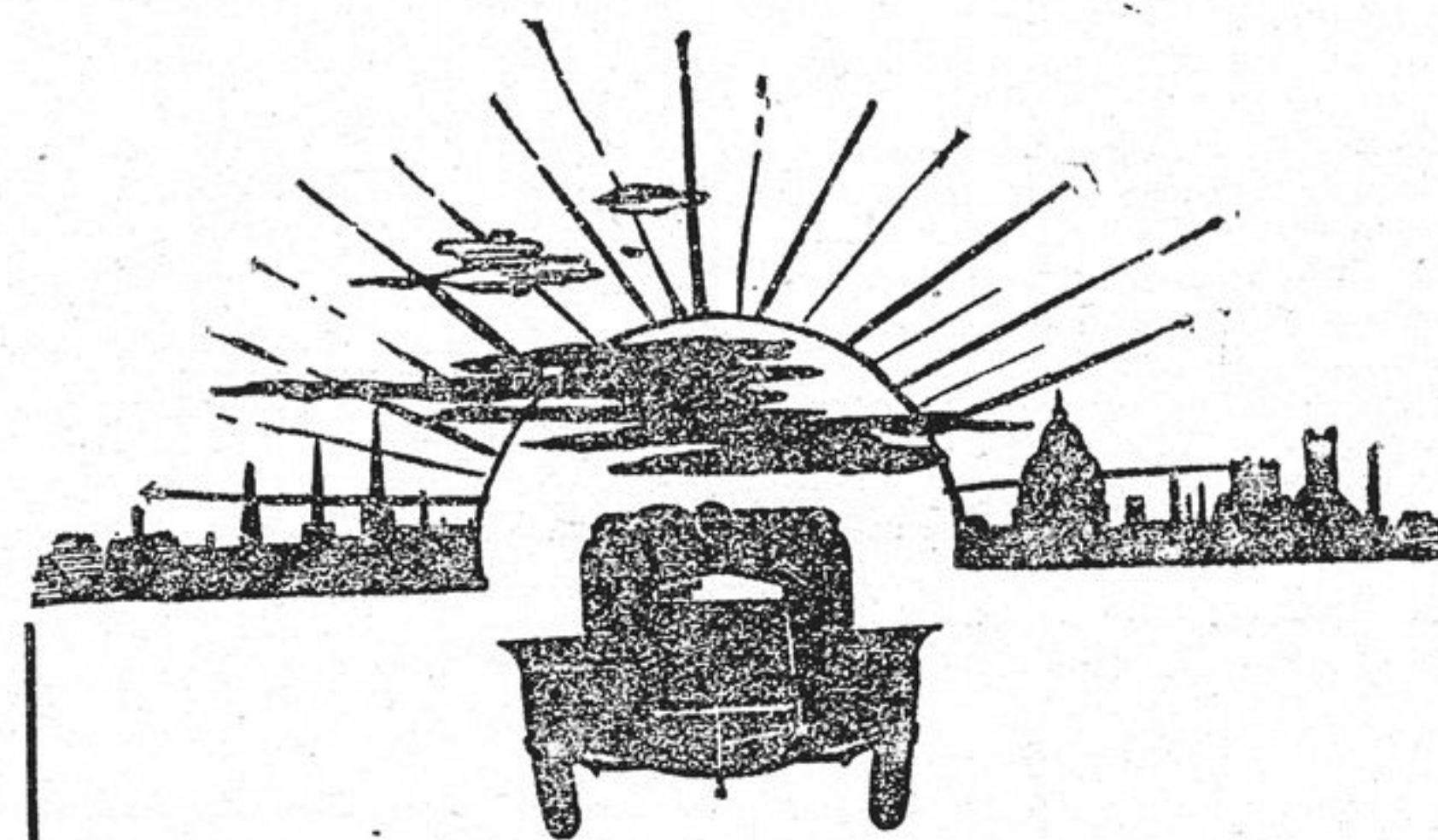
Many a man thinks he is generous because he has a longing to give what he has not got.

When you see a prophet striking attitudes you may be sure he has some habits to lose.

There's a world of difference between trying to seem pleasant and seeking to give pleasure.

Some people are so active religiously on Sunday because their piety has been resting all the week.

It is better to climb up though but lamely than to run down hot foot and free.



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MILLIONS IN CHANCERY

THEY ARE REALLY NOT WORTH
TROUBLING ABOUT.

Only a Little Over £1,100,000 at
Present Unclaimed in the Court
of Chancery.

Quite a number of people in Britain and the Colonies imagine they are entitled to some of the money which lies unclaimed in the Court of Chancery, says Pearson's Weekly.

A good deal of nonsense is written about the untold millions which are supposed to lie in Chancery, but the fact is there are no "hundreds of millions" of unclaimed money, or, indeed, anything approaching to it. The total amount now in the Court of Chancery, unclaimed, is only a little over £1,100,000. And that £1,100,000 is divided into as many as 3,400 separate accounts—one half of which do not exceed £150 in value, and only one-sixteenth of them exceed £1,000!

Lists of "next-of-kin heirs" and "heirs to unclaimed money," which are issued by various persons, are not official publications, and many of them sometimes contain gross "mis-statements and exaggerations."

It would be as well to understand, too, that the paymaster-general does not throw information about broadcast, and give it just for the sake of asking. Inquirers have to supply him with a written request, and satisfy him that they have some sort of interest in the matter on which they seek for information.

EVIDENCE REQUIRED.

Even if a solicitor is instructed, the paymaster will want to know exactly who the person is who instructs him, and that he has a beneficial interest in the funds of the court.

It should also be noted that the money in Chancery is not there haphazard, and lying about anyhow, so to speak. All the money is placed to the account of specific actions and particular causes, and when application is made the number and correct title of the action or cause must always be given; otherwise it will be almost impossible for the paymaster to trace the account in the books.

As the officials most properly point out, it is very misleading for anyone to assume that, just because the surname of the rightful owner of property is exactly the same as