

\$25.00 FOR A LETTER CAN YOU WRITE ONE?

Eight Prizes to be Awarded in a
Letter Writing Contest Open
to Every One in Ontario

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People have been used in Ontario for a generation. Hundreds of remarkable cures have been reported during that time and there is scarcely a family in which the remedy has not been tried with beneficial results. This furnishes the material for the letter to be written in this contest. There is no demand upon the imagination; every letter must deal with facts and facts only.

PRIZES:

The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., will award a prize of \$25.00 for the best letter received on or before the 20th day of March, 1911, from residents of the province of Ontario, on the subject, "Why I Recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." A prize of \$10.00 will be awarded for the second best letter received; a prize of \$5.00 for the third best letter, and five prizes of \$2.00 each for the next best five letters.

CONDITIONS:

The cure or benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills described in the letter may be in the writer's own case, or one that has come under his or her personal observation.

More than one cure may be described in the letter, but every statement must be literally and absolutely true.

The letter should be no longer than is necessary to relate the benefit obtained from the remedy in the case described.

Every letter must be signed by the full name and correct address of the person sending it. If it describes the cure of some person other than the writer of the letter, it must also be signed by the person whose cure is described as a guarantee of the truth of the statement made.

The writer of each letter must state the name and date of the paper in which he or she saw this announcement.

Fine writing will not win the prize unless you have a good case to describe. The strength of the recommendation and not the style of the letter will be the basis of the award.

It is understood that The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. shall have the right to publish any letter entered in this contest if they desire to do so, whether it wins a prize or not.

The contest will close on March 20th, 1911, and the prizes will be awarded as soon as possible thereafter. Do not delay. If you know of a cure write your letter NOW. Observe the above conditions carefully or your letter may be thrown out.

Address all letters as follows:
The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co.,
Brockville, Ont.
Letter Contest Department.

A WOMAN'S WAR RECORD.

The death has occurred in the National Asylum at Le Vesinet, France, of Mme. le Breton, who until quite recently, was a canteen woman in the French army. She followed the colors in the wars of the Crimea and Mexico, and in the war with Prussia in 1870 she was wounded and taken captive. Although approaching her eightieth year, she went out to Morocco with the expeditionary force a year or so ago, and was once more wounded, and captured by the enemy.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON.
FEBRUARY 19.

Lesson VIII. Elijah's Flight and Return, 1 Kings 18.41 to 19.21
Golden Text, Isa. 40.31.

Verse 41. The sound of abundance—The Greek Old Testament has here the suggestive words, "the sound of the feet of the rain-storm." All the evidence the prophet had was the word of the Lord. "Show thyself to Ahab, and I will send rain." Faith was not difficult after the miraculous exhibition of Jehovah's power in the sending of fire and the blotting out of the heathenish priesthood. So Elijah urges the king to renew his exhausted vitality with food and drink, at his tent up on the slope of the mountain, before the expected downfall should make a journey to Jezreel impracticable.

42. Elijah went up to the top of Carmel—The rugged haunter of the wildernesses forgot his own need of refreshment in his eagerness to see the hand of Jehovah displayed still further. The attitude he assumed was one of earnest prayer.

43. His servant—Tradition says this was the widow of Zarephath's son whom he snatched from the jaws of death. The sea was of course the Mediterranean from which rain would naturally sweep in. Six times the lad went up to the point from which the great expanse of water was clearly visible, but each time saw nothing but what had appeared in the brassy sky for three weary years.

46. The hand of Jehovah was on Elijah—That is, he was filled with a divine impulse of rapturous exultation, which carried him before the rapidly moving character of Ahab even to the gates of the city Jezreel, where the king maintained a palace. Here he halted, for he had no liking for cities and could easily find shelter in the neighboring Gilboa.

2. Jezebel—To her the events on Carmel meant more than they possibly could to her husband, for her devotion to the cult of her father, who had been a high priest of the Baal-worship in Tyre, amounted to fanaticism. She could not sit idly by and see her work of years obliterated. It was to be expected that she would send just such a message to the prime mover of the threatened revolution, pronouncing upon him a virtual sentence of death.

3. Beersheba—Though this was a town of Judah, about thirty miles south of Hebron, yet Elijah did not feel himself secure there, inasmuch as the king of Israel was in alliance with the king of Judah at this time. So he took himself, in characteristic fashion, to the wilderness (4).

4. Juniper-tree—More properly a species of the broom plant, which grows everywhere in the deserts of the Holy Land. It afforded a poor shelter, but sometimes the best that could be had.

8. Went in the strength of that food forty days—The journey to Horeb, being not over 180 miles, would require a much less time than that. The number forty, however, is often taken to symbolize a period of testing (compare the cases of Moses and Jesus), and here doubtless refers to the time of Elijah's seclusion.

9. What doest thou here, Elijah?—Dr. Farrar gives a vivid interpretation to this question by emphasizing the successive words: "What doest thou here?" "He was doing nothing. Was there no work to be done in Israel? Was he tamely to allow Jezebel to be the final mistress of the situation?" "What doest thou here?" "Is it not very significant of thy name, 'Jehovah he is my God?' Is he to be the God of but one fugitive?"

"What doest thou here?" "This is the wilderness. There are no idolators or murderers, or breakers of God's commandments here."

10. I only am left; and they seek my life—A confession of conscious failure, on the part of a man thoroughly discouraged.

11-12. Jehovah passed by—He was present in the strong wind, and in the earthquake and the fire, as well as in the still small voice. But the more tumultuous elements did not speak to the soul of the prophet as did the calm following the storm. God manifests himself in the quiet providences of life as well as in its upheavals.

13. He wrapped his face in his mantle—The solemn silence of the mountains filled him with awe and even dread, and he felt impelled to an act of self-abasement. His condition smote him, and with reproachful iteration the question returned: What doest thou here, Elijah?

15, 16. A threefold mission: (1) To anoint Hazael king of Syria, which would mean the founding of a new dynasty; (2) to set up Jehu as king over Israel, thus abolishing the house of Omri; (3) to anoint as his own successor Elisha, son of Shaphat of Abelmeholah. The purpose of all this is partly explained in the next verse. Israel had not been wholly purged of its pollutions by the long famine. It would still be necessary in the divine plan for the swords of Jehu and Hazael to fall upon the Baal-worshipping kings of Israel, and for Elisha to carry the reformatory work still farther. There is no record of Elijah's fulfilling all of this mission, but it came to be fulfilled, in one way and another, through his successor.

19. He with the twelfth—Elisha was guiding but one yoke, the others being in charge of servants.

Cast his mantle upon him—"It meant the adoption of Elisha by Elijah to be his spiritual son; and it meant a distinct call to the prophetic office."

20. Let me kiss my father and my mother—An expression of the tenderness characteristic of the younger prophet, and not an act of hesitation. Elijah, in the words, Go back again, gives him full permission, disclaiming any other purpose in throwing upon him the mantle than simply to summon him to a high duty.

21. Took the oxen, and slew them—A kind of burning of the bridges behind him.

MAKING DIAMONDS.

Specimens Manufactured at One-Fifth Cost of Real Stones.

After nine years of experiment a young Englishman has succeeded in producing what he calls "Synthetic diamonds," of a quality he claims never before approached. Their hardness is 98 per cent. of that of the natural diamonds. They can be stamped upon with the heel without injury. A London Daily Mirror Scientific representative has heated one in a spirit-lamp flame and kept it red hot for three minutes without damaging it.

The color is so good that even by daylight an expert can scarcely detect the difference between these stones and natural diamonds. And though the smaller ones are slightly better than the larger, they can be made satisfactorily up to a weight of one carat (four grains).

Two months ago the inventor had succeeded in turning out stones which defied detection at night by the ordinary untrained eye. His latest stones are still better. Their density is practically the same as that of natural diamonds, and they are absolutely permanent—unaffected by the atmosphere.

But they are deficient in that distinctive steely-blue shimmer which the best natural diamonds possess. Of course, the maker does not disclose his process. The base is presumably mineral, and the stones are made by compression, simulating the formation of natural diamonds through the contraction of cooling mineral matter.

Diamond makers, by dissolving sugar in iron, or some other substance which exerts tremendous pressure upon its contraction by cooling, have often obtained very small but perfect stones of more or less effective appearance. But this newest inventor has produced stones of remarkable size and brilliancy. He estimates the cost at about one-fifth that of the natural stones, at present prices.

Many a learned man has succeeded in making a fool of himself in several different languages.

That ship of yours that's coming in—can't you communicate with it by wireless?



LIVING IN CAIRO, EGYPT

MODERN CONVENIENCES, BUT
THEY COME HIGH.

An Englishwoman Writes of Her
Experiences in Housekeeping
in That Country.

"When I first went to Egypt to live, about twenty years ago, residence in Cairo was very different from what it is now," writes an Englishwoman in the Queen. "Houses were inconvenient, had neither pantries nor bathrooms, and servants had no English training at all in the way of orderly housekeeping."

"Of course there were always the one or two exceptional servants to be had and occasionally a decent house or two to be found, but these things both cost a mint of money and were not available to the young official. The English community was small, perhaps 300 or 400 souls at the outside, and their residences were scattered over a wide area of many miles."

"Mrs. Jones had called; but where did she live? Right away on the other side of the city, down the riverside road, under a gateway, through a cotton repository, and then into a one-storied flat bungalow surrounded by gardens. And Mrs. Smith, where did she live? Out on the desert, two miles from nowhere in a corner of the old soldiers' barracks; no address, no road, no signposts."

"Still you had to find it, and in doing so you made great friends for your pains, and everybody absolutely knew everybody else. In winter things were quite gay, but funnily enough in summer

THEY WERE STILL GAY.

All the unfortunates who were left behind to spend the heat in Cairo clubbed together, full of real friendliness and good will, to give each other a good time.

"I am afraid that sort of thing is quite done away with now. Cairo has grown too big, too prosperous, too busy to bother with the next door neighbor. The change seemed to come with the change of government. In the old days when the Sudan was a military fighting unit the pick of the English army spent its holidays from Halfa to Assouan with us in Cairo, coming and going throughout the year and made up of England's best form of sportsmen."

"In Cairo itself the present influx of hundreds of young educational officials had not yet come into vogue. The club, not full to overflowing, was quite small, very cosy, very homely, very dear. The men had no wives and we few ladies had our drawing rooms always full with delightful bachelors."

"And now, twenty years later, what has happened? One's winter is spent in returning endless calls from unknown acquaintances sent from other acquaintances just passing through. You pass friends you would like to know only in the rush and tear of Savoy dinners or other hotel dances. You are out every night and in bed all day resting for the next bout."

EXPENSES ARE HIGH.

"Rents are enormous, servants' wages are ruinous. You must have endless dresses for such a climate, and in April, when your money is all gone, you still have got to leave for Europe, else you spend the whole of next winter getting over the heat of a summer spent where you are. Everything has increased in price. The old houses are unfit for habitation and the new ones want \$1,250 a year rent for five rooms. Even then you can only stay there half the year. Added to this you must come and go with your family and you must keep alive somewhere during the other six months."

"You can at exorbitant wages throw out your servants when you leave, but it is better to pay them a reasonable rate and keep them through the summer. After all, they too have got to live, and their wives and children; also if you get a reputation for closing the house no servant living will take much interest in your welfare and will incessantly rook you during the winter months because he must."

"The cook's wage is high, but he has to pay rent, a family to keep and no summer work available. You must feed your English cook and pay her rent. It averages the same with the good one, and the bad ones we do not keep at all. Your black butler boy is your English parlormaid and in these days quite as haughty. He also stops at the silver and the door and will not touch the dustpan."

"There is little to choose in these days between the price of a good flat and service in Cairo and the same

IN THE CENTRE OF LONDON.

You can get everything now sanitary, well-built flats, telephone, electric light and gas stoves, motor and electric trams just at the corner, but also you must have not less than \$5,000 a year. In England if you are comfortable you can stay there all the year round, but in Cairo the more babies there are and the more the expenses increase, so much the more urgent it is that you must move out in summer and repeat all your bills in another country more sanitary and with better climate."

"That is what makes Cairo so expensive for the poor man. I have seen humbled creatures with humbler wives arrive full of joy at a salary of \$3,000 a year. With the best intentions, both pulling the load, living in summer on their people, with only one child and cheap servants, they could not make both ends meet. You cannot help yourself out of the trouble. You cannot go to market, you cannot visit your own kitchen full of Arabs, you cannot help being cheated."

"You must pay, or else you must do with cheap, bad servants who are stupid and inefficient. If a cook is clever at cooking he is clever at your accounts, and you may stand over him while he weighs the beef—he will still get his proportion. He has only six months in which to make enough to keep him going while you are away during the summer. Pay, and he will give you the best of good times—good dinners, no worries, no tempers, the house running on oiled wheels; but you must pay, remember that."

MAKE TEETHING PAINLESS

Teething time is always a time of anxiety to mothers. At this time baby becomes cross, restless and nervous. His gums pain him, he is troubled with constipation or diarrhoea, spasms, colic or convulsions. His little life is in danger unless a medicine is given him to keep his stomach sweet and pure and his bowels regular. Such a medicine is Baby's Own Tablets. Nothing can equal them during the teething period. They have lessened the worries of thousands of mothers. Among them is Mrs. W. A. Yeadoh, Halifax, N.S., who writes:—"I have used no other medicine for baby but Baby's Own Tablets and I would not be without them. Last summer baby was greatly troubled with his teeth until I gave him the Tablets. They helped him and now he is a big healthy child." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

"For Tea You Can't Beat Lipton's"

The Only Genuine

LIPTON'S TEA

Has This Signature on the Package.

Thomas Lipton