

## RHEUMATISM CURED TO ST... CURED

Liniments of no Avail—The Trouble  
Must be Treated Through  
the Blood.

This article is intended as a talk to the man or woman with rheumatism who wants to be cured. Not merely relieved, not half cured, but actually cured. The most a rheumatic sufferer can hope for in rubbing something on the swollen aching joints is a little relief. And all the while the trouble is becoming more firmly seated. Medical authorities now know that rheumatism is rooted in the blood, and that while rubbing on liniments or hot fomentations may give temporary relief, they cannot possibly cure—you must go to the root of the trouble in the blood. That is why Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure rheumatism. They make new, rich blood, which expels the poisonous acid, and the rheumatism disappears. There are thousands of former rheumatic sufferers in Canada, now well and strong, who thank Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that they are now free from the aches and pains and tortures of this dreaded trouble. Mr. Joseph Ludington, New Harbor, N. S., says: "Some three years ago my wife was stricken with rheumatism, and suffered so much that we despaired of her ever getting well again. At first she was able to go about, but in spite of all we did for her she grew so bad that we had to lift her in and out of bed, and finally the pains grew so excruciating that we could only move her little by little, with the sheet under her. Finally we were induced to get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for her. I do not remember just how many boxes she took, but I do know that they were the first medicine that reached the disease, and that she continued to improve until she was again as well as ever, and could do her household work. To us it is simply marvellous what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for her, and we are glad to give this testimonial in the hope that it will benefit some other poor sufferer."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### ROYAL CAMP IN INDIA.

Splendid Camp Will be Provided  
for Residence by King.

The Allahabad Pioneer states that the King-Emperor, during his stay in Delhi, will not occupy Circuit House, but will go into camp, the idea of a splendid royal camp appealing to popular imagination.

Motor cars and taxicabs, the journal adds, are likely to be more in evidence than horsed carriages, thus obviating the difficulty of the management of wheeled traffic which arose at the Curzon durbar.

Steps have already been taken to induce the Calcutta and Bombay companies to send several hundred taxicabs to Delhi. Communication between the different camps will be by circular railway trains running at short intervals.

The programme of the royal tour in India at the end of this and the beginning of next year will include a big game shooting trip when his Majesty visits Nepal.

The royal party leaves England about December 12, and, according to present arrangements, travel overland to the Mediterranean to take steamer for Bombay.

Love letters should always be written on a slate.

## THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,  
MARCH 12.

Lesson XI. Elisha the Prophet Restores a Child to Life. 2 Kings 4.8-37. Golden Text, Rom. 6.23.

Verse 8. A great woman—The prevailing idea of greatness was of a person who was independently rich (1 Sam. 25. 2), and who had the power that goes so frequently with wealth. This same Shunem was made famous as the abode of the beautiful maiden who is the heroine of Solomon's Song, and who may be identified with Abishag, the nurse of David's old age. Thus Shunemite seems to have been an heiress, who, with her husband, owned much of the property about the village. Her hospitality must have been welcome to the prophet in his wearisome tours among the prophetic schools.

9. This was a holy man—It seems unlikely that Elijah would have availed himself of such comforts as were offered in this luxurious home, but the impression made by Elisha was not diminished because he had an eminently social nature and gave it free play. At any rate, the proposal made to her husband by the woman (10) was not unusual, even in a land overflowing with hospitality. The little chamber, built with walls, above the roof, so as to give easy and private access from the outside (and furnished after the style of Oriental rooms), must have afforded the prophet many hours of refreshment.

12. Gehazi—Throughout his long public career Elisha was attended by his servant, who occupied much the same position as he himself held in relation to Elijah.

She stood before him—It is difficult for us to imagine the reverence with which she would come into the presence of one whom she considered a representative of God, or the reserve which Elisha, in the dignity of his position, would exercise, so downtrodden was the condition of womankind in those days (compare Jesus and the Samaritan woman, John 4. 27). So Elisha speaks to her through his mouthpiece, Gehazi (13), and, careful not to offend his benefactor by any suggestion of money equivalent for her pains, he proposes that he might give expression to his gratitude by speaking a word in her behalf to the king, or using his court influence with the captain of the host. But, dwelling as she did, among her own friends, she felt no need of royal or military protection. So she went away, only to be recalled on Gehazi's suggestion that the great sorrow of her life was, that she had no child, and was growing old (14, 15).

16. Do not lie—The promise that in the spring of the year following she should have a child her very own was too good to be believed on light evidence.

19. My head—It is likely the child had suffered from sunstroke.

21. Laid him on the bed of the man of God—What Elisha had already done for her was sufficient to make her believe in his power to do even greater things.

23. Wilt thou go to-day?—The husband is not thinking of the dead child, but of some religious festival connected with the new moon or the sabbath, over which the prophet might be called upon to preside. Nevertheless, upon her assuring him that all was well, he has the ass prepared (24). The servant would attend her for protection, running by her side the entire sixteen miles to Carmel.

25. The man of God saw her—From his retreat in the hills he could look down the road and see her while she was yet afar off. He

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at once divined that something was amiss. But the woman not relinquishing the hope which she cherished, out of an anxious heart exclaimed, It is well (26).

27. Thrust her away—Gehazi considered in a breach of etiquette, but his master saw that she acted in great extremity, and put his servant aside.

29. He said to Gehazi—He did not need to hear the words which the woman seemed reluctant to speak, that her son was dead. He bade his servant gather up the loose folds of his garment, and to pause for no salutations, lest his progress should be impeded. But the mother is not satisfied to have the staff and its master separated, for where he is there is power. So with the woman, Elisha follows his servant, who meets them on the way with the news that the child has not revived.

32. The child was dead—There is left no such doubt in this story as in some others in the Bible, as to whether the person was actually dead.

33-35.—Notice the earnest solicitude displayed by Elisha. He not only prayed, but used every means within his power to bring back the breath of life. This was the order followed by Elijah at Zarephath, and is the true method of approaching God in everything we seek from him.

36. Take up thy son—In the tenseness of the situation the indirect address, through his servant, is laid aside. Humanity is a far larger consideration than conventionality.

37. Fell at his feet—She was too overwhelmed with emotion and gratitude to speak. We are left to imagine what the return journey must have been.

### BOWEL TROUBLE MAKES SICKLY BABIES

Bowel trouble is the cause of most of the ailments from which little ones suffer. When baby's bowels are not working regularly illness is sure to appear, but when the bowels are regular the little one is usually bright, active and happy. No other medicine for babies has such good effect on the bowels as has Baby's Own Tablets. They make their action regular, sweeten the stomach and promote good health. Concerning them Mrs. Freeman Feener, of Barry's Corner, N. S., writes: "I can heartily recommend Baby's Own Tablets for all the troubles from which little ones suffer. My baby girl was troubled with her bowels and was so small and puny I thought we would lose her. I saw Baby's Own Tablets advertised and began giving them to her and now she is a big, healthy happy baby. For this I thank the Tablets, and I always keep them in the house." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

### PAGEANT OF THE EMPIRE.

King's subjects Will be Able to  
Tour all Britain.

The Empire in the making is a phrase often used, and perhaps little understood, but one may catch a little of its meaning at the Crystal Palace, London, where the Festival of Empire is now being built up. Mr. Frank Lascelles, the master builder of the pageant, showed the writer something of the glories of the scheme that will furnish the chief attraction of the year to millions of the King's subjects from all parts of the world.

With the aid of a miniature railway one will be able to make a tour of the whole Empire. Already there are crude outlines of the chief towns and buildings of India, South Africa and Australia. Far down in the grounds below the terrace there are growing the Canadian

Parliament Buildings, at present but an outline of woodwork. The treasure to be shown will be worth seeing. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has cabled the Canadian Government's assent to the spending of \$350,000 on the Canadian section. The De Beers Company will lend several million dollars worth of diamonds to add to the sparkling brilliancy of the South African section. As for India, one of King Edward's last acts was to go through his collection of Indian trophies, and select some of the most remarkable, to be exhibited in the Indian section. As a pageant, the festival will be still more ambitious than the original plan. In addition to the tableaux representing the history of London—to be presented by 12,000 Londoners—there are to be pageants representing scenes from the history of the colonies. Those who took part in the scene of the Tercentenary of Canada, enacted before King George on the Plains of Abraham, will reproduce it before an Empire audience. A scene of South African history will be given by the men and women who acted it before the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, under the shadow of Table Mountain. The Delhi Durbar of 1857 will be reproduced by Indian visitors; and other colonial visitors will take their part in historical tableaux of New Zealand, Australia and New Zealand.

### VALUE OF A GOOD MEMORY.

Its Possession Not Always Proof of  
a Great Mind.

The trouble with old men usually is that their memories become overloaded with actual and psychic facts, among which they are unable to distinguish those that have a value for the present and those that have become obsolete. Generally speaking, an old man knows a great deal more than a young man, but, says the Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette, it does not necessarily follow that he is wiser. While, therefore, a strong memory is a great convenience, it is not necessarily an advantage.

Cardinal Mezzofanti, whose memory for words was so retentive that he never forgot one after hearing it once, and which enabled him to acquire more than a hundred languages, was in most respects a very ordinary person. Pliny relates that Mithridates, King of Pontus, had so excellent a memory that he was able to speak fluently twenty-two languages native to the provinces of his vast empire. Yet he was a cruel barbarian.

A well known peripatetic elocutionist and reciter still living declares that he can repeat without further preparation about 3,000 selections in prose and poetry. He probably tells the truth, since he has been training his mind in this particular direction for many years.

On the other hand, such men as Sir Walter Scott, Macaulay and Gladstone were not only the possessors of excellent memories, they were also men of good judgment.

Among human beings children have the most remarkable memories. Under favorable circumstances they will learn three and even four languages, so as to be able to express their thoughts with equal ease in any one of them by the time they are six or seven years of age.

And they accomplish this remarkable feat without any aid from the mnemonic devices to which adults are compelled to resort when they undertake a similar task. They learn words and phrases unconsciously, and rarely forget them as long as they live. On the other hand, grown-ups rarely acquire an accurate pronunciation of a foreign language, although they may be able to use it with entire correctness.

It is a common belief that the memory is more tenacious in early life than in later years. That seems to depend almost entirely on the individual.

### BEDS OF IVORY AND SILVER Whole Fortunes are Spent in Bed Chambers.

Nowadays bedsteads are comparatively cheap, and \$100 is considered a big price for even a rich man to spend on a couch, but, occasionally, however, a millionaire will expend a few hundreds or thousands of dollars on the furnishing of his bed chamber, and he will not be satisfied unless the bedstead equals in splendor the bedsteads to be found in the world's royal palaces.

A rich London woman a year or two ago spent over \$50,000 in furnishing her bed chamber. The carpet—a wonderful, hand-tied, purple axminster—cost \$7,500.

The chairs and other furniture are of solid, carved ivory, with ebony and gold inlay. The toilet fittings are of oriental alabaster and cost some hundreds of pounds.

When the German Empress once visited the Ex-Sultan Abdul Hamid, a room was placed at her disposal which contained a bedstead constructed entirely of solid silver. The curtains which surrounded it were of Oriental material and design, heavily embroidered with gold.

The Shah of Persia possesses one of the finest bed chambers in existence. Its suite of furniture is manufactured from ivory, and inlaid with gold and precious stones. The curtains and curtain hangings are of the finest Brussels net, interwoven with silk.

The chief d'oeuvre of the whole apartment is the bedstead, composed entirely of crystal, and delicately chased fountains on the sides eject jets of scented water at the will of the occupant.

In the French state collection of furniture there is a Masonic bedstead surrounded by a large canopy. It is of extraordinary height and is ornamented with some of the most delicate carving it is possible for the hand of man to turn out. The French government refused \$75,000 for it.

### DRINK PASSION AT ITS WORST Age at Which it is Most Likely to Overcome Man or Woman.

At what age is the drink passion most likely to overcome a man or woman? At what age may the danger of such a fate be said to have passed? The answers are found in a bulky blue book dealing with London (England) police statistics, issued recently. Between the ages of thirty and forty the largest number of habitual drunkards were received into inebriate reformatories, namely ninety-six, and between forty and fifty the number fell to fifty-seven.

But it must be borne in mind that these figures deal with the age on reception, and, in view of the reluctance of magistrates to commit, and the fact that several convictions must take place before the magistrate has the power to commit, it is certain that each inmate must have been an habitual drunkard for many years before entering a home. It would seem, therefore, that very few persons fall a victim to the drink habit after the age of forty-five, and practically none after fifty. The ages at which the danger of falling a victim to the drink habit is at its greatest seem to lie between thirty-five and twenty-five.

Crime figures were high in 1909, and especially noticeable was the increase in burglary and house and shopbreaking. Thus in 1909 there were 12,075 such cases, against 11,619 in 1908, 10,584 in 1907, and only 9,141 in 1906. It was estimated that there were only 4,064 habitual criminals at large in April, 1909, against 4,255 the previous year, and 4,197 in 1907, though it is pointed out, 1909 was a year of many crimes. Debtors committed to prison numbered 19,155, while persons imprisoned in default of payment of fines numbered 92,699.

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