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to-day. We shall all be further along the road, we shall all know more, feel more, approach a little closer the goal which is yet hidden. The man acclaimed as successful never feels his spirits flag, never lacks the courage to face another day, never looks backward except to profit by his experiences.

Some Diet Maxims.

Proverbs in various languages gather round the well-known advice "After dinner sit a while; after supper walk a mile." "If you would be ill sup and go to bed" is another way in which the truth is expressed; the proverb that says, "Who goes supperless to bed, all night tumbles and tosses," is in apparent contradiction to it; but it is easy to see that what is here meant is the restlessness which follows fastings; supper taken at a suitable and sufficient time before retiring to rest being rewarded by quiet slumbers. The waning digestive powers of old age are perhaps hinted at in the saying, "He wrongs not an old man who steals his supper." Codrington, in his "Collection of Proverbs," gives the secret of long life, "To rise at six and dine at ten, to sup at six and go to bed at ten, will make a man live ten times ten."

Risky.

Griggs—I see the English women who are health faddists are wearing their hair unconfined.

Briggs—My wife wore hers that way one night, and it fell out of the window.

Not That.

B. A. De Gree—My stomach's out of order, doctor.

Doc. Shipp—Have you tried home-cooking?

B. A. De Gree—No, that's not the reason.

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Meets every Friday at 7.30 p.m., in their hall, Main street. Visiting brethren always welcome. B. H. Walden, N.G.; W. R. Ennis, Sec.-Treas.

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FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.

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I know woman's sufferings.
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ARE WE LIVING SANELY?

The Majority of People One Meets Are Too Fat and Flabby.

It is believed by many people that, because of the advance of medical science has lengthened the expectation of life on the whole, we are becoming healthier and more vigorous as a race. It is true that the percentage of infant mortality, large as it is, is nothing to what it used to be. We have done something there. A baby of one year has now the expectation of five more years of life than had the infant born in the first half of last century. A child of six has three years more, the man of five-and-twenty has one year more than he had nearly half a century ago. But these same tables on which we pin our faith and congratulate ourselves show that this is only part of the story. The expectation of a man at 35 is actually shorter than it was half a century ago, and the same is the case with a man of 45, of 50, and of 60.

We are slowly teaching mothers how to care for, feed and clothe their infants, the mortality tables show that progress is being made in this direction, but so far we have done very little toward teaching men and women to care for themselves.

Many people put on flesh instead of making sinew and muscle, because exercise has been neglected, and more food taken than is necessary. There is also another class of people who are poorly developed and prone to suffer from nerve and digestive troubles of various kinds. These as a rule do not overeat, but they are careless about taking meals regularly, and they are apt to eat the wrong sort of food simply because they have never troubled to learn what is required to keep their particular body in good working ordr. Women in particular are often careless about their meals, with the result that they become run down, nervous, irritable, and unable to cope with the work they have to do.

Instead of starting our boys and girls in life with a sound knowledge of the principles of hygiene, we prefer to leave them to find out by experience what will keep their bodies in health. Many never do find it out, and muddle along as best they can, falling seriously ill at intervals, and being patched up by the doctor. Some pay for their ignorance with their lives at a comparatively early age. There is no need to be fussy and full of fads—there are health fads as well as others—but every one ought to know the advantages of sensible and moderate diet, regulated periods of exercise and rest, bodily cleanliness, and the observance of a few simple precautions which will keep the body fit and allow the mind to do its work without hindrance.

FASHIONS OF CHINESE CLUBS

Members Wear Clothing of Green Cloth With Pink Tails.

An entertaining light is thrown by a letter addressed by a Chinese to the editor of a newspaper at Singapore Straits Settlements, Asia, on the desperate efforts of Straitsborn Celestials to vie with one another in gaudiness of attire. The dress regulations of a certain club decree that all must wear clothing of cloth of a bright green color, with tails of pink, and cuffs of dark blue. Four buttons go down the front and eight up the back. The stockings are to be of white silk, with clockwork. A peacock's feather is to be worn in the left buttonhole of the green coat.

"And the committee are wishful that all the members agree, so that the club will be quite tophole, and altogether the Limit. But some of us are not revolving in wealthiness, and about twenty of us are unpleased with such a pretence to compel us to uniformity. Our conversations are very angry, and the club is now, alas, rent in twain. If, sir, you can give us the beneficiousness of your advice it will be welcome to express. As a Straitsborn Chinese who is cherishing noble schemes in his head to copy the finest Western behaviours and socialisms, I wish much respectfully to appeal before you for your honorable notification."

Naturally.

"Now, Johnny," said the teacher, "if you had six pennies and Charlie had four, and you took his and put them to yours, what would that make?"

"Trouble."

A gentleman entered a hairdressers shop and told the barber to cut his hair a la mode. The barber set to work and completely cut all his hair off. The gentleman looked in the mirror. "Why on earth did you cut my hair like that?" he demanded. "I cut it as you ordered it," answered the barber. "I understood you to say you wanted it all mowed."

Why Women Have Nerves

The "blues"—anxiety—sleeplessness—and warnings of pain and distress are sent by the nerves like flying messengers throughout body and limbs. Such feelings may or may not be accompanied by backache or headache or bearing down. The local disorders and inflammation, if there is any, should be treated with Dr. Pierce's Lotion Tablets. Then the nervous system and the entire womanly make-up feels the tonic effect of

DR. PIERCE'S
FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION

when taken systematically and for any period of time. It is not a "cure-all," but has given uniform satisfaction for over forty years, being designed for *the single* purpose of curing woman's peculiar ailments.

Sold in liquid form or tablets by druggists—or send 50 one-cent stamps for a box of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription Tablets. Ad. Dr. R.V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

Every woman ought to possess The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, by R.V. Pierce, M.D. 1008 pages. It answers questions of sex. Teaches mothers how to care for their children and themselves. It's the emergency doctor in your own home. Send 50 one-cent stamps to Dr. Pierce as above.

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Write us today, giving a full history of your case, your age, occupation, etc., and we will send you some good honest advice, and a 50c package of Rowan's Pastilles absolutely Free.

What they will do for you. They will cure your backache, strengthen your kidneys, correct urinary irregularities, in young or old, build up the worn out tissues, and eliminate the excess of uric acid that causes rheumatism and skin diseases. Prevents Bright's Disease and Diabetes, and restore health and strength. Address

C. H. Rowan Drug Co., Chicago

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OUR LONDON LETTER

Sumptuary Rules for the Royal Wedding.

Some of the guests invited to the Royal wedding—presumably those who have given up hope of a front seat—are much perturbed at the suggestion, which unfortunately is likely to be carried out, that morning gowns with hats should be worn by the ladies present at the ceremony. This will mean that very few indeed will be able to witness the wedding at all. So high and bushy are the feathers now worn by ladies that it is absolutely impossible for anybody seated behind a row of such head dresses to see anything that may be going on in front, and it is scarcely to be imagined on this occasion the solemnity of the ceremony will be interrupted by a cry of "hats off in front," or that officiating clergy will rest up an announcement inviting ladies to be unselfish in the matter. Yet another grievance connected with the wedding is discovered in the King's decision to drive quietly to St. James's Palace with a Royal escort, and to emphasize the family character of the function by asking the guests to drive straight to the chapel Royal, instead of arranging that they should assemble at Buckingham Palace and then fall into procession.

Ivan Ashore.

We are well accustomed to foreign sailors in London, for hardly a warship calls at a British port but her commander gives his men a chance to visit us. Now the Russian Baltic fleet is in Portland and Weymouth, and little groups of Russian naval officers and bluejackets have been seen wandering about the Strand and the West End. Their uniforms closely resemble our own (even to the little bosun's pipe) and they would not be easily distinguished by the inexpert if it were not for a markedly foreign look in their faces reminiscent of the Prussians. This is noticeable in the seamen, some of whom wear a distinctly German style of beard, but it is still more apparent in the case of the officers, who, in the smartness of their general turnout, suggest rather the Pomeranian dragoon than the naval officer. Spurs and sword would complete the illusion, but they still keep to the neat little ivory-handled dirk, which hangs from the belt—a weapon of ceremony rather than a serious instrument of war. The German navy is their immediate neighbor in the Baltic, and, as the fleet does not often put to sea, the Russian officers have probably the custom of going to Kiel for their style. They used to get it from the British navy, and I believe they still call their subordinate officers "mitchmans," a corruption of "midshipman."

Admiralty and Seaplanes.

When the seaplane gets out of the experimental stage the Admiralty will very likely set up, possibly somewhere in the Medway, a factory of its own. That was what was done in the case of the submarine, although the object was not, as is unkindly suggested, to obtain a check on contractors' prices. But judging from the variety of the designs of the seaplane which are on provisional order for naval service, it will be some time before the Admiralty are in a position to begin work on a standard type. Practically all the designs which have been tried leave something. I am told, to be desired. One of the best-known makers said that so far no really satisfactory float had been evolved. In most cases the floats were so disposed that in planing over broken water the machines were not only smashed but were also held down forward and prevented from taking off. "What is wanted is a float with its head well up so that there will be no splashing and no water coming over to prevent the machine from rising." This expert also holds that the bottoms of floats need not be stepped at all. He says that if the float is sufficiently "by the stern" the wings will take the machine off when the requisite speed has been attained. And he is not a theorist but a practical man. "Before long," he declared, "we will be lifting off the water structures as big as this year's British International Trophy winner." The other serious drawback of existing seaplanes is said to be that their open engines are frequently splashed with sea water. As an enclosed engine would involve water-cooling, that is a difficulty of the worst kind. But makers are not hopeless about curing it. Next year, indeed, is almost certain to see a surprising development of the seaplane.

The "All-Red Route.

There is no foundation, I am told, for the report that an order has been given to Messrs. Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson, Walls end, for the construction of two 25-knot steamers, the purchase price of which, it was said, would barely exceed the cost of the Cunard liner Mauretania, owing to the adoption of some patent tubular system. These boats were proposed to be run between Great Britain and Canada in connection with the "All-Red" route scheme, but unfortunately the Tyne firm has no knowledge of the contract. So far as the project for shortening the distance between the mother country and the Dominion and also providing an express trans-Pacific service is concerned, I believe that satisfactory progress is being made with it. Negotiations are proceeding between the syndicate which has the matter in hand and the Canadian authorities, for the laying down of another trans-continental railway and the creation of a port at Cape St. Charles, on the south-east coast of Labrador. Some well-known people are interested in the plans, to carry out which will, however, involve an enormous expenditure.

Protecting the Child.

A humane and necessary statute for the protection of child life in this country came into operation on September 15. It is the Children (Employment Abroad) Act, and it aims at the suppression of certain abuses by which, under fraudulent and invalid "contracts," very young persons were taken abroad to fulfil music-hall engagements of a highly demoralizing character. The results have been deplorable. Hitherto this recruiting of these child victims has been carried on by bogus "variety agents," whose specious advertisements and glowing promises were designed to deceive unsuspecting parents. The new act strikes vigorously at this system. Now no child may proceed to employment abroad without a license issued by a Bow Street Magistrate, who must be satisfied that the contract is fair and reasonable. The application for the licence must be accompanied by the consent of the parent or guardian, and the contract must be endorsed by the Consul in London of the country to which the child is proceeding. Every care will be taken to guard against abuse, and even then no licence in the first instance runs for more than three months. The new statute, with its salutary provisions, comes none too soon, but it is none the less a notable addition to the code for the protection of children, which has been greatly amplified in the last few years.

A Warning to Architects.

A student of the play of international incident sends me a tale concerning an architect, an elephant and some diplomatists, which would seem to show that the last-named class are now reverting to their normal occupations. Commissioned to erect an elephant house for the Budapest Zoo and giving rein to an Oriental fancy, the architect put up a building in the style of a mosque suitably garnished with minarets and Arabic inscriptions. Everyone was delighted till one day an exploring Turk chanced to stroll into the gardens, and, perceiving the head of an elephant peering out of the Saracenic interior, promptly rushed off with a report of the desecration to the Ottoman Consul, who in turn reported it to the Turkish Ambassador, who again reported it to the Porte, which finally caused a polite remonstrance to be addressed to Vienna. At first it seems Austria-Hungary was disposed to treat the matter as a joke, but on the representations being repeated in a more energetic tone, the proud Hapsburg monarchy yielded and an order went forth to the authorities at Budapest to have the offensive mosque dismantled.

A FIRE IN IRKUTSK.

How the Element Is Fought in Far-Away Siberia.

They fight fires in a peculiar way in Siberia. First you find the fire. The city is plotted into districts, each with its engine-house and watch-tower. On the watch-tower, by day and night, stands a guard who scans the housetops for a sign of smoke. When the fire has got enough headway for him to see the smoke, he gives the alarm, and the engines dash out. The spectator is amused, not so much at the dash as at the engines. They are primitive, and the use of them is more so.

We went to a fire one Sunday afternoon in Irkutsk, continues Mr. Richardson L. Wright in his book, "Through Siberia." It was close to our hotel, so that we had an excellent view. First came a troika team, that dragged a hook-and-ladder carriage. On the carriage clung the firemen, howling Cossacks with brass helmets jammed down over their ears, who carried in one hand—how the symbolism would have stirred the heart of Maeterlinck!—flaming torches. Behind the hook and ladder was the hose-cart, and then came a hand-engine of the type our grandfathers used to drag to fires. After that, for two blocks, trailed a queue of water-filled hogsheads on wheels. The cavalcade passed us in a cloud of dust, accompanied by the yells of the torch-bearing firemen. When the supply of water ran out, the carts dashed down to the river, and were replenished.

This crude high-pressure service gave rise once to a rather humorous incident that the Irkutskians tell with great glee. During a fire several years ago a string of water-wagons went down to the river, were filled, and came rumbling back. When they reached the fire, the water was gone. The enthusiastic captain of hogsheads had neglected to put back the plugs in the barrels, and had spilled his supply for several blocks along the main street.

SPENT $315,000 IN A YEAR.

When Last Cent Vanished Russian Got Street Cleaning Job.

The story of a Russian named Vladimir Njedochin, who dissipated a fortune in a year and is now a street cleaner in St. Petersburg, is related in the Wiener Journal.

Njedochin unexpectedly inherited $315,000 from his mother a year ago and began at once to live a high life in the Russian capital. He soon acquired a yacht and several race-horses, and much space was devoted in the newspapers to his entertainments.

When he discovered last week that he had come to the end of his money Njedochin invited all his friends to attend a dinner given on a private island, to which they were conveyed in his yacht. The day was passed in revelry and after the last visitor had been landed on the way home Njedochin sank his yacht so no one should have the use of it after him.

The following day he applied to the street-cleaning department of St. Petersburg for a job at $15 a month and got it.

VODKA CONSUMPTION.

Russia Got $349,000,000 Last Year From Sale of Drink.

The consumption of vodka, the national Russian spirituous drink, shows what the clergy and temperance reformers rightly describe as an "alarming" increase.

According to a recent official note published by the Statistical Department of the Ministry of the Interior, the consumption of vodka during the month of June last was 8,701,391 vedros (the vedro is equivalent to 2.7 gallons), showing an increase of 1,452,162 vedros, as compared with June of last year. From January 1 to July 1 of the current year the amount of vodka sold by the Government "monopole" was 45,504,352 vedros, showing an increase of 5,511,906 vedros, as compared with the first half of last year.

The revenue from the State vodka monopoly suffices to support the army and navy and leave a fairly handsome surplus. Last year the net revenue from this source was 689 millions of rubles ($349,000,000).

Evidently.

Teacher—What is a vacuum?

Boy—I know, teacher. I have it in my head, but I can't just think of it.

Most people would be benefited by the occasional use of

Na-Dru-Co Laxatives

Gently, thoroughly, and without discomfort, they free the system of the waste which poisons the blood and lowers the vitality. 25c. a box, at your Druggist's.

National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited. 176

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, October 12.

Lesson II. Jealousy and Envy Punished—Num. Chap. 12. Golden Text, 1 Cor. 13. 4, 5.

The purpose of our lesson chapter as a whole is to make plain the unique and exalted position which Moses occupies as the prophet and spokesman of Jehovah. This is clear from the direct statement of Jehovah recorded in verses 6 to 8, with the resulting vindication of Moses's position by the divine judgment on Miriam and the efficacy of his intercession in her behalf. It is implied also in the complaint of Miriam and Aaron (verse 2), in which the supremacy of Moses's position is taken for granted.

Verse 1. Miriam and Aaron spake—The jealousy of the older sister and brother against Moses finds an occasion for expression in the latter's marriage to a foreigner. The nature of the supposed offence may account for the fact that the sister rather than the brother acts as spokesman.

The Cushite woman—Either to be identified with Zipporah, the daughter of the priest of Midian (compare Exod. 2. 21; 3. 1), or an otherwise unknown wife of Moses, and in that case probably an Ethiopian, in harmony with the usual meaning of Cushite. The identification of this wife of Moses with Zipporah, who was a Midianite (Exod. 2. 15-21; 3. 1), or a Kenite (Judg. 1. 16; 4. 11), that is, a North Arabian, finds its chief support in certain Babylonian inscriptions in which some of the North Arabian tribes are referred to as Kusi (Cushites), from which fact some commentators infer that it is to these tribes that the name applies in certain Old Testament passages such as 2 Chron. 14. 9; 16. 8; 21. 16, and others in which the word for Cushite has been erroneously translated Ethiopian.

2. Hath Jehovah indeed spoken only with Moses?—A question revealing the deeper ground for the jealousy of Miriam and Aaron.

Jehovah heard it—Took cognizance of her complaining and recognized the spirit of jealousy which prompted it.

3. The man Moses was very meek—A statement which could hardly have been made by Moses concerning himself, and one of many which controvert the older theory of the Mosaic origin of the entire Pentateuch.

6. Prophet . . . vision . . . dream—All three nouns are singulars used in a collective sense. The verb tenses of the verb denote customary and repeated action. The verse, therefore, sets forth Jehovah's customary manner of revealing himself to ordinary prophets.

7. My servant Moses—Moses is not an ordinary prophet, but the trusted servant and immediate mouthpiece of Jehovah, with whom, even as aforetime with Abraham (Gen. 26. 24), he speaks directly.

Faithful in all my house—Israel is conceived as a household or family over which Moses has been placed as the immediate representative of Jehovah.

8. Mouth to mouth—Or, "face to face," as in Exod. 33. 11; Deut. 34. 10. Both expressions emphasize the immediateness of Moses's inspiration, and give us the highest interpretation of the work of a prophet as the immediate spokesman or mouthpiece of God. Compare the prominence given to the consecration of mouth and lips in the record of the call of Moses (Exod. 4. 12, 15), Isaiah (Isa. 6. 7), (and Jeremiah (Jer. 1. 9)

10. The cloud removed from over the Tent—The symbol of Jehovah's departure.

Miriam was leprous—She alone is punished as the leader in the complaint against Moses.

As snow—Referring apparently to a milder form of disease characterized by the discoloration and whiteness of the skin.

11. O, my lord—Aaron humbly acknowledges Moses as the representative of Jehovah, having the authority and power of intercession with Jehovah. He feels that upon the disposition of Moses toward Miriam must show depend the outcome.

14. If her father had but spit in her face—An indignity recognized by Jewish laws as inflicting the loss of personal honor. We are doubtless to infer from the narrative that Miriam was immediately healed from her leprosy, but that she was required to spend the seven days without the camp as a mark of divine disapproval and public humiliation.

16. Encamped in the wilderness of Paran—This comment of the narrator takes us back to verse 12 of chapter 10, and is inserted merely as a connecting link to fix the place of the events which we have considered in the larger compass of the narrative.

TO BENEFIT OTHER SUFFERERS

You May Publish My Letter About "Fruit-a-tives"

Mr. Jones is proud to acknowledge the great debt of gratitude he owes "Fruit-a-tives". He is glad to have his letter published in order that other sufferers may be induced to try these wonderful tablets made of fruit juices.

SARNIA, ONT., Feb. 5th, 1913.

"I have been a sufferer for the past 25 years with Constipation, Indigestion and Catarrh of the Stomach. I tried many remedies and many doctors, but derived no benefit whatever. Finally, I read an advertisement for "Fruit-a-tives". I decided to give "Fruit-a-tives" a trial and they did exactly what was claimed for them. I have now taken them for some time and find they are the only remedy that does me good. I have recommended "Fruit-a-tives" to a great many of my friends, and I cannot praise these fruit tablets too highly"

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Synopsis of Canadian North-West Land Regulations

Any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Must reside upon the homestead or pre-emption six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth $300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

HEREDITARY THIEVES.

Before Starting on Expedition Indulge in Superstitious Rites.

Forty-seven members of a tribe of hereditary professional thieves are on trial at Poona. The tribe, which is known as that of the Bhampas, are to be found scattered throughout Central India.

The Bhampas, before starting on a marauding expedition, are in the habit of indulging in some quaintly superstitious rites. A goat is killed, and a few drops of water are poured into its ears. Should the ears shake it is held to be a good omen.

If, however, the animal should remain motionless, it is considered a presage of evil, and the intended robbery is abandoned.

Whether the omen be good or evil, however, no Bhampa ever sets out on an expedition before first visiting the shrine of the founder of the fraternity, which is situated at Rui, in the Satara district.

When a Job Looks Good.

"Brown is bragging about the good job he has now."

"Yes, he started yesterday. You see he hasn't been in it long enough to discover the work that goes with it."

Hurt That Some.

"Brown was in a bad automobile accident at 2 o'clock yesterday morning."

"That so, any damage?"

"Only to his reputation."

Imparts a soft and velvety charm to the complexion, and counteracts the effects of raw, cold winds and over-dry indoor air. Splendid for cracked lips and chapped hands. In 25c opal glass jars, at your Druggist's. 200

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