

WHEN TO USE DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were originally a prescription used in the doctor's private practice and their benefit to mankind has been increased many thousand fold by their being placed on general sale throughout the world with the doctor's own directions for use. They are entirely safe and contain no opiate or habit-forming drugs.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a remedy to use when the blood is thin as in anaemia; or impure, as in rheumatism, or when the nerves are weak, as in neuralgia; or lifeless in paralysis; or when the body as a whole is ill nourished, as in general debility. They build up the blood, strengthen the nerves and cure the troubles of women and growing girls, and many forms of weakness. That thousands of people have tried this treatment with good results is shown by the constantly increasing number of cures reported.

Mr. Paul Charbonneau, a young man well-known in the town of St. Jerome, Que., is one of the host who bear testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He says:—"When I left school I became a bookkeeper in an important office. Probably due to the confinement I began to suffer from indigestion and loss of strength. I became pale and seemingly bloodless and was often seized with palpitation of the heart and violent headaches. I tried several remedies, but they did not do me a bit of good. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and did so, and the use of eight boxes brought me back to perfect health and strength. I have since enjoyed the best of health and cannot say too much in praise of this valuable medicine.

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

LAND OF SMALL FARMS.

Those in Portugal Have Been Cut Up Into Small Portions.

The Portuguese are an extremely conservative people. Every one follows rigidly the methods employed by his father and forefathers. In every many parts of the country the old wooden ploughs are still used.

When a man dies, instead of one of the heirs taking the whole property and paying the remaining heirs for their parts, the whole property is divided into as many parts as there are heirs. More than this, each separate part of the property is thus divided.

Thus, if a property consisted of ten acres of pasture land, eighty of vineyard and ten of grain land and there were ten heirs, each heir would receive one acre each of grain and pasture and eight acres of vineyard. This process has been going on for a very long time, so that now in the most fertile part of Portugal the land is divided into incredibly small portions.

The immediate result of this, according to the United States Consular reports, is that the product of the land is barely sufficient at best to sustain its owners. South of the River Tagus, on the other hand, there are enormous tracts of excellent land lying unused, but it has been found impossible to induce the farmers of the north to move into this region and take up large holdings.

ADVICE FROM A MOTHER TO ALL OTHER MOTHERS

The young mother—the inexperienced mother—is always glad to get the advice of the more experienced in the care of her little one. Thousands of mothers have emphatically said that there is no medicine equal to Baby's Own Tablets for keeping little ones well, or restoring health if illness comes suddenly. The young mother can safely follow the lead of these others. Mrs. John Shortill, Georgetown, Ont., says:—"I would not be a day without Baby's Own Tablets in the house. I believe they saved my youngest child's life. At the age of three months she cried all the time with indigestion. Our doctor did all he could for her, but did not seem to help her. Then I got Baby's Own Tablets and they worked a wonderful change. They seemed to tone the stomach, moved the bowels regularly, and she has ever since been a healthy child." Sold at 25 cents a box by all dealers—or by mail from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

OUR NATIONAL ADVANCEMENT

Progress Is of Little Value Unless It Works For Good.

And after the fire, a still small voice.—1. Kings xiv. 12.

We have a great many things that the men and women of 300 years ago did not possess, but are we any better men and women than they were?

We live a great deal faster than they did; but do we lead any better or more useful lives? We have made a great many improvements in our manner of living, but have we made any great improvement in our characters?

THE REAL TEST.

These are the questions we ought to be asking ourselves if we are to make any comparison between ourselves and the men and women of 300 years ago, for spiritual and not material development is the real test of progress. What does it matter if soldiers do march in splendid array along the streets if they are not good soldiers in the battle of life? What does it matter if men do learn to fly in the air? Will they ever be able with their airships and aeroplanes to fly up to heaven? What does it matter if we are richer than the men and women of long ago if we are not richer toward God?

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,
OCT. 24.

Lesson IV. Paul a Prisoner, Acts 25. 6-12. Golden Text, 2 Tim. 1. 12.

THE LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Time: Summer of A.D. 59. Place: Caesarea. Persons: Paul; Festus, the new governor; Herod Agrippa II., great-grandson of Herod the Great; Bernice, his sister, a notorious character; Jews from Jerusalem. Links: Festus gave prompt attention to the case of the Jews versus Paul (Acts 25. 1, 6, 13, 23). The hostile Jews attempted to have the case tried in Jerusalem, that they might carry out their plan to kill Paul, but Festus insisted upon their carrying their charges to Caesarea, where Felix had left Paul in bonds. Point of the Narrative: Festus, in order to please the Jews, invites Paul to be judged at Jerusalem, but he appeals to Caesar, knowing there is no justice for him in Jerusalem. Before Agrippa, who appears in Caesarea to pay his respects to Festus, Paul completely clears himself.

Chapter 25, verse 6. When he had tarried among them—Festus, the successor of Felix, at Jerusalem.

Went down unto Caesarea—Accompanied probably by the Jewish elders (verse 5).

7. Bringing against him many and grievous charges—These they had doubtless accumulated from every source through the two years of his imprisonment.

8. Paul said in his defense—The three headings of his statement cover the same ground as his defense before Felix (Acts 24. 11-21).

9. Desiring to gain favor—Provincial governors were really answerable to their subjects, since the latter might bring complaints against them at the close of their term of office.

Wilt thou go up to Jerusalem . . . before me?—This is a violated Roman law. Festus therefore proposes that the other offenses be heard before the Sanhedrin with himself present to insure fair play.

10. I am standing before Caesar's judgment seat—The verb means he is now, and has been, standing there. For two years he has been in custody of the Romans, and he declines to be handed over to men from whom he can expect no justice.

11. I appeal unto Caesar—To this Paul was forced, because (1) he was certain of being condemned by the Sanhedrin, and (2), since Festus was both just and timid, he could expect nothing from him.

12. The council—The assessors, who acted as the governor's legal advisers.

Chapter 26, verse 1. Agrippa—He was the son of that Herod Agrippa whose tragic death is described in Acts 12, and became ruler over several Jewish cities. He was instrumental in completing the

All this modern material progress is of very little value unless it helps to make better men and women, unless it enables and inspires us to live larger and nobler lives, unless it brings us into closer fellowship with God and makes us more worthy to enter into the life eternal.

It is significant, I think, that a young society woman should have announced recently her dissatisfaction and disgust with a life devoted to the

PLEASURES OF SOCIETY.

"No life is so monotonous and dull as modern society life," she says, "and I am determined to make something different of myself."

The young woman's sense of dissatisfaction helps to reveal the emptiness of a life given over wholly to selfish pleasure. Life is empty and barren of any real happiness without something worth while to do for the glory of God and the good of our fellow men.

God, help us to listen intently for the still small voice in our souls, the voice of duty, the voice of unselfishness, the voice of the spirit of God.

Rev. J. Lyon Caughey.

temple, and was deeply interested in all Jewish questions. He was last of the Herods. With his sister Bernice, who bore a most unenviable reputation in the Roman world, he had come to pay his respects to Festus, the new governor. Festus regards it as a most opportune time to bring forward his distinguished prisoner. The hearing was held in the presence of Agrippa, Bernice, Festus, and the chief men of the city.

3. Expert in all customs . . . among the Jews—No idle compliment. Jewish customs were his speciality.

4-27. Paul's defense. The main points are: (1) that all Jews know of his strict training in the belief in a coming Messiah and the resurrection; (2) that he had had his difficulties in accepting Jesus as the fulfillment of promise, until his miraculous conversion and commission to the Gentiles; (3) that the hostility of the Jews grew out of his zeal for what Moses and the prophets had distinctly taught (23).

6. The hope of the promise—Including the resurrection of all Jews to share in the Messianic kingdom, as well as the coming of the Messiah.

8. The question is equivalent to, "Why not believe that Jews was raised from the dead?"

9. Contrary to the name of Jesus—in order to stifle confusion of it.

10. Gave my vote against them—Establishing the fact that Paul was a member of the Sanhedrin.

11. Punishing them . . . in all the synagogues—In various places in the Gospels we find references to the synagogues as places in which men were accused and punished (compare Matt. 10. 17).

To make them blaspheme—To deny the name of Jesus.

16-18. Paul here summarizes several revelations. The command to preach to the Gentiles was given later (compare Acts 22. 15 and 21).

22. To small and great—The Lord had said that he should bear his name before kings (Acts 9. 15).

22, 23. The teaching of the prophets and Moses was: (1) that Messiah should come; (2) that he should suffer; (3) that he should rise again from the dead; (4) that he should be preached to the Gentiles.

24. Much learning—The many writings, literally. Referring to Paul's conversance with the legal and prophetic literature of his nation.

25. Note the good-natured and courteous form of Paul's reply. In the Greek, soberness is the exact opposite of madness.

28. Withe but little persuasion thou wouldst fain make me a Christian—This is preferable to the old translation, "Almost thou persuadest me" is hardly a possible rendering. The idea is, that the apostle is foolish to suppose he can with so little trouble win the king over to the side of the despised Nazarene.

29. Lumpy's paraphrase: "I may have seemed to use little persuasion, and suddenly to have jumped at the conclusion that you accept the teaching of the prophets as I myself receive it; but whether it need little or much persuasion, or little or much time, my prayer to God is, for you and for all who lis-

Why not take a cup of

BOVRIL

every morning through the fall and winter?

BOVRIL IS ALL BEEF

It contains all the nutriment of the beef in a concentrated and tasty form.

It will renew your blood and give you strength of nerve and muscle.

It will tone up the whole system.

Bovril Gives Health and Strength

ten to me, that they may become such as I am," etc.

32. Might have been set at liberty—Agrippa accepts Paul's version of the Jewish Scriptures as true, and as a Jew acquits him. This confirmed the view of Festus (Acts 25. 26).

If he had not appealed—This appeal made impossible either condemnation or acquittal by a lower court.

BOERS ARE FOR BRITAIN.

South African Journalist Makes Strong Statement.

Perhaps the most striking feature of the Imperial Press Delegates' tour was the speech made by Mr. Fichardt, one of the South African delegates, at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor of Sheffield. Mr. Fichardt is editor of "The Friend," of Bloemfontein. He fought with the Boers in the South African war, and was made a prisoner. Replying to the toast of "The Guests," at a very late hour on Wednesday, he said:

"England brought to my country war and devastation. She conquered the flag of the country, but she did not conquer the heart and spirit of the race. After the war there was an aftermath of bitterness—the bitterness of a sullen and discontented people, who waited the opportunity to strike another blow for that freedom for which they had given so much. But that was a wonderful day. A wonderful thing happened. In spite of all the cost, in spite of all the millions of money that had been expended, and the precious blood that had been shed, you came to us open-handed, gracious, and kindly, and presented us with the freedom which we asked for (cheers). And you then, for the first time, and I hope for ever, conquered the hearts of the South African people (loud cheers).

"What of the future? We, in my country, have watched with a certain amount of envy what the great sister dominions across the seas have been able to do. We are a little country and we are poor. We cannot present Dreadnoughts, but this I can promise, that if ever a foreign foe attacks the Empire in South Africa it will be the unerring rifle of the Boer which will give Great Britain's answer on the wild and lonely veldt." (Loud cheers).

HOW IT GREW.

Mrs. A. (to Mrs. B.)—"That Mrs. Newcomer is so fond of children. The other day when I called she was blowing soap bubbles with them through a common clay pipe."

Mrs. B. (to Mrs. C.)—"That Mrs. Newcomer is so funny. Mrs. A. saw her amusing the children with a common clay pipe."

Mrs. C. (to Mrs. D.)—"That Mrs. Newcomer smokes a common clay pipe."

Mrs. D. (to Mrs. E.)—"That Mrs. Newcomer smokes a horrid pipe. I don't see how any woman in her sober senses could do that."

Mrs. E. (to Mrs. F.)—"That Mrs. Newcomer smokes a pipe and drinks awfully."

CURED OF LAME BACK WHEN 84.

Mr. Samuel Martin, of Strathroy, Ont., passed twenty years of his life in misery, suffering tortures from Lamé Back. He tried nearly all the advertised remedies and household recipes, but received no benefit from any of them.

Some months ago, seeing Gin Pills advertised, Mr. Martin purchased a box. The relief which Mr. Martin experienced after he had taken one box was so great that he knew he had found the right remedy at last. He used two more boxes and is now completely cured.

50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, at all dealers. Sample free if you write National Drug & Chemical Co., (Dept. W. L.) Toronto, Ont.

LEARNED MOTHER'S VALUE.

Three Daughters Found Out What House-keeping Meant.

This happened years ago, but it is worth repeating. In a certain home was the over-indignant mother of three daughters. You can just imagine what the week's washing was with dresses for all of those girls, each with three or four petticoats, besides many other articles. This mother did the washing, ironing, cooking, baking and about everything imaginable, and the daughters—well, they were "cultured" and did not do very much of anything except eat the good meals and wear the clean clothes. One day the father called the mother aside. The two had a long talk and he admitted he was not able to hire a domestic. The next day the usual complaint was made by the girls about the poor dinner and the mother, quietly got up, went to her room, dressed and came downstairs. She carried a heavy suitcase and stopped long enough to tell the children that she hoped they would have a better meal the next day. Their father took her to the station and she was away from home one month. Every one of those girls learned to cook, bake, scrub and look after the house, although they admitted that for a week they lived on bakers' bread, lemonade, quince preserves and either salmon or sardines. It was a hard lesson for them to learn, but they knew the value of their mother after that.

WORDS THAT WEIGH.

Every evil to which we do not succumb is a benefactor.—Emerson.

You will find life full of sweet savour if you do not expect from it what it cannot give.—Renaud.

If you will be governed by reason, and be true to the best of yourself, you will be happy.—Marcus Aurelius.

Nobody does anything well that they cannot help doing; work is only well done when it is done with a will.—Ruskin.

It is not possible to secure distant or permanent happiness but by the forbearance of some immediate gratification.—Johnson.

I believe that we cannot live better than in seeking to become better, nor more agreeably than by having a clear conscience.—Socrates.

Let no man turn aside ever so slightly from the broad path of honor on the plausible pretence that he is justified by the goodness of his end.—Dickens.



"Come on, fellers, here's a man who can't move his arms."—Life.