

BROKEN HEALTH BRINGS WRINKLES

How All Women Can Preserve Good Health and Good Looks.

Too many women and girls look old long before they should. In nine cases out of ten it is a matter of health. Work, worry, confinement indoors and lack of exercise cause the health to run down. Then faces become thin and pale; lines and wrinkles appear, there are headaches, backaches and a constant feeling of tiredness.

Women and girls who feel well look well. Therefore improve your health and you will look better. It is a fact that thousands of Canadian women and girls owe the robust health they enjoy to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They feel well and enjoy life as only a healthy person can.

The simple reason for this is that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, rich, red blood, which strengthens all the vital organs, brings brightness to the eye, a glow of health to the cheek, and bracing strength to every part of the body. Mrs. Warren Wright, Una, Sask., says: "I feel that I owe a debt of gratitude to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that nothing I can say in their favor will fully repay. I was so reduced in health and strength that I was hardly able to walk at all, and could do no work whatever. My blood was so thin and watery that my lips and finger tips resembled those of a corpse. I had almost constant headaches, and the smallest exertion would set my heart palpitating violently, and often I would drop in a faint. Nothing I did seemed to help me in the least and I felt so far gone that I never expected to recover my health. I was in this critical condition when I read in a newspaper of a cure in a case like mine through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and I decided to try them. I got a half dozen boxes and before I used them all there was a great change in my condition. My appetite returned, the color began to come back to my lips and face, and my strength was increasing. I continued the use of the Pills for some time longer and they restored me to the pink of perfect health. While using the Pills I gained twenty pounds in weight. My cure was made in the summer of 1909, and I am now enjoying better health than ever before."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do for other weak and worn women just what they did for Mrs. Wright, of they are given a fair trial. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RAILWAY POLICE DOGS.

Trained to Regard all Not in Uniform as Enemies.

As an additional protection to the Hull (Eng.) docks, a scheme has just been formulated by which the police constables of the North Eastern Railway on night duty will be assisted by dogs.

It is the Airedale breed that is employed, and the experiment has been attended with so much success that large kennels have been provided and it is now proposed to augment the number of animals. Tramps scarcely ever sleep out on the docks now, but hold the dogs in deadly terror.

Each dog undergoes a most elaborate training which centres wholly around one idea, that every person dressed in other than police uniform is an enemy. This is an important point, and no person dressed in plain clothes is allowed to touch or pet the dogs.

The policemen who tend them must only enter the kennels in uniform. The dogs are taught to obey a policeman's whistle, which they soon learn, for the Airedale terrier is obedient. Each animal undergoes strict and rigid training, and, so far, the dogs have rendered most valuable service.

THE MODERN SPELLER.

When little Kathrine came home from school, her aunt asked her what she had learned that day.

"I learned to spell walnut," was the proud reply. "H-i-c-k, wal, e-r-y nut; walnut!"

If a fireman antagonizes you tell him to go to blazes.

City air, scientists declare, contains fourteen times as many microbes as country air.

In China there are 1,557 walled cities where there is neither a foreign nor Chinese pastor.

THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, AUG. 14.

Lesson VII. The Laborers in the Vineyard. Matt. 20. 1-16. Golden Text, Matt. 19.30.

Verse 1. Early in the morning—The laborers hired at this time may represent the apostles, to whom this seems to have been a much needed lesson at this period. They were the first on the field.

2. Had agreed with the laborers—They therefore had no just cause for complaint at the close of the day.

A shilling a day—This was the common wage of the day laborer. The denarius was the official coin of the empire, and was worth about seventeen cents of our money, but with a much greater purchasing power.

3. The third hour—The day was divided into hours, but the night into watches. No mention is ever made of definite hours of the night. This would be at nine o'clock. With those who were standing at this hour idle in the marketplace, no stipulation was made, except that the householder would give what was right (4). God can be depended upon to deal generously with every man. Nothing is said about disqualifications arising from idleness during the three best working hours of the day.

6. The eleventh hour—Even when the day is nearly done, and men have frittered away their time in idleness, the compassionate householder finds some usefulness in them which he can bring into the service of his vineyard.

7. No man hath hired us—They were undoubtedly the poorest type of laborer. But they were certainly better at the beginning of the day than at its close, except, perhaps, they would now be more eager to make up for the time they had lost. They were not to blame for their failure to work in the vineyard. They had haunted the market place hoping for a chance call. Many a man is hurriedly passed by because there seems to be in him little promise of value to the kingdom. But God keeps going out to the places where men are to be found, and every man in time gets his call.

Go ye also—No word is spoken about wages. Men who come in so late certainly have very little to expect, according to the mercenary measures of men. They are willing to get a pittance rather than close the day with nothing. He who sends us forth is qualified to judge as to the proper remuneration. And he alone is qualified.

9. They received every man a shilling—The point to keep before us is that the householder was paying for work done in his own vineyard, and was therefore the sole judge of the value of that work to him. He did not consider that those who were pressed in at the last, when time was precious and the work crowded, could with justice be paid less than a full day's wage. It was of no advantage to them that he had his steward begin from the last unto the first (8). This order is necessary to the proper development of the parable. If the first had been paid and sent away, there would have been no occasion for complaining on their part.

10. Supposed that they would receive more—They were figuring on the beneficence of the master. They had borne the burden of the day and the scorching heat (12); if, therefore, such benevolence was bestowed upon the one-hour men, what would they not get? This was precisely the spirit of the disciples, voiced in the petty question of Peter (Matt. 19. 27).

11. They murmured against the householder—But unfairly. Why should they be jealous of others, so long as they themselves received all that had been agreed upon? Some labor all day whose only motive is to get what is in it for them. They have no particular loyalty to the householder. That these men were thinking mainly of the pay is evident. Some men crowd more loyalty into a fag-end of life than others into a long period of opportunity. It is simply a question of motive.

14. Take up that which is thine—The rewards of the future are not arbitrarily assigned. It is indeed lawful for God to do what he will with his own (15). But it is impossible to think of him as giving to anyone less than that one deserves. When we take account of his mercy it is probable we shall all receive more than we merit. But the man-

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ner in which we conduct ourselves during our day of work will bear an inevitable fruitage when even is come (8).

15. It is the mark of a shallow, painfully suspicious disposition to call in question the justice of God. The fact that he is good settles all questions as to his dealings with us, whether they are settled or not according to our estimates of what is right. Our part is not to judge, but to work, and to work for the love of it and of him, to our full limit.

16. This is the moral of the parable, the text from which it is preached. The evident meaning is that, in the final distribution of rewards, the first and last are to be treated alike. There will be no distinctions of first and last, such as prevail among men. Not that they are going to change places, but they will all be on an equal footing.

A ROYAL PHOTOGRAPH.

How One of Queen Alexandra was Produced.

An ingenious method by which up-to-date photographs may be secured was alleged in the Chancery Division in London (England) during the recent hearing of a motion in the action Lafayette v. the Rotary Photographic Company.

An injunction was asked for to restrain the Rotary Company infringing the plaintiff's copyright in a photograph of the Queen-mother, and to give the names of those to whom the photograph had been sold.

For the plaintiff Mr. A. Grant, K. C., alleged that the defendants induced a lady to sit, dressed in mourning, for a photograph. Then, he said, they cut out her face and substituted that of the Queen-mother, the copyright of which was the plaintiff's. His wish was, if possible, to get the photograph off the markets.

Mr. Walter, K. C., contended the plaintiff had no right to restrain the defendants, but he undertook to withdraw the photograph, and that understanding the motion was allowed to stand over.

GIANTS IN THE LAND.

Englishmen Who Carry Weight all the Time.

If it be admitted that England is not just now producing intellectual giants, still the day of brawn and beef is not over in the old country. Some very big men have lately been brought into prominence.

In Brierley Hill, Staffs., there is a giant named Geo. Lovatt, who stands over six feet in height and weighs 476 pounds. Living in the Harrow road, London, there is Mr. W. T. Ecclestone, better known as "Jolly Jumbo," who, although under 5 feet 10 inches, weighs 462.

Mr. J. Walker, of Leeds, who makes Relish, also weighs 462 pounds. Constable Wolfe, of the Dublin police, weighs 420 pounds, and stands 6 feet 6 inches in his stockings. Many other giants have been brought to light.

SWIFTEST SHIP AFLOAT.

Is a Destroyer Launched Recently in England.

The fastest ship in the world is the destroyer Swift, launched recently at Portsmouth, England. This ship, which is of 1,800 tons displacement, has a speed exceeding 35 knots an hour. Her fires are fed by petroleum. The turbines give 30,000 horsepower divided among four screws.

The English Admiralty had already realized 34 knots in the destroyers Cobra and Viper. One of these excessive long boats broke in two upon a wave not long after she was launched.

The maximum speed of the French torpedo boats averages about 31 knots.

THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD

DUTIES OF MEN HE HAS APPOINTED TO OFFICE.

Many are Experienced Courtiers and Friends of His Present Majesty.

Many of the offices in the household of the King of England are political appointments which change with the Government. But the Master of the Household, the Grooms in Waiting, the Equerries in Waiting, the Keeper of the Privy Purse, the private secretaries, etc., are appointed by the sovereign, says the Gentlewoman.

King George chooses also his permanent Lord in Waiting, which post he has bestowed on Lord Anson. His Majesty has appointed as Keeper of the Privy Purse Sir William Carrington. He is brother to Lord Carrington, but elects to spell his name in a different manner; and his marriage in 1871 is worthy of note as being one of the first of the now long line of Anglo-American alliances.

Lord Knollys and Sir Arthur Bigge are to be joint private secretaries. Lord Knollys has for forty years been the faithful friend and trusted counsellor of royalty and his deep affection for King Edward is a fact that will never be forgotten. His sister, Miss Charlotte Knollys, has been in attendance on Queen Alexandra since 1863, and it will be remembered that his parents, Sir William and Lady Knollys, were about the court of Queen Victoria.

LATE DUKE OF CLARENCE.

This recalls to mind a funny story. Old folks are aware that the birth of the late Duke of Clarence was somewhat premature. His baby clothes were not ready and the small but precious arrival was wrapped in cotton wool which had been taken off Lady Knollys's last new bonnet from Paris. It may not be generally known that it was through the Knollys family that close relations were established between royalty and the Rothschilds.

Sir Arthur Bigge has for years been a special friend of his present Majesty. He is an experienced courtier and acted as groom in waiting to Queen Victoria as long ago as 1830. He is clever and tactful but somewhat silent, and King George was once heard to say that one of Sir Arthur's good qualities was that he preferred thinking to talking.

His Majesty has reappointed four of the grooms in waiting who were in the service of his late Majesty, and Edward Wallington, who was in his former household. The new appointments are those of Col. William Lambton, a brother of Lord Durham and a distinguished soldier, and Capt. Seymour Fortescue, a brother of Lord Fortescue and a naval officer who acted as equerry to the late King Edward.

As regards equerries King George has retained in his service the four who were in his household as Prince of Wales. And the new appointments are those of Col. Charles Legge, Col. Frederick Pensohby, and Major Wigram.

THE PONSONBYS

are a family who have been much about the court and Col. Fritz held the same post in the late house-

hold of our late sovereign. Col. Charles Legge is only brother of Lord Dartmouth and acted in the same capacity at the court of King Edward VII.

Now we will take a look at the great offices in the royal household that are political appointments and which do not change at the accession of a new sovereign. The post of lord steward, now held by Lord Beauchamp, is one of the most important. In his hands are placed the whole direction of the royal household below stairs, and he has authority over all servants in the royal establishment. The official designation of the office over which he presides is the board of green cloth, and he carries the staff of his office at high ceremonials and at last may have the sad duty of breaking it over the grave of his sovereign.

The treasurer of the household ranks next to the lord steward in that department. He also carries a white wand of office, and at a coronation it is his privilege to distribute the medals which are struck in commemoration. W. Dudley Ward, a nephew of Lord Esher, is at present treasurer of the household. The comptroller of the household stands next, and he too has a white staff, and his chief duty is to examine all the accounts which come under the lord steward's department. This post is now held by Lord Liverpool.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN

comes next to the lord steward in household precedence. All invitations to count are sent out in the lord chamberlain's name by command of the sovereign. In state processions he walks backwards in front of his Majesty, with the lord steward, and at a court or levee it is his duty to stand next to the King and read out the name of each one who approaches the royal presence. The vice-chamberlain, the lords in waiting, the mistress of the robes and the ladies of the household are in this department. Lord Althrop now holds the important post of lord chamberlain.

The master of the horse is the third great officer of the royal household. He has entire control of the royal stables, and all the King's horses and carriages are under his supervision. He arranges every detail of state processions, and on such occasions his place is in the sovereign's carriage unless the seat is occupied by some member of the royal family. Also the whole staff of equerries is under his control and he arranges their "waits" in the desired order.

The master of the horse has the sole right of any one at court to have one of the royal carriages and pair of horses always at his disposal, and two of the royal footmen are always on duty for his special convenience. This high office is now held by Lord Granard.

The lords in waiting are seven in number and two at least of these are always in attendance. Their term of office varies from about a fortnight to a month, according to royal convenience. No one but a peer can hold this office. The captain of the honorable corps of gentlemen in arms is sworn into the post by the Lord Chamberlain. At present the duties of this corps are limited to attendance at courts and levees. The captain of the yeoman of the guard is at the head of a corps which was raised by Henry VII. and which still wears the dress of that period. The yeomen of the guard are on duty at the palace on all state occasions.

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