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Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets Quickly Put Disordered Stomachs Right

It's a revelation to the chronic dyspeptic to feel no discomfort after a hearty meal, when that meal is followed by one Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablet. He is hardly prepared for the almost magic relief which the tablet gives him from the various discomforts to which he is accustomed after eating.

Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets sweeten stomachs that are sour—relieve stomachs that feel as if a stone had been swallowed—stop heartburn—and give the needed assistance to stomachs that are weakened.

Containing in themselves the active principle needed for digesting every kind of food, Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets enable even the weakest stomachs to get the good-out of what is eaten, preventing the accumulation of undigested food and gas. With a little help for a while, the digestive organs recover their strength, do their work properly, and your troubles are over.

Don't go on suffering! Get a box of Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets from your druggist today. National Drug and Chemical Co., St. Catharines, Limited, Montreal.

BLUE LAWS OF OLD

Codes That Terrorized New England in Colonial Days.

ENACTED BY THE PURITANS.

Witchcraft Was an Offense Punishable With Death, and It Was a Crime For Husband and Wife or Mother and Child to Kiss on the Sabbath Day.

Blue laws were no joke, though often an object of irony and derision. They were drawn up by Puritan pioneers—a race of stern and inflexible men who in the excess of their religious zeal and enthusiasm adopted such sanctimonious names as Stand-Fast-on-High-Stringer, Kill-Sin Smith, More-Fruit-Fowler, Fight-the-Good-Fight-Fowler.

It may be well to say here that each of these names cited was actually given to and borne by a man, and names of the same sort are to be found in the records of New England, says Himmler in his "Blue Laws of Connecticut."

These men went straight to the old Mosaic law of Holy Writ for their code. In fact, each section of the capital laws has its Bible text appended—a gruesome combination of sermon and death warrant.

The original blue laws were those written of New Haven, Connecticut colony, at the first more or less unwritten, or at least unprinted, but systematized and printed by Governor Eaton in 1656. They were enveloped in blue-colored paper, whence the popular and subsequently unpopular name.

The Plymouth and Massachusetts colonies also had their blue laws, calculated to send a chill through every human vein. Even New York, Maryland, Virginia and South Carolina—in fact, all the English colonial settlements in seventeenth century America—had laws, orders and resolutions of more or less pronounced indigo tint. But the true blue laws or code was that which terrorized early Connecticut. These, known as capital laws and purporting to punish, according to the penalties prescribed in the Old Testament, those offenses forbidden therein, were enacted in April, 1642. The texts of Scripture on which they are based were added to each law, as dicta propria, showing the divine authority by which they were defended, and are singular specimens of jurisprudence.

For instance, witchcraft is one of the first offenses taken up. It is enacted that "if a man or woman be a witch or hath consulted with a familiar spirit they shall be put to death." And "if any man steal a man or mankind or sell him or be found in his hand he shall be put to death."

Yet the good colonists made slaves of the Pequot Indians as the regulation punishment for breaking these same blue laws.

The Puritan legislators, having disposed of the ordinary everyday crimes, went on in due course to enact the more minute laws, covering every conceivable misdemeanor, from sneezing in church to crossing a stream other than by the licensed ferry.

It reminds one of De Quincey's ironical observations to the effect that the habit of murder if persisted in may lead insensibly to prostration and Sabbath breaking.

The following examples, transcribed literally from the best authorities on American colonial history, relate mostly to the heinous crime of Sabbath breaking:

"No one shall run on the Sabbath day or walk in his garden or elsewhere except reverently to and from meeting.

"No one shall travel, cook victuals, make beds, sweep house, cut hair or shave on the Sabbath day.

"No woman shall kiss her child on the Sabbath or fasting day.

"The Sabbath shall begin at sunset on Saturday.

"If any man shall kiss his wife or wife kiss her husband on the Lord's day the party in fault shall be punished at the discretion of the court of magistrates.

(Tradition says a gentleman of New Haven after an absence of some months reached home on the Sabbath and, meeting his wife at his door, kissed her with an appetite and for his temerity in violating this law the next day was arraigned before the court and fined for so palpable a breach of the law on the Lord's day.)

"No one shall read common prayer, keep Christmas or saints' days, make minced pies, dance, play cards or play on any instrument of music except the drum, trumpet and Jewsharp."

It is said by Peters in his "History of Connecticut" that these laws were the laws made by the people of New Haven previous to their incorporation with Saybrook and Hartford colonies and, as he says, "were very properly termed blue laws—i. e. bloody laws," for, says he, "they were all sanctified with excommunication, confiscation, fines, banishment, whipping, cutting off the ears, burning the tongue and death."—New York Sun.

In For Life.

A certain English peer drove in a taxicab to Westminster and when he got out gave the driver a very small tip. The driver mistook him for a member of the house of commons and snarled:

"I hope you get turned out next election and don't ever get in again!"

"Don't worry, my friend," said the peer as he set off for the house of lords. "Don't worry—I'm in for life."

He who has health has hope, and he who has hope has everything—Aristian Proverb.

The so-called blushing bride usually has a red face from drying her complexion on new towels.

Many a man is so unlucky that if he ever got a place on the ladder of fame the rungs would break.

All One Race.

Prof. Keith in a London lecture on the evolution of man said that the resemblance of the prehistoric monkeys found in the Fayum, in upper Egypt, to South American monkeys indicated the common origin of the anthropoids of the old and new world.

A Half Partner.

A woman who just went out is the partner of your joys and sorrows, I suppose.

B—She's partner to my joys all right, but when it comes to my sorrows she slips over to see her mother.

Robbery is plain enough in what many people call a great division.

Money has the way of subsidizing our just and honest convictions.

Discourage slander by making it rigidly observe the "keep off" sign.

THE SAILOR CRAB.

Goes to Sea on Long Voyages on the Backs of Giant Turtles.

Among the many curious crabs there is perhaps none more interesting than the sailor crab, a name applied to it because it goes to sea on long voyages, which it makes on the backs of big green turtles and giant loggerheads.

The sailor crab is a little fellow with a body three-quarters of an inch or an inch in length. With its claws extended it might measure an inch and a half. It is a very pretty crab indeed, with color markings that are various; it may be found with a shell all yellow, or with a shell of dark colors with lighter shadings like those of finished tortoise shell; or it may have a mottled shell, or a shell whose coloring resembles that of veined marble. It seems all the prettier seen amid its rough surroundings on the big loggerhead's dingy brown shell.

The big loggerhead, with a top shell five or six inches in length, may afford a floating home for many other living things. Barnacles attach to it and marine vegetation that lodges on its back sticks there and thrives. Some day when the big turtle, with all this life on its back, swims into shallower waters to feed, or works its way through some floating mass of seaweed, one or two sailor crabs may come aboard, shipping thus for a long voyage.

The sailor crab finds food among the meadows or forests of vegetation on its island, or in the scraps that come to it from the turtle's table. It might seem that the big loggerhead couldn't catch fish, but it is a great swimmer, and it will smash into a school of fish and snap up what it wants, and scorpions from this float back to lodge on the turtle's back and there furnish food for the sailor. So the sailor crab sits sea on the turtle's back is likely to get enough to eat, but it has to be always on the lookout not to be swept off the ship's deck in heavy weather, and so be lost in the ocean or devoured by some predatory monster of the deep.

Couldn't Do It.

The pianist engaged to play at a "smoker" which was held recently played by ear and was famed for his accompaniments to songs of all kinds. He maintained his reputation until a young fellow was called upon to favor the company with a comic song. The would-be comedian had a very tuneless voice and, being nervous, forgot some of the words.

The result was he gave the first verse in three different keys, and when he broke down at the chorus he had the cheek to blame the pianist, saying: "You're putting me off. If you can't play better than that I'll sing without the piano."

"You'll have to," replied the pianist sarcastically. "I can't accompany a stump speech."

Sewing Room Sayings.

Dressmakers' superstitions are as numerous in the sewing room as the pins and needles about which they circulate. Some of them sound as if they might have originated out of the need of placating the powers that be in case of accident. For instance, if a new gown slips out of the operator's hands and falls to the floor "it is a sign" that the gown will be sold quickly. Still another says that crossing a pin on the face of it is the one that promises that if you spill a box of pins "it is a sign" that customers are coming.

Riddle of the Sphinx.

The sphinx—some sort of fabled monster—proposed a riddle to the people of Thebes, it is said, and murdered all who could not answer it. Oedipus finally solved it, and in chagrin the sphinx put herself to death. The riddle was as follows: "What goes on four feet in the morning, two feet in the afternoon and three at night?" The answer given by Oedipus was this: "Man, because he crawls as a child, walks upright in his full strength and walks with a staff when an old man."

Cursory.

A huntsman called on Hodge to settle for damage done by a run to hounds and found only Mrs. Hodge at home.

"Has your husband," he inquired, "made an examination yet?"

"That he have, sir," replied Mrs. Hodge, with a curtsy.

"Rather a cursory examination, I suspect?"

"Oh, dreadful, sir. Such language I never heard—never!" And the good woman held up her hands at the bare recollection.

Fighting Seasickness.

There is one place in a ship where the voyager may be at rest. This writer discovered it during a mid-Atlantic storm when he went down to the bathroom, tumbled into a warm sea bath and floated. The vessel was performing the most amazing antics, but the water in the bath kept its usual gravity, and the bather floated with a smile upon its bosom.—London Tatler.

Such is Life.

"It's a hard struggle to conduct one's business without plenty of capital," observed the man with the ingrowing chin.

"You're right," agreed the man with the mange nose. "If I follow I don't get plenty of backing he has to do a lot of sidestepping."

Must Wear Ornament.

New naval regulations in England require officers to wear epaulettes and medals on all ceremonial occasions. The change is attributed to the durbar, at which the relatively greater magnificence of the army officers was noted by the King.

An Aged Lothario.

A gay old deceiver named James, aged 93, whom the judge of the Old Bailey, London, Eng., described as an "infamous scoundrel," was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for defrauding a widow whom he had promised to marry.

Self-denial always has a staunch friend in the penurious individual.

Don't keep your brains from action by doing too much small talking.

Always let your wife buy your ties. She knows just the kind that will queer you with other women.

HUMAN ALARM CLOCKS.

Rattle and Roar That Waken North of England Mill Hands.

The alarm clock, apparently so indispensable to the early rising population of Canada, is seldom used by the workers in the textile mills, iron foundries and other industries of the north of England (men and women have to arise in time to start work at 6 o'clock each morning). Instead, being only human and liable to a fine of an hour's pay if only a few minutes late, they are aroused by men many of whom make their livelihood by that means. These men, of whom there are several in each city or town, the number depending on the size of the community, are known as "knockers up." And the "knocker up" is more of an institution in the north of England than is the alarm clock among the early risers of America.

To arouse his sleeping "client" the "knocker up" uses a long pole, to one end of which are attached a number of strong wires. Armed with this, the "knocker up" makes his "round" in the early morning hours, rattling on the windows of his clientele with the wires, which make a tremendous din in the sleeper's room, and what is more effective than the alarm clock. He keeps rattling until the occupant climbs out of bed and signifies his wakefulness by rapping on the window.

The "knocker up" would have a much harder job in Canada than he has in England, for there he is favored by purely local conditions. In the first place, the houses in the industrial sections are closely packed together in long rows, like the buildings in the business section of Canadian cities, and are very seldom more than two stories high. Thus the "knocker up" is able to quickly arouse an entire street of workers, the rattle and roar of his stick bringing the men and women promptly from their beds. And his work is expedited by the fact that many of the sleepers hear him while he is a dozen houses away and are out of bed and rapping on their windows in reply by the time he reaches them.

From Jest to Earnest.

The great Lord Chancellor Westbury occasionally let his tongue stray into sarcasm, and once, in summing up in a clear case of burglary, he delivered a rather neat, but disastrous, little ironic speech.

"You will have observed, gentlemen," he said sarcastically to the jury, "that in proceeding about this enterprise the prisoner displayed remarkable consideration for the inmates of the house. I think it only fair to point out that rather than disturb the owner, an invalid lady, he removed his boots and went about in his stockings, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. Further, instead of rushing with heedless rapacity into the pantry, he carefully removed the coalscuttle and any other obstacles which had he thoughtlessly collided with them, would have created a noise that must have aroused the jaded servants from their well-earned repose."

He went on in this strain for some little time, and then dismissed the jury to consider their verdict, and was horror-struck when, on their return into court, they announced that, taking into consideration his lordship's words of commendation, they had decided on a verdict of "Not Guilty."

Unwilling Police.

Civilian policemen were the only ones possessed by Glasgow at one time. In the eighteenth century, according to H. G. Graham, "the whole safety and order of Glasgow were entrusted to the unpaid and reluctant burghers. Every citizen who was between the years of eighteen and sixty and paid a yearly rent amounting to £15 had to take his turn at guarding the city. On touch of drum the gentlemen was at his post by 10 at night and strolled with weary tread and yawning gait along the Trogate and High street and up the pitch dark lanes of winter nights till 4 in the morning. After that hour the city was without a police."—London Chronicle.

What They Mean.

Mr. Singer told the following story recently at Maudsion House, London. He was one day giving a lesson to his school children at Google. He had been talking to them about colors and had explained that white denoted goodness and black sin. Wishing to drive his lesson further home, Mr. Singer, according to The Church Family Newspaper, said, "Now children, have you ever noticed the colors of my hood I wear in church on Sundays?"

"Yes, sir, black and white."

"Quite right, and what do those colors signify?"

After a short pause one small child answered: "Please, sir, you wear black because you are a sinner and white because you are trying to be good!"

Tablet to George Borrow.

Admirers of the writings of that inspired colporteur, George Borrow, author of "The Bible in Spain," will be interested to know that a memorial tablet has been affixed to the house in which he lived in London—22 Hereford square, Brompton. Another tablet of literary interest recently placed in London is at 17 Red Lion square, W.C., the home at one time of D. G. Rossetti, William Morris and Edward Burne-Jones.

Freight Elevators

Whenever goods have to be hoisted from floor to floor in the large wholesale warehouses a freight elevator is of great importance.

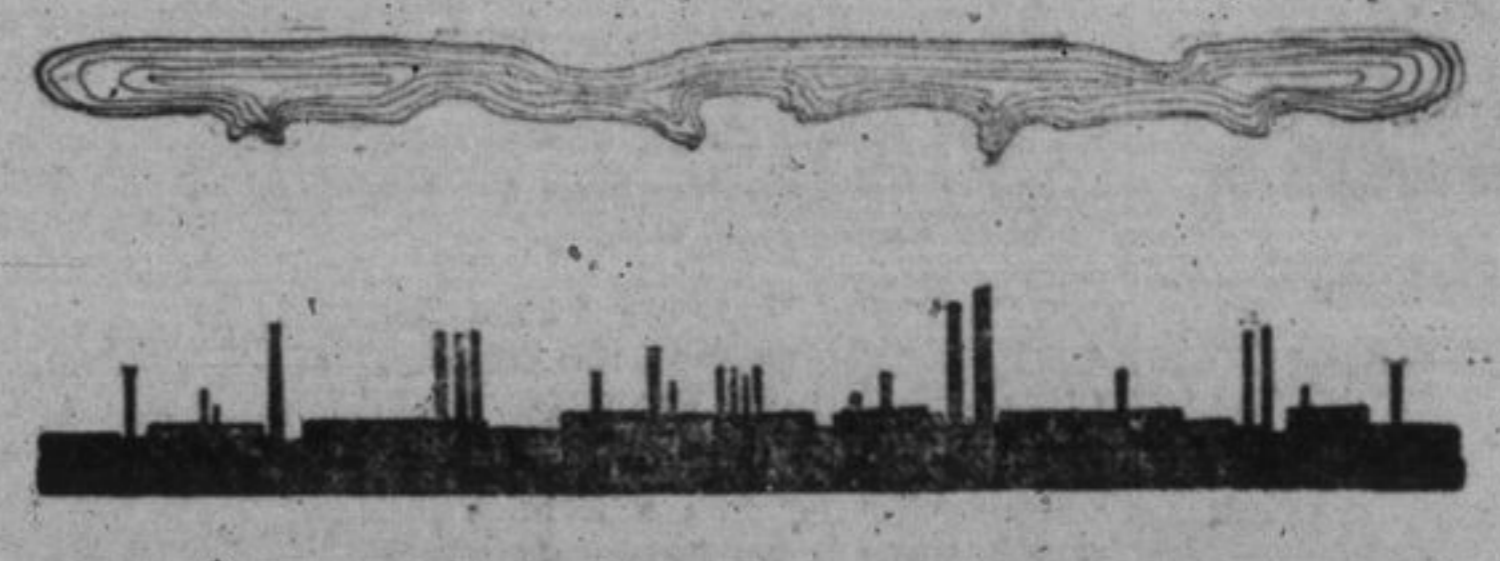
"Suppose you have three floors, on each of which you receive, or attempt to receive, hundreds of boxes, and you have no elevator, each floor being connected by the usual staircase."

Now you will admit that it would be utterly impracticable if the same amount of goods were to be hoisted a height of 30 feet as you will make with upper floor as available and as easy to transport as on the ground floor.

To show how time-saving and economical this device is, you will notice that you can hoist 1000 lbs. of goods in 10 minutes, whereas it would take 100 men to do the same work in 100 hours.

This is a very small example of the effect you will derive from a freight elevator. You will find that it will save you a great deal of money and a great deal of trouble.

The Otis-Fensom Freight Elevator is the only one that will hoist 1000 lbs. of goods in 10 minutes, and it will save you a great deal of money and a great deal of trouble.



THE PRICE OF HOMAGE

ONCE when King Edward VII. paid a visit to Sheffield, all the fires in factories and plants were allowed to die out. Not a wheel in Sheffield turned for twenty-four hours. The primary object of this was to lift the pall of smoke that hovers over that wonderful steel-producing city, and to ensure, as far as man was able, a bright day and a blue sky for an auspicious occasion. It was Sheffield's expression of respect.

BUT the action was unique—it was unprecedented—it was unthought of that those hundreds of mighty furnaces, raging night and day, and those seething boilers, with quivering valves, should ever be allowed to cool. This extinguishing of fires cost Sheffield hundreds of thousands of dollars—the price of the effort to get back again to high-power efficiency.

SOME business men in Canada pay an unwitting homage, not to a king, but to a superstition—the superstition that hot weather justifies letting the fires of business energy go out. They stop Advertising in the Summer months. By paying homage to tradition, custom, superstition, they have allowed Summer to become their "dull" season. Do you know how dull it can be when you don't advertise? Do you know how brisk it can be made by Advertising? Do you realize how much momentum you now lose in the Summer that must be regained in the Fall?

DON'T LET YOUR ADVERTISING FIRES DIE OUT THIS SUMMER.

Advice regarding your advertising problems is available through any recognized Canadian advertising agency, or the Secretary of the Canadian Press Association, Room 503 Lumsden Building, Toronto. Enquiry involves no obligation on your part—so write, if interested.



HAVE you an Elevator problem?

You probably think not, but wouldn't it pay you to seek an elevator problem, if by so doing you can at the same time find the solution—a solution—that will make and keep your business more efficient? If your factory, store or warehouse is not equipped with proper elevator facilities you have a real elevator problem, whether you realize it or not.

THE OTIS-FENSON ELEVATOR CO., Limited
Traders Bank Bldg., Toronto

This Booklet—**"Freight Elevators and Their Uses"** explains, in plain English, how the Otis-Fensom freight elevator may be applied to your business; and tells whether or not it will be advisable to so apply it. The systematic usefulness of this modern mechanical aid to any business that really needs it is thoroughly demonstrated.

It is a small booklet, but it carries a big message. Send for it—read it—study it. It's well worth the time and a post card.

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Book of 30 tickets, 20 to 25 lbs. each \$1.75.

Book of 30 tickets, 45 to 50 lbs. each \$2.75.

Ticket books must be purchased at the office before ice delivery commences.

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