

SUFFERED IF SHE WALKED A BLOCK

Mrs. Smith Was in a Run Down Nervous Condition Before She Took Tanlac.

The list of testimonials in behalf of the merits of Tanlac grows daily as new tests of its powers are made. Mrs. A. F. Smith, of 614 South Eighth street east, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in relating her experience with the medicine, recently said:

"For the last three years I have suffered from indigestion, gas on my stomach, nervousness and constipation, and, as I had used many different kinds of medicines and kept getting worse, I was beginning to think there was no help for me. I had gotten in such a run down, weak and nervous condition that I could not walk a block without suffering intense pain and was in no shape to do anything.

Eat Buckwheats— Yes, You Can

Or Any Other Kind of Food Set Before You. But You Need a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet to Help the Stomach Move It Along.

Hot biscuits, buckwheats, rich cake and many other tempting



"These Hot Cakes Give More Enjoyment for Breakfast Than Anything Else Since I Discovered Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets."

foods are declared to be wholesome, digestible and nourishing under normal stomach conditions.

Many people, however, once got the notion they couldn't eat such things and have grown in prejudice as a consequence. They have denied themselves almost everything except milk and butter.

But you will find here and there one of this kind eating onions, cucumbers, melons and other such terrors of the dyspeptic because he has found that by merely giving—the stomach a little assistance there are no after effects from such indulgence. There is avoidance of gasiness, no sour risings, no water brash, you don't taste 'em hours after.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are for both those who suffer after eating and for those who starve, for fear of suffering. They relieve the distress of indigestion and they also serve to assist the stomach to prevent indigestion.

Eating should be one of our chief enjoyments. It is really the most attractive of social gatherings, and it is worth our while to realize that we may indulge freely by exercising the precautionary measure of aiding the digestive process. Thus you may eat your hot biscuits, buckwheats, rich cake, onions, mince pie, sausage and so on provided you take a Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet afterwards.

Advertisement for WATTS FLOWER GIRL, featuring a girl's portrait and text about flower bulbs and florist services.

Rabbit is Now in Demand

MOVEMENT is observable in the United States to page the rabbit in an effort to compete with the high price of foodstuffs. Twenty years ago there was a tremendous boom in many parts of the continent, including Canada, to put the Belgian hare on the market. As most people are aware, the Belgian hare is a rabbit of a brownish red color, weighing ten pounds or more, bred primarily for grace of outline and richness of coloring, and, secondly, as a substitute for beef and other meats. In California the Belgian hare boom must have reminded the old-timers of the boom in 1849. Everybody took to breeding Belgian hares. The climate was eminently suitable, for the hares could remain outdoors the year round. Tremendous prices were paid for breeding stock. Several hundred dollars were freely handed over for a prize buck. There were innumerable shows. Then the boom collapsed. It was found that to breed successfully required much skill and attention. This discouraged those who had rushed into the business without any particular aptitude or training for it. In those days, too, meats were cheap, and there was practically no demand for rabbit skins on the part of the Buntings.

The new rabbit boom is caused as much by the insatiable demand for cheap fur as for cheaper food. At the recent New York sales tremendous numbers of rabbit skins were sold. A few years ago, when wild animal furs were more abundant, or when the demand for them was smaller, there was no market for the rabbit skin. It is not a strong skin; it tears easily. Two years of not too careful use would make a rabbit skin coat not worth the moth balls that preserved it from one season to another. In those days when one bought a fur coat he, or rather she, expected it to last for the best part of a lifetime. Now, since styles have seized upon furs as they formerly seized upon silks, ladies get tired of a particular fur coat in a season or two. Durability has no greater attraction for them than piety. They want change, and if a rabbit skin coat will only look smart for a year, it will be held to have given service. Its cheapness is another advantage, for a rabbit skin coat can be bought for from \$65 to \$150.

Ermine and seal are no longer available except for those of great wealth, and every year finds mink and otter and beaver and other furs that once were as common as the old fashioned buffalo robes, becoming more scarce. This has led to the advance in price and fashion of such furs as muskrat, skunk, cat and rabbit. The muskrat, when dried and clipped, looks very much like seal at a distance of a hundred yards and under the name of Hudson seal sells for several hundred dollars a suit. There is also another difference not visible to the naked eye. A genuine seal skin coat would last almost a lifetime or even longer if it happened to be a short and merry one; a muskrat coat will last about half as long. As observed, a rabbit skin coat may last almost as long as a rabbit that lives next door to a terrier. It is to be noted, too, as Frederic J. Haskin points out in the Pittsburg Gazette-Times, that the skin of the American rabbit is too tender for use as coats and it is only the European rabbit skin that can be thus employed.

The tanning of rabbit skins is a brand-new industry, and a result of the war. With the great fur-producing countries, Russia and Canada, engaged in the war, they were practically sealed as sources of supply. This suggested to a Belgian in the United States that use might be made of tanned rabbit skins as trimmings. In Belgium he had been long familiar with the process, and so he hired a barn in New Jersey, advertised for rabbit skins and set to work. In 1915 he is said to have made \$250,000. This year he is advertising for 10,000,000 hides. As pointed out, the rabbit, unlike several other domestic animals, is useful both for its pelt and as food. The flesh is delicate and nourishing, and with the prices of pork and beef at their present altitudes, there is a greater demand for rabbit flesh than can be supplied. The rabbits are extremely prolific, as everybody knows, except Mr. Ellis Parker Butler, who wrote an American classic called "Pigs is Pigs." Under the delusion obviously that it was not a rabbit but a guinea pig that held the record in this respect.

These domestic rabbits, whether Dutch, Belgian, Siberian, Lop Ear, English or Flemish, are not to be confounded with the true English hare, even though some of them are called hares. Nor is it to be supposed that their names are derived from the countries of their origin. If the Belgian hare ever saw Belgium, there is not much chance at least that the Siberian ever saw Siberia. All these varieties and a dozen more have been bred, some of them for centuries, some for only short times as domestic pets for show purposes. The smallest and prettiest, perhaps, is the Dutch rabbit, with its black, blue, fawn or grey body and ears, its white collar, breast and feet and the white blaze down the face. The largest is the Flemish giant, weighing twenty pounds. Then there is the French rabbit, with its snowy white, fleecy wool, and the English lop ear, which cannot jump high enough to get its ears off the ground. But it is not to be expected that boys will aid in the effort to popularize rabbit flesh and rabbit skins, the boy's idea being that all rabbits ought to die, if at all, through hardening of the arteries, and be buried with pomp and affection in a flower bed.

The Department of Finance has received the sum of \$25 in an envelope postmarked Victoria, B.C., November 4th, being marked "Refunded as belonging to the Government funds."

Western Australia's gold yield for October was 66,000 ounces, as compared with 36,000 in September. The Norwegian municipal elections are showing a remarkable anti-Socialist tendency.

HEART SO BAD Was Not Safe to Leave Her Alone.

Miss Eva P. Yateman, Krugersdorf, Ont., writes:—"I feel that I must write and tell you of the great benefit I have received from Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. About four years ago I was taken terribly bad with my heart, nerves and fainting spells, and was down in bed for about six months. I doctored with two different doctors and seemed to get better, but seemed to receive little benefit from them. One day noticing the advertisement of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills I decided to try them, and before I had taken more than two boxes I could see they were helping me. I have taken about ten boxes, and am almost cured of those terrible spells. I sincerely feel that your medicine has proved a blessing to me, and I advise any one troubled with their heart to try them, as I am confident they will find relief."

THE WORLD'S TIDINGS IN CONDENSED FORM Tidings From All Over Told in a Pointed and Pithy Way.

The Emir of Bokhara, in case of necessity, is prepared to assist the White Russians against Turkistan Bolsheviks. Sarnia is now receiving its water supply from Lake Huron after spending about \$500,000 and waiting nearly six years. Crime in the West Indies is increasing at an alarming rate. In spite of governmental reforms in prison regulations.

In the Bohemian Erzgebirge a premature fall of snow has destroyed all the corn and potato crops, threatening famine. Archduke Max, brother of ex-Emperor Karl, has matriculated in the Faculty of Law at Freiburg University in Switzerland.

Bavarian farmers have unanimously declared that they will deliver no food to towns where Spartan revolts are started. Arthur Duplissin, mistaken for a deer, was fatally shot by his brother, Andrew, on Sunday afternoon near their home at Enniskillen, N.B. The bullet struck him in the jaw, and he died before he could be got to the railway line.

Indignant at the attitude of Major Lee Redman, soldier M.P., in the Commons for Calgary, on the matter of the bonus scheme, Calgary executive of the G.W.V.A. have expressed their feelings in a denunciatory resolution which demanded the resignation of Major Redman.

With his windpipe completely severed, John Laird, a blacksmith, who attempted suicide, is still living. Laird, who is thought to be mentally deranged, had been under watch for some time, but Saturday he evaded the guards and, going to his shop, slashed his throat with a shoemaking knife.

The biggest deal in the history of the lumber business in Manitoba has just been negotiated, the Pingeo Lumber Company having disposed of its 314 miles of timber limits in the Pas district for \$1,500,000 to C. J. and D. M. Winton, of Minneapolis. This includes a large sawmill, planing plants and logging equipment.

That the constitution of the G. W. V. A. should be amended to enable the organization to participate in politics and form a national party which would fight for a square deal for returned men and the dependents of those who had sacrificed their lives in the war was the plea made by J. W. Wilton, M.P.P., at a meeting of Winnipeg veterans.



Will Morning Never Come

DOES this illustration picture your experience? What is more distressing than being unable to sleep? Sleeplessness is one of the first and most certain symptoms of exhausted nerves.

This is the warning that you need the assistance of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to restore vigor to the nerve cells and thereby avoid the development of serious nervous trouble.

By improving the quality of the blood and building up the nervous system this food cure brings new energy and strength to the whole body.

Advertisement for Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, including a small illustration of a person and text describing the product's benefits.

Cardinal Mercier Visits Canada

THE visit of Cardinal Mercier to Canada was an event in which not only his own churchmen were deeply interested, but everyone who knows anything of the sacrifices of Belgium in the war, and of the noble work the cardinal did, at the risk of imprisonment in jail, to avert the effects of German brutality. The name of Cardinal Mercier has become almost a household one on this continent, through the searchlight of publicity that was cast on the horrifying events in Belgium under the rule of the German army. His protests during the war both to the Germans and to the Pope against the harrowing murders and abductions and confiscations made him a potent moral force in the war, and undoubtedly saved his country from a fate far worse.

This is the first time Cardinal Mercier has come to this continent, and his mission is personal thanks for the sympathy and help bestowed by the people of this continent on the cause he held so dear. The cardinal has an old, youthful interest in America, because his uncle, his mother's brother, whom he is said to resemble strongly, came out in his boyhood, and took charge of the Grand-ronde reservation in Oregon in the sixties. The good and sanctity of this uncle were duplicated in the young priest who was destined, as Archbishop of Malines, to become world famous. Cardinal Mercier was born in Brussels, a few miles from Waterloo, in 1851. As a professor, he specialized on philosophical and scientific work. When the Roman Catholic University of America was established in Washington about thirty years ago, an attempt was made by Mr. Keane to get Prof. Mercier as one of the heads. Pope Leo XIII. was asked to use his influence in having Mercier come, but the Pope thought that Louvain needed him more, and it was soon after this that the professor renewed interest in neo-scholastic philosophy. He was then doctor of philosophy, theology and literature, and later became president of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Letters and Fine Arts of Belgium. He was appointed Archbishop of Mechlin in 1906, and created cardinal in 1907.

Famous clerics who have been pupils of Cardinal Mercier have ever been enthusiastic when they talked of his clear, convincing style of imparting instruction. He was not content merely to lecture to students in a body, but singled them out, discussed personally with them their views and their work, and encouraged them to private, deeper study. His motto was "Work and Virtue." The result of this was that students at Belgium's great school of philosophy might well have been termed the "Disciples of Mercier." One of the cardinal's strong points is a genius for understanding people, and gripping with sympathy their faith and purpose. No mere intellectual brilliance could have achieved what he did in his way over no fewer than two million and a half of Roman Catholics. One of his friends described him as a wonderful man, familiar with the greatest problems, yet concerned with the smallest details; honored as few men have been, yet simple as a child; working from early morning far into the night, yet always having time to listen to everyone. In his reception he knows no class differences. The aristocrat and the laborer, the business man and the poor girl, meet on equal terms, and are received according to their time of coming. Sometimes the whole day, from eight in the morning, is taken up with these visitors, yet there is the same patience, the same fatherly kindness as when a single man, in a ascetic figure is a sight known by all Belgium, and to him Belgium pays homage as to a man truly great.

At one time during the war, the cardinal was kept a prisoner in his palace by the Germans. After months of agony, seeing Belgian civilians murdered, ruthlessly imprisoned, deported or punished for mere loyalty to their own country, he broke away from the restraint placed upon him. One Christmas he published the famous message to the Belgian people entitled, "Patriotism and Endurance," in which he called for stern patience until the time of deliverance would come. It was doubtful then, after the Germans had prohibited any more official utterances by the cardinal, whether they would affront all the Roman Catholics of Germany and Austria by openly jailing him or not. But even the merciless German governors of Belgium felt that it would be a political mistake to take extreme actions, and his imprisonment was merely detention at home. In the gold room of the place where the cardinal lives there is a shrapnel bullet hole in the door, and this is now a souvenir. Outside, the garden was blackened by fire and scarred by shell, but by peaceful pretences he regained its peaceful pretences. The cardinal said that the birds did not like the noise of bombardments, and disappeared, but they also are again singing in the trees that are left, and the cardinal, when at home, probably feels that the years of the war are like a great nightmare. It would be interesting to know the real inside of some of the cardinal's appeals to Rome for direct help for Belgium in her distress, but even when they refer to his autobiographies, cardinals do not bear what ought not to be known, and the people can only welcome him for his own virtue's sake.

Soap From Sewer Fats. The manufacture of soap from sewer fats has been begun in Stockholm by a company that also will try to make it from native vegetable fats, including beech mast and horse chestnuts.

Laden with wood from Scandinavia, the Des Dements, 2,500 tons, the first German ship since the war, has arrived at Antwerp.

Sir George McMunn, commander-in-chief of the Mesopotamian expedition in northern Persia. Marlborough, street, Methodist church congregation, Brampton, last night burned the mortgage representing the debt of the church.



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M. C. ROBINSON

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A closer watch over the sale of liquor under doctors' prescriptions will be inaugurated on December 1 by the Quebec Provincial Government, which has instituted a new and stricter system of checking the prescriptions issued for the sale of liquor.

Marselles has a list of Independent parliamentary candidates, which has instituted a new and stricter system of checking the prescriptions issued for the sale of liquor.

Willard Dry Storage For Your Battery. The only proper winter care. Profit by past experience. Send it to— WILLARD SERVICE STATION 19 Brock St. L. LESSES, Prop. Phone 1340

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

Always bears the Signature of J. C. Watson

E. R. Young, United States consul-general at Halifax, has received instructions from Washington for transfer to Odessa, Russia. Mr. Young's promotion will give United States consular jurisdiction for all of Southern Russia.