Sunday Services in Churches

St. Paul's—Morning prayer, 11 o'clock. Preacher, Canon FitzGerald, M.A., Sunday school, 3 p.m.; evening prayer, 7 o'clock. Preacher, Canon FitzGerald, M.A.

Bethel Church, Corner Barrie and Johnson—Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Sunday school, 2.45 p.m. to 3.45. Dr. J. C. Robertson will preach at 11 a.m. All are cordially invited to attend.

St. George's Cathedral—First Sunday after Epiphany. 8 a.m., holy communion; 11 a.m., morning prayer. Preacher, the Dean; 3 p.m., Sunday schools; 4 p.m., holy baptism; 7 p.m., evensong. Preacher, Rev. W. E. Kidd.

"W.C.T.U."—The Regular Meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held in the Y.W.C.A. parlors, Johnson street, on Tuesday, Jan. 15th, at 3:30 p.m. All ladies welcome.

Queen street Methodist church—11 a.m., address by Taylor Statten, "Big Chief" of the Tuxis Boys groups. 3 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes; 7 p.m., sermon by the pastor, Rev. Dr. W. S. Lennon. Seats free. Visitors welcomed.

Calvary Congregational Church—St. George's Mission, cor. James and Montreal streets. Rev. Frank Sanders, pastor. Sunday 11 a.m.; 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m.; Monday, 8 p.m.; Christian Endeavor Wednesday, 8 p.m.; prayer meeting.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian.—Rev. John W. Stephen, minister. Services, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. conducted by the minister. Students, soldiers and strangers cordially invited. Organist and choir-director, Mrs. A. B. Williamson.

St. James' church, corner Union and Barrie—T. W. Savary, rector, the rectory, 152 Barrie street. 8 a.m., holy communion; 11 a.m., morning and litany. Sermon subject, "The Life That is Light." 3 p.m., Sunday school; 7 p.m., evening prayer and sermon. "Why the Church of England."

Sydenham Street.—R. H. Bell, minister in the morning; Rev. J. C. Robertson, D.D., in evening. Subject, "A Great Opportunity." Sunday, Jan. 20th, Rev. Trevor H. Davies, D.D., and also on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday following. This, too, is a great opportunity.

First Baptist Church, Sydenham and Johnson streets.—Rev. J. S. LaFlair, pastor. 10:30 a.m., prayer meeting; 11 a.m., sermon to children; theme, "The Beast, or the Best in Us." 2:45 p.m., Bible school; 7 p.m., sermon theme, "A Jail-Bird's Sermon." Special services will be conducted in this church each night next week, open to all.

St. Luke's Church, Nelson Street.—Rev. J. dePencier Wright, M.A., B.D., rector. First Sunday after Epiphany. 11 a.m., morning prayer; 2:30 p.m., Sunday school and Bible classes; 4 p.m., holy baptism; 7 p.m., evening prayer; music—Anthem, "Now the Day is Over" (Hanks) Mrs. Hinks and choir. Contralto solo, "Take Up Thy Cross" (Grant), Mrs. F. Taylor. Seats free. Visitors, strangers and students cordially invited to all the services.

Cooke's church, Brock street—Rev. T. J. S. Ferguson, minister. 11 a.m., "One-seventh of Life?" 4.15 p.m., Taylor Statten, specialist in boys' work, will address boys, parents and teachers. 7 p.m., "The Remedy for Sin." Sunday school and Bible classes, 3 p.m. The Young Men's class are studying the Art of Prophecy—under the minister. A cordial welcome to all.

Princess street Methodist church—Rev. J. K. Curtis, B.A., minister. 11 a.m., the pastor will preach. Subject: "Bible Classes Organized to Study the Bible and Work Out its teachings." 7 p.m., Taylor Statten, head of the 'Teen Age Boys' Work of Canada, will speak. 'Teen age young people invited. Special singing. Sunday school at 2.45. Visitors cordially invited. Seats free.

S.D.A. church, corner Union and Collingwood streets—Service, Sunday evening, 7.30 o'clock. Subject by the pastor will be "Are the Churches of To-day Preaching the Message Due to the World To-day? Rev. 14:6-9. And, Is the Teaching of the Modernists a Sign of Our Times?" Special recitation on the subject by Mrs. Morgan. Everybody welcome.

Gospel Hall, Upper Princess street., Sunday, Jan. 13th. — A grand children's rally at 4 o'clock. Pictures of Daniel and how he overcame the lions in their den. Pictures of Jonah who tried to run away from God and ran into a whale. Mr. A. Smith, of Toronto, gives the address and leads the singing with his violin. Bring all the children. Gospel service at 7 o'clock.

Chalmers, Barrie and Earl streets.—Principal Dyde will preach 11 a.m. and Professor McFadyen, 7 p.m. Communion Sunday, Bible classes by Professors Matheson and MacClement, 2 p.m.; Sunday school, 3 p.m., Young People's Society, Monday, 7.30 p.m.; annual meeting of the congregation, Wednesday, 8 p.m. Students and strangers cordially invited to all the services.

Christian Science, First Church of Christ, Scientist, 95 Johnson street—Services, 11 a.m. and 7. p. m. Subject, "Sacrament." Wednesday 8 p.m. testimonial meeting. Public reading room open every afternoon except Sundays and holidays from 3 to 5 p.m. and on Thursday evenings from 7.30 to 9.30 p. m. All are cordially invited to the services and to the reading room.

A public meeting will be held in Cooke's church on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23rd, at 8 o'clock in the interests of those who desire the continuance of the Presbyterian church. Rev. Prof. Thomas Eakin, Ph.D. of Presbyterian College, Montreal, will be the speaker. Dr. Eakin is particularly qualified to deal with this subject being not only a minister of the Presbyterian church but also a law graduate of Osgoode Hall. All are invited.

BRING THE "GOSPEL" DOWN TO EARTH

By the Rev. Charles Stelzle.

"If a man say, I love God and hateth his brother, he is a liar; for he that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen?"

Let's paraphrase the latter part of this scripture: "He that careth not for a man's body, which he hath seen, how can he care for a man's soul, which he hath not seen?"

It's very much easier to devote one's self to the so-called "simple-gospel." One does not need to think very deeply about the social questions of the day, it is usually quite apparent that the exponent of the "simple gospel" knows very little what is troubling the great mass of folks. To him, the rapidly increasing spirit of social unrest is merely a sign of "socialism" that must be crushed at any cost. And to his mind the church must use every possible means to create a spirit of satisfaction with things as they are.

Now, this is contrary to history and to all the teaching of God's word. Without social unrest there can be no real progress. The man who is satisfied with himself has begun to decay. And the man who is satisfied with a low standard of life in any particular is an unworthy citizen of this world as well as the next.

The smug preacher of "laissez faire"—hands off—doesn't wish to be troubled with the burning questions of mankind. To him there is only one problem; namely, "sin." And that's true, in a way. At least, it's fundamental. But what makes some of us anxious is that many a professing churchman is more concerned about sin in the abstract than he is about the sin of killing little children with an unsanitary tenement house, for example.

* * *

Of what use is a gospel which never touches the everyday affairs of the people? Of what value is a sermon which merely makes men weep but which never causes them to see and feel others' tears? Of what avail is a church, conducted merely for a handful of "saints" who are just sitting around singing, waiting to be transported?

It is always safe and fair to turn back to the word and works of Jesus when one is considering the affairs of His kingdom. Dare anybody deny that He was concerned about the social welfare of the people? And yet some of us think of Jesus as effeminate and weak when it came to discussing or acting upon the larger questions of life. We try to satisfy ourselves with the statement that he was not concerned about politics or social service.

What about the day when He arose in His wrath and literally drove out, with a whip, those who had "made of the house of God a den of thieves?" It's true that men aren't turning church buildings into crooked business houses as they did in Jesus' day, but many of them are doing crooked business under the guise of churchmen, using the church as a cloak to hide their cussedness, which is infinitely worse. Doesn't everybody know it, and don't those outside the church who have suffered most on account of it know it best?

And when a glib-tongued defender of such crooks speaks as a representative of the church, can decent men feel anything but contempt for the preacher and the church? Can any contribution toward the work of the church, or toward a campaign conducted by the church, atone for the wrong-doing of those who have acquired it through rooked deals which have caused honest men and women to suffer infinitely more than the sum of that contribution?

* * *

What would Jesus say about the men who are honored by the church merely because they are rich and hold positions of influence? Men who are known to be law-breakers—who are social pirates because of their grasping policies that rob men of their rights and sometimes their lives, and the lives of their wives and children? What would Jesus say about such? Would he talk in a roundabout fashion about "the sin of the human heart?" Read the twenty-third chapter of Matthew. Those words had reference to church people. Here is a verse or two from this striking chapter:

Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye devour widows' houses, and for a pretense make long prayers; therefore, ye shall receive the greater damnation.

Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye make clean the outside of the cup and of the platter, but within they are full of extortion and excess.

Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye are like unto whited sepulchers, which indeed appear beautiful outward, but are within full of dead men's bones and of all uncleanness.

Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?

This doesn't sound very effeminate, does it? And isn't it direct and specific?

With the life-story of Jesus abounding with incidents telling of His daily feeding and healing the people, is it necessary to argue that it is right and christian for the twentieth-century church man to be interested in social service? With His constant demand for social justice staring at us if we will but read His words with eyes open, does one need to plead that the voice of the people in their demand for a square deal is an echo of the voice of Jesus?

May not the church become the champion of these people? Dare the church be anything else?

CORNS

Lift Off—No Pain!

Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little "Freezone" on an aching corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then shortly you lift it right off with fingers.

Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of "Freezone" for a few cents, sufficent to remove every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and the foot calluses, without soreness or irritation.

MONEY AT WORK

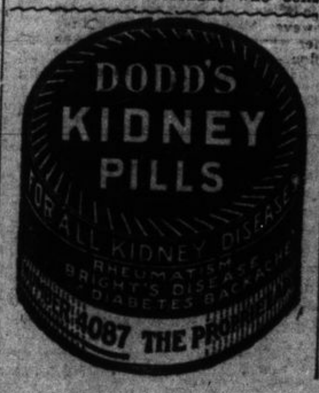
Brief but Important Lessons in Finance, Markets, Stocks, Bonds and Investments

In many homes the cost of clothing for women is the item responsible for a deficit in the family's budget.

Styles change more frequently and more radically for women than for men. If a man buys a suit of good material, he can wear it till the cloth begins to show actual wear; a woman rarely wears her clothing out—she discards it because it is "out of style."

So the merchant who sells clothing to men knows that his stock will be salable for a relatively long time, but the merchant who sells to women knows that every month or oftener, new styles will be taking the place of the perfectly good things he now sells. He must make a large margin of profit on today's sale lest he have to stand a big loss tomorrow. This is true for the maker of fabrics and clothing, as well as for the retail merchant, so this margin is multiplied several times. Higher relative prices for women's clothing is the result.

The woman who buys conservative styles just after the height of the season can be well dressed on less than half the money needed by the woman who buys extreme modes the moment they appear.



Kingston Markets

Friday, Jan. 11.

Fruit.	
Apples, St. Lawrence, pk.	60
Apples, Wolfe River, pk.	40
Apples, Haaz, pk.	40
Apples, Duchess, pk.	40
Bananas, doz.	50
Grapes, Cal., lb.	25
Oranges, doz.	30 to 60
Lemons, doz.	30
Dried Fruits—	
Apricots, Cal., lb.	30
Prunes, Cal., lb.	15 to 30
Peaches, Evap. lb.	28
Garden Produce.	
Beets, lb.	3
Carrots, lb.	3
Cauliflower, each,	15 to 25
Celery, bunch,	5 to 10
Lettuce, head,	10
Lettuce, leaf	5
Onions, Spanish, lb.	3 for 25
Onions, Yellow Denver, pk.	80
Peppers, red, doz.	30
Peppers sweet green, doz.	40
Potatoes, new, pk.	35
Potatoes, new bag,	$1.60
Fresh vegetables—	
Cabbage, each	10 to 15
Unclassified.	
Sugar, granulated, lb.	12
Sugar, yellow, lb.	11½
Sugar, icing, lb.	15
Flour, standard, cwt.	$3.75 to $4
Rolled Oats, lb.	5
Honey, 5-lb. pail	75
Honey, comb,	30
Maple Sugar, lb.	25
Fish.	
Cod, lb.	15
Filets, lb.	22
Finnan Haddie, lb.	18
Haddock fresh lb.	12½
Halibut, fresh, lb.	30
Kippers, pair	22 to 25
Perch, lb.	12½
Pike, lb.	15
Salmon, lb.	30
Fresh:	
Trout, salmon, lb.	18 to 25
White Fish	20
Dairy Produce.	
Butter, creamery, lb	38 to 45
Butter, dairy, lb	35 to 40
Cheese, new, lb	28 to 30
Cheese, old, lb.	35
Egg, new laid, doz.	65 to 75
Eggs, packed	50 to 60c.
Meats and Poultry	
Beef:	
Steak, porterhouse, lb.	32 to 35
Steak, round, lb.	20 to 25
Boiling cuts, lb.	10
Stewing cuts, lb.	8 to 11
Beef, western, cwt	11 to 14
Beef, local, lb.	8
Veal, lb.	20
Pork:	
Loin, roasts, lb.	28
Shoulders, roasts,	22 to 25
Hogs, live weight, cwt.	9 to 10
Chops, lb.	25 to 35
Hogs, dressed, cwt.	13 to 16
Bacon, breakfast,	28 to 32
Ham, smoked,	35
Spring lamb:	
Carcase, lb.	30
Fronts, lb.	23
Mutton, chops, lb.	20 to 25
Mutton, carcase	15
Poultry	
Fowl, lb	20 to 22c
Chickens, lb	20 to 25c
Turkey	25 to 30
Hay, Straw and Grains.	
Barley, bus.	75
Bran, ton,	$29 to $30
Buckwheat, bus.	$1.10
Corn feed, car lots,	95
Corn feed, bus.	$1.10
Hay, baled, ton	$12 to $13
Hay, loose, ton	$10 to $11
Oats, local, bus.	55
Shorts, ton	$32 to $33
Straw, baled, ton	$7 to $8
Wheat, local, bus. No. 1	$1.30

Walpole Youth Passes.

A gloom was cast over the whole of the Walpole district on Dec. 11th, when word was received that James Duncan, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McVeigh, formerly of Maberly, Ont., had passed to rest after an illness of thirteen days with acute pneumonia. Deceased was eighteen years and twenty-five days old and leaves to mourn his loss his father, mother, one brother, John, at home, two sisters, Mrs. Alexander McCannel, Walpole, and Mrs. W. J. Northcut, Maryfield. His kind disposition won for him many friends, both old and young. The funeral service, conducted by Rev. Mr. Jack, was held at Walpole church on Dec. 12th. The remains were borne to their last resting place by six of his boy friends, Cecil Calander, Bob Metcalfe, Neil McConnachie, Clarence Edwards, Goodwin Hanson and Clifford Olsen. The casket was banked with flowers.

Say what men may, it is doctrine that moves the world. He who takes no position will not sway the human intellect.

Music should strike fire from the heart of man and bring tears from the eyes of women.

WHEAT CONDITIONS OF WESTERN CANADA

M. S. Burnette Claims That the Grain Exchanges Rob the Farmers—Prairie Provinces Can Supply the Whole World With Wheat.

The following letter written to the Whig by M. S. Burnette, Consul, Sask., with regard to wheat conditions in the Canadian prairie provinces, will be read with much interest. Mr. Burnette was a former resident of Kingston, a lawyer by training, but went to the great west fifteen or more years ago to engage in farming.

Consul, Sask., Dec. 27.—(To the Editor): To those who desire to dwell for a moment in the elevated regions of economic thought we would propound this query, to wit: Should the agriculturist receive the full value of his products, less the overhead marketing expenses? To this there can be but one answer, and that an affirmative one. Has this been the case for a hundred years or more? Every one knows that it has not, with the exception of a few countries, such as Holland, Denmark, and Germany, and some others. We are writing mainly concerning the commodity, wheat, but what pertains to wheat, is equally applicable to other cereals, such as corn, oats, flax, rye and so forth and to apples, cotton, tobacco, sugar and other products. But to confine ourselves presently to wheat, let us attempt briefly to traverse some of the arguments set forth by the grain exchanges to bolster their claim that they are paying all that the traffic will bear.

First, they say that they are giving us fair weight. Is this the truth? Positively not. Any one who has followed the evidence addressed before the royal grain enquiry board is satisfied that the exchange has given the farmers anything but fair weight. Witness after witness has testified to the fact that in many instances the agents of the exchange have loaded the weigh scales with bits of iron and other contrivances by which the owner of the wheat was cheated out of fair weight. We draw a load of wheat to the elevator; we have on from 50 to 60 bushels drawn by two horses; we are weighed up and the elevator man takes off say two bushels from the load, and this is called "dockage," and is supposed to represent straw, chaff and other articles mixed in the wheat; when our wheat is fairly clean, as the most of it is, we know very well that not more than a bushel should be taken off for dockage.

In Grip of Exchange.

But what can we do? We are obliged to sell our wheat to satisfy creditors, and we are in the grip of the grain exchange, and we must take their figures whether we want to or not.

A few years since we had an elevator man by the name of W. Bruce Wilson, at Consul who surprised us by giving us fair weight. He held his place at the elevator about three weeks, when he got his blue envelope and has not been in the employment of the exchange since. Yes, nothing can be said favorable to the exchange in the matter of weight.

Second, they say that they clean our wheat and thus get a better price for the same. In many elevators they have what they call "fanners," and woe betide the luckless farmer who consents to have his grain fanned. Several of us were inveigled to try this out and were fleeced out of not only two bushels but ten, as during the operation our grain was well out of our sight.

Third, but they say that they mix our grain with other varieties, and thus secure a standard grain by which the producer is benefitted. Well of all their artifices to mulch the grower this is likely the worst. In order to sell their wheat to the best advantage, these gamblers in Canada's most important product, wheat, mix frozen, tough and other damaged grain with the better varieties. If any good results to the gamblers by this process, certainly no advantage accrues to the producer; for having sold his crop he can have no further interest in the same for he is sure that they will never divide any extra profit with him.

This argument as to the mixing of grain for the farmers' benefit is only another instance of the namely subterfuges to which these shrew manipulators resort in order to throw dust in the eyes of the public, and becloud the issue with a fog of verbiage.

Supply and Demand.

Fourth, but the last and crowning argument of these wheat thieves is that of "supply and demand." This has been the favorite slogan of all capitalistic combinations since the world began, and will continue so to be until the end. As a matter of fact, this great law has had nothing whatever to do with the price of wheat during the last three years. These forty odd exchange corporations have simply got hold of the wheat crop of the west at half price and have the money to hold the same until they can get their price.

Fifth, but they say, "the great war has bankrupted the world, and there is no money left with which to purchase wheat." Well, now if this be true, then there is an end of the entire matter.

But is this the truth? I say no and say it most emphatically. It is not the truth, and very few really believe it is.

Now, if it is a fact that the world can no longer buy grain for the want of money, then why is it that the exchange holds onto their grip on the growers with a deathlike tenacity?

Every one of the 250 thousand wheat growers in the world is bombarded with a circular telling him that the grain exchange is one of the divine institutions, handed down from Mount Sinai. But they don't stop with this. They scour the country from coast to coast until they find two judges, who will issue illegal injunctions against Mr. Meighen's "Royal Grain Enquiry," and thus throw everything over the season. If the exchange is what they affirm it is, a divine and beneficent institution, then the natural inference would be that the more investigation the better.

But what a sublime and mighty farce it all is, and what a sublime and mighty farce it makes of our boasted twentieth century civilization that such a condition of things could possibly exist.

Canada Can Supply World.

But let us now turn to our other aspect of the western situation. Wheat has been selling at Consul, Sask., for the last 14 weeks at 71 and 72 cents, and seems likely to stay there. The Canadian press, as a rule, is forever endeavoring to boost the country by announcing that a gold, copper and silver mine has been discovered here and there; an oil well in such a place; a valuable timber limit at such a point, et cetera. Well, I find no fault with this, and have no criticisms to offer thereon. But I want to steal a march on said press in one particular, to wit, the value of the prairie provinces to the dominion. I have never seen in any eastern newspaper any arresting allusion to the potentialities of this vast land. We hear much about our present great crop of wheat, well around a half billion bushels; but we hear little or nothing respecting the amount of wheat that these provinces could produce, were all the wheat lands intensively and scientifically cultivated. Would the readers of the Whig be surprised if I should aver that these three provinces, if properly cultivated, could supply the world with wheat? I will to take nothing back. These three provinces, Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan can yearly produce, under proper farming, five billion bushels of wheat. Our government is making every effort to procure immigrants to occupy the millions of fertile land in the country.

How long will it take the eastern mind to grasp the fact that our governments, both the present and the former one, have pursued a policy with reference to a proper marketing agency that has been an exact opposite to the one that they should have pursued?

Had the 1919 wheat board been continued up to the present time, the immigrants to-day would have been falling over one another in their efforts to occupy this wheat granary of the world. It is not only the amount of grain that we can produce, but the quality thereof that attracts the attention of the would-be immigrants in the old world. The Hon. T. A. Crerar once said that the best possible immigration agent that a country could have was a satisfied and prosperous settler.

Effects Upon Immigrants.

In speaking of immigration, there is one phase of this question that should not be overlooked, namely, that of the effect of the cereal wheat upon the imagination of the peoples of Europe, who desire to emigrate. What product grown by man so appeals to the imagination as the product, wheat, may we not ask? Suppose the price of wheat for the last three years had not been less than a dollar and a half a bushel, as the west believes it would not have been under a 1919 wheat board. What effect, we ask, would that fact have had upon the emmigrating imagination of Europe and the United States? To ask the question is to answer it. The immigrants would be coming in here by the thousands, whereas farmers are now going out instead of coming in.

If these observations are correct, then what becomes of the contention that our rulers have been exerting themselves in advancing the best interests of the country? With a prosperous west the riddle of Canadian prosperity is solved.

Canada is to-day the premier wheat producing country of the world; by this we do not mean that she produces more wheat than any other country, but that she exports more. Yes, Canada possesses the key that locks and unlocks the wheat doors of the world. But our rulers have turned their backs upon all this, and have done their best to bankrupt and ruin this basic industry, and thus put this dominion on the rocks. But shall no punishment follow such maladministration? Let Mr. Meighen answer who lost his own constituency at Portage La Prairie in the last election.

For a truth, "the mills of the gods grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small."

Those who favor the grain exchange are forever prating about competition in the grain trade from India, New Zealand, Australia and the Argentine, but those who have studied the situation well understand that there will not soon be any serious competition from these quarters. The drouth is much more severe in southern latitudes than in the northern, so that it comes that when they raise one crop of wheat in the south, we raise three in the north.

The United States will soon be importing wheat. The only country that can seriously compete with Canada in wheat-raising will be Russia. Canada recently received a widespread and gratuitous advertising as to the quality and quantity of her wheat production, at the hands of those who appeared before the tariff board, of the United States in an effort to increase the tariff on this cereal. Our government has very wisely broadcasted this report over the sea. These Yankee tariff agitators stated that it cost $1.57 to grow a bushel of wheat in the States, and 73 cents a bushel to grow in Canada.

And so it should seem that while other nations are trying to put us at the top of the wheat industry, we are doing all we can to keep ourselves at the bottom.

—M. S. BURNETTE.

Could Not Straighten His Back

Then Quebec Man Used Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Mr. E. D. Tremblay is delighted with the results obtained.

Pointe Aux Outardes, Que., Jan. 11 (Special).—The sterling value of Dodd's Kidney Pills as a kidney remedy is shown by the following statement of Mr. E. D. Tremblay of this town:

"I have suffered for nearly six years from rheumatism and bad kidneys and was not able to stand up straight. I took 2 boxes of your Dodd's Kidney Pills, and am now completely relieved of my trouble."

What Mr. Tremblay states is all that has ever been claimed for Dodd's Kidney Pills—that they are good for sick kidneys.

It is astounding how some people will go on suffering day after day with aches and pains, rheumatism and backache. They suffer because they are not aware of the fact that they can get relief. Strengthen the kidneys, which are the source of the trouble and these pains vanish. Dodd's Kidney Pills act directly on the kidneys. They heal and strengthen them so that they do their full work of straining all the impurities out of the blood.

Biliousness Sick Headache

Now Easily Overcome by a Simple Home Remedy

Among the earliest symptoms are furred tongue and dull headache.

Then come dizzy spells, bad taste, quick pulse, fever and cold sweats.

Finally, sleeplessness and vomiting make the condition of the sufferer almost intolerable.

The root of biliousness is with the liver which is clogged and can't keep bile from getting into the blood.

Nothing works with the certainty of Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they act directly on the liver, restore the bile to its proper course and prevent it from contaminating the vital fluid.

Of course, the bowels are ordered and relaxed by Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the kidneys receive new tonic, the blood is renovated, and the result is a renewal of good health.

No need for delay, the sooner you use Dr. Hamilton's Pills, the sooner you'll feel the brisk, keen satisfaction of a healthy, well-regulated system. Sold in yellow boxes, 25c., or five for $1.00, all dealers, or The Catarrhozone Co., Montreal.

Elected Officers.

The Victorian Order of Nurses at Brockville had a successful year. The officers for 1924 are:

Hon. president—Mrs. W. A. Gilmour.

President—Mrs. E. J. Reynolds.

1st vice-president—Mrs. G. C. McClean.

2nd vice-president — Mrs. E. Hooper.

3rd vice-president — Mrs. James Fitzpatrick.

Recording secretary—Mrs. T. W. Reynolds.

Corresponding secretary—Miss M. Smellie.

Treasurer—Mrs. G. A. Norton.

MOTHER!

Child's Best Laxative is "California Fig Syrup"

Hurry Mother! A teaspoonful of "California Fig Syrup" now will thoroughly clean the little bowels and in a few hours you have a well, playful child again. Even if cross, feverish, bilious, constipated or full of cold, children love its pleasant taste.

Tell your druggist you want only the genuine "California Fig Syrup" which has directions for babies and children of all ages printed on bottle. Mother, you must say "California." Refuse any imitation.