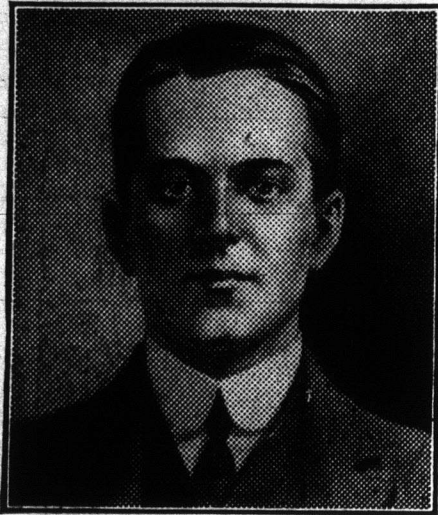


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Nothing Helped Him Until He Took
"FRUIT-A-TIVES"



ALBERT VARNER

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915.
For seven years, I suffered terribly from Severe Headaches and Indigestion. I had belching gas from the stomach, bitter stuff would come up into my mouth after eating, while at times I had nausea and vomiting, and had chronic Constipation. I went to several doctors and wrote to a specialist in Boston but without benefit. I tried many remedies but nothing did me good. Finally, a friend advised "Fruit-a-tives". I took this grand fruit medicine and it made me well. I am grateful to "Fruit-a-tives", and to everyone who has miserable health with Constipation and Indigestion and Bad Stomach, I say take "Fruit-a-tives", and you will get well".

ALBERT VARNER.

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vanish quickly after applying the powerfully efficient antiseptic liniment Absorbine, Jr. Don't experiment use—Absorbine, Jr., first, which saves time and money—only a few drops usually required to do the work.

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A series of cages were built so as to maintain a large number of houseflies alive and under his eye. This gave the flies freedom enough for all purposes.

The cages and glass in front with wire gauze ends for ventilation, a sliding door in the roof to insert the insects and food, while a copious water supply was made possible by means of two glass beakers or vessels. The smaller of these was filled with water and covered with filter paper and kept in the larger of the two glasses. Water was kept at a proper level by means of a long glass funnel, permanently inserted through the roof. The object of the blotter paper was to prevent loss of flies by drowning.

Food was supplied by means of small dishes suspended through the door of the roof. Jelly and jam was used for a time, but it was too sticky and entangled the feet of too many flies. Condensed milk dried was soon found to be better. It is a safe and good fly food and will by itself nourish flies for three or more months.

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Tumors and Lupus successfully treated without knife or pain. All work guaranteed. Come, or write for Free Illustrated Book
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Advantageous Discovery to Rid the Earth of Flies

Dr. Leonard Keene Hirshberg, A.B., M.A., M.D. (Johns Hopkins)

YOU have noticed dead flies on window sills. Perhaps you have seen flies drop dead before your very eyes. You know that the housefly is the enemy of man and destroys babies under three years of age every summer by tens of thousands. You know that cholera infantum, diarrhoeas, summer complaints, typhoid, tuberculosis, and worse maladies are spread by flies. You wish all flies would be either unborn or quickly drop dead shortly after birth, like those on your window sill. Dr. Edgar Hesse, an Englishman, noticed that the flies, which dropped dead around his house, where there was no poison or other anti-fly campaign on, were affected with little specks and spots such as is found on apples, peaches vegetables, and other vegetation. He examined them and discovered that each dead fly had them. They were moulds or fungi, which the microscope showed to be malignant living parasites which are as deadly to flies as the hydrophobia germ and typhus virus is to man.

The hair-like strands of this mould contains little dots or "spores," which dry up and await a chance to be picked up by the next fly that comes their way. Funnier still, is the fact that these "spores" spring away from dead flies like a stone from a slingshot and stick—because they have a curious kind of mucilage on them—to the next thing they touch. The instant they touch a fly, however, they begin to shoot out rootlets—called "mycelium"—into the living flesh of the flies. Here they cling like grim death—which they ultimately produce—to a dead rat.

This mould is a fatal parasite for flies. It is called by the Gargantuan name of *empusa muscae*—the fly's christian name is *musca domestica*. It is only new to science as a deadly anti-fly fungus which can now be grown in gelatin or in beef broth at your own sweet pleasure as a veritable Pied Piper to exterminate flies.

To Dr. Edgar Hesse now belongs the credit of achieving a method of growing this fly killing mould so that the pest of Egypt and the modern home can be driven to limbo. The way this patient energetic, scientific Englishman succeeded in doing so is a lesson to the whole world in attention to details.

It occurred to Dr. Hesse that you would be foolish to expect to grow and cultivate a fly parasite, a living mould upon mere gelatin or broth—so-called "dead medium"—so he began to look for some living "medium" upon which to plant and raise this deadly fly parasite.

He remembered first of all that the housefly has a well recognized habit of cleaning its exterior flesh and body by means of its bristly legs. In combination with this fact is the one that the insect is predisposed to seek light, sunlight, and heat. All of these things are opposed to the habit of this deadly mould growing on the outside of the body. He, therefore, began his research with the conviction, now proved, that the spores of the *empusa muscae* are ingested, swallowed, and taken into the stomach. Research also showed that the crop of the fly, like the crops of the ostrich and other birds, is used as a storehouse for food for many days.

A series of cages were built so as to maintain a large number of houseflies alive and under his eye. This gave the flies freedom enough for all purposes.

The cages and glass in front with wire gauze ends for ventilation, a sliding door in the roof to insert the insects and food, while a copious water supply was made possible by means of two glass beakers or vessels. The smaller of these was filled with water and covered with filter paper and kept in the larger of the two glasses. Water was kept at a proper level by means of a long glass funnel, permanently inserted through the roof. The object of the blotter paper was to prevent loss of flies by drowning.

Food was supplied by means of small dishes suspended through the door of the roof. Jelly and jam was used for a time, but it was too sticky and entangled the feet of too many flies. Condensed milk dried was soon found to be better. It is a safe and good fly food and will by itself nourish flies for three or more months.

Now the mould spores were spread upon the thin blotting paper, which was hung on the edge of the balk wires of the cages. Each cage both before and after was sterilized with soda and when cleaned and dried, varnished with white, French polish to destroy all spores and microbes which might have remained.

In the first experiment, with live house flies, the insects were caught in a small net and put into the cages. A few bodies of dead flies left over from the winter, contained the mould, *empusa*, and these were grown on damp sheets of filter paper, which was sprinkled with sugar and milk.

The experiments were successful from the start. The flies sucked greedily of this mixture and thus gobbled up a goodly portion of the deadly fly fungus. I trust the anti-vivisectionists will not fail to read the riot act against Dr. Hesse for this unfeeling experiment against the lovable housefly.

One week elapsed before the parasitic mould began to assert its unwelcome presence—that is to the flies. One fly began to ail and soon the scourge became a veritable plague in the cages, for in twenty-one days every dod-gasted, blamed household pest was as dead as the rock of Gibraltar.

This experiment was repeated many, many times under all sorts of conditions. Each and every solitary fly was thus destroyed every time. Whether the flies were young or old, left over from last fall or newly born, in one week after this fly killing fungus was spread in sugar water or milk, flies began to die "like flies" and in three weeks "the last of him was no more."

Simultaneously with these epoch-making experiments, others were made to discover the best way in which to grow, cultivate and distribute the fly parasite to make it available and within reach of every housewife.

Dr. Hesse thereupon discovered that the yolks of eggs gave more of these anti-fly germs in less time than any others. They are now planted upon yolks of eggs and distributed broadcast, after they have been grown. A syrup composed of sterilized sugar and water is used to plant these spores and distribute them. They remain alive in this and ready, like Jack the Giant Killer, to tackle all the flies of the summer of 1916. They are removed from this syrup and sprayed upon manure, garbage, milk in saucers, and other stuff.

Odd to tell they remain fertile for a year or two, as is proved by the fact that Dr. Hesse quietly and with no announcement proves by the fact that these experiments have been going on without public knowledge for two years or thereabouts.

Another strange fact is that these *empusa* moulds produce alcoholic fermentation in syrup, in milk, on the filter paper, and elsewhere. Flies like Germans are very partial to alcohol as can be proved by exposing a saucer of beer near them.

Dr. Hesse's startling discovery has already been confirmed, accepted, and spread broadcast by the British local government boards. He has been granted a fund as a reward and to help to defray the expense of his triumphant experiments, and Dr. S. Monckton Copeman, F.R.S., Dr. Julius Meyer Bernstein, F.R.S., the Westminster City bacteriologist, have been appointed to supervise the distribution of the anti-fly fungus and to instruct the British public in its successful employment. This is the first American announcement, and I am the only one on this side who as yet has applied for an egg yolk growth of this savior of child life and adults from disease and death.

This mould is harmless to man. It kills maggots as well as flies with deadly certainty and precision, they are easily kept growing, they cost nothing, they are always ready to use, can be scattered around with impunity and despite anti-vivisection objections, it saves thousands of human lives and kills all flies.

Worms feed upon the vitality of children and endanger their lives. A simple and effective cure is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

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Unless the stomach is kept in good shape your food will not digest properly but will cause a rising and souring of food, a feeling of rawness in the stomach, pains in the stomach or a feeling as if a heavy weight were lying there.

Burdock Blood Bitters cannot be surpassed as a cure for dyspepsia and all its allied troubles.

Mr. James R. Burns, Balmoral, N.S., writes: "About two years ago I was badly troubled with dyspepsia, and could not get any relief. I tried most everything, not even the doctors seeming to do me any good. One day a friend told me to try Burdock Blood Bitters, as he had seen it advertised. I did so, and by the time the first bottle was gone I felt better, and after taking three bottles I was completely cured. I highly recommend it to all sufferers from dyspepsia."

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No safety-razor can equal the good old-fashioned razor for easy shaving, if it is kept in good condition by regular honing—stripping alone is not enough. An expert barber has invented a hone that makes honing easy. It prevents "wire-edge" caused by OVER-honing. You can take your dulled old razor and sharpen it on this Perforated Hone.

THE HONE WITH THE HOLES
Just like you would sharpen your pocket-knife—back and forth, or round and round—any way you like so long as you keep it flat to the stone. No skill is needed; you simply can't go wrong. Those little round holes in the hone trim off the roughness or "wire-edge," and leave a keen smooth edge that is a wonder even to barbers.

WHAT MEN SAY ABOUT IT
"It made new razors out of my old discarded ones. Shaving is now a pleasure for me."—Milton H. Douglas, Bath, Maine. "I had an old razor I had laid aside. I could not get it sharp. Now it shaves as well as a new razor."—Rev. H. W. McArthur, Gainesville, Ga. "I have fixed up some old razors that 'wouldn't cut soft butter' and they shave fine."—Robert Laking, Kearney, Ont. Thousands say the same.

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Then, if you don't get the finest shaves you ever had, if it doesn't make your old razor shave like new, we gladly refund price, 50 cents (Large size \$1.00). At your dealer's, or by mail, prepaid. Write for Booklet "Honing Made Easy." Perforated Hone Co., Lynn, Mass. All orders shipped from our Canadian Factory.

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