

### Anywhere in Canada

You Can Get Any

## NA-DRU-CO

Toilet or Medicinal Preparation You Need

Step into a drug store in Halifax and ask for a tube of NA-DRU-CO Tooth Paste. You'll get it, of course. When that tube is used up, if you should chance to be in Vancouver, or in a country village in Ontario, or anywhere else in Canada between Atlantic and Pacific, you can get exactly the same tooth-paste under the same NA-DRU-CO Trade Mark—at the same price.

So with NA-DRU-CO Tasteless Cod Liver Oil, the great tonic, with NA-DRU-CO Cascara Laxatives, NA-DRU-CO Blood Purifier or any other of 125 NA-DRU-CO Toilet and Medicinal Preparations. They are on sale under one trade mark, at one price, throughout the Dominion. Should your druggist not have the particular article you ask for in stock, he can get it for you within 48 hours from your nearest wholesale branch.

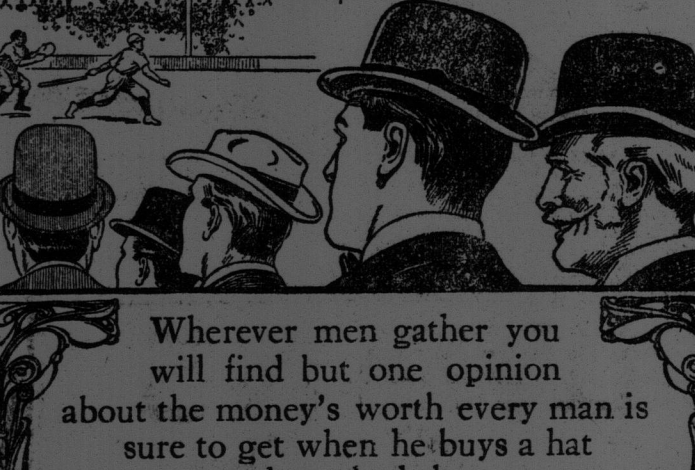
When you get an article bearing the NA-DRU-CO Trade Mark you have the best that money can buy. But if for any reason you are not entirely satisfied with it, we want to get it back. Return the unused portion to your druggist and he will refund your money.

Ask your physician or druggist for a list of standing in your community—about NA-DRU-CO preparations. They can tell you, for we will furnish to any physician or druggist in Canada on request, a full list of the ingredients in any NA-DRU-CO article.

**National Drug and Chemical Company of Canada, Limited.**

Halifax, St. John, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, Nelson, Vancouver, Victoria.

### Wherever men gather you will find but one opinion about the money's worth every man is sure to get when he buys a hat trademarked thus:



Style authorities design them; experts make them; smart dressers approve them. They are worth the price—and more. Find the store that sells this brand and be really well fitted.

**A. A. ALLAN & CO., Limited, TORONTO**  
Wholesale Distributors for Canada

### SHOE POLISH

POLO Shoe Polish shines stick-tole, holds its deep black gloss longer, can be revived more easily, comes in a bigger box than any shoe polish made, and being in greater bulk, keeps its oily freshness longer—a genuine leather food right to the bottom of each shoe. Rubbers never affect a Polo shine.

Polo Tan Polish both cleans and polishes. Grocers and shoe men sell Polo. Ladies like it.

**"Good for Leather—Stands the Weather"**

### DESTRUCTION OF LIFE BY EXPLOSIVES

(Commission of Conservation, Ottawa)

In three Canadian provinces within the past month, magazines containing explosives have accidentally blown up, killing almost a score of people and injuring many others. Hardly a day passes but what the press contains reports of the deaths of workmen engaged in mining or in railway construction from the careless or ignorant use of explosives. These scattered cases, however, attract but little attention; it is only when a catastrophe occurs in which many lives are lost that the public is aroused to the need of adopting more effective measures for the protection of human life from this danger.

It is interesting to note that other countries have done in dealing with the problem. In all European coal-mining countries regulations have been made against the use of coal mines of such explosives as are known to be dangerous. The United States have an Explosive Testing Plant under the direction of the Geological Survey, where explosives are tested as to their fitness for particular use. The names of all explosives that have successfully stood these tests are published in a permissible explosives list which is available to the public. An explosives primer outlining the action and use of the various explosives is also published.

### Dr. Martell's Female Pills

SEVENTEEN YEARS THE STANDARD

Prescribed and recommended for women's ailments, a scientifically prepared remedy of proven worth. The result from their use is quick and permanent. For sale at all drug stores.

## RALLYING AGAINST THE WHITE PLAGUE

Proceedings of Canadian Anti-Tuberculosis Convention in Montreal—Prof. Adam's Tribute to the Work of the Sisters

(Montreal Gazette)

The twelfth annual convention of the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis opened at the Royal Edward Institute Montreal, on Tuesday, with a large attendance. The feature of the proceedings was the first day was the high tribute paid by Professor Adam to the work being done in Quebec province by the Roman Catholic Sisters, the donor of the institute, and he emphasized the urgency of Protestant workers giving their services in the battle with the white plague.

In welcoming the delegates to Montreal, Dr. Adam said that he was sorry that Colonel Harland, the donor of the institute, was not present with them. He had received a cablegram from Dublin from Colonel Harland asking him to convey the association a welcome and his congratulations on their work during the past year.

"Meeting in this place," said Dr. Adam, "there is one thought that is uppermost in our thoughts at this time. But a few months ago we were gathered here awaiting the touch of the King of England, which would open our building for us. We received his message that he would always take a lively interest in the institute. Twenty years ago it was my privilege at the International Congress of Hygiene in London to hear the king, then the Prince of Wales, speak on the matter of tuberculosis. He then uttered those memorable words of his 'If done for the cause of humanity'."

"But if we have to commemorate these notable losses, here in Canada the last twelve months have been memorable as no previous year for enthusiastic and active advance all along the line from the Atlantic to the Pacific. It is being brought home to us, that this movement is not merely a campaign against tuberculosis, but is tending towards the social betterment of the community at large. The provision of clean and healthy milk, the removal of slums and overcrowding, the movement for fresh air, and the schemes for better housing are part of the whole system of social reform."

"The work which our secretary has done during the year, in every part of the Dominion, is sufficient proof that the interest of the people is being aroused in this important movement."

"The main question which comes before us is the matter of the care of the indigent and incurable patients. So long as these are allowed to remain in their homes, they are a menace to the good health of the others who are living with them. Fuller provision is made for these cases in the western provinces, but in the east nothing is done for those who cannot pay for their treatment in the hospital. This brings us back to the question of reducing the cost of the maintenance of these cases where the patient cannot pay for himself. A large number of them, if treated, will regard their treatment in the hospital as a loan which they are to repay as opportunity offers."

"Quebec there is an economic condition which does not permit of this. We cannot pay too much in praise of the work done by the Sisters of Providence in our midst. In their homes they can support a patient at a half of the cost that takes in the hospitals. An ordinary nurse requires about \$20 a month for her upkeep while we are told that in the east it is a well known fact that there are more of the female class who grow up to mature years than of the male, and I think the Roman Catholic system of the convent solves one of the great dangers of our society. We have a large number of women who feel themselves to be a burden on others and who have little in the world to live for. They pass their time gnawing out their hearts. Could we not put their efforts to a good purpose they might serve society in many ways. I would urge that some good strong woman come forward and devote her life to the noble work of establishing a sisterhood for the care of the incurable tuberculosis in general emigration. They had been built in any sort of way with a view to profits."

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General Sternberg said that the reduction of the death rate was in the main due to the better housing of the working classes. The greatest mortality was to be found in those parts of the city which were overcrowded, and there was no doubt that the open air helped to destroy the bacilli which in the dark and damp quarters lived and flourished. Tuberculosis was a preventable disease, and it was to a large extent a house disease. All had heard of the "lung blocks" of New York, which were nothing more or less than death traps. The disease of tuberculosis, once thought to be engendered by inheritance, was now known to be spread very rapidly. There was therefore a need for the segregation of the sick, and for that purpose they had of a necessity to enact laws forbidding the construction of dark and insanitary houses, but they had to remember that a man must have shelter. They could not ask that the workman should spend more than a fifth of his income for his house rent. It was a most difficult problem to enforce the laws regarding overcrowding, as it must tend to the driving of the working classes to the suburbs, where they would again come to crowd.

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## OXYGENATOR The Health Giver

THE OXYGENATOR is a simple device with a powerful purpose—it is the connecting link between nature and man. It makes available in intensified form nature's most efficient vitalizer—OXYGEN.

The Oxygenator treats disease by blood-aeration, and frees the suffering from the use of drugs. It is entirely a home treatment; may safely be used by anyone. Its action is immediate, relief prompt.

The Oxygenator never wears out or loses its force. May be used by every member of the family for years.

"Oxyphaty," our beautiful 72-page book, tells the wonderful story of the Oxygenator.

It is yours for the asking. Machines may be rented by the month and rental paid upon purchase price.

TESTIMONIAL FROM A CLERGYMAN

MARINE TONIC EFFECTS

Having used the Oxygenator for a fortnight I have pleasure in stating that my experience has been entirely satisfactory. It induced quick, refreshing sleep; put me into my normal state; and its general tonic effects have been very marked. Yours sincerely,

(Rev.) JAS. STROTHERD, Pastor Central Methodist Church, Montreal, N. B., May 21, 1910.

Maritime Oxygenator Co., Suite 20 Robinson & Sons Building, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Tel. Main 2367 C. FRASER McTAVISH, Gen. Manager

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General Sternberg then proceeded to give an account of the prevailing conditions in various large cities and of his own scheme which had been in operation in the city of Washington for several years. A company of citizens had banded themselves together for the purpose of erecting better houses of two stories and the rent which they had charged was on the average about three dollars per month per room. They had a rule that the dividend should never exceed 5 per cent, and they found that they had paid that from the very start, and not only so, but they had a substantial surplus which they employed for the furtherance of the scheme. Their plans had been awarded the gold medal at the Paris Exposition. He thought that in Canada the government or the municipal authorities might loan money at a low rate of interest to those who would undertake such schemes, and they would find that the investment would result in reasonable financial profit and in the good health of the community while it would exalt the reputation of the city for salubrity and respectability.

Dr. F. Montzambert, the director general of public health, Ottawa, in moving a vote of thanks to General Sternberg, said that he had been one of his followers for a quarter of a century and he thought that his ideal was a noble one. He said that the tuberculosis disease, which was the most serious of the modern era, was the most serious of the modern era. He said that the disease was the most serious of the modern era. He said that the disease was the most serious of the modern era.

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## THE DREXEL-MAIDSTONE MARRIAGE

Bride a Beauty and Accomplished—The Drexel Millions—An Unique Marriage Settlement—Groom is of Ancient Family

Some facts about the families of Viscount Maidstone, elder son of the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, and Miss Margaretta Armstrong Drexel, daughter of Anthony J. Drexel, married in London, the other day, first of three Anglo-American weddings to take place in London this month, will be found of much interest, especially to the Times' many readers of the gentler sex.

Bride a Famous Beauty

Miss Drexel's marriage disposes of a beautiful girl whose supposed affairs of the heart have been the despair of her friends and a trial to her lovers all over Europe. She is credited with having had twenty proposals of marriage, all from among the bluest blooded families of the country.

Ever since she left a French convent where she was educated, and became a center of attraction and for three years she has been a veritable star of the London social galaxy. Princes and peers have succumbed to her beauty, charm of manner, accomplishments and not unimpaired vigour of the fact that she is the heiress of a multi-millionaire.

Soon after her debut it was said that she carried nothing into her marriage but her beauty and her social triumphs; that the thought of leading the life of a fashionable beauty appalled her; that she had given her heart to her religion.

In this connection it will be recalled that her cousin, Katherine Drexel, the daughter of her father's brother, dedicated the whole of her fortune, \$7,000,000 to church work, took the veil and became mother superior of the Order of the Blessed Sacrament, which she founded.

Miss Margaretta's most interesting coup, from a matchmaker's point of view, was the refusal of Prince Christopher, the youngest son of the king of Greece, to marry her.

Had she consented to an alliance with this young prince it would have put the marriage of her cousin, Anna Stewart, completely in the shade, for among other things she would have become niece of the king and queen of England by marriage.

Her strong leaning toward a religious life was well known to her friends, but she was known to be most deferential to the wishes of her parents, who were averse to their daughter incurring herself with in any religious house of retreat. For this reason, it is said, the Drexels have contained her ardor.

Miss Drexel's beauty is of the patrician type. She has great limpid eyes of gray-blue, with long curling lashes and a complexion of ivory white, just touched with the roses of youth. Two little dimples make their home in her cheeks and her hair is a tiny red mouth like Cupid's bow. She has the broad, low brow that artists desire in all crowned with a mass of wavy chestnut hair. She is tall and slender; her perfect figure makes her the admiration of everybody wherever she goes.

Miss Drexel is not of the butterfly type. She is devoted to music; she plays the cello with distinct feeling. She sings with admirable technique and poise; she shows a voice that has been well trained, though it has only the strength for the drawing room.

She has been taught by her brothers to be a good golfer and tennis to bowl and keep a wicket at cricket, and to swim. Were it not for her mother's wise interference, she would have taken an aerial expedition with them. They made a balloon ascent some months ago, and Miss Drexel wanted to go along, but Mrs. Drexel would not permit it.

Unique Marriage Settlement

Her father, Anthony J. Drexel, is said to have made an unique marriage settlement on his daughter, keeping the money carefully tied up in the hands of trustees for ten years, an arrangement Viscount Maidstone is understood to have gladly accepted.

During the first year of her marriage to Viscount Maidstone her father will allow them an income of \$100,000, and he will increase the annual allowance by \$5,000 each succeeding year until it reaches \$200,000.

But it is provided that Viscount Maidstone must prove to his father-in-law that he is a worthy husband. The conditions stand if the viscount's father, the earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, survives 10 years. Should the viscount die within that period Mr. Drexel will immediately largely increase his daughter's income to sustain the dignity of her position as countess of Winchelsea and Nottingham.

The Drexel Millions

There is really more of romance about the wedding. The late Anthony J. Drexel was supposed to have left about \$40,000,000, all in his absolute control. When Mr. Drexel died the fortune was divided among his six children. His will left each child in the neighborhood of \$7,000,000, and every penny of this was left in trust. There was no way, there is still no way, for any one of the beneficiaries to touch the principal of their money. It does not take much reasoning to show that it is impossible for Miss Margaretta Drexel to endow her husband with millions.

Anthony J. Drexel can't give away a dollar of his inheritance to either his son, who married Miss Gould, or daughter, who married Viscount Drexel.

Miss Drexel will not carry to this marriage alliance any property of her own, for she is very young, and was not left anything in the estate of her grandfather. Grandchildren who have had their income from something over \$100,000 are Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, who married Miss Bradley of Pittsburgh, and Craig-Biddle, who married Miss Laura Whelan, sister of Mrs. Robert Goetz of New York.

It is therefore a probability that the bride who stands exactly in the same relation to the trust money left by her grandfather as all these other young D