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A. E. JOLLY & CO.

190 DUNDAS STREET

66u-xt

Diabetes Cured in Ten Weeks

Clergyman Tells How Sanol's Antidiabetes Cured an Old Case.

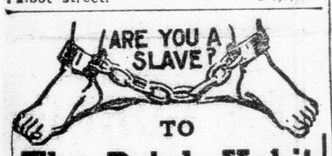
Such a case as that mentioned in our headline seems almost miraculous, and yet it has actually been effected. A genuine case of diabetes has been cured in ten weeks; the remedy used was that of the great German Scientist which is known as SANOL'S ANTIDIABETES. This remedy is of such a nature, as might be judged from the origin, it is a scientific preparation which in its nature and effects, is quite in keeping with the ethics of the medical practice.

The patient who was cured, as above stated, was for thirty years a practicing physician, and has been for some years a clergyman in connection with the Lutheran Church of the Holy Spirit. His address is 514 Thirteenth street, College Point, L. I., N. Y. In his letter he states that he is "able to certify that SANOL'S ANTIDIABETES has done its full duty in one old case of diabetes within ten weeks."

The makers, the SANOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Main street Winnipeg, Man., have many similar testimonials, and can refer enquiries to numbers of people residing in Western Canada, as well as in many other Canadian and western cities who will be glad to vouch for the virtue of this remedy.

The price is $2 00 per bottle.

The following leading druggists are special selling agents. Anderson & Nelles, Dundas street; W. T. Strong, Dundas street; Taylor Drug Company, Talbot street. J 7,9,12



TO

The Drink Habit

THE NEAL THREE DAYS TREATMENT

For the liquor habit will break these shackles. A simple, safe and effective treatment. Write or phone for particulars.

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436½ RICHMOND STREET. PHONE 3680

SALT RHEUM BEGAN WITH SCALY SPOTS

On Arms for Years. Used to Crack, Burned and Itched Terribly. Clothes Irritated the Sores. Completely Cured by Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment.

Woodstock, Nova Scotia.—"I had salt rheum on my arms for years. The trouble began with little scaly spots, which kept enlarging and my arms used to crack and bother me awfully. My clothes irritated the sores very much and they burned and itched terrible. I could not help scratching them. I kept them out of water as much as I could, for the water made them worse. I used to rub different kinds of ointment on them, but nothing did me any good, until I tried Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap. I put the Cuticura Ointment on at night and washed next morning with the Cuticura Soap. They soon relieved me and in two months I was completely cured." (Signed) Mrs. Henry Allen, Nov. 29, 1911.

For pimples and blackheads the following is a most effective and economical treatment: Gently smear the affected parts with Cuticura Ointment, on the end of the finger, but do not rub. Wash off the Cuticura Ointment in five minutes with Cuticura Soap and hot water and continue bathing for some minutes. This treatment is best on rising and retiring. At other times use Cuticura Soap freely for the toilet and bath, to assist in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of these facial eruptions. Sold everywhere. Liberal sample of each mailed free, with 32-p. Skin Book. Address post card Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 45D, Boston, U. S. A.

Memphis Bachelors Have to Pay Their "Baby Tax" Before They Can Take Their Girls Out For an Evening Stroll

AND THE POOR LITTLE BABIES GET FRESH AIR, PURE MILK AND A CHANCE TO LIVE THROUGH THE HOT SUMMER MONTHS.

Two of the free air camp babies given a new lease on life during this hot summer by Memphis bachelors, in the background is a Memphis "Bachelor's License."

Memphis, Tenn., July 11—This city has solved the problem of the bachelor and the baby. It's the simplest thing in the world.

Memphis just makes the bachelors support the babies.

The bachelors are taxed and the money is turned over to a Bachelors' Baby Club, to maintain a summer hospital for sick babies and their mothers, and to provide milk and otherwise assist the babies during the hot summer months.

The amount of the tax is determined by the "income, eligibility and general attractiveness of said bachelor, due deductions being made for overweight, baldness, loss of one eye and general disposition." The usual tax assessed, however, is $5. And here's the way it's collected:

The law provides that "no unmarried male arrived at the age of 21 years shall be allowed on the streets of Memphis after 9 o'clock p.m., or to court, visit or accompany an unmarried woman to any place of amusement" unless he has paid the tax.

He must present a bachelor's license on demand of any unmarried woman, married man or police officer. If he can't, or won't, he's liable to a fine of $5 to $50.

"It's all nonsense," said some of the surly ones at first. "They can't collect the tax, either." But Jim Rawlings and J. A. Reichman, originators of the idea, showed them.

In less than two days' time several of the most prominent attorneys and businessmen in the city had been arrested on warrants sworn out by the wholesale. They were hauled before a police judge and fined double the amount of the tax. Soon everybody was paying cheerfully.

Statistics in the hands of the Memphis health officers had showed that a great many infants died every summer through the lack of fresh air and pure milk.

The solution of this problem was a baby sanatorium. The clubhouse of the Tri-State fair was confiscated. Money, and lots of it, was spent in screening, cleaning, decorating and furnishing the pretty building.

Once upon a time the broad verandahs of this structure held the brilliant crowds that flocked to Memphis from all over the nation to see the races.

But now the women of fashion have given away to the trained nurse. The thoroughbreds have disappeared before a herd of Holsteins and Jerseys. The French poodles and toy dogs are no more, for the babies have come into their own. The race horse men vanished and the doctors took their places—in short Memphis decided that baby flesh was worth more than horse flesh.

There are now a hundred babies at the sanatorium. Their mothers are permitted to stay with them. Both mother and babe are fed and clothed. The mother is taught how to care for the child. Good air, good food and medical attention have worked wonders.

THE NEW PUBLIC HEALTH

The Advertiser Bureau of Public Health Information.
QUESTIONS. ANSWERS. COMMENTS.
Conducted by Institute of Public Health, London, Ont.

Questions should be addressed "The New Public Health," care The Advertiser, London, Ont." Private questions accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope, will receive private answers. Medical treatment for individual cases cannot be prescribed.

Is it not much more practical to abolish flies which carry disease than to leave the flies alone and try to abolish disease? We can see flies and kill them or screen them out, but no one but a specialist with a microscope can see disease germs. Why not do the easy thing that we can do, instead of trying to do the impossible? F. L. Y.

Answer.—Have you ever known any community, big or little, that **abolished** flies? You think it is easy to do it? Do you know why it is **not** easy? Because wherever animals or man live, it is unavoidable that there should be also enough food for myriads of flies, never mind how much care is exercised to lessen or remove their food supply. The things we need to live on are just what flies need, too, and so long as we are humans, and flies are flies, we cannot literally starve them out. Of course, we can remove their breeding places—such as we can find. Of course, a great deal of continuous, strenuous effort, kept up faithfully day after day in hot weather, will prevent their breeding in large quantities in neglected garbage or manure. But we do not, never have, and never will, secure such continuous strenuous service in communities from the general public. It is work for specialists, and at best will reduce, not abolish, flies—because there will always be some places left for them in which to breed. Even in private houses it is often impossible to find where they come from. The Institute of Public Health, empty unoccupied and clean, so far as food, etc., was concerned, was found swarming with flies, when it was opened for the beginning of the initial equipment last July.

The fact is, flies are able to fend for themselves—give them warmth and they will do the rest.

But germs, especially disease germs, are a very feeble folk. They need not only warmth, but much moisture, special food, and darkness. Moreover, they cannot go out to look for these things; they must have these things brought to them, or be carried to the place where these things are.

They cannot dart out of a window and sail away to pastures new—if you swat them, they cannot dodge—even when they are living on you, they do not know you exist at all! Finally, to hunt up all the infinite variety of little corners where flies may flourish in the million and a half homes of Canada alone, and then to find all the infinite variety of corners where flies may flourish in the fifteen million places outside of and surrounding these million and a half homes, and then to watch every day the infinite variety of freight and passengers coming and going which would carry flies back and forth among these sixteen million and a half localities—what a task! Not a task to be done once or twice—but day after day, summer after summer. On the other hand, to hunt up 300,000 infective persons—**persons** are definite things, who can be and are known and locatable, not every day, year in and year out, but once a year each; the 300,000 representing persons infectious throughout the whole year and at any one time, totalling probably only 50,000—there is a possible thing. Remember, too, that these infective persons represent all the infectious diseases, from tuberculosis to German measles; while the abolition of the fly would rid us of only part of our typhoid and part of our dysentery!

How would you find these infectious persons? One trained man to every 20,000 of the population is the figure set by those who have studied the problem most closely—125 men in Ontario. This would cost about $1,000,000 a year, perhaps. "An enormous scheme—incalculably expensive!" How many small factories have more men and spend more money annually? Yes, but the factory **pays**! Well, would it not **pay** to abolish infectious diseases? Whom does the factory pay? The owners and stockholders, a small band of people, however numerous, compared with the 2,500,000 people in Ontario. This abolition of disease would pay everybody in Ontario—the stockholders of the Province itself.

These diseases cost not less than $600,000 a year, at the ridiculously low figure of $2 per case. Fifty cents per head of the population annually would abolish the disease and sorrow and death from these sources, as well as save at least $600,000 in cash. As a matter of actual fact, the saving would be much more nearly six million dollars than six hundred thousand—**besides the saving in sorrow, damage and death.**

Will you please tell me whether swimming in the river is likely to affect a person's health if he does not stay in the water more than two hours daily? LONDON BOY.

Answer.—Staying in the water is not itself likely to hurt you, unless the water is foul with sewage. But the temperature of the water must be considered, and also the amount of exercise you take in swimming. Swimming, of which I am very fond myself, is a most deceiving form of exercise, for one can exhaust oneself completely without knowing it until the exhaustion is complete. This is probably one explanation of persons "taking cramps," a sudden rebellion of overexhausted muscles, exhausted without realizing that exhaustion is coming. I have been unable to see any harm in prolonged bathing in fresh water, any more than in salt water, for persons in health, if these points are observed: 1. That the water be free of sewage pollution. 2. That the temperature is suitable. 3. That the amount of exercise is not too great.

The risk of drowning from cramp, exhaustion or getting into dangerous situations under water by playing foolish tricks, accounts for very much much more trouble from going in swimming, than does the effect on health.

You should no more "go swimming" when hot and tired, or just after a full meal, than you should run a mile as hard as you can, when hot and tired, or just after a full meal; not that **bathing**—that is, the contact with the water (unless it is too cold)—will hurt you. It is the **hard work of swimming** that makes the trouble!

H. W. HILL.

How England's Roads Have Been Made the Finest in the World

They Were Mud Baths in the Eighteenth Century—Today There Are 231,000 Miles of the Best on Earth.

Every continent was represented at the Wesleyan Central Hall, London, England, last month, Mr. Lloyd George presided at the opening meeting of the third international road congress. One of the swarthy eastern delegates wore a fez. Mrs. Lloyd George, attired in blue, accompanied her husband. Both the floor of the hall and the galleries were thronged.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer first asked the sanction of the conference to send the following telegram to the King:

"The Third International Road Congress, assembled at their inaugural meeting send loyal and respectful greetings to your majesty, and cordial thanks for your majesty's gracious invitation to visit Windsor Castle."

Mr. Lloyd George then, on behalf of the Government, welcomed the delegates. There were no more important questions to any civilized community, he said, than the improvement of the communications in every country. Abroad, military exigencies had forced governments to face the problem of improved road communication, but almost up to the middle of the eighteenth century there was hardly a road, in the modern sense of the term, throughout the whole of this country. There were bridle tracks, deep and dangerous ruts, and during the rainy season mere mud baths. (Laughter.) They were so narrow that two vehicles could not pass. They were so low that the rain could not be drained off, and the metalling was so rotten that they were quite impossible if there was any rain. There were hardly any bridges, and whenever there was a flood communications between two great cities were completely broken off.

231,000 Miles of Road.

Even in the summer it took two whole days to get from London to Birmingham, and in winter it took three or four days. Now, however, there were in this country 231,000 miles of about the best roads in the whole of the civilized world. (Applause.) Telford and Macadam and other men to whom they owed a great debt of gratitude, undertook to lay down some of the most magnificent roads in the world. Then came the railroads, and those who took carriage journeys 20 or 30 years ago must have been struck by the fact that the moment they left the vicinity of the great towns they found hardly any vehicles. A revolution was effected by the pneumatic tire, and the whole of the roads were filled with dust and delight once more. (Laughter.)

Next came motors. On a recent Sunday morning in a single hour, 100 bicycles, 50 motor bicycles, 300 motor cars and 15 horse-drawn vehicles passed a given spot outside London. On the Monday morning they found a large number of heavy motor vans. We had now 220,000 motor vehicles in Great Britain and Ireland alone. The matter of roadmaking had become once more an important social, economic and financial question for the consideration of this country—especially financially.

In 1892 the roads of England and Wales cost 8½ millions to maintain. Twenty years later—last year—they cost 15½ millions—practically double. The roads had become not merely a means of transit of passengers, but for the conveyance of goods as well, and they were becoming more and more so. The more communications were improvised the less there was to be spent on distribution, and the less there was spent on distribution, the more there was left for production. Bad roads meant horses being taken away from the plow and attached to the cart.

New Exit From London.

The question of exits from the great towns was a very important one. He was glad to see that the road board of this country had since 1910 made grants to the amount of three millions for the improvement of our roads. He hoped some part of their balance would be spent upon improving the exits of the great cities. He was glad to hear—he was not sure it had been announced—that an arrangement had been effected between the road board and the Middlesex county council for a new exit out of London. It was very sadly needed. He believed that it would cost something under half a million pounds—the road board undertaking three-quarters of the expenditure, and the Middlesex county council the remaining quarter. A good deal depended upon taking people out of the congested areas in town, and upon living in the more refreshing air of the country. The town would become the mart, the shop, the entertaining centre, the workshop, and the country would be the home, the dwelling place, the nursery and the resting place.

He could not recall a conference which represented such a vast area of interests, population, and influence, as that which was assembled there, and he could not recall a conference which had to settle down to the practical consideration of more important problems. (Applause.)

MANY SHIRTS.

The Rich Man: "Look at me! When I started in life I hadn't a shirt to my back; now I've got fifty thousand!"

The Beggar: "What—shirts? How many do you wear at once?"

Wife (reminiscently) — I remember when you asked me to say the word that was to make you happy for life, how I hesitated. Hub (grumpily)—Hesitated? Huh! You never did say it.—Boston Transcript.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED:

Gentleman,—I cured a valuable hunting dog of mange with MINARD'S LINIMENT after several veterinaries had treated him without doing him any permanent good.

Yours, etc.,
WILFRID GAGNE,
Proprietor of Grand Central Hotel, Drummondville, Aug. 3, 1904.

WHEN A LAXATIVE IS NEEDED—"CASCARETS"

Gently Clean Your Liver and Constipated Bowels While You Sleep.

Take a Cascaret tonight and thoroughly cleanse your Liver, Stomach and Bowels, and you will surely feel great by morning. You men and women who have headache, coated tongue, can't sleep, are bilious, nervous and upset, bothered with a sick, gassy, disordered stomach, or have backache and are all worn out.

Are you keeping your bowels clean with Cascarets—or merely forcing a passageway every few days with salts, cathartic pills or castor oil? This is important.

Cascarets immediately cleanse and regulate the stomach, remove the sour, undigested and fermenting food and foul gases; take the excess bile from the liver and carry off the constipated waste matter and poison from the intestines and bowels.

Remember, a Cascaret tonight will straighten you out by morning. A 10-cent box from your druggist means healthy bowel action; a clear head and cheerfulness for months. Don't forget the children.

$1,000 REWARD

For information that will lead to the discovery or whereabouts of the person or persons suffering from Nervous Debility, Fits, Skin Disease, Blood Poison, Genito Urinary Troubles, and Chronic or Special Complaints that cannot be cured at The Ontario Medical Institute, 263-265 Yonge Street, Toronto.

SANTAL-MIDY

Standard remedy for Gleet, Gonorrhœa and Runnings IN 48 HOURS. Cures Kidney and Bladder Troubles.

MIDY

Royal Vinolia VANISHING CREAM

A Perfect Tonic for the Skin and Complexion

DELICATE, luxurious, soothing and refreshing, restoring elasticity, while vanishing quickly and completely through its rapid absorption by the pores.

It is especially welcome to those who dislike the feeling of anything heavy or oily. It is absolutely non-greasy, and will not cause growth of hair.

Soothes and refreshes the most delicate skin.

Used by gentlemen after shaving, it promptly allays the irritation from the razor.

Supplied in a convenient, patent, collapsible tube, having the advantage that the user cannot lose the cap.

Can also be had in glass jar with screw top.

Price, per tube or jar, 25 Cents

Sold by all druggists and stores 135

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE
TORONTO
Premier Boys' School of Canada

Founded 1829 by SIR JOHN COLBORNE, GOVERNOR OF UPPER CANADA.

Senior and Preparatory Schools in separate modern buildings. 50 acres playing and athletic fields, with rinks, gymnasium and full equipment. Specially constructed detached infirmary, with resident nurse. Summer Camp at Lake Temagami, conducted by the Physical Instructor of the College, trains boys to take care of themselves in the open. SUCCESSES 1912—Scholarships 2, Honours (Matriculation) 23, Pass Matriculation 12, Royal Military College Passes 5. All particulars and historical sketch on application. **Autumn term begins September 11th, 1913, 10 a.m.** Boarders return on the 10th.

Arnold Morphy, Bursar

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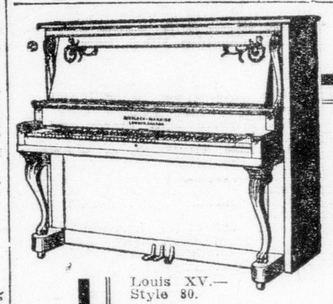

Louis XV.—Style 80.

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The money you are going to pay for that piano is **genuine 100 cents to the dollar money:** No other kind will do. Make absolutely certain of a **100% efficient piano.** Buy a

SHERLOCK-MANNING 20th CENTURY PIANO

"Canada's Biggest Piano Value."

and you buy an instrument conceded to be second to none in **lasting total qualities and durability.**

Another important consideration: The **Sherlock-Manning** can be delivered right to you **at a saving** of $100.00, owing to our 20th Century way of doing business.

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10¢

KING GEORGE NAVY PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO

IS IN A CLASS BY ITSELF!

It surpasses all others in quality and flavour because the process by which it is made differs from others.—It is deliciously sweet and non-irritating.

SOLD EVERYWHERE: 10c A PLUG

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