

WAS A CONFIRMED DYSPEPTIC

New Finds it a Pleasure to Enjoy Meals

Here is a case which seemed as bad and as hopeless as yours can possibly be. This is the experience of Mr. H. J. Brown, 384 Bathurst St., Toronto, in his own words:

"Gentlemen—I have much pleasure in mentioning to you the benefits received from your Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets and can cheerfully recommend them. I simply had confirmed dyspepsia with all its wretched symptoms, and tried about all the advertised cures with no success. You have in Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets the best curative agent I could find. It is now such a pleasure to enjoy meals with their consequent nourishment that I want to mention this for the benefit of others."

The fact that a lot of prescriptions or so-called "cures" have failed to help you is no sign that you have got to go on suffering. Try Na-Dru-Co Dyspepsia Tablets and see how quickly this sterling remedy will give you relief and start your stomach working properly. If it doesn't help you, you get your money back. See a box at your druggist's. Compounded by the National Drug and Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited, Montreal. 141

NOT TO BE SNUBBED.

Saluted His Fashionable Friend While Coming From Work.

Circumstances forced James Keith to leave school and earn his living before he was sixteen years old. Like many another boy, he had no bent toward any particular trade, and so took the first job that offered. That happened to be with a tinsmith; and he became an expert workman. He was pretty well satisfied with his job and with the money he made at it, and he saw no reason why he should think any the less of himself because the useful work he did obliged him to soil his hands and sometimes his face.

One evening as Keith, begrimed with dust and soot, the result of a day's hard work on a hot roof, was going home, he met Mrs. Landon, an old friend of the family. Mrs. Landon had always liked Jim; for she honestly admired his cheerful spirit, his sturdy character, and his affectionate devotion to his widowed mother.

This afternoon, however, she had been calling upon some of her fashionable acquaintances who lived not far from Keith's home, and had unfortunately absorbed a little of the spirit that prevailed among them. It may be that Jim was a little dirtier than usual; perhaps Mrs. Landon feared that her new friends would not understand if they should see her speaking to this sooty young workman. At any rate, as he approached, she tried to avoid his eye.

But Jim felt himself quite as worthy of respect in his working clothes as in his Sunday suit. Nor had he any intention of passing an old friend of the family without greeting her. And so as he passed Mrs. Landon he took off his hat, and said, good-naturedly, "Good evening, Mrs. Landon! It's the same old Jim under all this dirt!"

CUBS' FOOD.

They Thrive on Grape-Nuts.

Healthy babies don't cry and the well-nourished baby that is fed on Grape-Nuts is never a crying baby. Many babies who cannot take any other food relish the perfect food, Grape-Nuts, and get well.

"My baby was given up by three doctors who said that the condensed milk on which I had fed her had ruined the child's stomach. One of the doctors told me that the only thing to do would be to try Grape-Nuts, so I got some and prepared it as follows: I soaked 1½ tablespoonfuls in one pint of cold water for half an hour, then I strained off the liquid and mixed 12 teaspoonfuls of this strained Grape-Nuts juice with six teaspoonfuls of rich milk, put in a pinch of salt and a little sugar, warmed it and gave it to baby every two hours.

"In this simple, easy way I saved baby's life and have built her up to a strong, healthy child, rosy and laughing. The food must certainly be perfect to have such a wonderful effect as this. I can truthfully say I think it is the best food in the world to raise delicate babies on and is also a delicious healthful food for grown-ups as we have discovered in our family."

Grape-Nuts is equally valuable to the strong, healthy man or woman. It stands for the true theory of health. "There's a reason," and it is explained in the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

Some men never get past their first success.

THE WORLD IN REVIEW

With each recurring distribution of honors there is some speculation as to why knighthood is not conferred on Mr. Borden. To some persons it seems strange that the first citizen of Canada should not have at least a knighthood when so many others have received the honor. These persons forget that at the first opportunity after his election to the Premiership, Mr. Borden had conferred upon him the rank of Privy Councillor, and this rank is a very high one, several degrees higher than that of G. C. B. or Knight of the Grand Cross of the Bath. It ranks immediately after that of Knight of the Garter, a degree which is very rarely conferred on any but members of the Royal family, Sir Edward Grey being a notable exception. The President of the Privy Council is the third officer of State. After a man has been sworn in as a Privy Councillor, it is very rarely that the honor is offered even the Order of the Bath. Men like Bright, Gladstone, James Bryce and John Burns, all Privy Councillors, were never knighted.

"The Kingdom of Canada."

A somewhat startling suggestion has been made by Mr. John Ewart, K. C. of Ottawa, to the effect that there should be organized throughout the Dominion a series of what he proposes to christen as "Kingdom Clubs." Mr. Ewart for many years has been a leading advocate of complete autonomy for Canada within the British Empire. He has talked of "the Kingdom of Canada" in fact, long before the first and in many respects the most important address he has delivered on the subject, that title.

His theory is outlined in a clause which he suggests as a statement of the object of Kingdom Clubs. In it he says, "Recognizing that after a long period of political evolution, Canada has at length attained to the position of a self-governing state; that her legislative and fiscal independence is undisputed; that her right to make arrangements with foreign countries is undoubted; that she exercises control of her forces, both land and sea, is admitted; and that, therefore, abandoning the title and appearance of a colony she ought to assume the status of a nation, this Club has for its object the elevation of our country to the international rank to which her acknowledged maturity most justly entitles her."

Although persistent progress towards political emancipation has been the most interesting and important characteristic of Canadian history, yet there has never (with one ephemeral exception) been any endeavor to end the allegiance of Canada to her Sovereigns. The perpetuation of that allegiance will not in any way be affected by the attainment of the object of this Club. King George is now King of Canada. Instead of Canada being one of his dominions, she shall be one of his Kingdoms.

"When framing our federal constitution in 1867, Sir John A. Macdonald, observing that the period of our colonial subordination was approaching its close, desired that our official title should be the Kingdom of Canada. This Club declares that the fiftieth anniversary of our natal day would be a fitting and appropriate year in which to realize the wish of the greatest of our departed Canadian statesmen."

Mr. Ewart points out that those who are working for a more centralized organization of the Empire have no end of organizations, including the Across the Seas Club, the Imperial Colonial Club, the British Canadian Club, the United Empire Club, the Ladies' Imperial Club, the Victoria League, Festivals of Empire, the Imperial Mission, the Imperial Parliamentary Association, the Royal Colonial Institute, and in Canada such organizations as the Imperial Federation League, the Daughters of the Empire, the Overseas Club, the Navy League, and the Canadian Defence League. He therefore advocates the organization of Kingdom Clubs with the definite purpose as outlined.

Aftermath of War.

That there should be any connection between the slaughter in the Balkans in the year 1912 and the comforts of life in the Province of Ontario in the year 1913, may be difficult to understand, it is nevertheless a fact. All wars leave a period of almost world-wide business depression in their wake. Sometimes these periods are of short duration, or from special circumstances they may be of considerable length. The latest previous example was the South African war, succeeding which, for a year or two, there was somewhat acute commercial and financial stagnation.

The reason for this phenomenon is that war not only makes capital timid, but destroys a large slice of it. An example of timidity was seen during the recent Balkan eruption, when the peasants of France and Germany, fearful of a conflagration which would embroil all Europe, are credited with having withdrawn from the banks all their ready money. Their purpose was to be in a position to catch it in case of trouble, so that after the clouds rolled by they could hop up serenely with their nest eggs. This process of withdrawals is what is known as "hoarding gold" and is said to have reached extensive proportions and temporarily decreased the world's supply of liquid capital.

But a permanent loss was sustained by the actual destruction in the war. A vast amount of property and wealth was literally wiped off the face of the earth.

When railways, bridges, public roads, public buildings, telephones, telegraphs and works of all descriptions, to say nothing of private property, are destroyed in a habitable country, they have to be replaced. They can only be replaced by drawing upon public credit and securing through it cash from the money lending centres of the world—London, Paris, Berlin and perhaps New York. Any of these works are absolutely imperative. Thus the cash for them has to be secured regardless of what it costs. It's for this reason that succeeding a war of any proportions there is always a severe money tightness even more acute than during the time of the war itself. The process of rehabilitation is even more expensive than the actual cost of carrying on the military operations themselves.

That a period of tight money has arrived is now generally recognized. It is said that the underwriters of London have declined to take any further bond issues until October. This practically means that the municipalities or private enterprises which have not already arranged for their loans or the sale of bonds or debentures will be obliged to get along as best they can for some months. It will be seen that the effect of this situation will be that businesses planning extensions or new enterprises starting up will be disposed to wait until money can be secured with less difficulty. This in turn will react on employment, and if men are out of work or wages are reduced, it will then react on business generally.

Such is the connection between the Balkans and business in Ontario.

Little Dullness in Canada. So far there is little sign of dullness in this country. Occasionally one hears a complaint about collections, particularly in the West, being slow. But the situation seems to have nothing to do with the Balkans, but results from the amount of real estate speculation which



Grand Duke Dmitri,

first cousin of Czar Nicholas, of Russia, in line of succession to the Russian throne.

has been going on there, thus tying up ready cash that should have been used to pay accounts. Immigration continues to come in by the shipload, and, of course, this adds new wealth to the country and puts fresh money in circulation. Besides, the C.P.R. has announced that they propose to spend at once \$100,000,000 in new extensions and improvements in Canada. It is presumed that they have made the necessary financing. Other corporations are prepared for similar expenditures, though none on as large a scale as the C.P.R. These things, taken in connection with the prospects for a bountiful harvest both in Eastern and in Western Canada, make it difficult for anyone to be pessimistic about either the immediate or the prospective future of this country.

It is probably perfectly safe to say that should a world-wide depression develop within the next year there is no country in which will feel its effects as little as will Canada. Some of the real estate dabblers may get nipped, but there is no prospect of any legitimate business being badly hurt. Next winter may possibly see some lack of employment among unskilled labor, but only among those classes who are always on the verge of penury whether times are good or bad. Making New Canadians.

The relations of what may be described as acclimatized Canadians to our new citizens are causing considerable discussion. It is not merely the case of foreigners, but the attitude which Canadians bear towards Old Country immigrants and which those immigrants bear towards Canadians that is causing comment.

It is perhaps overlooked by many people that an entirely unprecedented situation is developing in this country. Not since the first half of the 19th century has there been any immigration in volume to Canada until the last ten years. It is doubtful if there ever has been English immigration in any such comparative quantities as is coming in now. The arrivals of the 30's and 40's were largely Scotch and Irish. Scotch and Irish are coming now, the English are now arriving also in a way that will have the effect of balancing up the composite nationality which one day is to be Canadian.

In Toronto there are whole streets and in some sections whole blocks composed entirely of Englishmen or Scotchmen. They are hard workers as a rule and most of them are making good. And the next generation will be pure Canadian as are the present children and grand-children of former arrivals.

It has been said that in Canada we make too much of the nationality of our ancestors. Even in our census returns we insist on this information, so that the only persons who appear in the classification in the Canadian census as pure Canadians are the Indian tribes. A different state of affairs prevails in the United States. There as soon as an immigrant arrives, decides that the country is good enough for him and becomes naturalized, he forgets that he ever has been anything but an American citizen. A lady from Chicago pointed out to me this interesting fact the other day. In Chicago she had met English, Irish and Scotch girls in numbers, but there was no sign to indicate that they were anything but Americans. They had even discarded their accents. The ones who take the longest to lose their distinctiveness were the Swedes, but even with them it was only a matter of a few years. They were all Americans.

REFORMING A CRIMINAL.

How a Fox Terrier was Cured of Bad Habits.

Attached to the packs of fox-hounds that hunt the wild hill-country on both sides of the border between England and Scotland is a little band of terriers, whose business it is to follow up the chase, to go to ground when required, and to drive or draw out the fox. Such a dog was Pompey, part of whose history is related by a contributor to the English Country Life. Pompey was a mischievous creature, and more than one cat had reason to regret having attracted his notice.

He also acquired a taste for mutton, but so cunning and stealthy were his methods that he had committed the crime of sheep-killing several times before he was caught red-handed. Thus convicted, we sent him out to a hill farm where there was a man who knew how to break dogs from annoying sheep.



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MONTREAL

The old shepherd promised that within a week Pompey would not "bide in the same field with a sheep."

When the shepherd began the treatment, an innocent-looking little terrier might have been seen chained up to the lowest rail in the sheepfolds. A number of alert Cheviot rams kept him under constant surveillance, while they snorted and stamped their feet threateningly.

After an hour or two of this, Pompey was chained to one of the rams, and the shepherd drove the pair backward and forward. The terrier was dragged about like an old shoe. Whenever he got on his legs the ram charged and butted him until his ribs were nearly cracked. Then, as he still showed signs of fight, the gate was opened, and the ram rushed out to join his companions. The rams were driven round and round the yard, and the unresisting little terrier was dragged ignominiously behind, until hardly a breath was left in his poor battered little body.

He was given a respite of some hours, and in the afternoon they

took him out again and tied him up in a gateway, through which a flock of sheep was driven back and forth over him. At the end of three days of this course of treatment he was discharged, quite cured. He was never again known to cast so much as a glance at a sheep.

Holder Record For Long Service.

Nottinghamshire's (Eng.) grand old man, Mark Godfrey, died at Carlton at the age of 92. He had completed eighty years' continuous service with the firm of Messrs. J. and R. Morley, hosiery manufacturers, of Leicester and Nottingham. When he reached the age of 90 the firm pressed him to retire on a pension. This he reluctantly did, but shortly afterwards he returned to the works and asked to be allowed to work again for his pension. He said he preferred being busy at his hosiery frame to leading an idle life. His length of service is said to constitute a record for the Midlands.

Some men never recognize an opportunity unless it is labeled.

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