



10c a cake, 3 cakes for 25c. Be sure you see the name Jergens on the wrapper and on the cake itself.

## Have you tried it?

—the soap with the real fragrance of violets

If not, you do not know how delightful a soap can be. You hold it to the light: it is crystal clear, a pure, translucent green—the shade of fresh violet leaves. You smell it: it has the fragrant odor of freshly cut violets, just enough to make it delightfully refreshing.

There are many other reasons why you will like this soap; its instant lather—soft, fine and plentiful, even in the hardest water; the glycerine in it, the finest skin food there is.

# Jergens VIOLET Glycerine Soap

Write for sample cake today

Ask your druggist first. If he hasn't it, send a 2c stamp for sample cake to the Andrew Jergens Co., Ltd., 6 Sherbrooke Street, Perth, Ontario.

For sale by Canadian druggists from coast to coast including Newfoundland

10c a cake. 3 for 25c. Get a quarter's worth

## THE WORLD IN REVIEW

### Old-Age Pensions and Pauperism.

In one respect Britain's old-age pension system has fully justified, if not surpassed, expectations. Pauperism among people over 70 years of age has declined 75 per cent., while in many rural districts a pauper of that age is almost unknown. Outdoor relief to aged people has declined 95 per cent.

Some critics of the system say that these figures have little meaning, because what the state saves in one direction it pays out in another, and that it makes but little difference whether a man is a state pensioner or a pauper. This view will not be approved by any real student of social and moral problems. A pension paid by the community as a matter of justice is one thing; relief of pauperism, whether in poorhouses or of the outdoor variety, is a very different thing. The specter of the poorhouse produces an effect quite unlike that of the prospect of a pension.

Moreover, paupers are supported by local taxation, while the pension system rests on national finance. Communities have been relieved of heavy burdens; they even feel the benefit of the circulation of the money received by the pensioners. The weekly sum is only \$1.25, and in many cases this means starvation. An early increase in the rate is quite probable, whereas a return to the old plan is entirely out of the question.

### Americans Learn From Britain.

George W. Perkins, of New York, who has been abroad since June, motoring through the British Isles, says what people abroad look upon the United States as in two sections, one part as America and the other the state of New York. The political situation in New York is a disgrace to the civilized world and it ought to be straightened out at any cost.

"It would be well," said Mr. Perkins, "if some Englishmen would come over here and teach our people to build roads. There has been \$100,000,000 spent on highways in the state of New York in the past few years and what have we to show for it? The roads in England and Ireland are built to last and not torn up by automobiles in a few months."

"Fifteen years ago there were about 20,000 semi-trusts in England; now there are upwards of 50,000. And these trusts are not continually prosecuted and persecuted by the Government, but are fostered and encouraged. I visited the steel manufacturing districts; there is great activity; the people are all busy and apparently contented, although they are not so well housed as the workers in this country. I travelled many thousands of miles through England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, and I do not believe I saw as many as ten new houses or buildings of recent construction."

"Another point on which the English people are much more liberal in their views than the Government and people of this country is that of banking. There is one bank in London which alone has deposits of \$500,000,000, which is more than one-third of the total deposits of all the banks in New York together. Yet there is no cry of money monopoly or anything of that kind in England."

### The Fisheries of Canada.

It is no exaggeration to state that Canada possesses the most extensive fisheries in the world. Abundant supplies of all the principal commercial food fishes, including salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel, sardines, haddock, cod, hake and pollock, are caught in Canadian territorial waters. The coast line of the Atlantic Provinces from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, without taking into account the lesser bays and indentations, measure over 5,000 miles, and along this great stretch are to be found innumerable natural harbors and coves, in many of which valuable fish are taken in considerable quantities with very little effort.

### Balkan Reoccupation.

At the close of the Balkan-Turkish war it was said that commercial travellers had kept out of the Balkan States for six months and declared that it would be six years before industry could regain its ground. Destruction in the larger cities

of Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece, and Macedonia. Mr. Benjamin Marsh reported on the evidence of private letters, was widespread, and the governments unable to meet the demand even for bread. The first war had cost the Balkan allies about \$300,000,000 in direct cash outlay. Since then has occurred the desperate brief struggle to crush Bulgaria, bringing further destruction and the loss of many more lives. During the Turkish conflict 100,000 Balkans were killed or died of their wounds or disease. Very much higher estimates of loss and cost in blood and money have been made, but whatever the truth, it is certain that the Balkan peoples face a terrific problem of reconstruction.

In little Greece there are waste lands, says Mr. Marsh, totalling 3,000,000 acres, with 5,000,000 in pasture, and very backward agriculture in the remaining 5,500,000 which are naturally very fertile. Two-fifths of Serbia is uncultivated and the yield of cultivated land very low. The mines are said to be rich, but capital is reluctant, because of the uncertainty of conditions. The manufactures are chiefly milling, brewing, sugar refining, and tobacco manufacturing, now a government monopoly.

Bulgaria, called the "peasant state," has less than two-fifths of her territory under cultivation, and a third in woods and forests. Her manufactures, however, have made a creditable beginning, there being 256 factories representing an investment of over \$15,000,000, having an output of nearly \$15,000,000, and employing 12,331 persons. The manufacture of food and beverages is the principal industry.

No group of nations ever needed peace, harmony, and co-operation more than these. They need capital and probably outside enterprise, but they will find both difficult to attract at this time. The strain on Europe is heavy now and capital is needed at home. If they rely on the Balkans it will not be "for its health."

### IRISH HAVE THE BEST TEETH.

Scotch Have the Worst in the United Kingdom.

The best teeth in the United Kingdom are the Irish and the worst are the Scots, says Dr. Stewart, the medical officer for East Suffolk, who read a paper at the conference of the British Dental Association at Cambridge recently, according to the London Chronicle's correspondent.

All the dentists consulted agreed that the assertion is substantially true, Scots teeth are bad and are becoming worse. Dr. Stewart attributes the deterioration to the inordinate passion of Scots children for sweets. Mr. Rhodes, the president of the Association, suggests as another cause the increasing habit of making meals of tea and bread and butter and the decreasing consumption of oatmeal. Another authority thinks that the deficiency of lime in Scottish water is a contributing factor.

The strong white teeth of the Irishman, which are the admiration of the dentist when he looks at them and his despair when he has to extract one, are attributed to his simple vegetarian diet. He eats little meat and few sweets, and his food is of the kind that requires biting. Soft food makes soft teeth; soft teeth rot, and rotting teeth, in the words of the president, injure the

national health to an incredible extent.

We are far too carnivorous a race. Prehistoric man was wiser. Dr. Duckworth, the director of science of the university, interested the delegates with a long lecture on the jaws of the prehistoric skull dug up at Piltdown, Sussex. The teeth are worn flat. They are of the kind fitted for a vegetarian rather than a meat eater. Their owner reached a ripe old age without the assistance of a qualified dentist.

Happily one does not need to renounce all the comforts of life in order to retain sound teeth. Dr. Stewart created enthusiasm by declaring that cheese and biscuits, nuts and port are the natural ending to a dinner—biscuits and nuts because they are crisp and clean the teeth, port because it contains acid salts.

At what age should a child's teeth first receive attention? School age is too late, it was urged, for by then the infant teeth have gone, and on them depends the soundness of the permanent teeth. A dentist said that if he had his way every child's mouth should be examined at the age of three or four years. A doctor said he would prefer three or four months.

### Breathing For Beauty.

Nine persons out of every ten live and die without ever using their full lung capacity. Long, deep breaths through the nose is the correct method. This not only warms the air before it enters the lungs, but the tiny hairs in the nostrils keep out impurities. This saves much throat trouble. Deep breathing is a natural enemy to consumption. The chest should lift with each breath. The expansion means growth and a better figure. Deep breathing is just a habit, to be acquired after deliberate and sustained practice until it becomes natural. The results are better health, purer blood, less liability to germ attacks, a better color in the face, and brighter eyes. Beauty doctors, with expensive fees, always stipulate for deep nasal breathing. It is a beauty bringer. Successful athletes, men or women, are all deep breathers. That valued "second wind" is only the unused portion of the lungs being, under stress, brought into use.

### CHILDHOOD AILMENTS

Ailments such as constipation, colic, colds, vomiting, etc., seize children of all ages, and the mother should be on her guard against these troubles by keeping a box of Baby's Own Tablets in the house. If any of these troubles come on suddenly the Tablets will cure them, or if the little one is given an occasional dose of the Tablets he will escape these troubles. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

**ALLOW ME TO PRESENT MY BEST FRIEND**

# ROYAL

## YEAST CAKES

IN BUYING YEAST CAKES BE CAREFUL TO SPECIFY ROYAL YEAST CAKES DECLINE SUBSTITUTES.

MAKES THE WHITEST LIGHTS

**ROYAL YEAST CAKES**

W. W. GILLETTS COMPANY LIMITED  
TORONTO, ONT.  
WINNIPEG. MONTREAL.

### A RIVAL TO THE SUN.

Substitute for Daylight in Many Businesses.

Dr. Herbert E. Ives, a prominent scientist of Philadelphia, claims to have invented a substitute for daylight. He has been at work for a dozen years at the research laboratories of the city's gas plant, and finally has produced, he says, a light which has passed the test and is in every way equal to sunshine and the light of day. He has designed a powerful incandescent lamp with a special mantle which is so placed in the top of a specially-made cabinet that its rays are immediately beneath a reflector. This is made of metal and the light is forced downward through a series of delicately colored screens.

In telling of his discovery, Dr. Ives said: "My recent invention has a field of usefulness in certain industries, such as textile manufacturing, dyeing, color printing and similar arts. In color printing the presses can be run only so long as the ink put in by daylight lasts. With the aid of my invention the presses can be run every hour of the twenty-four. In the sorting of cigars their color cannot be told by artificial light. In dental work the color of artificial teeth cannot be told at night. In paper manufacture and the manufacture of flour they cannot tell the different grades. With the aid of this machine they can tell the grades all the time. Thread manufacturers will use it to test the color of threads. Even in the daytime they cannot match threads exactly, whereas with this invention they will be able to tell the color of each thread at any time. Diamond buyers will only deal in the daylight. Now they will be able to make deals at any time. Surgery is another field of usefulness. The color of tissues cannot be detected by artificial light. Surgeons depend upon the color of tissues to tell whether they are diseased or not, and as a consequence major surgical operations can now be performed at night. The invention can be made in various forms to be used for different purposes. It can be used to light a small room or closet, or it

can be used to light a table so that one can read as by daylight at any time of the day or night."

### Plain.

"There, I think I have made myself plain, have I not?" she finished her tirade. "Made yourself plain, dear?" sweetly answered the once friend. "Oh, no, near; you were born that way."

### ADOPT KNIGHT MOTOR EXCLUSIVELY.

#### London General Omnibus Decision.

Perhaps the most striking tribute the Knight Motor has received is contained in the following item of news published in the "Automobile" of August 7th, as follows:

"According to definite news published to-day, the big London General Omnibus Co., which has 2,600 motor omnibuses on the London streets, has been so thoroughly satisfied with the service given by the 300 Knight-rigged Daimler 'buses' which have been running for twelve months past that they have decided to replace gradually all the poppet engines in their 2,600 'buses' with Knight Motors. The 'buses' in question are greatly favored by the public on account of their silence and smooth-running qualities, while the great power of acceleration enables the driver to pick his way through traffic to very best advantage, with the result that the Knight Motor has now been selected as standard for future work. In view of the fact that the daily run of a London 'bus' is 110 miles of very strenuous work, it must be admitted that the success achieved here is very notable indeed."

The London General Omnibus Company is one of the most efficiently managed commercial-car companies in the world. It has spent hundreds of thousands of pounds in developing a type of motor 'bus' most suitable to London traffic, and its adoption of the Knight, not only as a standard for future new 'buses, but to replace the poppet valve motors in the 'buses' on the streets, is the most striking feature the Knight Engine has ever had.

**WHY keep your money in the Bank at 3% when you can get 4.40% from the Provincial Government for it?**

We own and offer, **\$1,000,000**

## PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

4% Debentures Due November 1st, 1941.

Interest payable May 1st and Nov. 1st at Toronto, Montreal, and New York.

These debentures are a direct obligation of the Province of Ontario, and are issued in coupon form, in denominations of \$1,000, or in the form of Ontario Government Stock, in which case checks for the semi-annual interest are sent to the registered holder. This stock is in any multiple of \$50. They are free from all Provincial taxes and Succession duties. The Ontario Succession duties range from 1% to 10% on estates of \$50,000 and over.

Until recently the 4% debentures sold at a premium above par, but now, owing to market conditions, we can offer them at a considerable discount, at the lowest price they have been offered in years.

Price: 93.50 and interest, yielding over 4.40%.

Full Descriptive Circular on request.

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