

SUFFERERS FROM PAINFUL RHEUMATISM

Liniment of No Avail—Must be Cured through the Blood

Why are there so many failures in the treatment of rheumatism? Why are so many sufferers resigned to a life of pain, despairing of a permanent cure?

Because rheumatism defies any treatment that does not build up and purify the blood. The poisons of rheumatism are in the blood, and it is only through the blood that the disease can be fought successfully. Unless the blood is weak and impure rheumatism cannot get a foothold. When it does the thin and impure blood is not strong enough to overcome the poisons alone. It must be strengthened and purified. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best blood-building medicine you can take. They make new blood with every dose and promptly check further progress of the disease. They make the blood so pure and strong that not the least trace of rheumatism remains. Mr. R. J. Sinclair, Goshen, N.S., says: "About two years ago I was laid up with rheumatism. For two months I could not walk and had to stay in an invalid's chair. My feet were badly swollen and my arms seemed to be paralyzed. I had been using doctor's medicine for a long time, but it did not seem to help me, and the doctor finally told me that the only thing that would cure me would be a change of climate. At this time I decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and got a supply. After I had taken them for a while I found they were helping me, and I got a further supply and they completely cured me, and I have not been sick one day since. I strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for this trouble."

You can get these Pills from any dealer in medicines or by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A FAMOUS CHEMIST.

David Hooper Had a Distinguished Career in India.

Mr. David Hooper, one of the most distinguished chemists in the world, has had a career of great interest. In 1907 he was awarded the Hamburg Medal, the world's highest honor in pharmacy. For thirty years he conducted scientific work in India, but is now retired.

Mr. Hooper was born in Redhill, Surrey, on May 1, 1858. In 1873 he was apprenticed in a pharmacy in London. On leaving London he went to Cambridge and Clifton, and took up the study of botany by attending lectures, and with the use of Babington's "Manual" he made a collection of seven hundred British plants, which was awarded the bronze Herbarium Medal of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1878. Next year he entered the School of Pharmacy, and carried off the silver medals in botany, materia medica, and practical chemistry, and in 1880 the Pereira Medal, the blue ribbon of pharmacy, was awarded to him.

His first paper read before the Students' Association "The Medicinal Flora of Afghanistan," indicated the direction of his future life-work, and a subsequent paper on the "Coffee-leaf Disease of Ceylon" showed a predilection for a life in the East. He became chemist in Birmingham, and in 1884 he applied for the post of quinologist to the Madras Government, advertised through the India Office, and the committee, consisting of Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir George Birdwood, and Dr. Macnamara, had little hesitation in selecting Mr. Hooper for the appointment out of about thirty candidates.

Built Quinine Factory.

Mr. Hooper arrived in Ootacamund in the Nilgiri Hills that fall, and plunged into the various problems of the chemistry of cinchona cultivation, made thousands of analyses of the bark, and suggested methods for increasing and improving the value of the product. All the varieties of cinchona grown in the estate of South India were analyzed, and the values of the trees grown under different conditions of age, soil, aspect, and elevation were investigated. One of the most practical results of the work, and one which was calculated to bring the price of quinine within the means of the natives of India, was the establishment of a quinine factory.

Mr. Hooper, after determining the composition of cinchona bark grown under different conditions, turned his attention to the numerous vegetable products used by the

inhabitants or sold in the bazaars, and proceeded to examine them chemically. During his residence in South India he became consulting agricultural chemist in all the planting districts where cinchona tea and coffee were cultivated, and for two years was examiner in chemistry to the University of Madras.

In 1896 Mr. Hooper was appointed to officiate for Dr. George Watt, in Calcutta, as reporter on economic products to the Government of India, and in 1897, when the post of Government Quinologist was abolished in Madras, he became curator of the industrial section of the Indian Museum. The large number of samples constantly being received in the museum from all parts of India offered a vast field for research, and with the permission of the trustees a chemical laboratory was established, and Mr.



Mr. David Hooper, F.C.S., F.L.S., F.I.C.L.

Hooper, single-handed, commenced the elucidation of their active constituents. It was a change from the salubrious heights of the Nilgiris to the steamy plains of Lower Bengal, and many another man might have grown disgusted and retired or have been invalidated home, but he was too devoted to his subject to be affected by climatic conditions.

Mr. Hooper's wife and family lived for years in Switzerland, not being able to stand the climate of India. When he retired, Mr. Hooper was Economic Botanist of the Botanical Survey of India.

LIVING ADVERTISEMENT

Glow of Health Speaks for Postum. It requires no scientific training to discover whether tea and coffee disagree.

Simply stop both for a time and use Postum instead, then note the beneficial effects. The truth will appear.

"Six years ago I was in a very bad condition," writes a lady. "I suffered from indigestion, nervousness and insomnia."

"I was then an inveterate coffee drinker, but it was long before I could be persuaded that it was coffee that hurt me. Finally I decided to leave it off a few days and find out the truth." (Tea is just as injurious because it contains the same drug, caffeine.)

"The first morning I left off coffee I had a raging headache, so I decided I must have something to take the place of coffee." (The headache was caused by the reaction of the coffee drug—caffeine.)

"Having heard of Postum through a friend who used it, I bought a package and tried it. I did not like it at first, but after I learned how to make it right, according to directions on pkg., I would not change back to coffee for anything."

"When I began to use Postum I weighed only 117 lbs. Now I weigh 170, and as I have not taken any tonic in that time I can only attribute my present good health to the use of Postum in place of coffee."

"My husband says I am a living advertisement for Postum."

Name given by the Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.—sold by Grocers.

Crimsonbeak—I see by the paper that automatic cafes are to be established at Sydney, Australia. What's an automatic cafe? Yeast—Why, I guess it's one that throws a man out when he's had enough.

Comment on Events

A Gyroscopic Car.

A two-wheeled motor car, kept in the upright position by the use of a gyroscope, has been constructed, and is now being experimented with to see if it can be made available in practice for ordinary use. It is only necessary to compare the bicycle with the tricycle to realize the advantages of two wheels over three or more. Everybody knows that the bicycle can be propelled with less power and at greater speed. What is true of the machines which depend on human muscles is equally true for those which depend on an engine. The single track machine offers all sorts of delightful possibilities to motorists. It could go over paths and field paths altogether barred to the ordinary motor, and in new countries, especially where many and beautifully constructed high roads as yet are not, it would be simply invaluable. It would have all the advantages in the way of speed and expense of running which the motor cycle now possesses over the motor car, and, so far as can be seen, none of the disadvantages. It is claimed that it does away almost entirely with the danger of taking a curve at a high rate of speed, since the thing impossible with a gyroscope is to upset it. There may be practical objections discovered, but the experiment will be watched with the greatest interest.

Beans for the Dairy.

Now there is the reported discovery that milk, butter and cheese can actually be made from the soya bean without the assistance of the cow. This bean contains and gives up casein, the chief ingredient of milk, and it is the coagulation of casein by acids or rennet which produces cheese. It is only necessary to add vegetable fats, a dash of sugar and mineral salts and eighty per cent. of water to the casein of the soya bean, and possibly some whitening compound, to obtain something that greatly resembles cow's milk.

Now if some one will only discover a bean or a nut that can be transformed into a plausible imitation of an egg without the aid of the irrational and undependable hen the human race ought to be comparatively happy.

The New Governor-General.

It is officially announced that Prince Alexander of Teck is to succeed the Duke of Connaught as governor-general of Canada. The brother of the late King Edward is to be followed by the brother of Queen Mary. Prince Alexander is to prove that to be royal one must also be efficient. The Duke has set an example as well as a precedent and it will be no easy task for the Prince to follow in the footsteps of such a popular governor-general. The Duke comes to Canada not unknown. But the Prince is a stranger and Canada is apt to be very critical of strangers, especially if they be of royal blood. That is natural, for we expect much of our royal family and are apt to forget that being royal does not prevent one from being human. In the Princess Alexander of Teck Canada will have one of the most lovable of all princesses. Her popularity in Great Britain is very great. She is the sister of the reigning duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and first cousin of the Queen of the Netherlands. Her father was the youngest son of the late Queen Victoria and his early death put a gloom over the people of Great Britain with whom he was extremely popular.

Prince Alexander is a soldier and was A.D.C. to Colonel Mahon in South Africa. As such he was at the relief of Mafeking and won his D.S.O. He is just 40, tall and good-looking. He has shown considerable organizing ability in the various duties which have fallen to him since King George's accession made him brother-in-law to the King. He has been married nine years and has two children. Thus Canada gets a royal young couple as representative of the King. They will be very welcome.

Mexican Weather.

In Mexico a mean average temperature of 85 degrees is usual, and therefore the residents of the North, who have been accustomed to a variable climate, will find themselves hard pressed if forced to remain in Mexico for any length of time. Along the coast of Mexico, especially at Vera Cruz, the humidity is terrible, oppressive. Inland the humidity decreases, but the heat increases. Trained soldiers of the regular army, accustomed to camp life, would be able to withstand the barometric conditions of the coast and the heat of the sun, but members of the National Guard of the various states would undoubtedly be hard pressed if ordered on long inland marches in Mexico.

A Rocky Road For Him.

The name of the Dominion senator who has introduced a bill making tipping a misdemeanor will be anathema to the large and flourishing order of Knights of the Hitching Post. Pullman porters will leave his berth to the last and look the other way when he desires a whisky. Shoe shines will gaze at his unpolished footwear with contempt and the waiters will serve him with cold soup. Many times shall he press the button before the bell hop responds, and the Pilgrims Progress was a pleasant trip compared to the discomforts and annoyances he will be called upon to suffer.

A Despicable Cur.


There is nothing meaner, nothing more utterly despicable than to batten on the chance-discovered weakness of a human being. Few men or women have the moral courage to face public exposure of some secret slip, especially when that exposure must involve others. The blackmail is one of the most terrible scourges which vitally affected the life of the victim. He is a victim and make life an absolute hell upon earth if once he has success. The only protection a man or woman has under such circumstances is to at once take the matter to the police and trust to them. But the blackmail is the publicity of the trial which the prosecutor may well shun. Once the blackmail is cornered he will fight like a rat and make his knowledge as public as possible. The victim may be quite innocent of all harm, but the old saying that there is no smoke without some fire is usually quoted against him. In any case he has to face the cross-examination of a counsel for the defendant which will probably ruin his reputation and blast his character. He can make no appeal for mercy; he is, it is true, a victim of a despicable cur, but he has committed the greatest of all crimes in being found out. He should have been more careful, less human.

In the English criminal courts several so-called journalists have just been convicted of blackmail, and been severely punished. These men went to persons concerned in the news items and attempted to obtain money by offering to leave out of the press or threatening to publish if they were not paid a certain sum, matter which vitally affected the standing of their "game" in the community. There is a certain class of newspaper which uses this form of blackmail.

His Rating.

"Didn't you tell me the other evening that Owens is rated Al in Dun's?"

"Heavens, no! What I said was that he is rated N. G. by duns."



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IS CANCER INFECTIOUS? Medical Men Giving Study to New Phase of Problem.

Medical men and sanitation experts are taking a great interest in the problem as to whether a person can become infected with cancer through living in a house in which a cancer victim has lived. For years the question has been a matter of debate and medical literature abounds in references to "cancer houses."

Investigation in England has followed the report of Dr. Armande, who found that in a village of 400 inhabitants in France eleven deaths from cancer occurred in seven years, all being located in the same block.

Three years later there were seventeen cancer patients in these houses. In other parts of France, including Paris, a similar condition was found.

In Great Britain there are numerous "cancer houses." There is a vicarage in the north of England where two successive incumbents have died of cancer.

In a large house in Somerset where a man died of cancer many years ago his wife, his second husband, a member of his family by his first wife, and a housekeeper have since fallen victims.

In another house in Scotland the cancer history extends back three generations. An experiment was made there by confining mice in a trap. Several of them contracted the disease.

Sir Thomas Oliver, the distinguished physician and writer on medical subjects, declares that the germ theory of cancer is only doubtfully accepted, still it is known that cancer can be conveyed from man to lower animals. Moreover, it is regarded as probable that, just as

some persons are particularly susceptible to infectious diseases, so some persons might inherit a peculiar vulnerability of the tissues whereby at a particular age they become liable to cancer.

In his annual report to the insurance institute at Newcastle-on-Tyne Sir Thomas said:

"My attention has been drawn to a series of cases in a street not one-twelfth of a mile long in a small town." The houses are entirely residential. In the fifteen years from 1883 to 1908 there died from cancer in this street nineteen persons and one dog. In some of the houses there had occurred two or three cases. As in all the cases there was no hereditary history of the disease, the large number of deaths among successive occupants of the houses has suggested that the matter is more than a coincidence."

C. E. Green, another scientist who has studied the subject of cancer, believes that it is largely due to coal fires.

Nairnshire has the highest cancer death rate in Scotland. Mr. Green reported in 1912 that the districts of Nairnshire which were free from cancer were those where peat is burned, not coal.

So frequently has he observed this fact that he is disposed to attribute the prevalence of cancer to the combustion of coal rich in sulphur, especially where the houses of the people are on slopes or in hollows.

As Susie Saw It.

Caller—Will you see if your sister is in?

Susie—Yes, sir, but I don't think she will be. She saw you coming up the steps.

Every man is above the average—according to his own belief.

Swollen Hands and Feet



mean Kidney Trouble. Liniments and blood purifiers are useless. What you must do is to cure the kidneys. Take

GIN PILLS

Gin Pills act directly on these vital organs—correct all disease—neutralize uric acid—purify the blood—relieve the pain and reduce swelling in hands and feet.

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