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TY-SEVEN YEARS
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THE GENERAL DEATH RATE

A VERY STRIKING REDUCTION IS SHOWN BY FIGURES.

All Due to Better Hygiene—Utility of Warm Water in Medicine, Its Double Action and Benefits—Black and Red Eggs.

Observance of the rules of hygiene has for its result the decrease of mortality, writes a correspondent. In every country statisticians have taken pleasure in showing the results obtained by figures. Sir Joseph Ewart has proved beyond dispute that in England particularly the death rate was lowered; that the mortality caused by certain special diseases has diminished, and that there is a disappearance or, at the least, a very great reduction, in the death rate of some maladies.

Thus, from 1858 to 1860, and during the following five year periods, ending with that of 1891-1895, the death rate per thousand from all diseases amounted to 22.22, 25.58, 22.42, 21.96, 20.79, 19.40, 18.90 and 19.04. And it must be noticed that of late years influenza has swelled the death rate.

It is particularly the death rate of cities that has diminished. Thus, from 1861 to 1870, for every 100 deaths in the country there were 126 in the towns; from 1891 to 1893 the proportion was only 100 to 113. The progress of urban hygiene— street paving, sewerage, drainage, better drinking water—accounts for these favorable results.

From 1858 to 1860 the death rate from smallpox was 219 per million inhabitants. It has fallen to 22 during the period 1891 to 1893 Between the same periods there is a reduction from 792 to 191 deaths per million from the group of fevers, inclusive of typhoid fever, typhus and some other ill defined continuous fever.

From 1871 to 1875 the typhoid mortality was 378.8 per million; from 1891 to 1894 it fell to 135.2. The municipal measures taken to provide pure drinking water in the towns, and the watch kept upon milk are in great part the cause of this improvement. For some time past attention has been drawn to the propagation of typhoid fever by shellfish—by oysters taken from beds affected by sewerage. Sir Joseph Ewart, by personal investigation, became convinced in 1894 that out of 56 cases of typhoid fever 22, that is 42 per cent., were due to the contamination of shellfish by very impure water. In 1895 out of 56 cases 7 were attributable to oysters and 12 to other shellfish. These facts justify the measures taken by the Local Government Board with a view to purifying the beds in which the oysters lie.

From 1871 to 1875 typhus caused 81.4 deaths per million, and only 2 from 1891 to 1894. This disease, due particularly to crowding,

ALMOST DISAPPEARED,

save in a small number of large cities.

Phthisis shows, from 1856 to 1860, a mortality of 2,565 per million, and from 1891 to 1893, a reduction to 41 per 1,000, or 1,512. General hygiene —improvement of food, increased comfort, better habitations—has its share in this progress, but special indications have also contributed to these excellent results—disinfection of spittoons, care in the cooking of meat, prohibition of meats and milk from tuberculous animals.

Hygienic or sanitary measures do not appear to have reduced the death rate of diphtheria, and the same is the case with measles, scarlatina, influenza, and English cholera.

Cultivation of the soil and drainage have almost entirely got rid of malaria. Scurvy is no longer a terror on the ships or in the colonies of England. Leprosy, after having been endemic for over thirteen centuries, with its maximum in the twelfth century, and its latest cases in the eighteenth, has almost disappeared. While the plague has not made its reappearance in England, it has made and is even now making ravages in Great Britain's Indian possessions. It was owing to the fact that the rules of hygiene were misunderstood, that Bombay has been invaded by the plague from China.

As for cholera, although it has recently been imported, in its most serious forms, into three districts, nowhere has it spread, because nowadays every proper precaution is taken by the local authorities to preserve the drinking water from contamination by the cholera bacillus. It is thus evident, from a study either of the general death rate or of the mortality from certain specific diseases, that there is a noteworthy decrease. Much still remains to be done, but the results so far obtained are an encouragement to persevere in the path of progress upon which science has set a resolute foot.

WARM WATER IN MEDICINE.

Warm water exercises a double physiological action, local and general. Locally, it irritates the nerves of the skin, excites the cutaneous circulation, owing to the contraction produced in the vessels, which, however, afterward dilate. Its general action is characterized by an augmentation of the movements of inhalation and exhalation. The respiratory movements later become less frequent and deeper, which increases the action of the heart and the circulation. The dilatation of the vessels of the skin induces a stronger current of blood toward the periphery and "decongests," the internal organs. The chemical properties of the blood undergo changes.

Upon the increased heat produced at the periphery in the dilated vessels, there often follows a diminution of the general temperature.

For these reasons warm baths have been ordered in fever diseases as derivatives against exudations, to favor resorption. They have given good results in cerebral meningitis, in oedema combined with nephritis, bronchitis and pneumonia, rheumatism and sciatica. Locally, under the form of compresses, warm water is advantageous in cerebral apoplexy, in certain forms of conjunctivitis and in sick headache.

In affections of the heart, prudence in the use of warm baths is necessary.

In surgery warm water is used especially in parenchymatous hemorrhages, but it is effective only when applied to contractile organs. It produces excellent results in the treatment of sprained or crushed limbs. It acts marvellously on atonic sores, which it excites to cicatrization, on boils and anthrax. It limits the inflammation and circumscribes purulent abscesses when it does not completely stop suppuration.

For all these reasons the use of warm water in therapeutics cannot be too highly recommended.

BLACK AND RED EGGS.

There is not, so far as I know, any aliment more appreciated than eggs. Their value is known to all. Like milk, they offer to digestive action, under a simple form, albuminoid matter, fatty matter, sugar and salts, similar to those which enter into the composition of the blood. Albumen is found in them in almost the same and fatty matter in a larger proportion than in the muscular meat of the ox. Consequently, there are united, in one aliment, substances which play an important and very general role in the economy of life. Eggs present all the characteristics of a complete aliment, capable of furnishing formative material to all the tissues of the human economy, even the osseous tissue.

The eggs most used for food are those of the hen, and, more rarely, those of the guinea fowl, the duck, the turkey and the plover. The quality of the eggs varies somewhat according to the food eaten by the bird, and to which must be ascribed the black coloring that may be observed in ducks' eggs, and the red tint that may be seen in hens' eggs.

As every one knows, eggs are composed of a yolk swimming in a white or albumen and enclosed in a shell. How is it possible for the yellow to assume a black tint? The reason is that ducks particularly eat oak glands. Now, these glands are very rich in tannin and the yolk is rich in iron—the chemical combination of these two results in tannate of iron, which produces ink, the good black ink of olden days.

No explanation has yet been given, to my knowledge, at any rate, of the fact that hens fed on crayfish shells, which they like immensely, lay eggs the yellow of which has a bright red coloring. But that is a fact placed beyond doubt by experience.

Are these black or red eggs offensive? I do not think the eating of them should cause any injury to the health; but I do believe that they are of inferior quality, and that for this reason they should be avoided. As a matter of fact, it is a rare thing to come across these eggs.

SPANKED FOR THE FAMILY.

People never get encouragement for doing the Good Samaritan act in the interests of the public, as the man decided who offered to assist a distracted woman and ameliorate the sufferings of a lot of people on a suburban car.

The boy who howls was in evidence, the curled darling of his only own mother and the terror of everybody else, and he had kept the car in a state of wild excitement and exhausted the patience of everybody, including his doting parent.

"Oh, if our father were only here!" she had said for the fiftieth time, as she tried vainly to restrain the howling terror.

At that he stopped howling long enough to beat the air with his small shins, and the woman on the other side of him remarked audibly that a cage was the proper place for savages like him.

"Johnny dear," asked his mother, "won't you be a good boy?"

Roars and kicks from Master Johnny.

"Oh, I wish your father were here to give you a good trouncing this very minute!" she wailed as she struggled with him.

Then it was that the philanthropist of the company asserted himself. He had been trying in vain to read his morning paper ever since he started from home.

"Allow me, madam," he said blandly. "I am a father myself, and I will be happy to chastise your cherub in behalf of his absent parent."

"Oh, no, you won't, not if I know it!" said Johnny's mother rising in her wrath like a tigeress. "There ain't that man living dare lay a finger on that boy—his only father or any other ugly old catamount who thinks he knows it all," and she shut off debate by going into the next car and taking the sweet infant with her.

SUICIDAL DOCTORS.

What Is the Explanation of a Remarkable Fact Shown By Statistics?

Statistics show that the medical profession is more prone to suicide than any other. During the last three years the number of suicides occurring among physicians has been, respectively, forty-nine, and forty-seven per annum, an average of nearly one to 2,000; or, as the death rate among the physicians about twenty-five to 1,000, nearly one-fiftieth of all the deaths in the profesion have been by suicide. It has been suggested that an explanation of this tendency may be found in the development of morbid fancies in the mind of a doctor, on account of his constant association with the sick and dying, or because he has the requisite knowledge of how to die painlessly and conveniently.

A medical journal dissents from all these views and holds that the leading factor is the accessibility of the poisonous drugs, which are almost invariably used. Suicide is largely a matter of insane impulse. Imagine a man fatigued in body and depressed in spirits—as the doctor very often is—swayed by an overwhelming conviction of the utter weariness of life to the impulse of suicide. If he had to put on his hat walk to the drug store and tax his ingenuity for a lie with which to explain his desire for poison, he might postpone the fatal act from mere inertia, or he may meet a friend or have his interest in life aroused by one of a multitude of every-day occurrences, or physical exercise may bring him to his senses. If, however, as is the case with almost every doctor, he has simply to feel in his pockets, or walk across his office to get a deadly poison, the impulse may be carried into execution before anything can happen to supplant it in the brain.

Suffered from Infancy.

THE WAND OF MERCY WAVED OVER MRS. THOS. GREEN.

From Her Childhood She Suffered from Heart Troubles—Doctors Said Nothing Could Be Done for Her, and that Her Death at Any Moment Would Not Surprise Them.

From the Herald, Stratford.

"Of the making of books there is no end," it has been said, and the same claim might be set up in respect of the making of testimonials in favor of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Wonderful as are some of the statements published in the newspapers as to the cures effected in all parts of the country, fresh evidence proves the half has not yet been told. Were it not for a false sense of delicacy which a great many people entertain in regard to such matters the columns of the press would be literally teeming with grateful acknowledgments of benefit derived from and permanent cures effected by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. It is quite within the mark to say that there is no other medicine offered the public that can at all compare with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and there is not a corner in this wide Dominion in which their virtues have not been proved. A cure which recently came to the knowledge of a representative of the Herald is deserving of being widely known. It is an instance of heart trouble that baffled the skill of a number of physicians, some of whom positively refused to treat the patient on the ground that it was no use. The subject of the affliction referred to is the wife of a highly respected and well-to-do farmer in the township of Logan, near the village of Dublin. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Green are firm believers in the efficacy of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and for very good reasons. Mrs. Green had suffered everything but death from a weak heart, the trouble having afflicted her since early childhood. On several occasions she has been so low that it was not thought possible for her to recover. Her greatest trouble often arose from exhaustion or a sudden start, and at such times her heart seemed to cease its throbbing and the breathing was fitful and labored. Doctor's medicine seemed to have no effect whatever. She was advised by one physician that all that could be done was to keep her strength up, and it was with a view to strengthening her system, and with no hope that her heart would be benefitted, that she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She had not been taking them long, however, where there was an unmistakable relief from the trouble that had made her whole life miserable. During the past summer she has used Pink Pills freely, and has enjoyed better health than for many years before, and has been able not only to do her household work, but also many of the out door chores that fall to the lot of a farmer's wife. The different physicians who have treated her have frequently told her husband that they would not be surprised to hear of her death at any moment, but she is to-day a strong woman, enjoying better health than she has done for years. Both Mrs. Green and her husband feel grateful for the great benefit she has received from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and spare no words in sounding their praises to everyone who enquires what has wrought such a wonderful change in Mrs. Green's health and spirits.

In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia, sciatica, rheumatism, erysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. Men broken down by overwork, worry or excesses, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure. Sold by all dealers, or sent by mail postpaid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for $2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

SURGEON AND JOCKEY.

Frederick Archer, England's famous jockey, was evidently a wit at one time. It is told, says an exchange, that he went to a famous surgical specialist to be treated for badly smashed toes, injured by an ill-tempered horse. The surgeon examined the injury, which he pronounced to be of a grave character, and one necessitating a long period of complete rest. "How long must I lie up?" asked Archer—the interview, it should be stated, took place early in April. "Three months' rest, with careful treatment and proper diet, would be sufficient." "But what about the Derby?" asked the patient. "The Derby?" repeated the surgeon. "I must be there," said Archer, "I absolutely must." "Well, well," said the surgeon, soothingly, "take great care of yorself and if you make satisfactory progress you might go." "Go?" "Yes." "But can I ride?" "Well," said the surgeon, "you had better drive, I think." He had read the name upon the patient's card, but it had meant to him nothing more than a name. "You mustn't think me rude, Mr. Archer," he said, when his guest had explained his identity and vocation, "but I take no interest in any branch of sport, and I had never heard your name." "Well," said Archer, "I hope you won't think me rude, either, but till a friend advised me to consult you, I had never heard your name, either. And when I asked my friend who you were he said, 'He is the Fred Archer of the surgical profession.'"

THE PRINCE'S KENNELS.

At his Sandringham home the Prince takes great interest in his kennels, which comprise about 15 houses, each having its own yard, and every group of five its front grass plot. A paddock where the dogs are allowed to romp in turn, and a hospital for invalids, have also been added. The Prince's kennelman has some 70 dogs under his care, of various shapes, sizes, and breeds, most of which has been presented to the Squire of Sandringham. Two noteworthy animals are Luska, the Siberian, and Perla, the Lapland sledge dogs. In their northern homes these dogs are expected to draw 150 pounds each for a distance of 30 miles a day, without effort. But, then, the temperature is 50 degrees below zero there.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

If I should fall out of the hammock, what would you do? she asked.

I would catch you in my arms, he answered promptly.

Get ready, she said with feminine impulsiveness.

ENGLISH ROTHSCHILD.

Interesting Story of the Head of the Famous Family.

The greatest financial genius of the Rothschild family, though they have been many of great talent, was Nathan Mayer, of the second generation, who established the house of N. M. Rothschild & Co., in 1798, in London. He flew to the stars and groveled in the mud for money. He welcomed all transactions, big or little, wherewith to turn the banker's penny. He was the most daring speculator of his time on the Stock Exchange and the most successful. He had carrier-pigeons and fast-sailing boats to bring him the earliest news from the war centers of Europe, and so help him to manipulate stocks. He followed Wellington's army to Waterloo in person and had relays of the swiftest horses, and a fast yacht lyarrived at the London Stock Exchange after the battle, 12 hours ahead of any public announcement of the victory, made £5,000,000 by one of the most tremendous series of speculations in history. In 1810, when the Duke of Wellington, then commanding in Spain, drew on the English Government for £3,000,000, and the English Treasury was short, Nathan bought the drafts at a big discount and at once sent the money. The stories about this remarkable man are almost endless, and show how strangely he was alike equal to the most tremendous schemes and the pettiest tricks of avarice.

AN ARMY OF TRAMPS.

What Reports Collected Give of the Unemployed of the United States.

Reports collected from every section of the country show that there is now a vast army of tramps spread over the United States. The total number at present in the United States, according to the most conservative estimates, is fixed at 336,250. Of these, by far the larger portion are men honestly looking for work. The greater number seem to centre about New York and Illinois. The summary by states is as follows:

Maine	800
New Hampshire	1,000
Vermont	500
Massachusetts	3,000
Rhode Island	200
Connecticut	2,500
New York	110,000
New Jersey	10,000
Pennsylvania	10,000
Maryland	1,000
Delaware	900
Virginia	1,200
West Virginia	700
North Carolina	3,000
South Carolina	100
Georgia	3,000
Florida	4,000
Wisconsin	5,000
Michigan	3,000
Illinois	88,000
Indiana	10,000
Ohio	5,000
Kentucky	4,000
Tennessee	6,000
Mississippi	1,500
Alabama	200
Iowa	400
Missouri	12,000
Louisiana	1,000
Texas	1,400
North Dakota	1,000
Nebraska	5,000
Kansas	10,000
Montana	2,000
Idaho	2,000
Wyoming	1,000
Utah	250
Colorado	600
Washington	1,000
California	5,000
Total	336,250

HIGH-TONED BURGLAR.

He Dressed Faultlessly and Lived in Sumptuous Apartments in Paris.

There have been burglars in evening dress before, on the stage, for instance, but the Paris police say there was never one with such a distinguished air or aristocratic residence. He had Dukes and Duchesses for next-door neighbors.

A gentleman living in that district caught the burglar ransacking his rooms. He was dressed in the most correct evening clothes, and had an air of distinction. The gentleman notified the police.

They saw the burglar walk unconcernedly downstairs and carefully examine the floral decoration as he hummed an air from an opera. When he was arrested he gave an unpronounceable Slavonic name, and his address in the Avenue des Champs Elysees.

Thither went some of his captors, and found that he lived in an expensive bachelor's flat, or celebate's snuggery, beautifully furnished.

A search was made there, and brought to light a remarkable assortment of burglar's tools, as well as a list of persons whose apartments could easily be entered and plundered. It has been ascertained, in fact, that the man is a practised burglar, and that he adopted fashionable attire in order to defy suspicion.

General housebreaking operations lately effected in the Champs Elysees and similar districts are now put down to his credit, and it is probable that his trial will lead to some curious discoveries.

THE LADIES ARE LEARNING.

Among the hitherto unnoted benefits conferred upon humanity by the bicycle is the development in women of a tendency to observe "the rules of the road," not only when riding on their wheels, but while passing along crowded sidewalks and in many similar places, where, until recently, the feminine habit has been to inconvenience other people as much as possible. This habit, usually ascribed to stupidity, but really due to lack of that instinctive courtesy, as distinguished from acquired courtesy, which is the one trait setting men apart from women, has been much weakened by the absolute necessity imposed upon all bicyclists of giving to others a fair share and the right share of the road. Non-riding women still cling to the old, bad way, but a marked improvement is visible in the younger representatives of the inconsiderate sex.

THE WISE VIRGINS.

Their lamps are trimmed and burning,
And so of course, it ought
To be supposed with safety that
Their curling-tongs are hot.

HIS EXPERIENCE.

On the whole, said the aged weather prophet. I have found that the safest course is to predict bad weather.

How so? asked the neophyte.

Because people are much more ready to forgive you if the prediction does not come true.

Be not deceived. A Cough, Hoarseness or Croup, are not to be trifled with. A dose in time of Shiloh's Cure will save you much trouble. Sold by all druggists.

GETTING IN LINE.

What does Biller mean by riding around every day in an ice wagon?

He's in training for the new gold region.

ADAMS' GINGER BEER.

RECIPE.

Adams' Extract	One bottle.
Fleishmann's Yeast	One half to one cake.
Sugar	Two pounds.
Cream of Tartar	One half ounce.
Lukewarm Water	Two gallons.

Dissolve the water, cream of tartar and yeast in the water, add the extract and bottle; place in a warm place for twenty-four hours until it ferments, then place on ice, when it will open sparkling, cool and delicious. The ginger beer can be obtained in all drug and grocery stores in 10 cent bottles to make two gallons.

If Horses Could Talk....

what a hum there would be on the streets about the wonderful way in which

Quickheal!

cures Scratches, Galls and Sores. Every man who owns a horse should try it.

SOLD EVERYWHERE, Price 50c per tin.

Manufactured by The Quickcure Co., (Limited).

Quickheal, for Horses and Cattle made by the Quickcure Co., (Limited), Quebec.

Is a new departure in treating all cases of Inflammation, pain or soreness; Healing Scratches or Grease heel, Speedy Cuts, saddle or harness Galls, Cuts, Wounds, and suppurating Sores; curing them in a marvellous manner.

Prominent Veterinary Surgeons, Horse Owners and Livery Stable Keepers testify that it cures all the above troubles more quickly than any other preparation known to them, and its power over inflammation, is such that if it is used when symptoms first appear, it prevents in many cases Spavin, Curb, Ring Bone, Founder, etc., all of which are ushered in by inflammation. Price 50c. per tin.

"Quickheal" cures saddle sores, and harness galls on my horses more quickly than anything else. It is the best thing I ever used. Signed,

T. Savard,
Livery and Boarding Stables,
65 Richelieu St., Quebec.

RESEMBLANCE.

The cow is much like woman—
You cannot judge her by her looks;
The one that seems the mildest
Is the one that often hooks.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflammed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflammed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

BOOMING.

How do you find business? asked the kind old lady of the man at the back door with a pail on his arm.

Every thing's on the jump with me Could I sell you some frog legs?

DREADFULLY NERVOUS.

Gents:—I was dreadfully nervous, and for relief took your Karl's Clover Root Tea. It quieted my nerves and strengthened my whole Nervous System. I was troubled with Constipation, Kidney and Bowel trouble. Your Tea soon cleaned my system so thoroughly that I rapidly regained health and strength. Mrs. S. A. Sweet, Hartford, Conn. Sold by all druggists.

Wadford—"Did you catch anything on your fishing trip?" Bilfer—"No, didn't catch a fish." Wadford—"Say, Bilfer, that's the strangest fish story I've heard yet."

I used "Quickheal" on "Dexter" record 2.29 1-4, for speedy cuts, split heels, and although I continued to drive him in the snow and slush last March, one single application healed him, after all other remedies I knew of, failed to cure.

It is a grand thing for horses.

Signed, Matt Swift,
St. Louis St., Quebec.

To be angry is to revenge the fault of others upon ourselves.—Pope.

A TRYING HOUR.

Don't you think that Miss Frizzly is a perfect poem?

Blank verse, I should say. I put in an hour trying to talk to her.

Karl's Clover Root Tea is a pleasant laxative. Regulates the bowels, purifies the blood. Clears the complexion. Easy to make and pleasant to take. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

HE DIDN'T MIND.

Askins—One of the drawbacks of married life comes when your wife asks you to mind the baby; eh! old man?

Kidder—Oh! I don't mind it much.

"Quickheal" cured a deep suppurating wound on the stifle joint of my mare, caused by a shaft running into her. Dr. Couture, V. S., used this remedy after all other things failed, and in two days she was so improved as to be out of danger.

It is really grand stuff.

Signed. Wm. McLimont.
W. McLimont & Son,
Wholesale Dry Goods Merchants,
Quebec

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Ceylon Tea LEAD PACKETS ONLY 25c, 40c, 50c & 60c.

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TAYLOR BROTHERS, Props.
The Largest Pressed Brick Works in Canada, in all colors—Red, Buff, Brown, &c. Mantels a specialty. Head Office:—
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Patent Soda Water Bottles—9 oz.
Harris has for sale,
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Coming to Toronto will find flats of any size, with power, heat, elevator, and all conveniences.
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FOR TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS
DUNN'S BAKING POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND
LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

DIRT BREEDS VERMIN
Of a good house-wife, who uses SAPOLIO, it is well said, "The mouse is muzzled in her house." Try it and keep your house clean. All grocers keep it.
Cleanliness and neatness about a house are necessary to insure comfort. Man likes comfort, and if he can't find it at home, he will seek elsewhere for it. Good housewives know that SAPOLIO makes a house clean and keeps it bright. Happiness always dwells in a comfortable home. Do you want cleanliness, comfort and happiness? Try SAPOLIO and you will be surprised at our success
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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