

SPRING IMPURITIES CLOG THE BLOOD

A Tonic Medicine is a Necessity at This Season.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all-year-round tonic, blood-builder and nerve restorer. But they are especially valuable in the spring when the system is loaded with impurities as a result of the indoor life of the winter months. There is no other season of the year when the blood is so much in need of purifying and enriching, and every dose of these pills helps to make new, red blood. In the spring one feels weak and tired—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills give new strength.—In the spring the appetite is often poor—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills develop the appetite, tone the stomach and aid weak digestion. It is in the spring that poisons in the blood find an outlet in disfiguring pimples, eruptions and boils—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills speedily clear the skin because they go to the root of the trouble in the blood. In the spring anaemia, rheumatism, neuralgia, erysipelas and many other troubles are most persistent because of poor, weak blood, and it is at this time, when all nature takes on new life, that the blood most seriously needs attention. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills actually renew and enrich the blood and this new blood reaches every organ and every nerve in the body, bringing new health and new strength to weak, easily tired men, women and children.—Here is a bit of proof: Miss Anna Patterson, R. F. D. No. 1, Thorold, Ont., says:—"My trouble was one of general weakness which thinned my blood and gave me at times unbearable headaches, loss of appetite and also loss in weight. I tried several medicines but without success. Then I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a fair trial. The result is that I feel like a new person. My appetite improved. I gained in weight, my blood is thoroughly purified, and my face cleared of some unsightly pimples which had troubled me. If one good turn deserves another then I have much pleasure in recommending Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

If you need a medicine this spring try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—they will not disappoint you. These pills are sold by all medicine dealers, or you can get them by mail at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Diplomat Punch.

3 lemons
2 pints of ginger ale
1 pint grape juice
1½ cups of sugar
1 cup of boiling water
½ cup of mint leaves
Grate the lemon rind. Pour boiling water over the mint leaves, sugar and grated lemon rind, then set aside to cool. When cold, strain into the punch bowl, pouring over the ginger ale, grape juice, lemon juice and ice. Place a few sprigs of mint on the top as a garnish.

Do not limit supplies of milk and butter, but do not waste them.

SMALLPOX WAS UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE

(Continued from page three.)

dance. He often had acted in that capacity himself.

HON. MR. ROBERTS, speaking to the Section relating to the payment of money by municipalities, said that in the past it had been customary for many municipalities to give only half what the Board of Health asked, or to cut bills in two when they were presented. This section gave power to the Board of Health to prepare an estimate of its annual expenditure for presentation to the municipality. In the event of a municipality defaulting in regard to Board of Health expenditures, the Lieut-Governor-in-Council would have power to act, but not for the relief of the defaulting municipality. As is well known there had been some counties which had refused to appoint Boards of Health or to pay over money for public health purposes. The government had power to appoint Boards of Health in such cases, and had done so, but the counties still had refused to act in the matter of finances. He felt sure that when they understood the Act they would pay over the money. If not, the Lieut-Governor-in-Council would devise means.

MR. McGRATH asked if the hon. Minister had been in touch with the Federal authorities in regard to this matter.

HON. DR. ROBERTS said he had been in touch with the Federal authorities, and had attended a Conference on vital statistics. Some of the amendments he was making were in accordance with suggestions made at that time.

MR. BURCHILL called the attention of the House to section relating to the employment of men in camps, ships, etc. He pointed out that the employer was liable for all expenses for an outbreak of smallpox if he should accept as an employee a man without a certificate of vaccination.

No operator in the lumber woods would employ a man who was liable to introduce smallpox into a camp. The operators had been taught a severe lesson by the losses experienced from an outbreak a few years ago. But it would be a hardship to compel each operator or employer when hiring men for the woods or the drive to enquire of each man whether or not he had a certificate of a successful vaccination and to see that each one had. Men often were hired in a hurry as time was an important factor and it would be difficult to apply this provision. It would cause serious inconvenience if it was workable at all. The concluding parts of the section made the employer liable for smallpox expenses in the event of an outbreak of the disease. He considered this a most harsh and drastic provision.

HON. MR. ROBERTS said he always listened with attention and respect to his hon. friend from Northumberland (Burchill), and always had found him to be a man of good sound ideas. After listening to the remarks he had just made he felt and feared that his hon. friend had not looked in to the subject from all sides. In the press of business of the session he (Roberts) had not had an opportunity to speak to his hon. friend with regard to this matter, but in the interim between sessions had discussed the subject with other lumbermen. Without exception they had told him that if this measure would clean smallpox out of the lumber camps, to put it into effect. The lumber men had lost thousands of

TOOK SEVERE COLD ON HIS LUNGS

Coughed Phlegm and Blood.

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Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup will cure the cough or cold on its first inception and perhaps save you years of suffering.

Mr. G. F. Stratzchuk, Canora, Sask., writes: "Last winter I took a most severe cold on my lungs and was coughing up phlegm and blood most of the time. I had the cough for over two months, and took a great deal of different medicines, but found no relief from them. At last a friend advised me to take Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I did, and it gave me great relief in a very short time, and today I am enjoying good health again."

The marvellous results that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup has achieved in its cures of coughs, and colds has caused many so-called "pine" preparations to be put on the market, which do not contain any pine whatsoever. See that you get the genuine when you ask for it.

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dollars through this disease and knew what it meant. The provision complained of would have to be put into effect only two or three times to produce general vaccination of employees of the lumber camps and the elimination of smallpox. Old camps had been found to be a source of the disease and men coming from them media of transmitting it. Means of this kind must be adopted to stamp out smallpox or else compulsory and general vaccination must be adopted throughout the province. The disease had cost the province and the municipalities thousands of dollars. Only two or three years ago the province had to issue bonds to the amount of \$80,000 or \$90,000 to pay smallpox bills. And in his office at the present time were bills amounting to \$125,000 to \$130,000 in smallpox bills which had been or would be paid by municipalities.

MR. BURCHILL said he did not desire to minimize the effect of smallpox and was willing to assist in its repression and control, but he believed that some method other than that outlined in the section must be taken. He believed that compulsory vaccination would be better.

He could give an instance of the hardship which would be worked if this section went into effect. If a man came to him for employment without vaccination and he sent him to a doctor to be vaccinated how long would it be before the man could take up his employment or he as an employer enjoy the advantages of his services?

HON. MR. ROBERTS—The period of time would depend on the technique

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and the care given the man's arm. MR. BURCHILL said that when he was vaccinated he carried his arm in a sling for a month. He wanted as much as any other man to stamp out smallpox but believed that some other method should be adopted. The course suggested would work a hardship on industry of all kinds.

HON. MR. ROBERTS said he did not see how smallpox could be kept out except by vaccination but he was willing to receive suggestions.

MR. SMITH (Carleton) said he knew the necessity of eliminating this disease which had been so costly, but he also realized the force of the argument of his hon. friend from Northumberland in reference to crews employed for woods or driving operations. In addition to those were sawmill crews which often had to be supplemented by casual labor. The difficulty might be got around by giving due notice over a considerable length of time, so that the people themselves could follow out a general vaccination.

MR. McGRATH said the proposal would work a hardship on men who might seek employment in the woods. As a class such men came from districts where laws were laxly enforced. For many years there had been a law for the vaccination of school children but it never had been generally carried out. There had been an extensive epidemic of smallpox in the fall and winter of 1917 which had originated in a place opposite his own town. Neither the local nor the provincial Boards of Health had done anything to control the outbreak. All the school children in his own town had been vaccinated and although they were constantly exposed not a case occurred among them. He believed that all children should be vaccinated at the age of seven and again at the age of thirteen or fourteen. If such a course were adopted, in a few years there would be a very small percentage of the population unvaccinated. The argument of his hon. colleague (Burchill) had great weight. He would point out that it might take twenty days for a physician to give a certificate of immunity from vaccine if it did not take, and if the vaccination did take the patient might be miles away without medical attendance. He would ask the hon. Minister to apply his skill and good sense to devising of some other means by which in five or six years all the population would be vaccinated. He also pointed out that there should be steps taken to vaccinate people coming in from places outside of the province, for if liable to expense employers would not take a chance and employ them.

HON. MR. ROBERTS said that precautions had been taken with regard to people coming from outside.

MR. McGRATH said he was ready to accept any proposal to stamp out smallpox which had any semblance of practicability.

MR. PINDER said that this was a most arbitrary piece of legislation and he doubted if the hon. Minister could make it work. It would be better if the Minister would see that all people coming into the province had been vaccinated or were vaccinated. There had been heavy expense incurred in connection with chickenpox. Some people tried to say that it was smallpox, but it was not. If the government put this into force it would lessen its days by one year at least and so benefit the country to some extent.

HON. MR. VENIOT said he must admit that there would be hardship in insisting on the vaccination of members of lumbering crews. But it would exist for only one year, for as a general thing the same men went to the woods and on the drives from year to year.

MR. YOUNG—What about the men that come from Maine?

HON. MR. VENIOT said he would come to that later. In his opinion the amendment to the act did not go far enough and the Minister of Health would be justified in compelling lumber operators to provide more sanitary quarters for their employees. There had been a severe outbreak in the northern part of the province which was traceable to neither Maine nor Quebec, but to infected lumber camps. If there had been general vaccination that could have been avoided. That outbreak had cost the County of Gloucester alone \$26,000. Big operators in that section of the province to whom he had talked concerning the matter wanted just such a measure as that proposed and were pleased that the minister was putting it into effect. There would be little hardship after the first year. The lumbermen of the province had no right to carry on an industry in a way which was a menace to the public health. And such had been the case. In Gloucester county the lumbermen would help put this provision into effect.

HON. MR. ROBERTS said he had a suggestion which might clear the situation. It could readily be understood that any legislation intended to perform a radical good must entail hardship. For the time being, some difficulty would result from this proposal, but it would be for one year only. The operators, by adopting it, would save thousands in succeeding years. They should look to the benefit of the people of the province rather than that of a few. He was pleased to hear the suggestion of the hon. member for Carleton (Smith) and would move an amendment to the effect that the provisions of the section would not come into effect until twelve months after the date of being passed.

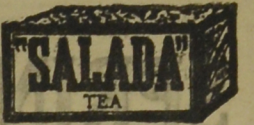
MR. YOUNG said he was of the same opinion as the hon. member for Northumberland (Burchill). The proposed legislation was drastic and entailed hardship and injustice on the lumbering industry. He would point out that under the terms of the section if an employee contracted smallpox within fourteen days after being discharged, the employer would be liable for the expense.

HON. MR. ROBERTS—If he were vaccinated he would not be sick.

MR. YOUNG said that much of the lumbering throughout the province was done by small operators on whom an undue hardship would be worked. In amendment to the amendment he moved to strike out the section.

MR. BAXTER said that there was an extensive organization under the Public Health Act and why could not the officers of the department make a tour of duty to the lumber camps and

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conduct examinations of employees. They might as well do that as anything else, and it would cost the province less. The proposed legislation was too severe on the employers.

HON. MR. ROBERTS said he appreciated the suggestion of the hon. member for St. John county, but he must remind him that some of the camps were a hundred miles from civilization and that his proposal would not do away with the sickness from vaccination.

MR. BAXTER said he did not mean that the officers should vaccinate, but that they should examine the men and take notes for the next year.

HON. MR. ROBERTS said the suggestion to postpone action for a year was the best. The action which he had suggested must be taken some time. If it were not taken, those opposing it in the House would be the very ones to come back and ask that something be done. The lumber camps were a great source of this disease in the province. During the year, however, efforts made to combat the disease had met with success. He would ask if it were practicable to vaccinate employees at central points before the crews went into the lumber woods.

MR. LeBLANC said he agreed with the hon. member for Northumberland. The bill made an employer liable even if a man got the disease by contact fourteen days after leaving the camp. MR. McGRATH said that under the bill an employer was not protected by a certificate of immunity.

HON. MR. VENIOT said he certainly was protected.

MR. McGRATH claimed that there was nothing in the clause under discussion to protect the employer.

MR. POTTS said he thought the promoter of the bill should not have moved an amendment. In his opinion the bill should go through as originally presented to the House. He agreed with the hon. minister that smallpox should be stamped out. They once had an epidemic in St. John, and he for one did not want to see it repeated. He believed the bill to be a good one. He had not been entirely in favor of the Public Health bill, but was willing to support any amendment to the same which he felt to be in the public interest. It seemed strange that as soon as legislation touched a lumber camp somebody got into trouble, especially if they tried to put those camps in a healthy condition. He believed that men when on their way to the camps should be properly vaccinated. He hoped the amendment would be voted down.

MR. YOUNG said that men en route to the woods usually arrived in carload lots. They were mostly strangers to their employer; there was nothing to hinder a lot of them from passing on the one certificate.

MR. GUPTILL said he noticed that shipping was within the scope of the bill. In that connection he wished to point out that there was a Sick Mariners' Fund which protected employees. The amendment deferring action for a year was adopted.

MR. BAXTER thought the committee should consider what effect the twelve months extension would have on the Act. Lumbermen going into the woods in the fall and coming out in the spring would be caught by the tail end of the act.

HON. MR. ROBERTS said that if the matter were left in the hands of the Health Department he could assure the committee that there would be no hardship imposed on the lumbermen.

The section was adopted as amended, and the bill was agreed to.

It is said that you can polish boots quickly and beautifully by rubbing them with a piece of orange. Let the juice dry in, then polish with a soft brush or cloth.

RESOLUTION RE SOLDIERS PASSED HOUSE

(Continued from page four)

bill providing for permanent bridges. MR. KING presented the final report of the Contingencies Committee.

MR. MERSEREAU asked if the recommendation regarding increased sessional allowance for members would apply to the present session.

MR. McGRATH said that it was merely a recommendation to the government that they should secure legislation for that purpose.

MR. MERSEREAU said it should apply to the present session. The time was coming when men of moderate means might be elected to the House and the present indemnity was entirely inadequate to compensate them for the time spent, not only during the session, but during the recess, in public business. He moved that the recommendation apply to the present session.

MR. POTTS seconded the motion.

HON. MR. FOSTER moved an amendment that the report be referred back for further consideration.

MR. MERSEREAU, with the consent of the speaker, withdrew his motion and the amendment was adopted as an original motion.

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