

FROM ENGLAND

MAIL ABOUT JOHN AND HIS PEOPLE
In the Land That Reigns
In the Commercial World
Eggs are being sold at
at six shillings per
only seventy-eight words
which allows women to sit
given by the Duke of Buc
Red Cross timber sale
yearling bull belonging
brought £1,575 (\$7,7-
raised for the Red
at Woking by the sale
\$100,000 damage to the
Company's works
Yorkshire.
girl born on November
was registered with
name of Peace.
William Paine has been
of the city of Chatham
with consecutive year.
of Swanson are allow-
in led three-quarters of
to economize fuel.
days of armistice cele-
London ambulances had
and seventy-one calls,
and a German field gun
Crepon, a soldier fell
of the wheels and was
deaths.
de Baths, of Hartley
has collected four
eggs for the
Colliery Company, of
was fined £50 for
ply a monthly return to
Club entertained at
of ten thousand of the
and American woun-
of beef at the Newport
on a recent Saturday
of over one hun-
of Red Bull, a Deal
to credit with having
of hundred lives from
and twenty-two wou-
of the preliminary
of the Institute of
of Ellistown, a mining
entertainer, presented
of local soldiers with a
George Lloyd was re-
of his appointment
of Bombay. "The
and other romances,
of an attack
to the Albert
to be completed at
of the quart case as col-
ment has been an-
of area in memory
of killed by Ger-
of Womas.
of black flanders
of I walk with you,
of and do not
of leave the bowl.
of and the Pains,
of days of dread and
of day's work unde-
of should and is
of on your strength's
of that you face
of that you may ever
of was shattered by
of the sever's hand
of haven't—there
of great is that last
of now the sting of
of last you come
of that you lift
of see.
of know I enter, too,
of are of return with
of Agricultural Wages
of and orders fixing
of minimum rates for
of the whole of Great

CANADIAN RECORD
AUG. 8 TO NOV. 11

BRIEF SUMMARY OF EFFORT IN
LAST 3 MONTHS OF WAR

Captured More Than 150 Small Towns
and Freed Over 300,000 French
and Belgian Civilians.

The following despatch is forward-
ed from the office of Sir E. Kemp,
Canadian Overseas Minister of Mil-
itary Forces:
Canadian troops have furnished a
curious coincidence in British mili-
tary history. The first troops to enter
Mons the day the armistice was
signed were those of the 42nd Royal
Highlanders of Canada, which bat-
talion, through the parent regiment,
the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada,
is affiliated with the famous Black
Watch. On August 23, 1914, the last
British battalion to leave Mons was
the 42nd Highlanders, the Scottish
Black Watch.

Captured 34,000 Germans.
From August 8 to November 11, the
date the armistice was declared, the
Canadian Corps captured 34,000 pris-
oners, 750 artillery guns of all cal-
ibres, 3,500 machine guns, hundreds of
trench mortars, and huge quantities
of all kinds of material.

In the last three months of the
war the corps advanced in depth to a
distance of 95 miles, covering an area
of approximately 450 square miles.
The principal towns captured by the
Canadians in that time were Cambrai
and Valenciennes, Nov. 2; Mons,
Oct. 20; Valenciennes, Nov. 2; Mons,
Nov. 2. At least 150 smaller towns
and villages were captured in addi-
tion to those larger centres, which
released from German domination
over 300,000 French and Belgian
civilians.

The three outstanding battles fought
by the Canadian Corps since August,
1918, were: Amiens, which began
Aug. 8; Arras, on Aug. 26; and Cam-
brai, Sept. 27. In these three battles,
and in the advance from Cambrai to
Mons through Valenciennes, the Cana-
dian Corps engaged and identified a
total of fifty-seven German divisions,
several of whom were badly decim-
ated as to render them useless as
fighting organizations.

At Amiens we advanced in less
than two weeks a depth of 15 miles.
At Arras and Cambrai the depth of
penetration into the enemy lines was
25 miles, and from Cambrai to Mons
12,000 prisoners; Arras, 10,000; Cam-
brai, 17,714; and from Cambrai to
Mons, 2,826.

On the Last Day of War.
On the morning of the 11th, at four
o'clock, the 42nd Battalion (the Mont-
real Kilnicks), the P.C.L.I., R.C.R.'s
and the 44th Battalion, of the Seventh
Brigade, attacked at Mons. The city
was actually captured by the 42nd
Battalion and the Princess Pat's, and
the R.C.R.'s also had some troops
enter the city. By eleven o'clock, the
time the armistice came into effect,
we had established a line five kilo-
metres east of the city, so that in
nine days the Canadians advanced
thirty miles.

On the afternoon of the 11th, Lieut.
General Sir Arthur Currie and his
staff made a triumphant entry into
Mons, and were welcomed by thou-
sands of civilians in a most demon-
strative way. General Currie pre-
sented to the city a Canadian flag
tied to a lance, which now has a
prominent place in the council cham-
ber of the city hall. The bodyguard
of the Corps Commander was a sec-
tion of the 5th Imperial Lancers, all
of whom were the Mons Ribbon and
were among the last to leave the city
on August 23, 1914.

It was at Mons that the British
began fighting in the war and it was
there the war ended. Throughout all
the advance invaluable assistance was
given by the Canadian Railway
Troops and the Canadian Forestry
Corps, whose work was extremely
difficult owing to the devastation and
destruction caused to railway tracks,
bridges and roads.

The Power of Speed.
The destruction wrought by the
bursting of a flywheel in an electric
light plant in New Rockford, N.D.,
U.S.A., recently, indicates vividly the
disastrous results which may follow
failure to control the speed of an en-
gine. The engine in question was of
the Corliss type, and for some undis-
covered reason the governor failed to
work. The speed of the flywheel
which normally was 100 revolutions
per minute, was increased to many
times that number. Eventually the
big casting burst, and fragments were
hurled many hundred feet in all
directions. The engine room and the
machinery it contained were com-
pletely wrecked, except a small gen-
erator which, almost miraculously,
was unharmed. A great hole was
torn in one of the brick walls, and a
piece of the wheel, weighing about
450 pounds, was thrown high in the
air. It landed in front of a furniture
store 500 feet from the power plant,
burying itself deep in the concrete
sidewalk. The enterprising furniture
merchant hastened to paint an adver-
tisement on the side of the fragment.

A PRISONERS PIL-
GRIM'S PROGRESS

NO ONE WILL READ UNMOVED
THIS STORY

The Long, Ragged, Starved, But Un-
daunted Procession of Prisoners
Returning From Germany.

A long, limping procession of tet-
terdemon figures clothed in the
oddest collection of old rags and bits,
leaning on clumsy sticks cut from the
hedge-rows—such is the sight that
meets the British Army in every road
by which it pursues its victorious
march into Germany, writes a British
officer in the early days of peace.
These sad and suffering figures are
the prisoners of war whom the Ger-
mans, in the panic of their ruin and
defeat, hastily released from captiv-
ity, and turned out without food
or adequate clothing upon the high
road to make the best of their way
back to the Allied lines.

Of all the Allied prisoners of war,
I think the French—to judge by their
appearance—were the least ill-treated.
They, like the rest, are thin—for thin-
ness seems to be universal amongst
the dwellers in Germany of to-day—
but their faces do not reveal the signs
of a systematized course of brutality
as do the faces of our men, whilst for
the most part they have preserved
their uniforms intact.

The Road to Germany.
The picture of the bands of re-
turning prisoners will, I believe, re-
main indelibly fixed on the minds of
all who have taken part in the victo-
rious march into Germany. The setting
is the broad, tree-lined chaussee.
The line of marching battalions,
spruce and clean and fit, with trans-
port in good shape, and strong, well-
groomed horses, fills the right hand
of the highway; on the left, coming
from the opposite direction, defiles an
endless procession of civilians pushing
little hand-carts piled high with their
belongings, and surrounded by the
Belgian flag, interspersed by these
little groups of prisoners of war.

Sheer Inhumanity.
The hunted look in the eyes of
many of these men tells the whole
story of the system which the Allied
armies set out to smash, and have
smashed. I will not horrify you with
the repetitions of the stories you have
read in such ghastly detail in the
British official report on the treat-
ment of our prisoners of war in Ger-
many, the brutality of the guards and
their superior officers, the lack of
food, even of the disgusting quality
provided, the long hours of forced
labor, often under shell fire. But
what we must insist on—and it ap-
pears in the statements of almost all
the prisoners—is the sheer inhuman-
ity of the German attitude towards
their British victims.

If it were inconvenient to start ra-
tioning a party of prisoners on a
certain day, the party would simply
stop for food or water until such
time as the convenient. There
was apparently no recognition even
of such an elementary principle as
that you must feed the animal which
is to work for you. "Necessity knows
no law," says the German, and if
there is no food for prisoners—if the
transport, for instance, is required
more urgently for ammunition—then
the prisoners may starve. And starve
they did, and die of exposure and
neglect and under-nourishment, so
that it seems probable that the for-
tunate ones who are making their way
back to happiness and liberty have



The Popular
Choice
People of culture
taste and refine-
ment are keen for
health, simplicity
and contentment.
Thousands of these
people choose the
cereal drink
INSTANT
POSTUM
as their table bev-
erage in place of
tea or coffee.
Healthful
Economical
Delicious

escaped death on the principle of the
survival of the fittest. The strong
have come through the ordeal; the
weak, one fears, succumbed.

The Spirit of Britain.
But for all one's deep compassion
with their sufferings, one cannot com-
plicate these prisoners of ours with-
out a feeling of elation. However
much the Germans tried to torment
their body, they utterly failed to crush
their spirit. It is time that a public
tribute were paid to the magnificent
staunchness of soul, the unshakable
self-respect of the British soldier in
captivity. There is no doubt that his
proud refusal to kneel down to his
oppressor angered the Germans, and
led them to redouble their efforts to
break his pride.

But the German failed—failed as
aggressively as he has done in every
psychological problem he has tackled
in this war. And so, for all their
wasted looks, for all their noisome
rags, these prisoners of war have the
bearing of free men. They salute
punctiliously, and look one straight
in the face when they are addressed.
As a party of British prisoners of
war were tramping back through Nam-
ur the other day, some German sol-
diers left a marching column and
ran towards them, offering them cig-
arettes and food. One and all the
prisoners declined the gift. "We
wouldn't be havin' anything to do
with them!" said the Irish sergeant
who told the story. What a contrast
to the lickspittle servility of the
Boche in captivity.

A Debt Repaid.
Our prisoners unanimously testify
to the kindness shown to them by
civilians in Belgium. The peasants
dared blows from the rifles of the
guard, and risked heavy fines, to
press bread into the hands of the
prisoners marching through the
villages. And on their long tramp
through Belgium on their way to the
allied lines after their liberation, the
prisoners depended entirely on the
food and clothing freely given them
by the Belgians in the towns and vil-
lages through which they passed.

The Boche treated his prisoners as
a bad-minded rustic would treat his
cattle. He had treated them mon-
strously to the end of the chapter.
He has not even sought to lessen
the exemplary retribution which the
Allies are going to exact from him by
making adequate provision for the
rehabilitation of the prisoners of war.
He has just turned them adrift, the
well and the sick alike, and left them
to shift for themselves.

And when the German people are
called to account for their inhuman
treatment of their prisoners of war
this last act of callousness must not
be forgotten.

JAPAN'S POPULATION
Production of Rice Has Not Kept
Pace With Increased Birth Rate.

The shortage in the supply of food-
stuffs in Japan has caused the extra-
ordinarily high price of rice and other
food, says the Japan Advertiser. It is
true that the production of rice has
been making more or less increase
has not been at such a rate as to keep
pace with the steadily growing popula-
tion. Moreover, the yield of rice is
at the mercy of the elements and in
a country like Japan, which is sub-
ject to frequent visitations of ty-
phoons at the most critical period for
the crop, the precarious nature of the
agricultural industry may be imagin-
ed. In this connection, continues the
Advertiser, it will be interesting to
note the tremendous rate at which
Japan's population is increasing.
Until a few years ago the rate of
increase was a little more than 500,
000, but last year's increase is put
at close upon 800,000. According to
official statistics just published the
total number of the Japanese popula-
tion on December 31, 1917, was re-
ported at 57,998,373, which were dis-
tributed into 10,241,851 dwellings at
the rate of 5.7 per dwelling. Com-
pared with the census taken at the
end of 1916 the population showed an
increase of 799,096, and there can be
no doubt that Japan should be seri-
ously exercised by the food problem
if its population continues to increase
at such a rate. It may be added that
the figures are exclusive of the Jap-
anese or Japanese subjects in Korea,
Formosa and Karafuto, who may be
said to be self-supporting as far as
their food supply is concerned.

RIVETLESS SHIP.
Largest Electrically Welded Craft
Built in Britain.

There has been much discussion of
late about the feasibility of building
electrically welded steamships and
thereby avoiding the time and expense
consumed in riveting. From England
comes word of the completion of a
rivetless 275-ton barge, supposedly the
largest electrically-welded craft so far
produced. It is 125 ft. over all, and 16
ft. of beam. The hull is rectangular
in section amidships—only the bilge
plates being curved. All water-tight
joints as far up as the latter are con-
tinuously welded on both sides, while
those thereafter are tack-welded on
one side. The process permitted an
estimated saving of from 25 to 40 per
cent. in time and 10 per cent. in ma-
terial. The expense of welding
amounted to \$1,500, \$890 of which
went for electrodes. In normal times
this item would be less by about 60
per cent. Another experimental barge,
with certain parts riveted and others
welded, is to be built.

The Weekly
Fashions



A very practical little apron in-
vaded this one which slips on over
the head and fastens under the arm.
McCall Pattern No. 8682, Girl's
Apron. In 6 sizes, 2 to 12 years.
Price, 15 cents. Transfer Design
No. 891. Price, 10 cents.



This new design has the basque
effect waist which opens on the shoulder
and at the underarm. McCall
Pattern No. 8712, Ladies' Dress. In
6 sizes, 34 to 44 bust. Price, 25
cents.

These patterns may be obtained
from your local McCall dealer, or
from the McCall Co., 70 Bond St.,
Toronto, Dept. W.

It Works! Try It
Tells how to loosen a sore,
tender corn so it lifts
out without pain.

Good news spreads rapidly and drug-
gists here are kept busy dispensing
freezeme, the ether discovery of a Cin-
cinnati man, which is said to loosen
any corn so it lifts out with the fingers.
Ask at any pharmacy for a quarter
ounce of freezeme, which will cost very
little, but is said to be sufficient to rid
one's feet of every hard or soft corn
or callus.

You apply just a few drops on the
tender, aching corn and instantly the
soreness is relieved, and soon the corn
is so shriveled that it lifts out with-
out pain. It is a sticky substance
which dries when applied and never
inflames or even irritates the adjoin-
ing tissue.

PEAT AS FUEL
It Also Has Many Other Interesting
and Useful Qualities.

Peat is coal in the making. It
furnishes a perfectly good fuel.
During the eighteenth century,
when the forests of northern Europe
had been to a great extent cleared
away (coal being not yet in general
use), peat was the main dependence
of the rural population.

It is said that a ton of paper can
be manufactured from peat at a cost
of \$20, leaving a satisfactory margin
of profit.

In France some very beautiful tex-
tile fabrics, resembling Scotch tweeds
and camel's hair cloth, are woven
from peat fibre. They can be bleach-
ed to snowy whiteness and will take
any dye.

One of the most interesting uses of
peat is for packing and preserving
perishable foods, such as fruits, vege-
tables, butter and eggs. Even meats
and fish have been shipped for great
distances in peat fibre, arriving in
perfect condition, thanks to the pecu-
liar preservative qualities of the
material.

PRINTERS' PIE.
Some Interesting Wartime Samples
of Typographical Errors.

The grin and often sorrowful details
that war news brings home to most of
us are now and again unwittingly lit
up by the mistakes of the compositor.
These typographical errors are termed
"printer's pie." Sometimes the omis-
sion of a single letter makes quite a
startling change from what is really
meant, as, for example, in this new
view of the Hun's humanity: "The
newest Gothas carry bombs of a ton
weight, but the German machines that
aid hospitals in France continue to use
smallish bombs." This one from a
Sheffield paper seems much nearer the
truth: "Three bombs were dropped
upon an ammunition train and a direct
hit obtained. The train contained 15-
600 hells." To which our armen ap-
pear to have obliged by adding an ex-
tra one.

The unintentional alteration of a
letter also works wonders, as in the
case where "Mr. — wept through the
Gallipoli campaign and was awarded
the Military Cross," or where more
German frightfulness is suggested by
the statement that "Hindenburg sent
a large number of bug guns to General
Boroevich," or again in the somewhat
startling notice from a "Deaths" col-
umn in another newspaper—"A loving
memory of our dear son. 'He nobly
answered his country's call, he gave
his life for one and all.'"

The origin of many such items may
not always be laid at the door of the
compositor, but often are the product
of one who wrote them. In many of
them our trials and tribulations arising
from the war make their appearance.
When the milk difficulty cropped
up in Dublin the Lord Mayor deliv-
ered himself in these terms: "It
would be a crying evil to leave the
poor people without milk. It would be
a wise thing if the Corporation would
take the bull by the horns and deal
with the matter."

It was a Glasgow paper that wrote
on the coal question thus:—"One wise
man, the father of a large family,
has laid in several piles of wood
against the coming of coal-rationing
time," whilst a University Journal
threw cold water on the musical abili-
ties of our fighting men by announc-
ing that "a capital military band will
discourage music throughout the af-
ternoon."

Complaints about the inadequate
grants to soldiers' dependants caused
a Yorkshire correspondent to remark,
"i hope that if the Government grant
an increase to soldiers' wives, they
will increase the wives of soldiers all
round." Even the "Canadian force
is wearing the smile that would come
off. The nature of the ground is en-
tirely favorable to such an operation."

The opinion has often been expressed
that the best German is a dead one,
but I think it has been left for a Bir-
mingham paper to tell us of those who
have been "permanently" killed, which
one would think should satisfy the
most anti-German amongst us.

The food question is hardly a sub-
ject for mirth at present, but one can
scarcely resist a smile when we are
told that "the markets are empty, and
the prices of such things as remain
are impossibly high."

An old Latin saying got a new turn
in an advertisement which lately ap-
peared in a leading London paper as
follows:—"Buy a £5 War Bond. He
gives quickly who gives twice." The
most up-to-date one deals with recent
war successes, and describes our
moderation in the display of national
feeling in this little sentence, "if this
were Germany, the bells would be rung
threathare over to-day's splendid
news."

STUFF FOR MAKING PAPER.
Can be Manufactured of Almost Any
Vegetable Substance.

Clippings from the collar factories
contribute importantly to the supply of
raw material for making high-grade
paper. It is just an instance of waste-
elimination.

Asbestos makes an excellent paper,
which, being fireproof, might recom-
mend itself highly for deeds and other
valuable documents. But, unfortun-
ately, no process has been discovered by
which paper of this material can be
made that has a smooth, hard surface
to take ink from a pen without blur-
ring. The inventor who solves this
puzzle has a fortune awaiting him.

There will never be a real paper
famine, because paper can be made
out of almost anything vegetable. It
has been manufactured from banana
leaves, pineapple leaves, beanstalks,
cabbage-stalks, cat-tails, hay, thistle-
down and even mummy wrappings.

Sugar-cane refuse makes good pa-
per; cotton stalks likewise. Of these
materials incalculable quantities are
thrown away annually. Rice straw
and fax stalks are available for the
same purpose; also the wild hemp
that grows over vast areas in the
South-west.

CHARACTER OF THE LATE CZAR
Psychological Makeup of the Last
Emperor of the Russias.

As a result of an interview with the
Czar, as well as from various other
sources, Charles Greene Cumston, M.
D., privat-docent at the University of
Geneva and Fellow of the Royal So-
ciety of Medicine of London, etc., has
given us the following sketch which
will no doubt prove of interest:

"The most marked trait of the Czar
was his absolute lack of will power.
Personally insufficient to govern so
great a country, Nicholas II was also
an egoist and suspicious of all things
and persons. Weak of character, the
Czar was both a fatalist and a mystic,
and when affairs of court or state did
not go well he believed he was aban-
doned by God. This always increas-
ing conviction since the Manchurian
War paralyzed all his initiative and
annihilated the little will power which
he still possessed. All foreigners who
approached him in 1916 gathered this
impression. It explains the ease with
which Nicholas II abandoned his
power and the absolute absence of any
effort on his part to recover posses-
sion of it. When the revolution of the
people arose the Czar upon him and
as the judgment of God upon him
and his people and he accepted it as
a divine decision and as an expiation
and an atonement for his earthly
errors, and it is undoubtedly true that
he died in this spirit of internal
sanctity."

"I believe that when history shall
be written Nicholas II will be looked
upon with pity an dwith sympathy
rather than otherwise. Only time
will tell."

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.
It is estimated that the money re-
quired to settle all the soldiers who
desire to go on to the land in the
State of Victoria, Australia, will prob-
ably amount to £7,000,000.

Keep Your Health
TO-NIGHT TRY
Minard's Liniment

for that Cold and Tired Feeling.
Get Well, Keep Well,
Kill Spanish Flu
by using the OLD RELIABLE.
MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., Ld.,
Yarmouth, N.S.

Might Be Improved.
"What do you think of the army as
far as you have gone?" inquired a ser-
geant of a newly arrived recruit at
camp.
"I may like it after a while, but just
now I think there is too much drill-
ing and fussing around between
meals," was the reply.

MONEY ORDERS.
Dominion Express Money Orders are
on sale in five thousand offices
throughout Canada.

The ham will not dry out and get
hard if you fry out some of the fat
and let it become hard. Then spread
it over the cat end of the ham about
a half-inch thick. This will ex-
clude the air. Scrape off the fat
before slicing the ham and after-
ward spread it on again as before.

British employers who are paying
less than the minimum wages have
been warned that they will be pro-
ceeded against by the Government.

According to government figures,
the number of hens in Holland has
decreased from 8,000,000 to 3,000,000
in two years.

A Cure for Pimples
"You don't need mercury, potash
or any other strong mineral to
cure pimples caused by poor
blood. Take Extract of Roots—
druggist calls it "Mother Seigel's
Curative Syrup—and your skin
will clear up as fresh as a baby's.
It will sweeten your stomach and
regulate your bowels." Get the
genuine. 50c. and \$1.00 Bottles.
At drug stores.

Thin Endy Hair
or Thick and Healthy?
A scalp cared for by Cuticura usually
means thick, glossy hair. Frequent
shampoos with Cuticura Soap are ex-
cellent. Precede shampooing by touch-
es of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dan-
druff, itching and irritation of the
scalp. Nothing better for the com-
plexion, hair or skin.
Sample Each Free by Mail. Address post-
card, "Cuticura, Dept. N., Boston, U. S. A."
Sold by dealers throughout the world.

HIRST'S
PAIN EXTERMINATOR
Pain? Hirst's will stop it!
Used for 40 years to relieve rheumatism, lumbago, neuralgia, sprains, lame
back, toothache, earache, swollen joints, sore throat and other pain-
ful complaints. Have a bottle in the house. All dealers or write us.
HIRST REMEDY COMPANY, Hamilton, Canada

Hotel Del Coronado
Coronado Beach, California
Where the balmy yet invigorating climate makes
possible the enjoyment of outdoor sports through-
out the Winter months.
POLO, GOLF, TENNIS, MOTORING,
FISHING, BAY AND SURF BATHING
Write for "Winter Folder and Golf Program.
JOHN J. HERNAN, Manager

FOR SALE
WEEKLY EQUIPPED NEWSPAPER
and for printing plant in
Canada. Terms offered \$1500. Will
go for \$1200. No stock sale. The
Whites Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR SALE
in New Ontario. Offer going to
France. Will sell \$1500. Write for
particulars. Apply J. H. Co. Whites
Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

CANCER, TUBERCLE, LEUKAEMIA, ETC.
is New Ontario. Offer going to
France. Will sell \$1500. Write for
particulars. Apply J. H. Co. Whites
Publishing Co., Limited, Toronto.

About Boys.
Show me the boy who never threw
A stone at someone's cat;
Or never hurled a snowball swift
At someone's high silk hat.
Who never ran away from school,
To seek the swimming hole;
Or slyly from a neighbor's yard
Green apples never stole.

Show me the boy who never broke
A pane of window glass;
Who never disobeyed the sign
That says "Keep off the grass,"
Who never did a thousand things
That grieves us sore to tell;
And I'll show you a little boy
Who must be far from well.

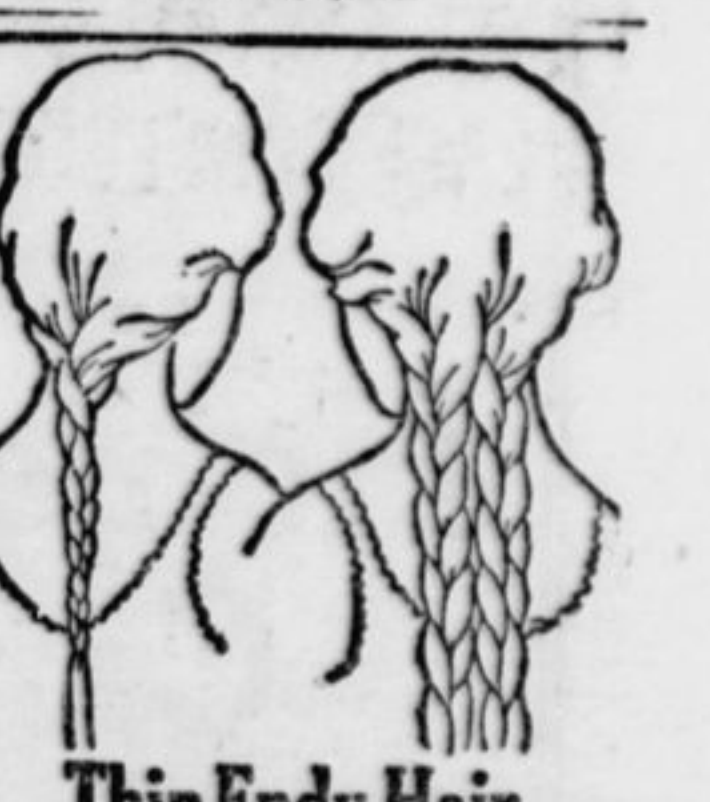
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State of Victoria, Australia, will prob-
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