

How To Get Rid of a Bad Cough

A Home-Made Remedy that Will Do It Quickly, Cheap and Easily Made.

If you have a bad cough or chest cold which refuses to yield to ordinary remedies, get from any druggist 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex (50 cents bottle), pour into a 16-ounce bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. Start taking a teaspoonful every hour or two. In 24 hours your cough will be conquered or very nearly so. Even whooping cough is greatly relieved in this way.

The above mixture makes 16 ounces—a family supply of the finest cough syrup that money could buy—at a cost of only 64 cents. Easily prepared in 5 minutes. Full directions on Pinex.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup preparation takes right hold of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. It loosens the dry, hoarse or tight cough in a way that is really remarkable. It also quickly breaks the inflamed membranes which accompany a painful cough, and stops the formation of phlegm in the throat and bronchial tubes, thus ending the persistent loose cough which is so annoying in its spasmodic croup and winter cough. Keeps perfectly and tastes good—children like it.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, rich in guaiaecol, which is so healing to the mucous membrane.

To avoid disappointment, ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex," do not accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

THOMAS COPLEY
Telephone 987.

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A Smooth, Hairless Skin for Every Woman

(The Modern Beauty)

With the aid of a plain delatone paste it is an easy matter to rid the skin of unsightly hairy growths. The paste is made by mixing some water with powdered delatone. This is applied to the hairy part and after 2 or 3 minutes rubbed off and the skin washed, when every trace of hair will have vanished. When you go to your druggist for delatone, be sure you get the genuine article.

How Thin People Can Put On Flesh

Thin men and women—that big hearty, filling dinner is a waste of money. What became of all the fat-producing nourishment it contained? You haven't gained in weight one ounce. That food passed through your body like unburned coal through an open grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and stick, and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay for the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are probably sadly out of gear and need reconstruction.

Cut out the foolish foods and funny sawdust diets. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating and eat with every one of those single Sargol tablets. In two weeks note the difference. Let the scales be the judge. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy, stay-there fat may be the net result. Sargol aims to change weak, stagnant blood with millions of fresh new red blood corpuscles—to give the blood the carrying power to deliver every ounce of fat-making material in your food to every part of your body. Sargol too, mixes with your food, to prepare it for the blood in an easily assimilated form. Thin people tell how they have gained all the weight from 10 to 25 pounds a month while taking Sargol and say that the new flesh stays put.

Sargol tablets are a careful combination of 8 of the best assimilative elements known to chemistry. They come 40 tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive, and all good druggists in this vicinity sell them subject to an absolute guarantee of weight increase or money back as found in every package.

One dreadful Chicago paper remarks that considering how short the gowns are worn, women must depend upon their kneecaps to keep them warm.

CAN FIRE TWO SHELLS FOR THE GERMAN ARMY'S ONE IN FLANDERS.

Bonar Law Declares Similar Condition Will Soon Prevail on Russian Front—War Will Not Be Won or Lost in East.

London, Dec. 2.—Andrew Bonar Law, secretary for the colonies, declared that he felt more hopeful as to the outcome of the war than he had for months past. In reply to statements in German newspapers that he had said Great Britain was on the point of bankruptcy, Mr. Law said the country was a long way from it, but that he did not pretend that it could go on indefinitely on the present scale. But the wealth of Great Britain, he added, had not been even touched as yet, and she could bear the strain for a longer period than her enemies.

Speaking of the great armies which Great Britain had raised, Mr. Law said the number of men killed or wounded up to the present was three-fold greater than the entire expeditionary force at the outbreak of the war.

Referring to the condition of affairs in the near east, the colonial secretary said that it was no better than could be gathered from the newspapers. "I go further," he continued, "and say that I look for so specially good news for many months to come. And he may have had news long before we have read, but that does not alter my opinion. This war is not going to be won or lost in the east."

"If you look at the tendency as a whole, I am convinced we are moving slowly but inexorably towards victory."

He expressed the opinion that there was nothing further to fear either in the western or eastern theatres of the war, adding:

"In Flanders we are now able not only to fire shell for shell, but two to the enemy's one. A similar condition will soon prevail at the Russian front, and I firmly believe that the danger of invasion will not arise again in that quarter."

"Economic conditions in Germany," he said, "are beginning to tell most strongly in our favor, and the German people are ceasing to believe that victory is within their grasp."

"All the heroism which has been shown, all the blood that has been sacrificed, will have been in vain unless we get the result that never again for generations to come will it be within the power of any man or any group of men to turn the world into the charnel house it has become."

COMPETITION STRANGLER.

Shell Committee And Monopoly—Late Expressions.

Montreal Herald.

Sir Robert Borden undoubtedly voiced the predominant feeling in the heart of the Canadian people when he said in London: "The whole power of the nation must be consecrated to the task," meaning that of carrying the war to a victorious conclusion. What he meant was, of course, that not only must every available man be sent to the front, but the whole industrial capabilities of the nation must be mobilized for keeping the men on the firing line supplied with an overwhelming supply of munitions once they are there.

The Dominion Shell Committee, which was the body entrusted in Canada with the task of mobilizing our manufacturing concerns for the production of war munitions, seems to have gone out of its way to discourage this mobilization. As one instance, we may mention that on June 20th last, Alfred J. Jones, of Montreal, a mechanical and electrical engineer of considerable contracting experience, wrote to the Shell Committee, announcing that he and some business associates had plans and capital for establishing a plant to produce about 200 high explosive shells per day. As Mr. Jones had been employed in the Ordnance Department of Vickers and Armstrong, Whitworth, and with Admiralty and army machinery contractors in England, and informed the Shell Committee to this effect, it might be thought that his offer would have been welcomed, and at least investigated. But no. Here is the curt and extraordinary letter he received from General Bertram:

"Dear Sir.—Beg to acknowledge receipt of yours of the 29th advising that several business men are interested in equipping a small plant for the manufacture of shells, but for your information would advise that it is impossible for us to entertain the possibility of allowing any additional orders, as we are unable, at the present time, to supply the demands of the companies now on this work.—Yours very truly, etc."

The demands of the companies now on this work? What did this mean? In conjunction with the prompt discouragement of the prospect of outside competition it seemed to mean only one thing. Mr. Jones wrote back somewhat indignantly about "money grabbers and vamps who see in the extremity of the English nation only a means of making huge fortunes," and got in reply a sharp letter saying "the demands of the companies" meant demands for material to keep the plants operating, under which circumstances "we do not feel justified in encouraging additional companies."

Quite so. They did not feel justified in encouraging additional companies. Incidentally, in discouraging them, they kept competition away and were able to retain for the companies now on this work the prospect of a succession of fat contracts in which one item was the charge of \$5.15 for work that is now being done for less than half that amount.

Similarly either the Dominion Shell Committee or some other organization managed to keep the National Transcontinental machine shops idle. These machine shops were built with public funds, and are huge and splendidly-equipped factories capable of proving of enormous help in the supply of munitions. They were kept idle—shall we say also because of "the demands of the companies now on this work"? At any rate, one Cabinet Minister actually

made the public admission last June that "there could be nothing more than to push our Government shops into the manufacture of munitions of war, at the cost of competing with Canadian private firms."

The idea of spoiling such a sweet little thing as machining shells at \$5.15 each. Competition must be strangled—and it was.

FIRE AT A FIRE HALL.

Interesting Test To Prove Merits of Different Types of Wall.

Toronto, Dec. 2.—At the Toronto Fire Department Headquarters, on Adelaide street, there was conducted with the help of the Toronto firemen a unique test to prove the fire-resisting qualities of Linabestos.

Miniature houses had been built—one of lath and plaster—the other of wood lined with Linabestos. Into these two houses—or rather rooms—was piled a quantity of kindling and this covered with gasoline, in order to make the hottest possible fire. Lighted simultaneously, there was an immediate explosion and a blaze. In exactly 1-1/2 minutes the plaster on the room constructed of lath and plaster commenced to peel, and in 16 minutes after the fires were started holes began to appear in the roof of the lath and plaster structure.

The fires were allowed to burn for 25 minutes, and up to that time no perceptible effect had been made on the Linabestos room. The powerful fire hose quickly punctured the wall of the lath and plaster building—daylight showing through in several places. While the force of the water was such as to crack the Linabestos, the fire had been so restrained in that room that the wood had not been burned, and consequently no hole or break was made through the room thus lined.

Pictures were taken before the fire started, during its progress, and after it was put out, thus making a complete record of the successful manner in which Linabestos stood this hard test. Acting Fire Chief William Smith personally superintended the test, and there were present Assistant City Architect Fries and other officials from the City Architect's Department.

Linabestos is made by the Asbestos Manufacturing Company of Montreal, Toronto and London.

GERMAN THEOLOGY.

Will Add Department at Warsaw University.

Berlin, Dec. 2.—(By wireless to Sayville.)—Publication of the new charter of Warsaw University, recently reopened, shows the establishment of a new department, and the addition of others is contemplated. The Overseas News Agency announces. There had been three departments in the university, one of political economy, one of philosophy and one of mathematics and natural sciences. There has now been added a preparatory medical school, and the establishment of complete departments of medicine and theology is planned.

The charter states the official language of the university is Polish, in which all lectures are to be delivered. The use of foreign languages is sanctioned only in courses of instruction in them.

The charter states that the university is founded for scientific instruction and research independent of party strife.

GOODS FOR RUSSIA

Swedish Trust Will Act For Great Britain.

Stockholm, Dec. 2.—An agreement has been reached between Great Britain and Sweden for transmitting the goods of Great Britain and her dominions to Russia, or vice versa. The agreement covers articles the export of which from Sweden had previously been prohibited, such as metals, cotton, wool and other commodities.

A syndicate has been formed which will be known as the "Aktiebolaget Transito". It is the unofficial trustee of the British Government, and in compensation Great Britain will grant a license for such goods, not under the Transito's control, to be used in Sweden under the Swedish Government's control.

STATUE PRESERVED

"Smile Of Rheims" Broken, But Restored.

Paris, Dec. 2.—The famous statue, "The Smile of Rheims," has been preserved, although shattered by the bombardment of the Rheims Cathedral. The Societe Nationale des Beaux-Arts announced yesterday it had established this fact after an investigation of reports that the statue had been removed. Fragments broken from the figure have been collected, and the statue has been restored.

Greater New York Has 5,253,889

New York, Dec. 1.—A police census of the city just completed shows that the Greater City has 5,253,889 inhabitants in its five boroughs. The state census completed last July, gave the total population as 5,099,112, but some dissatisfaction was felt with this count, and at the instance of the Health Department the police were employed to compile a new census.

A Relief.

A chap had just gone to the Flanders front from the training camp in Devon, and his calmness and cheerfulness under German fire impressed everyone. "So much so, in fact, that his corporal declared:

"I never saw a new hand settle right down to it like George."

"Oh," said another recruit, "if you knew George's wife, corporal, you'd understand how the poor fellow enjoys a quiet day among the vitriol sprays and poison-bombs."

They Pegged the Hole.

Lord Coleridge was once the victim of the vanity men of Oxford. He was addressing a large audience (here when he used the phrase: "We must remember not merely the beauty of the individual colleges, but the beauty of Oxford as a whole. And what a whole it is!"

"Hear, hear!" yelled the vanity men. "Yes, what a hole!" they groaned. "What a beautiful hole!"

Then it dawned upon Lord Coleridge that this was a thing he would rather have expressed otherwise.

The wife that complains of poverty is the maker of poverty.

France proposes to decorate the wives of farmers and peasants who filled the soil while their husbands were at the front.

Most of the waiters in a hotel are

SCAVENGER TO POET.

"The Burns of Ireland" is Serving Somewhere on the Mediterranean Front. Somewhere with the Mediterranean Forces, serving joyfully and strenuously with the 5th Royal Irish Fusiliers, is a man whose life provides the strangest story in the world of literature. The poetic genius of this soldier, Lance-Corporal Francis Ledwidge, has at last shone through his struggles with poverty, and those who have read his "Songs of the Fields," a book published by Herbert Jenkins, Ltd., are proclaiming him "the Burns of Ireland," an exaggerated compliment, at which Mr. Ledwidge himself will doubtless smile. But there can be no doubt of his genius as a poet, and the best literature of the day is all the richer for the enterprise of Mr. Jenkins who has by the publication of this book given the public an opportunity of learning of the work of Francis Ledwidge.

It was really Lord Dunsany, dramatist, poet, philosopher, critic, and now captain of the 5th Inniskillings who discovered Mr. Ledwidge.

"I never thought," says the latter, "I was a poet, nor did I believe it at all, until Lord Dunsany said so. I burnt all I wrote for years, because I thought it might as well die young and be happy."

Born twenty-two years ago in a little cottage in Slane, County Meath, Mr. Ledwidge was the youngest but one of nine children. His father died when he was two years old, and he has bitter memories of his mother struggling fiercely against hunger, balliffs, and the other woes of the very poor.

A deep love of the beauties of Nature led him to write poetry at a very early age, but it was necessary for him to earn money to provide food for the family, and he went to Dublin to work in a grocery shop. He hated the work, however, and ultimately, when he was sixteen, walked home, a distance of thirty miles. In the meantime, however, he had continued to write poetry, and Lord Dunsany, in his introduction to "Songs of the Fields," quotes a verse of a poem which Ledwidge wrote while working in a grocer's shop and which was inspired by his dreams of Slane:

Above me smokes the little town
With its whitewashed walls and roofs
of brown,
And its octagon spire topped smoothly
down
As the holy minds within.
And wondrous, impudently sweet,
Half on his passion, half on song,
The blackbird calls adown the street,
Like the Piper or Hamelin.

Preparing Casualty Lists.

Battles take place over such a long front nowadays, and are spread over so much greater a time, that the preparation of casualty lists is much more difficult than in previous wars. As soon as a battle comes, a battle comes to an end, the regiments concerned are paraded, often enough in the battlefield itself, and the roll called by the adjutant. The names of those who do not answer are carefully noted and sent to the headquarters of the brigade to which the regiment is attached.

The names of the wounded who have been sent to hospital by the Royal Army Medical Corps men are taken and marked off on special forms. Even the soldier is so minutely wounded that he cannot give details of himself the doctors have no difficulty in discovering them from the identity disc and badge each soldier carries. It is from these badges that the names of the dead are noted and forwarded to headquarters. A certain amount of time is allowed for stragglers to return to camp before they are reported as missing and the lists completed. They are then cabled to England and checked again at the War Office from the regimental rolls which are kept there. Then and not till then the lists of dead, wounded, and missing are published.

When Swearers Were Taxed.

It may not be generally known that money was at one time raised by the State by imposing fines on those given to the habit of swearing. Laws against swearing were passed in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and were strictly enforced during the Civil War by Cromwell, who says of his Ironsides, "Not a man swears but pays his twelve pence." Almost a century later Swift, in his "Swearer's Bank," remarks that "5,000 swearing gentlemen of Ireland, at one oath a day at a shilling each, would furnish an annual revenue of £12,500." Swearing is much less common now than in the old days, but a Chancellor of the Exchequer at the end of his resources might still be able to raise some money from the objectionable habit.

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For Cake Making

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