Labatt's

Since 1832 the name Labatt has meant something to the people — always Brews of more than ordinary merit. To-day Labatt's

Special Ale, Special Porter Special Lager

satisfy the most critical taste. They're non-intoxicating, temperance brews, but possess the real flavor, quality and appearance of the old lines. Order a case from your grocer or direct from the brewery.

JOHN LABATT, LIMITED
ESTABLISHED 1832 86
LONDON, ONT., and No. 4 St. Helen Street, MONTREAL

LINER SPOKANE ASHORE.

A PACIFIC PORT, Nov. 23.—The Alaska liner Spokane of the Pacific Steamship Company is ashore today off the British Columbia coast, but wireless reports indicated that her passengers were not in immediate danger. A wireless message reported two other steamers standing by.

The Spokane was southbound from Alaska ports.

At the CITY HOTEL, London, On Thursday and Friday (Nov. 29 and 30) Dorenwend's Display of Artistic Hair Goods

should be seen by every man and woman who would keep attractive and youthful.

Ladies who have not sufficient hair to do justice to their appearance and GENTLEMEN WHO ARE BALD, are invited to have A FREE DEMONSTRATION of the style that will answer their needs.

LADIES'—Switches, Braids, Transformations, Pompadours, Waves, and many other hair goods creations of the finest quality hair.

GENTLEMEN'S — Hygienic TOUPEES AND WIGS which are indetectable, featherweight and are worn by over a quarter million men. A benefit to the health and appearance.

Remember the Dates—Thursday and Friday, Nov. 29 and 30 (two days only).

"DORENWEND'S"
Head Office:
105 YONGE ST., TORONTO.
37u-tx

BAKER SATISFIED AT RATE OF U. S. TROOPS CROSSING

Arrival of Soldiers Has Kept Pace With Expectations, He Says.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Arrival of American troops in France has kept pace with the expectation of the war department, Secretary of War Baker said tonight, in the first statement he has ever authorized in connection with the progress being made in increasing General Pershing's forces. Mr. Baker declined, however, to state the number of troops forwarded or to indicate whether he anticipate delay from this time. Movement of the forces, he said, depended on two elements—the training and equipment of them and the availability of ships.

"As fast as they are ready, ships and men will be combined," the secretary said. "As many American troops are now overseas as we expected in the beginning to have overseas at this time."

GERMANS LOSE OUT IN THREE "SCRAPS" ON E. AFRICAN SOIL

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The following official communication was issued today regarding the operations of the British forces in East Africa:

"Wednesday our left column, having traversed the Makonde plateau, entered Sinbas, seven miles northeast of Kitangari. Fifty-seven Germans and 75 Askaris surrendered.

"Today our right column entered Newala, and 126 Germans and 76 Askaris were captured.

"In last Friday's action at Mandebe our small forces inflicted on the numerically superior enemy losses greater than they sustained, and also captured prisoners."

TWO MORE UNIONISTS LOSE THEIR DEPOSITS

QUEBEC, Nov. 23.—The election deposits of Dr. Ledi, Unionist candidate in Kamouraska, and Dr. Gauthier, Unionist candidate in Gaspe, have been seized.

The seizure in the case of Dr. Lebel is made on the strength of a judgment of the superior court for a sum of over $2,000 obtained by Col. W. A. Ray of Quebec about two years ago.

Mr. J. E. Lettier, who is seizing Major L. P. Gauthier's deposit, is a wholesale grocer of this city, and claims that the candidate is indebted to him for over eighty dollars.

$1,752 FOR INJURIES.

MONTREAL, Nov. 23.—John M. Dallebout, who was injured by a block falling on his head while working for the St. Lawrence Bridge Company in raising the central span of the Quebec bridge, sued the company for damages and was today awarded by Justice Archer in the superior court $1,752.50.

Building in the Spring?

Every farmer who intends to build, or who will have to repair old buildings in the spring, should make sure of seeing our exhibit at the Fat Stock Show.

WINTER FAIR, GUELPH

We have prepared hundreds of BARN plans for successful farmers. The most modern, practical barns in the country have been built on our plans. The barn expert in charge of our exhibit will explain just how we can be of service to you.

The exhibit includes: The Preston Lightning and Ventilating Ridge and our complete line of fire-proof building materials—Acorn Galvanized Iron, Safe-lock Shingles, Metal Ceilings. Illustrated literature on any line will be supplied.

Nelson E-Z Grain Pickler.

Insure 1918 crops from disease with this new low-cost device. See it at the Fair—just inside the turnstiles.

The Metal Shingle & Siding Co., Limited
PRESTON
A. B. ORMSBY CO., Limited, Toronto.

Lift Corns Out With Fingers Don't Hurt a Bit—Magic!

Few drops stop soreness, then the corn or callus lifts off. No humbug!

This tiny bottle holds the wonder of wonders. It contains an almost magical drug called freezone. It is a compound made from ether.

Apply a few drops of this freezone upon a tender, aching corn or a hardened callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly you will find the corn or callus so shriveled and loose that you just lift it off with the fingers. It doesn't hurt one particle. You feel no pain when applying freezone or afterwards. It doesn't even irritate the skin.

Just ask in any drug store for a small bottle of freezone. This will cost but a few cents but will positively rid your poor, suffering feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, or calluses on bottom of feet. Just think! Corns fall off!

SIMONDS SEES GOOD CHANCE FOR ALLIES TO SCORE IN ITALY

Cards at Present Are Against the Teutons, and Even if They Force Way to Adige, Allies' Opportunities Improve.

By Frank H. Simonds

Author of "The Great War," "They Shall Not Pass."

[Written for The London Advertiser and the New York Tribune—Copyright 1917—The Tribune Association.]

The current review deals with conditions existing on Tuesday, November 20, and on that date the Italian situation was still comprehended in the problem whether the Italians would be able to hold the line of the Piave or would be compelled to retire to the Adige. Nevertheless, suggestions were beginning to appear that the Italians would be able to hold the Piave line and vague hints that an Italian counter-offensive, supported by French and British armies, was not impossible.

It is this latter possibility that I desire to discuss at the present moment, with the full recognition that the military probabilities still favor a further Italian retirement, but a retirement not excluding the possibility that the Allies in Venetia will subsequently pass to an offensive more or less comparable to the Marne. It should be borne in mind, moreover, that up to Tuesday, November 20, there had been no suggestion that French or British infantry had entered the fighting line or more than a few British guns had been engaged.

German strategy remains quite unmistakable. For a week there has been an ever-growing pressure upon the whole Italian position behind the Piave; there have been crossings of small bodies of Austrian troops and repulses of these attacks without any serious consequences to the Italians. Meantime there has been steadily growing pressure to the north, from the point that, temporarily at least, the Italian the line of the Piave and follows the foothills of the Alps all the way to the Lago di Garda, and even beyond to the Judicaria Valley, north of Brescia. But the main pressure so far has been from the valley of the Upper Piave and along the Asiago plateau. On this, the northern, or Trentine, sector the Austrians and Germans have made small and by no means decisive gains near the Piave, and the Italian position is not yet seriously threatened, and Italian counter-offensives on the Asiago plateau have made some slight gains, equally indecisive. Now, as always, however, an advance of less than half a dozen miles just west of the Piave or in the valley of the Astico or the Brenta would enforce a retirement—to the Adige probably, to the Brenta in any event.

Italian Morale Restored.

Now, we do not yet know the final decision of the Italian high command, made after conference with the representatives of France and Britain. It is not yet clear that the action at the Piave is more than a delaying fight, although it is beginning to take on the character of a decisive conflict, and signs are multiplying, all of which point to the same thing, a determination of the Italians to fight it out on the Piave. We see that, temporarily at lease, the Italian troops are giving evidence of restored morale, and all reports that come to us from Rome and other Italian cities, heavily censored, it is understood, seem to testify to the rallying of the Italian people under the threat of invasion and following a disaster of first magnitude.

The situation of the Austrian and German armies which have advanced along the Venetian plain and are trying to force the crossing of the Piave is still difficult. They have behind them at least fifty miles in which the communications have been destroyed by the retreating Italians. The two main railroad lines have been wrecked; the bridges over the Isonzo, the Tagliamento and the Livenza have been destroyed, as the highway bridges have been. This difficulty explains the fact that as yet the heavy artillery of the Austro-Germans has not arrived, and the first attempts made to cross the river have been covered by a few six-inch guns and a mass of machine guns.

The Italians, on the other hand, have behind them two railroad lines that are in working order, and in addition a third line, running parallel to their front behind the Piave River, in the main beyond the reach of enemy artillery, and enabling them to concentrate men and guns on any danger point with great speed. This advantage has been proven in the fashion in which the Austrians have been shelled out of positions gained on the west bank of the river with little delay and by guns hastily concentrated about the foothold temporarily won.

Enemy Must Bring Guns.

Now, the question of restoring the roads and railroads is not one to be solved in a day or an hour. The whole Austro-German advance is conditioned upon the movement of artillery. Two years ago the advance of Mackensen in Galicia after the Dunajec showed just the same limitations. It was a long process to get the guns forward to a new line when the Russians had retired from an old front. But in the end the arrival of the guns always necessitated the retirement of the Russians, because they never could oppose an artillery concentration with guns of their own, since they lacked heavy artillery in any quantity and all munitions.

This is not the case of the Italians, just as it was not the case of the French at Verdun. Although the French were never in the critical months at Verdun able to match heavy guns with the Germans, they were able to make a great concentration of guns, and this concentration was just sufficient to answer. That is why, after the initial rush of the Germans to Douaumont, due to their original concentration, the advance was checked and the assailant pinned down to trench warfare again. Now, while Italy herself does not possess sufficient heavy artillery to meet the enemy concentration, her French and British allies can supply the guns and can munition them by two railroads connecting France with Northern Italy, that passing through the Mont Cenis tunnel and that going along the shore of the Mediterranean from Toulon to Genoa.

The real question, so far as artillery is concerned, is whether the French and British can get their heavy guns to the Venetian Plain before the Austrians and Germans, advancing over country in which the communications have been wrecked by the Italians in retreat, can get their guns from the Isonzo to the Piave. So far we have had no hint as to the probable winner of the race. On the other hand, as I pointed out last week, the Austrians and Germans are able to make use of the Trentine railroads to bring their guns and munitions to the edge of the battle zone on the northern front from the bend of the Piave to Lago di Garda, and so far they seem to be making their main effort on this front.

Race Favors Allies.

If the allies get their guns up first, then they will be in a position to conduct a counter offensive from the Piave, granted that the Italian armies have not been broken. They will have the advantage of artillery and the conditions will in some degree reproduce the situation of the Marne, when the Germans, having outrun their heavy guns and munitions, were suddenly attacked by French armies with greater supplies of munitions and more field guns, which were in addition of a vastly superior type.

Since French and British armies have accompanied their guns, the Allies would also have superiority in the quality of troops, in the case of a counter offensive, for the French and British troops are incontestably better than the Austrians, who compose the mass of the Austro-German armies. You have then the plain possibility—it is no more—that the Italians will hold the line of the Piave and that behind them an Anglo-French offensive, provided with superior artillery and a greater supply of munitions, will gather and then strike forward before the Austrians and Germans can bring up their own heavy artillery or destroy the Italian armies either by frontal attack on the Piave or by a turning movement from the Trentino.

On the other hand, suppose that the Italians, under pressure, go back to the Adige. They are now in the position of the French in the last days of August, 1914, when Joffre fought his successful delaying battles at Guise and along the Meuse. But Joffre's, of territory, sometimes correctly, more often quite incorrectly. In the Marne time the world believed the French armies were hopelessly beaten because Germany was able to overrun so much French territory, but in point of fact the French armies were far from beaten, as the event showed, and the Germans lost most of the territory they had occupied and missed their single objective, the destruction of French military power.

Another example of this truth is disclosed in the case of the submarine campaign. The Germans have sunk many ships, and this has made a great impression on the world; but they embarked upon the submarine campaign with the belief that they could bring Britain to their feet in three months, and this was the sole justification for a venture which involved bringing the United States into the war, with all that this meant in the future, if the war were not ended by the submarine campaign. Now it becomes apparent that the submarine campaign has failed, and that, despite past and possible sinkings, it no longer promises to be a decisive factor in the war. Thus the Germans have missed their single objective, but their failure, like the failure at the Marne, is balanced by incidental successes, in the case of the submarine the considerable toll of ships and in the case of France the territory occupied.

Now, the main objective of the Germans in their Italian operation was not to occupy Italian territory. Italy is not their principal foe, and no victory over Italy would on the military side enable them to dispose of their chief foes, Britain and France, now, and America in the future. Not even the total defeat of Italy would do this, unless the Italian disaster were so complete that the moral effect upon the Allies destroyed their military judgment. Unless Germany can win so great a victory in Italy that she not only puts Italy out of the war, but stampedes the public of the British, French and American nations into peace by negotiations, her expenditure of money, munitions, above all men, is a dead loss. It represents waste either on an unsuccessful venture to break the nerves of her enemies or in a necessary but expensive excursion to save a weak ally, namely, Austria.

Germans Have Miscalculated.

Germany tried to dispose of France at the Marne and again at Verdun before Britain was ready and able to help. She failed both times, and with the beginning of the Somme she found herself permanently outnumbered and outgunned on the western front. She no longer could advance on this front; her effort at Verdun cost her over half a million men, and got her nowhere. Since that time she has contributed partly by her armies, but mostly by money and intrigue, to producing a Russian revolution. She has at the same time defeated Rumania and Italy. But Rumania and Italy were not her chief enemies; they were only the enemies which threatened her allies. As for Russia, her success in putting Russia out was immediately negatived by her success in getting the United States into the war.

More than a hundred years ago, when he was fighting all Europe, Napoleon recognized that British successes in Spain did not carry with them any real menace to him; he saw that his fortune would rest upon the decision on the Easteru front. If he won against Austria, Prussia and Russia, Wellington's little army would have to retire to the lines of Torres Vedras, as it had before. It was only when he had begun to lose in the east and was compelled to recall troops to face his chief enemies that Wellington was able to reach French soil. Italy is in the same way a subordinate field in the present war.

The Game is Exposed.

Last year the Germans lost their last great campaign to dispose of France about Verdun; then they lost their defensive battle at the Somme and were compelled to retire voluntarily in Flanders on a wide front and evacuate a thousand square miles of French soil. But they were able to cover up this defeat on their main front by a brilliant victory over Roumania, which entered the war under Russian direction and was promptly betrayed to Germany by the Germanophile traitors in control in Russia.

This year Germany has lost a whole series of battles on the Western front, together with 150,000 prisoners and nearly a thousand guns. She is now threatened with a general retreat from the Belgian coast and out of Northern France. But she is disguising these reverses by a brilliant success in Italy, partly induced by new treachery both on the part of the Russians and of some Italians, seduced by German money or misrepresentation.

Last year the world was enormously impressed with the Roumanian victory of the Germans and for a moment it looked as if the Germans might get a negotiated peace on the strength of this success. But they did not. This year they are planning to make a new drive for a negotiated peace, using the Italian success as the text. But why should they want peace if they have the war won? Not because they love peace as such; all Prussian history gives the lie to this, and all the professions of influential Germans just before and just after the war began establish this. Why, then, do they want peace? Obviously because they recognize that they cannot win the war.

If the Germans had won such a victory against the British in Flanders or the French in Champagne as they have won against the Italians in Venetia they would not be ready to make peace. They would not be talking about peace. They would be discussing the war map. If they should win such a success against the British or the French there would be no occasion for them to talk about peace by negotiation; the French and the British would have to do the talking. The man who tells you that he is sure to win his action against you if it goes to trial, but that he is ready to settle to save lawyers' fees, usually has a bad case.

The German has lost his three great offensives—the Marne, Verdun and the submarine campaign. He pinned all his remaining hopes on the last and risked getting us into the war, because he expected to win before we could become effective. His real foe now is Britain, still aided by France, but carrying the burden of the fight. Tomorrow he will have a dangerous enemy in the United States. He can't conquer Britain in Italy—he can't even conquer Britain in France. He can't conquer the United States in Italy and he can't conquer France in Venetia. Neither can the British conquer Germany at Jerusalem or in Mesopotamia. If he can't conquer the British or persuade them they are conquered the German will lose the war, even without intervention, because the British control the sea and the German cannot live permanently without the use of the ocean. If he can't force the British to abandon their blockades and let his merchant ships out he must persuade them, and for this he will have to pay. His sole currency is the territory of Britain's allies which he holds. He has no British territory, while the British have a million square miles of his.

Napoleon won Austerlitz, Jena, Friedland, Wagram, but he lost his fight against Europe. He overran all of Austria and of Prussia and far more of Russia than the Germans have overrun. He made a vassal state of Prussia, a mere recruiting field of Italy. He dominated Spain from the Pyrenees to the neutral strip facing Gibraltar, but he ended his days at St. Helena. When you compare the Napoleonic achievements which preceded the final defeat with the German achievements you see how incomparably less important are the later successes. Yet all the early successes did not give Napoleon permanent hold on that for which the Germans have been fighting for three years without ever attaining, even for the moment—the mastery of Europe.

These are considerations which ought to be borne in mind when the German makes his next peace offensive, as he very soon will.

KILLED DAY AFTER HE RETURNED TO TRENCHES

KITCHENER, Nov. 23.—Pte. Emmanuel Pequegnat, son of George Pequegnat, is reported killed in action on November 7. He had returned to the field after an illness on November 6. Ptes. Arthur and Trochon are two other sons of George Pequegnat who are also doing their bit for King and country.

The records office are also trying to locate the next of kin of Pte Hegerbach and Lance-Corp. Peter Janson, believed to have been Kitchener men killed in action.

CANADA AND U.S. WORK RECIPROCITY TO GET ELIGIBLES

Tribunals Will Assist in the Deportations.

NEW LAW IS REQUIRED

Minister of Justice Has Order-in-Council Passed to Fill Bill.

OTTAWA, Nov. 23. — The problem of Canadians of military age in the United States and Americans of military age in Canada is dealt with in an order-in-council which has received the sanction of the Governor-General. It provides that either country may at any time by proclamation call for military service under its own colors any class of its citizens, or subjects, residing in the other country. Further it is provided that "if any men called out by such proclamation do not within a time which shall be limited by such proclamation, return voluntarily to the country of their allegiance for the purpose of performing their miliary duties there they shall be subject to deportation to that country, and that the laws, tribunals and officials of the country in which the men, so called, are, shall afford all reasonable sanction and assistance for the purpose of apprehending and compelling them to return accordingly."

Law Not Adequate.

The order-in-council was passed on the recommendation of the minister of justice. It recites that, in the opinion of the minister the draft convention between Great Britain and the United States, in regard to the calling out of men, does not meet the situation between the United States and Canada and submits special stipulations. These are to be forwarded to the British Embassy at Washington for submission to the United States Government. The principal provision of the stipulations is cited above.

BORDEN TO RECEIVE NEW $7,000 SALARY FOR EXTRA OFFICE

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—Formal notice appears in the Canada Gazette of the creation of the department of immigration and colonization. The minister is to receive a salary of $7,000 per annum.

The order-in-council also provides that since the prime minister will no longer receive the salary attached to the office of president of the privy council, a salary should be provided for the secretary of state for external affairs (the position held by Sir Robert Borden), whose office by law belongs to the member of the King's privy council for Canada, who holds the recognized position of first minister. The salary of the secretary of state for external affairs is fixed at $7,000 per annum.

Hon. J. D. Hazen, chief justice of New Brunswick, has been appointed local judge in admiralty of the exchequer court and for the admiralty district of New Brunswick.

PTE. McDERMOTT KILLED IN ACTION

INGERSOLL, Nov. 23.—The name of Pte. Harry McDermott, son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry McDermott, of Banner, and formerly of this town, has been added to the local list of those killed in action. Official word has been received that the young soldier made the supreme sacrifice on the west front on the 11th of November. Pte. McDermott enlisted and went overseas with the 168th Battalion. He was well known in the town and surrounding district.

The debris at the scene of the big fire is being cleared away, considerable having been removed for Bowman & Co. It is understood that similar action will be taken the first of the week on behalf of the Northway Co., it being desired to make as much progress as possible before efforts are retarded by the snow. Should it be decided by the firms to rebuild, they will be in a position to begin early in the spring.

PROCEEDINGS TAKEN AGAINST TRIBUNALS IN QUEBEC PROVINCE

Judge Duff Begins Action to Unseat A. S. Pelletier.

OTTAWA, Nov. 23.—The first summons against a member of a local tribunal, Alphonse S. Pelletier of Lachine, Que., has been issued. Proceedings were taken by Justice Duff, at the instance of the attorney-general, and called upon Mr. Pelletier to show cause why Judge Duff should not recommend that he be removed from his office as member of a tribunal. The summons is the consequence of alleged statements by Mr. Pelletier to the effect that he had no intention of carrying out the provisions of the military service act. It is probable that other proceedings will follow.

Stomach Relief! Stop Indigestion Gas, Sourness---Pape's Diapepsin

In five minutes! Neutralizes stomach acidity, relieving dyspepsia, heartburn, distress. Read!

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin will sweeten a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you have heartburn, that is usually a sign of acidity of the stomach.

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches or dizziness. This will all go, and, besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin helps to neutralize the excessive acid in the stomach which is causing the food fermentation and preventing proper digestion.

Relief in five minutes is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large, fifty-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to usually kep the entire family free from stomach acidity and its symptoms of indigestion, dyspepsia, sourness, gases, heartburn, and headache, for many months. It belongs in your home.

U. S. LABOR WILL HELP PICK OUT THE INDUSTRIES VITAL TO WAR'S CONDUCT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Apportionment of labor to industries vital to the conduct of the war will be taken up by the council of national defence with labor union officials at the close of the Buffalo convention of the American Federation of Labor. W. S. Gifford, director of the council, said today the union leaders had expressed a willingness to assist the Government in placing men to the best advantage, and that they would be asked to come to Washington for conferences.

U. S. ARMY TRANSPORT OFFICER IS SENTENCED

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Five years at hard labor in the army disciplinary barracks at Governor's Island, was the sentence of a courtmartial in the case of Charles E. Gerlach of Brooklyn, second officer of an army transport, because he refused to serve as a lookout for submarines and torpedoes while his ship was in the European danger zone. This became known today, when Judge Hand of the United States district court granted a writ of habeas corpus on Gerlach's representations that his constitutional rights have been violated in that he was a civilian and therefore not amendable to courtmartial.

FREE Grand 38 - Piece Scholar's Outfit and a Dandy $5.00 Camera

BOYS AND GIRLS—This is the best and most complete Scholars' Outfit you have ever seen. It would cost you a small fortune to go into the store and buy all these articles at regular retail prices. Just read what it contains:—One large size English school pad, boy or girl's style, three gold finished nibs, big complete printing outfit with three rows of type, type holder, tweezers, and eyeglasting ink pad, one dozen high grade lead pencils, a big pencil box with lock and key, a firebrate eraser, a fine quality pencil sharpener, sanitary covered aluminum pocket drinking cup, a box of fine crayons, a box of paints containing 8 good colors, a twelve inch wooden ruler, a set of six blotters, a dandy hundred page scholar's memo pad, a point protector for your lead pencils fitted with fine eraser, and last, but not least a fine self filling fountain pen with a package of ink tablets, sufficient to make five bottles of finest quality fountain pen ink. It is a wonderful outfit. Just send us 12 boxes of our famous Royal Princess Soap to introduce among your friends at only 10c. each. They sell like hot cakes. Everybody uses soap and everybody wants two or three of the wonderful new Royal Princess Soaps the minute you show them. You only have to hand them out and take in the money. It's so easy that you'll have them all sold in an hour or two. Then return our $3.20 and we will at once send you this grand 38 piece scholar's outfit, as represented, and the beautiful $5.00 Folding Film Camera will also be sent to you for just showing your friends scholar's outfit to your friends and getting only five of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did. We pay all delivery charges on your grand outfit right to your door. Write now—while you think of it. Be the first in school to win this great outfit. 11R

Address Gold Dollar Manufacturing Co. Dept. S. 30 Toronto, Ont

COMB SAGE TEA IN HAIR TO DARKEN IT

The old-time mixture of Sage Tea and Sulphur for darkening grey, streaked and faded hair is grandmother's recipe, and folks are again using it to keep their hair a good, even color, which is quite sensible, as we are living in an age when a youthful appearance is of the greatest advantage.

Nowadays, though, we don't have the troublesome task of gathering the sage and the mussy mixing at home. All drug stores sell the ready-to-use product, improved by the addition of other ingredients, called "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound." It is very popular because nobody can discover it has been applied. Simply moisten your comb or a soft brush with it and draw this through your hair, taking one small strand at a time; by morning the grey hair disappears, but what delights the ladies with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound, is that, besides beautifully darkening the hair after a few applications, it also produces that soft lustre and appearance of abundance which is so atractive. This ready-to-use preparation is a delightful toilet requisite for those who desire a more youthful appearance. It is not intended for the cure, mitigation or prevention of dis-

NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE

"Always put the Best Foot Forward" is good advice. After washing the face and brushing the teeth there is nothing in our scheme of cleanliness more important than reasonable attention to the hair. A man's appearance is frequently an indication of his earning power. There is not a thing we can do which will more greatly improve our appearance or add to one's look of prosperity equal to the intelligent and regular use of a good scalp prophylactic.

A Favorite on Milady's Toilet Table

More people probably have recognized the merits of NEWBRO'S HERPICIDE for dispelling hair ugliness than any other. It eradicates dandruff, checks hair loss, keeps the scalp clean and stops itching. Herpicide gives the hair that snap, life and lustre so generally admired and envied as the possession of others.

Start the use of Herpicide today and see how quickly your friends will notice and remark upon your improved appearance.

Sold Everywhere—Guaranteed by The Herpicide Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Applications at the Better Barber Shops