

## RECENT STARTLING INCIDENTS IN THE GRENADEER GUARDS

Col. Kinloch's Much-Talked-of Letter to the London Times—Declares He Knew Nothing of the 'Ragging' That Prevailed in His Regiment.

To the Editor of the Times:

That matters of a very extraordinary nature are taking place in the Grenadier Guards is no longer a secret, and stories of a very unauthentic nature are appearing daily in the press.

Having had a nephew in that regiment, who has now been obliged to retire owing to the injustice manifested to him by his superior officers, I am in a position to put before the public facts that it is desirable should be made known before the meeting of Parliament, when the discipline of this regiment and the methods that it is desirable to adopt for its radical reform will have to be at once considered.

In this regiment of the Brigade of Guards, and happily, for these courts-martial to be summoned by the senior subaltern. The court consists of a president and two members, the attendance of all other subalterns being exacted. They were held much more frequently in the First Battalion than in the others, and in the First Battalion the colonel was in the habit, to use the common term, of having "over" young officers to be dealt with by the senior subaltern, which nearly invariably resulted in their being sentenced by this irregular tribunal to be flogged. This flogging was administered on the lower part of the back, which was bared for punishment by the removal of their nether garments, and blows of great severity applied with a cane or stick in numbers varying from six to forty. A young officer last year who received the latter number fainted under the cruel severity of the punishment, but even six blows with the instrument employed were sufficient to make blood flow, as was constantly the case. What greatly aggravated these proceedings was that all the officers present were compelled to administer their share of the strokes if the numbers permitted, and comrades were obliged to apply blows to their own personal friends under threats of receiving similar punishment themselves. If a young officer, in commission of his friend, applied a stroke considered too light by the president, he was called on to repeat the blow.

The disgust of young officers of ordinary gentlemanly feelings at witnessing and being forced to participate in a scene of this nature can well be imagined, and requires no comments from me. I therefore leave this part of the subject.

My nephew, entering the army through Oxford, acquired at once a taste for the military part of his new profession. In his leisure hours, instead of leading a life of absolute idleness, he studied military history, commenced the study of Russian, and after nine months' service went through a course of training at Aldershot; he passed out with a special certificate, and was at once appointed signaling officer to his battalion. His capacities as an instructor may be inferred from the fact that the battalions under his instruction achieved the first place of all the regiments in Great Britain. During this time he was appointed acting staff signaling officer for the home district. In this capacity he carried out all the signaling arrangements for the royal procession of Oct. 25—no small undertaking.

It was soon after what seemed to be a successful commencement of his military career that an extraordinary incident occurred, which brought my nephew before the flogging tribunal. Invited to stay five days at the home of a comrade in Scotland, he asked leave for this short period

of the chief staff officers under whose immediate orders he was then serving, the battalion signaling being finished for the year. He omitted to ask leave of the colonel of the battalion, which, as appears, he ought to have done under the circumstances. After two days' absence the colonel recalled him by telegram. He severely reprimanded him for being absent without leave, refusing to recognize the leave obtained from the chief staff officer as a mitigation of this offense.

Col. Kinloch finally told him he would be handed over to the senior subaltern. Knowing what this formula meant, he asked to see Gen. H. Trotter, the senior staff officer, from whom he obtained his staff he was serving. Col. Kinloch thereupon placed him under arrest. The general, however, was out of town; therefore my nephew was released from arrest in the afternoon. Brought before the subalterns' court-martial, the president told him that he had been handed over to him by the commanding officer. Evidently on oath as to this can be obtained from many of the officers present.

He was found guilty of causing trouble to his commanding officer, and sentenced to be beaten. Whether the members of the court disapproved of flogging for military offenses and considered the colonel's punishments already quite sufficiently severe, or whether they were influenced by the character of my nephew as a good comrade, it is a fact that unusual consideration was displayed in his case. He was not subjected to the degrading removal of his dress, and the blows which he received were of no excessive severity.

At this juncture my nephew consulted me as to reporting to the general this illegal proceeding for a military offense, but I recommended him to hold his tongue, fearing he might lose popularity by protesting against customs which were, apparently, traditional in this extraordinary regiment.

He came before the general, hoping that he would modify Col. Kinloch's excitement for so inadequate a cause. Gen. Trotter, on the contrary, upheld Col. Kinloch's views, reprimanded my nephew and deprived him of his post of acting district signaling officer. He therefore returned to duty.

Shortly afterwards my nephew and two of the other subalterns were brought before the senior subaltern, who told them that, unless they rode with the brigade flag at Windsor, they would be flogged, and they ordered them to tell the other subalterns.

Living thus under a reign of terror, error more of degradation and dishonor than of physical suffering, intense though it was, the subalterns resorted to complain against this treatment. Meeting at the house of one of their comrades, they begged his father, a retired general, to give them the benefit of his advice as to whether they would be permitted by the rules of the service to appeal for protection to the commander-in-chief. He drew up for them a paper, which he judged from his experience to be justified under such very exceptional circumstances. This paper was to be sent through the colonel, but before this could be done information of it was given to the colonel, and he pronounced it to be mutiny.

After a while Col. Kinloch addressed the subalterns, and finally said the matter was closed, excepting as regarded my nephew, who, he said, had made serious statements against him, meaning thereby that my nephew had mentioned the words used by the colonel that he would hand him over to the senior subaltern, thus giving the impression that he was a traitor. My nephew having the evening before written to a friend these words used, which letter can be produced, and having, moreover, given his family the same version, besides his own distinct recollection of the fact, adhered at first to this statement, which was, in fact, the plain truth; but after considerable pressure from the colonel, and in view of his absolute denial, with the additional denial of his adjutant, he adopted the advice of a military friend, a major in the army, to accept the colonel's denial, and to say that he must have been mistaken.

This he did in the belief that he was enabling the colonel to withdraw from a very embarrassing position, and that the affair would then close. Advantage, how-

## FREE! LADIES send name and address to SLOUGH PENNYROYAL TEA.

Every lady who sends her name and address to SLOUGH PENNYROYAL TEA, will receive a sample of the tea free of charge. The tea is made from the finest tea leaves, and is of a most delicious flavor. It is sold in packets of one penny each, and is available at all grocers and tea shops.

ever, was taken of this by Col. Ricardo to accuse my nephew of "telling barefaced lies and of inciting his brother against his regiment." Col. Ricardo sent for him and told him he would have to leave the regiment.

Col. Ricardo also wrote the same to another of my nephew's relatives, who immediately brought the case before Lord Roberts, and demanded protection for an innocent officer, who was to be turned out of the regiment in order to teach the subalterns the futility of protesting against this traditional system of subalterns' courts-martial and flogging.

Lord Roberts severely reprimanded Col. Ricardo, placed Col. Kinloch on half-pay, and said that he had told Gen. Oliphant that "he would look to him to see that the young officers through whom the flogging scandal was brought to his notice should be protected."

The protection afforded by Gen. Oliphant was of a very singular nature. On Jan. 10 my nephew, when acting as picket officer and up to the daily picket report according to a method stated by an expert in military law to be quite justified, was ordered to be flogged.

For doing this, Lieut.-Col. St. Aubyn placed him under close arrest, and, to Gen. Oliphant, reported him to the commander-in-chief as guilty of a military crime, reprimanded him, and ordered him to be tried by court-martial. Appealed to the subalterns' court-martial, he was found guilty, but for reasons best known to Gen. Oliphant and the colonels this sentence was not carried out.

The sentence, however, pronounced by Gen. Oliphant, was of a very singular nature. We are so eager-eyed in viewing its accomplishments that we do not see its failure. The world which lies at its feet seems to us to be so vast that we forget the greater world which holds it in scorn. And there is such a greater world, the world of the steam engine, the steam engine, form, after all, but a small portion of the world in which we live. Modern science has affected our actual living life, so to speak, much less than we are apt to imagine. In eating, drinking, sleeping, love-making, quarreling—we differ but little from our ancestors of many centuries past. Look at the wonders of astronomy, since then meager have been the results in astronomy. To discover a planet, and name it, is not an achievement which has any striking importance for humanity at large. Similarly is the discovery of argon in the atmosphere of any positive value to anyone? Modern science has a knack of declaring much truth with an impressive solemnity. But the really interesting facts it leaves to conjecture. What would we give to know if Mars is inhabited, and if there were one time great people on the moon? Those would be of interest and importance, but modern science chooses to be silent.

If we come to our own earth we find that there are many little things which either baffle science or are ignored by scientists. As civilization advances we have a knack of declaring much truth with an impressive solemnity. But the really interesting facts it leaves to conjecture. What would we give to know if Mars is inhabited, and if there were one time great people on the moon? Those would be of interest and importance, but modern science chooses to be silent.

Even in lowlier ways science has shortcomings. Is there anything more clumsy than a shoe? There are leather shoes and rubber shoes, but no better system of dealing with soles and heels. The Roman soldier of the Legion and the American soldier of today have almost precisely the same footwear, and clumsy footwear it is, knowing but little of the shape and comfort of the foot. The same applies to umbrellas, surely the most inept instrument ever invented. The best umbrella is not better than the original article invented 200 years ago in Queen Anne's time. It only keeps the hat from getting wet.

ARE YOUR CORNS harder to remove than those that others have had? Have they not had the same kind? Have they not been cured by using Holloway's Corn Cure? Try a bottle.

WINDLESHAM, Camberley. A branch of the Ontario Bank has been opened at Waterford. The estate of W. H. M. Williams, grocer, Woodstock, who recently assigned to Fred Coles, London, has paid 100 cents on the dollar.

## WORK FOR SCIENTISTS

Some Things the Wise Men Should Start at Once To Do.

[New York American.] It is common to talk about the wonderful strides made by modern science, but looking at the matter from another point it is really astonishing how many things most desirable for human welfare remain to be done. Modern science is always being praised. Sermons and pamphlets and magazine articles vie with each other to laud it to the skies. It is said to have achieved so much. We are bidden to look at its telephone, the telegraph, the electric light, the Roentgen ray, the steam engine, the huge steamship and the thousand and one other discoveries of the day. We think that life is revolutionized from that which our fathers lived, and that we have reason for great pride, and, indeed, for thankfulness.

We are so eager-eyed in viewing its accomplishments that we do not see its failure. The world which lies at its feet seems to us to be so vast that we forget the greater world which holds it in scorn. And there is such a greater world, the world of the steam engine, the steam engine, form, after all, but a small portion of the world in which we live. Modern science has affected our actual living life, so to speak, much less than we are apt to imagine. In eating, drinking, sleeping, love-making, quarreling—we differ but little from our ancestors of many centuries past. Look at the wonders of astronomy, since then meager have been the results in astronomy. To discover a planet, and name it, is not an achievement which has any striking importance for humanity at large. Similarly is the discovery of argon in the atmosphere of any positive value to anyone? Modern science has a knack of declaring much truth with an impressive solemnity. But the really interesting facts it leaves to conjecture. What would we give to know if Mars is inhabited, and if there were one time great people on the moon? Those would be of interest and importance, but modern science chooses to be silent.

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## Prison for Clerics.

An interesting description has been published in a Vienna newspaper of a monastery at Soudal, in the Russian Province of Vladimir, which is used as a prison for priests and laymen who are guilty of religious offenses. Prisoners are only sent to Soudal by special desire of the Czar, who, however, accepts the advice of M. Pobedonozzeff, the procurator of the Holy Synod of the Orthodox Greek church at present there are about 210 prisoners there, and they include two princes, one count, two barons, one general, four bishops, sixteen common soldiers, 52 officers, 124 priests and one shoemaker. They are treated with severity, and undergo solitary confinement in gloomy cells. Many prisoners become insane after a brief period, while the weaker ones soon die from want of light, air and proper nourishment. The prisoner most recently sentenced is a priest named Cvetkov, and the offenses for which he was sent there are typical. Cvetkov disputed the Holy Synod's right to rule absolutely over the church as a whole, and advocated the formation of a council of clergy to advise and to a certain extent, detect, which nevertheless sufficed to bring about his sentence to life imprisonment at Soudal.—London Express.

## BRIGHT BABIES

Only Those Perfectly Well Are Good Natured and Happy.

When a baby is cross, peevish or sleepless, the mother may be certain that it is not well. There are little ailments coming from some derangement of the stomach or bowels which the mother's watchful eye may not detect, which nevertheless manifest themselves in irritability or sleeplessness. A dose of Baby's Own Tablets given at such a time will speedily put the little one to rest and will give it healthy, natural sleep, and you have a positive guarantee that there is not a particle of opiate or harmful drug in the medicine. Thousands of mothers give their children to other medicine, and all mothers who have used the tablets praise them. Mrs. A. McDonald, Merton, Ont., says: "Baby's Own Tablets are the best medicine for little ones I have ever used, and I always keep them in the house in case of emergencies." Good for children of all ages from birth upward. Sold at 25 cents a box by medicine dealers or sent post paid by writing direct to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont.

## Absence of Smoke in Berlin.

According to consular reports, Berlin, although a busy manufacturing city, is one of the cleanest and best kept in Europe. The smokeless condition of the Berlin atmosphere is ascribed to three facts: The preponderant use of coke and briquettes, which are practically smokeless; the skillful, scientific construction of boiler furnaces and chimneys; and, finally, the high standard of skill that is taught and enforced among firemen who stoke furnaces with coal for steam and manufacturing purposes. Before a man can assume such a charge he must be taught the theory and practice of economical, scientific firing, by which the coal is distributed in such a manner and quantity over the grate surface as to secure the most perfect combustion of its volatile elements. The Silurian coals used in Berlin in most large steam plants and factories are of a rich bituminous nature, and range below many of the bituminous coals of the United States, and yet the long, dense, trailing clouds of smoke from mill and factory chimneys which are so familiar a sight in many American cities are rarely seen in the German capital, where the indiscriminate shoveling of raw bituminous coal into the steam engine is a thing of the past. The ignorant and wasteful proceeding—The Engineer.

A CLEAR, HEALTHY SKIN.—Eruptions of the skin and the blotches which mar the complexion are the result of impure blood caused by unhealthy action of the Liver and Kidneys. In correcting this monthly action and restoring the organs to their normal condition, Farmer's Vegetable Pills will at the same time cleanse the blood, and the blotches and eruptions will disappear without leaving any trace.

D. C. McPherson, a farmer in the north part of Dunwich, died Feb. 24, after a long illness. Mr. McPherson was in his 76th year of age and was highly respected. He served exactly a quarter of a century as a member of the Dunwich council.

## TYPEWRITERS FOR ALL

One Company Sells Shuttles for Twenty-Six Languages.

How many typewriter operators know that machines have been invented for people using more than 25 different languages? The latest model is the Arabic typewriter, with a keyboard no larger than the one we use in America, although the Arabic of text books is described as having 28 different characters. Up to date the Japanese tongue is the only one in extensive use that does not boast its typewriting machine, but it is announced that a scholar of that language is now working on a keyboard arrangement with a view to supplying the deficiency.

The difficulties of providing keyboard arrangements for a language having so many characters as the Arabic can be guessed at. That language's 28 letters, however, consist of variations of only about 30 letters, and the inventor had to do a lot of compromising with the variations. It is too early yet, according to men connected with the manufacture of machines, to tell how successful the latest addition will prove, but it is presumable to serve many thousands of merchants in Arabia, Egypt and Persia.

A typewriter company of New York advertises "one hundred styles of typewriters in twenty-six languages." One of these languages, of course, have nearly the same character as the English. For instance, the French, Spanish and Scandinavian machines are like ours, except that the keyboards contain certain accents that are not needed by us. The German, Greek and Russian keyboards, of course, have their distinctive characters, but the number of keys is practically the same in every case. There are special machines for electric typewriters. These the dealers speak of as "Irish typewriters."

One company makes a typewriter for Chinese. This one is necessarily very incomplete, for the language contains an

almost unlimited number of characters, but it serves in ordinary business. There is another machine with a keyboard of Chinese characters, as well as one for the Siamese. There is no instrument for writing Hebrew, and this fact a typewriter maker explains by saying that, although thousands use this language, business operations are not conducted in it very extensively.—New York Times.

## Torturing Piles

First symptoms—Moisture; intense itching; stinging; desire to scratch; when that comes it never fails. At druggists, 25 CENTS. Try before you buy. Address, Dr. Swaine & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper, a sample box free.

## Swaine's Ointment

Harmless; healing. Half a century's test proves that it never fails. At druggists, 25 CENTS. Try before you buy. Address, Dr. Swaine & Son, Philadelphia, who will gladly mail, in a plain wrapper, a sample box free.

A barrel of sugar from the Winton factory has been sent to the secretary of Chesley Fall Fair for distribution among the farmers who took prize for sugar beets at the fair there last fall.

IT IS AN OFFICER OF THE LAW OF HEALTH.—When called in to attend a disturbance it searches out the hiding-place of pain, and, like a guardian of the peace, lays hands upon it and says, "I arrest you. Resistance is useless, as the law of health imposes a sentence of perpetual banishment on pain, and Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was originated to enforce that sentence."

The Western Dairyman's Association will place six or eight special instructors in the field during the coming summer to give practical courses of instruction in western cheese factories.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED, WOMAN'S EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1900.

# Dr. Barnardo's Food

For Infants, Invalids, and The Aged.

Nearly 80 Years' Established Reputation.

**DR. BARNARDO**

Says:—  
"We have already used Dr. Barnardo's Food in two of our Homes (Babies' Castle and the Village Home), and I have no hesitation in saying it has proved very satisfactory."  
—July 27th, 1900.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., FORDINGBRIDGE, ENGLAND.

Wholesale Agents:—THE LYMAN BROS. & CO., Ltd., Toronto & Montreal.

Are an invaluable remedy for all diseases and disorders arising from Weak Heart, Worn Out Nerves or Watery Blood.

They are a true heart tonic, nerve food and blood enricher, building up and renewing all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body and restoring perfect health to those who are troubled with Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Listlessness, Palpitation of the Heart, Anæmia, General Debility, After Effects of La Grippe and all troubles arising from a run down system.

**MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**

are 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all druggists, or will be sent on receipt of price by

**The T. MILBURN CO., Limited, Toronto, Ont.**

**Arsenic a Necessity.**  
Arsenic that terrible poison, abhorred by all peoples for ages, the chief ingredient of the plotters of antiquity of the middle ages, when they were designed to get a troublesome enemy—arsenic is neither more nor less than a constituent element of the tissues of all living beings, vegetable or animal. Without arsenic life is impossible. The purveyor of death is one of the great supporters of life. Such a paradoxical doctrine affirmed by Professor Armand Gautier, as the result of physiological and chemical observations.—La Nature, Paris.

## Some Delusions About Cigarette Smoking.

All delusions are harmful, and many an anxiety and alarm would have been spared to nervous people had they known a few simple truths about cigarettes. What follows may prick a bubble or two of popular superstition. The most primitive of delusions concerning cigarettes is that about the poisonous effects of the paper. The paper used in cigarettes has to be absolutely pure fiber. If it contained anything but fiber which is necessary to hold it together, it would be thick and unpleasant to the smoker. Ignorant people think that all tobacco smokers have the same habit. They might as well believe that because a man is fond of pate de foie gras he must also like corn and cabbage. There is a refinement of taste in smoking as well as in eating. One man likes strong drinks, another, wines with a bouquet. One smoker likes a pipe or cigar; another the dainty cigarette. All smoking is not the same, and there can be no dispute about tastes. Do gentlemen not disputandum. Many people believe that cigarettes are made of refuse tobacco, of cigar ends, stubs, stems, cheap growths, and other things too unpleasant to mention. The statistics of tobacco trade show that the very best growths of American tobacco are bought by the cigarette manufacturers. The dissection of any cigarette made by a reputable concern would show that it contains nothing but straight, clean tobacco. Opium is one of the most expensive drugs on the market. To have the slightest effect it must be consumed in appreciable quantities, as every physician knows. Standard cigarettes of American make retail at considerably less than a cent each. Taking of the tobacco profit and the retailers' profit, does it stand to reason that the manufacturer can use even the mildest solution of opium? Blowing cigarette smoke through a handkerchief is often taken as an evidence of the tremendous quantity of nicotine taken into the system through smoking cigarettes. Did anyone ever try the same test with smoke from a pipe or a cigar? The result will be startling. The fact is that the brown deposit that collects at all, but a combination of substances, no more harmful than charcoal or vaseline. Any number of official analyses made by the leading chemists show that the amount of nicotine to which the cigarette smoker is exposed in his daily consumption of cigarettes is far less than that to which the pipe smoker or cigar smoker subjects himself. Occasional

tomed to smoke a certain number of packages of cigarettes a day. To most of these stories an arithmetical computation of the number of cigarettes in a package, and the number of minutes in a day, gives the lie at once. None of them, however, confirmed by a cord of coroners' offices or insane asylums or by cases reported in the medical journals. Under date of Oct. 12, a Chicago dispatch to the New York papers announces the result of an official investigation by the health department of that city into the purity of cigarettes on sale there. Fourteen brands were purchased in the open market. No impurities were found in any of them by the department experts, Dr. Gehrmann and Prof. Kennicot. Exhaustive analyses were made of every brand of cigarette found for sale in the city. All were found to be entirely free from opium, morphine, jimson weed, belladonna, atropine, hyoscyamine, or other substances foreign to pure tobacco. There was there any lead or arsenic found in the paper wrappers.

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS** is the best known remedy for dyspepsia, constipation and biliousness, and will cure all blood and skin troubles, common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore.

E. Roos, who ran a boot and shoe store at Norwich, is endeavoring to convert his creditors, at 50 cents on the dollar. Liabilities about \$7,000. Pork butchering starts in the Petrolea packing and cold storage factory this week.

## COLD IN THE HEAD

Can Be Cured in a Few Minutes By Inhaling Catarrhazone.

By gently breathing Catarrhazone through the mouth and slowly exhaling through the nostrils, cold in the head can be cured almost immediately. Catarrhazone is very simple and pleasant to use and is guaranteed to cure colds, catarrh and all winter ills or your money back.

Miss Helen Brown, Annan, N. S., writes: "I have used Catarrhazone and always found it satisfactory. It gives immediate relief to coughs and cold in the head and is the cleanest and most convenient cure for Catarrh I have met."

Mr. Robert Kennedy, Kingston, N. B., writes: "I would not be without Catarrhazone for the world. For a cold in the head, coughs, and influenza it is indispensable. It is so pleasant and convenient that it can't be praised too highly."

Carry Catarrhazone in your vest pocket—use it now and again, and you won't have colds; it prevents as well as cures them. Physicians pronounce Catarrhazone the most marvelous cough and cold cure of the age, and state that it has no equal for bronchitis, lung trouble and catarrh. Two months' treatment.



**W. E. Wismer, Phm. B., is a druggist, of Barrie, Ont., whose splendid establishment and large practice mark him as an aggressive pharmaceutical authority—This is what he says of Hutch:**

"As regards the sale of Hutch it is simply wonderful, several times I have been sold right out after receiving a generous supply from the wholesale. It is one of the very few things a retail druggist may order in quarter and half-gross lots with perfect safety.

"As regards its efficacy I have yet to meet a person who does not say 'there is something in it' after having used the tablets.

"Only yesterday on enquiring as to its virtues a traveller said, 'until Hutch was introduced I could get nothing to relieve me and was a thoroughbred dyspeptic. Hutch cured me.' This is only one instance of the very many good things said about Hutch. Another proof of its value is that people always come back for a second package. Knowing that a genuine article is sure to succeed, I remain, yours truly,

**W. E. WISMER, Phm. B.**

The wonderful—almost startling—cures that Hutch is making its overwhelming endorsement by the public, by scientific experts, and men thoroughly well versed in their knowledge of dyspepsia, constipation, and stomach disorders.