RELIEF FOR THE LIBERATED TERRITORIES FIRST CONCERN, SAYS U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATOR HOOVER

Paris, Jan. 3—Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, today gave out a statement on the food situation in Europe in which he said:

"Since my arrival in Europe I have been co-operating with the officials of the Allied Governments in an investigation of the food situation, more particularly in the liberated regions. We have made some investigation of conditions in Germany, but are not yet prepared to come to any definite conclusions.

"The population of Germany certainly has enough stocks of food to carry on for a while, with the exception of fat supplies, which are undoubtedly very short and are developing some condition of disease and a great deal of social discontent.

"The determination of conditions and measures necessary to relieve the liberated territories, however, must be our first concern. These territories comprise Belgium, Northern France, Trentino, Serbia, Montenegro, Roumania, Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia, Poland and Finland and the Baltic states of Russia and Armenia and Syria, comprising altogether populations aggregating probably 125,000,000 persons.

"Under enemy occupation and devastation their native production has greatly diminished and the stocks of food that they have managed to retain from the last harvest will soon be exhausted, more particularly in cases of town populations, because the peasants have learned bitterly enough in war to secret enough food to take care of themselves.

"In order that there should be no delay in providing food during the period of investigation and the creation of an organization by co-operation between our War Department and the Food Administration, we have dispatched to date approximately 150,000 tons of food to various ports in Europe. Some of the food is now being issued and, in addition, the steady stream of 150,000 tons per month is being maintained into Belgium and Northern France."

CAN BE NO MORE BALANCE OF POWER, WILSON TELLS ITALY

Rome, Jan. 3—In Parliament House a joint reception was given President Wilson by the members of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies. The function was an impressive one. The large and distinguished gathering gave the President an ovation.

The President spoke as follows:

"Your Majesty and Mr. President of the Chamber:

"You are bestowing upon me an unprecedented honor, which I accept because I believe that it is extended to me as the representative of the great people for whom I speak. And I am going to take this first opportunity to say how entirely the heart of the American people has been with the great people of Italy."

Continuing President Wilson said:

"But we cannot stand in the shadow of this war without knowing there are things which are in some senses more difficult than those we have undertaken because, while it is easy to speak of right and justice it sometimes is difficult to work them out in practice, and there will be required a purity of motives and disinterestedness of object which the world has never witnessed before in the councils of nations.

"It is for that reason that it seems to me you will forgive me if I lay some of the elements of the new situation before you for a moment. The distinguishing fact of this war is that great empires have gone to pieces. And the characteristics of those empires are that they held different peoples reluctantly together under the coercion of force and the guidance of intrigue.

"The great difficulty among such states as those of the Balkans has been that they were always accessible to secret influence; that they were always being penetrated by intrigue of some sort or another; that north of them lay disturbed populations which were held together not by sympathy and friendship, but by the coercive force of a military power.

"Now the intrigue is checked and the bands are broken, and what we are going to provide is a new cement to hold the people together. They have not been accustomed to being independent. They must now be independent.

"I am sure that you recognize the principle as I do—that it is not our privilege to say what sort of a government they should set up. But we are friends of those people and it is our duty as their friends to see to it that some kind of protection is thrown around them—something supplied which will hold them together.

"There is only one thing that holds nations together, if you exclude force, and that is friendship and good-will. The only thing that binds men together is friendship and, by the same token, the only thing that binds nations together is friendship. Therefore our task at Paris is to organize the friendship of the world—to see to it that all the moral forces that make for right and justice and liberty are united and are given a vital organization to which the peoples of the world will readily and gladly respond.

"In other words, our task is no less colossal than this: To set up a new international phychology; to have a new real atmosphere. I am happy to say that in my dealings with the distinguished gentlemen who lead your nation, and those who lead France and England, I feel that atmosphere gathering, that desire to do justice, that desire to establish friendliness, that desire to make peace rest upon right; and with this common purpose no obstacles need be formidable.

"We know that there cannot be another balance of power. That has been tried and found wanting, for the best of all reasons that it does not stay balanced inside itself, and a weight which does not hold together cannot constitute a make weight in the affairs of men.

"Therefore there must be something substituted for the balance of power, and I am happy to find everywhere in the air of these great nations the conception that that thing must be a thoroughly united league of nations.

"What men once considered theoretical and idealistic turns out to be practical and necessary. We stand at the opening of a new age in which a new statesmanship will, I am confident, lift mankind to new levels of endeavor and achievement."

During his speech the President constantly was interrupted by outbursts of applause, and when he ended he was accorded an ovation which lasted until he passed through the exit of the building. Outside, the throngs in the streets took up the demonstration, which continued until the doors of the Quirinal closed behind him.

BRITISH NAVAL AND MILITARY ACTIVITIES IN BALTIC

Berlin Paper Says the British Have Put it up to Germans to Stop the Bolsheviki or the Entente Will March Into Germany.

BOLSHEVIKS TOOLS OF GERMAN INTRIGUE IN RUSSIA

Reported in Berlin That Ten Thousand German Volunteers Are on Their Way to Baltic Provinces—German Soldiers at Present in Baltic Refuse to Fight the Bolsheviki.

London, Jan. 3— Reports form German and Scandinavian sources of British naval and military activities in the Baltic provinces have created a demand by the British press for a clear statement of the Government's policy regarding Russia.

According to the Deutsche Tages Zeitung of Berlin, the British have presented an ultimatum to the German supreme command that the German troops must not only prevent a further advance by the Bolsheviki but must retake Volk and Venden. If this order is not carried out, the German papers say, the Entente will march into Germany.

There is no confirmation of these reports from any official source.

The Bolsheviki, the Tages Zeitung adds, are advancing with two armies, each with three divisions, towards Vilna and Kovno, while at present the Germans have at their disposal thirty-three battalions which are absolutely reliable.

The Red Flag, the Spartacan organ, says that Herr Winnig, the German commissioner informed the British representative that the Germans desired to continue their occupation of the Baltic province for the protection of the country and its German inhabitants, but that his endeavors had been hampered because of the refusal of the greater part of the German troops to do any more fighting and their demand that they be returned home.

Washington, Jan. 3— General Poole commander of the British forces at Archangel, has arrived at Ekaterinodar in Southern Russia, according to a cablegram to-day received by the Russian Embassy from the Russian Ambassador at Paris. Representatives of the Lenininc Government and other groups of loyal Russians met General Poole at Ekaterinodar for discussion of the campaign against the Bolsheviki, who are admitted to be the tools of German intrigue and German influence in Russia.

Copenhagen, Jan. 3— The German troops which recently were forced to evacuate the Russian Baltic port of Riga have retreated a few miles from that city, according to Berlin advices to-day. They are occupying the heights in that region.

Copenhagen, Jan. 3—A Riga despatch to the Vossische Zeitung Berlin gives a very pessimistic account of the situation in the Baltic provinces. The Bolsheviki, it is said, are well equipped with guns, ammunition and food, while the forces opposing them are virtually without the very necessities of life. The German soldiers, the despatch continues, refuse to fight, and even those defending the railways are deserting their posts, making an orderly retreat of the German troops impossible.

The correspondent says the Lithuanians appear more interested in creating a number of small and insignificant posts than in organizing a real defence against the invaders.

It is reported in Berlin that ten thousand German volunteers, well supplied with war materials, are on their way to the Baltic provinces.

SINN FINN PRO GERMAN PROPAGANDA IN UNITED STATES

Alleged Envoy to the So-called Provisional Government of Ireland Announces That Political Relations Have Been Severed With Great Britain.

Washington, Jan. 3—Patrick McCartan, of Philadelphia, signing himself "Envoy of the Provisional Government of Ireland," announced here today that he had sent a statement to all embassies and legations in Washington informing them that the people of Ireland on December 28 last severed political relations with Great Britain. December 28 was the date of the parliamentary elections, in which the Sinn Fein element won an overwhelming victory in Ireland. State Department officials said they know nothing of Patrick McCartan.

New York, Jan. 3—A reception in honor of their election as members of the British parliament will be tendered Dr. Patrick McCartan, "Envoy of the Provisional Government of Ireland," "General" Liam Mellows and Diarmuid Lynch known as the "Sinn Fein food dictator", by the Irish Women's Council at the Hotel McAlpine here next Tuesday, it was announced today. All three are prominent in the Sinn Fein.

Mellows and McCartan were arrested here in 1917 in connection with a conspiracy, said to have been financed by Germany, to cause a rebellion in Ireland on Easter of that year. McCartan escaped but was arrested at Halifax and brought back here. He was released on bail and is still awaiting trial.

"General" Mellows, who gained his title as one of the leaders of the Easter Rebellion in 1916, escaped to the United States and was followed by Dr. McCartan, who was known to his Sinn Fein associates as "the first ambassador to the United States of the Irish Republic."

At the time of the arrest of the two Sinn Feiners it was declared by the secret service agents that they had conspired with a German agent, who also was taken into custody.

Lynch was deported from Ireland last April.

GRUELLING EXAMINATION CONGRESSMAN V. L. BERGER

Charged With Conspiring to Interfere With the Government's Prosecution of the War.

Chicago, Jan. 3— After having been on the witness stand for three days the examination of Victor L. Berger, of Milwaukee who, with four other socialist chiefs, is on trial charged with conspiracy to interfere with the Government's prosecution of the war, was concluded to-day.

Berger breathed a sigh of relief as he stepped from the witness stand. He looked tired and nervous when he took the stand at the opening of court to-day. Seldom has a defendant been subjected to a more severe cross-examination than that administered by District-Attorney Fleming.

"Do you think Germany attacked this country when it sent submarines to our eastern coast and raided our shipping" Asked Mr. Fleming today.

"No I don't," said the witness. "She was not attacked in the same sense as Belgium."

"Do you think Belgium was attacked by Germany"

"Yes," said the witness. "I did not approve Germany's actions."

Asked whether he had supported President Wilsons position in the war Berger said: "He changed his mind so often it was impossible to follow him. First he was too proud to fight. Then he was re-elected President because he kept us out of war. Four months later he plunged into war. Then he gave us dozens of different reasons why we were at war."

Berger admitted that the socialists co-operated with pacifists and other organizations opposed to the war. He said that in all his anti-war activities he never thought of the possible effect on the Government's conduct of the war.

"BEST MEDICINE FOR WOMEN"

What Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Did For Ohio Woman.

Portsmouth, Ohio.—"I suffered from irregularities, pains in my side and was so weak at times I could hardly get around to do my work, and as I had four in my family and three boarders it made it very hard for me. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me. I took it and it has restored my health. It is certainly the best medicine for woman's ailments I ever saw."—Mrs. SARA SHAW, R. No. 1, Portsmouth, Ohio.

Mrs. Shaw proved the merit of this medicine and wrote this letter in order that other suffering women may find relief as she did.

Women who are suffering as she was should not drag along from day to day without giving this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, a trial. For special advice in regard to such ailments write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of its forty years experience is at your service.

MURDER OF EX-CZAR AND HIS FAMILY

Paris, Jan. 3— Prince Lvoff, the former Russian premier, from whom Foreign Minister Pichon obtained information of the massacre of the Imperial Russian family, as related in the Chamber of Deputies last week, informs the Journal that he learned the details from a judge who made an investigation of the deaths. The prince quotes the judge as saying:

"I left nothing to chance, and although some points are not yet cleared up, I consider that the chances are ninety-five out of a hundred that the Imperial family was massacred."

Prince Lvoff says the judge wept as he told him that they had found on the walls of the room where the family had been confined marks of thirty-five revolver shots, and many cuts which had been made by bayonets. Blood was drying everywhere on the floor. The judge was searching for the bodies, which had not been yet found when Prince Lvoff left Ekaterinburg several weeks ago.

BAN ON SALE OF VODKA LIFTED BY KOLCHAK GOVT.

Vladivostok, Jan. 1—Beginning the Russian New Year, the Kolchak Government removes the prohibition on the manufacture and sale of Vodka imposed by the late Czar at the commencement of the war. The license system will be adopted, with high excise charges, for the purpose of obtaining money to defray the cost of the new army.

A man is sometimes his own worst enemy, but he is more likely to be his own best friend.

My Limbs Would Twitch

And Waken Me—Unable to Rest or Sleep, I Walked the Floor in Nervous State — When Specialists Failed I Found a Cure.

This is the kind of cure that has set Windsor people thinking and talking about Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. The action of this food cure is so radically different to the usual treatments for the nerves that everybody wants to try it. Gradually and certainly it nourishes the starved nerves back to health and vigor and the benefits obtained are both thorough and lasting.

Mrs. M. Smithson, 27 Arthur street, Windsor, Ont., writes: "I was suffering from nervous breakdown, which was caused by a shock when fire broke out in the adjoining house. My nerves were in such a state that, after going to bed I could not get my nerves quieted down sufficiently to get to sleep. I used to get up and walk around the room, or go downstairs when I would be dropping off to sleep my limbs would twitch and waken me. I used to have cold, nervous, sweats, sometimes would become unconscious and lie that way for quite a little while. I was always cold and it seemed impossible for me to get warm or keep warm. When on the street I would see two or three objects at once, and did not want any person to speak to me or bother me. Any little noise irritated and annoyed me very much. I had consulted specialists and tried many remedies during this time, but could not gain relief. At last I tried Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and before long could see that this treatment was proving of benefit. I am now feeling so much better that I can go out on the street without any difficulty, can go across the river and go about the same as ever. I sleep well at night, and am feeling more like myself every day. I am pleased to be able to write you and let you know how much good the Nerve Food has done me. It has strengthened and built up my whole system. I am recommending it to everybody I know suffering from nervousness of any kind."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, or a full treatment of 6 boxes for $2.50, at all Dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute. Imitations only disappoint.

TO UTILIZE ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF FISH WASTE

The Fish Oil Wasted Annually on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts is Estimated to be Worth About Six Million Dollars at Current Market Prices.

Ottawa, Jan. 3—The problem of securing the commercial utilization of the enormous quantities of fish waste on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts has been engaging the attention of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research for some months past and, as a result of investigations conducted under the auspices of a committee headed by Dr. R. F. Rutan, of McGill University, indications now point to the creation this year of important new industries for the recovery of fish waste on both coasts.

The data secured by the research council as to the extent of this fish waste would indicate that at present there are annually about 240,000 tons of fish offal and marketed fish allowed to go to waste on the Atlantic coast and about 60,000 tons on the Pacific coast. The fish oil thus wasted is estimated to be worth about six million dollars at current market prices, while the value of the other potential by-products of the fishing industry, such as fertilizer and stock and poultry foods amounts to hundreds of thousands of dollars more.

In the Canso fishing district of Nova Scotia, for instance, an investigation conducted by the Research Council shows that the fish waste if converted into oils would have a marketable value of about $424,000 per year. Similarly at other centers, such as Prince Rupert, B.C., Grand River, on the Gaspe Coast, and Clark's Harbor, N.S., this great economic waste has been going on for years without any enterprise to commercially exploit this waste food material.

It is estimated that about 15 percent of the fishermen's catch on the Atlantic Coast now consists of non-marketed or non-edible fish, while in the case of trawlers the percentage runs as high as thirty percent.

In the United States reduction works have been established at several fishing centres, where oils, fish meal, fertilizer and various forms of stock foods are manufactured from fish waste. The industry has undoubtedly great possibilities of successful commercial development in Canada, provided proper methods are adopted. The Research Council has urged upon the reconstruction and development committee of the Cabinet the importance of encouraging commercial exploitation of this undeveloped branch of Canada's fishing industry and plans are now understood to be under way whereby private enterprise will establish plants this year for the conversion of fish waste into its various commercial uses.

SOLDIERS AT FOLKESTONE PROTEST AGAINST DELAY IN DEMOBILIZATION

London, Jan. 3— The Folkestone correspondent of the Evening News says that several thousand soldiers marched to-day in a body from three rest camps to the Folkestone Town Hall to protest against the delay in demobilization. They were addressed by Comrades.

The mayor of Folkestone appeared on the balcony of the Town Hall and announced that if the men would return to the camps they would hear some good news, whereupon the men merely sang "tell me the old, old story."

The mayor promised that men essential to industry should be released as soon as possible. The commandant at Folkestone sent a message saying that he would meet and address the men at the camps, which are occupied by troops destined to return to France.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE IN SWITZERLAND

Buenos Ayres, Jan. 2—Deputy Antonio De Tomaso, sailed today for Switzerland as a delegate of the Argentine socialists to the socialist international conference at Lauzanne. He will be joined later by Deputy Justo, who is also a delegate.

DIVORCE SUITS INCREASE IN BRITAIN

One Judge Separated 300 Couples in Eight Days.

A London paper says: All records in the Divorce Division have been broken by Mr. Justice Coleridge, who has unshackled about 300 couples in eight days. The secret of all this expedition is that Justice Coleridge does not quibble over legal points that have been settled by learned predecessors. He simply satisfied himself that all is strictly in order. In some instances the clearance is at the rate of three in fifteen minutes, and it is no uncommon thing for his Lordship to deal with forty cases in a day.

When the term opened last October there were 732 undefended divorce petitions in the list. A few of these been passed over as not being ready, or been withdrawn, but Mr. Justice Coleridge has dealt with the last case in the original list down for hearing as well as several others up to No. 740, which have been entered since. But for this help the cases entered for hearing which are still accumulating rapidly, might have reached an unprecedented number.

"Wisdom consists in knowing what you should learn in order to be wise.

TERRIBLE CRUELTY INFLICTED ON THE BRITISH BY TURKS

British Officer Who Was Prisoner in Turkey, Says From 75- to 85 Per Cent. of the British Rank and File Prisoners in Turkey Died.

London, Jan. 3—A British officer who was a prisoner in Turkey gave an account today of the terrible hardships and cruelty inflicted upon British prisoners by the Turks. Describing the march from Kut-El-Amara to Bagdad, the officer says the prisoners were driven like sheep along the desert ways. They were denied food, were short of water, and the Turks refused to allow them to rest. They were bayonetted or clubbed if they stopped and were struck with rawhide whips when they faltered.

Roughly speaking, according to the officer, from 75 to 85 percent of the British rank and file in Turkey died. One battery surrendered at Kut-El-Amara 112 strong. 11 are now alive. Other batteries are almost in the same condition. One regiment marched out of Kut-El-Amara 300 strong, of whom only 53 are now living.

The British consular guard at Bagdad before the war consisted of two Indian officers and 35 men. When the war broke out they were interned in perfect physical condition. All of them are dead.

The judge may charge the jury, but it is usually the defendant who is compelled to pay the freight.

POSEN IS NOW COMPLETELY IN HANDS OF POLES

All the Official Money Has Been Taken Over by the Poles—Bakers Refuse to Sell Bread to the Germans.

Copenhagen, Jan 3— Posen is completely in the hands of the Poles, according to advices from Berlin. The official buildings are guarded by soldiers wearing German uniforms but with the cockades replaced by the white eagle of Poland. The Poles have taken complete charge even in the German districts and the German national monuments have been overturned, often after violent fighting.

All the official money has been taken over by the Poles. The bakers refuse to sell bread to Germans, and the Polish colors fly from every house.

$100,000 FIRE IN CLEVELAND; FIREMEN ON STRIKE

Cleveland, O., Jan. 3—With two-thirds of Cleveland's firemen absent from the stations in their effort to enforce the eight hour day, fire broke out in the four storey Euclid Building, in the heart of the downtown section, late this afternoon. A general alarm brought twenty fire companies to the scene. With the arrival of fifty firemen who were off duty, including several engineers, who manned idle engines, an hour or more later, the fire was brought under control. The Euclid Building was entirely destroyed. Fire Chief Wallace estimated the loss at $100,000.

WAR TIME RESTRICTIONS ON TRADE AND BUSINESS BEING REMOVED

Ottawa, Jan. 3—It is probable that before the end of the present month most of the war time restrictions upon trade and business will have been removed. It is the policy of the Government to remove them just as rapidly as conditions will permit. Some have to be maintained by reason of restrictions still in force in the United States and Great Britain, or by reason of the necessity for co-operation of Canadian officials with officials of those countries. It is thought that the operations of the Canada Food Board and the War Trade Board will cease within the next two or three weeks.

BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE CASUALTIES.

(London Mail.)

	Officers	Other Ranks	Total
Killed	1,551	1,129	2,680
Wounded	2,357	631	2,988
Missing and Wounded	1,612	225	1,837
Total	5,520	1,985	7,505

The above figures refer only to the Royal Air Force, which came into existence on April 1, 1918, when the R.N.A.S. and the R.F.C. were amalgamated. Casualties in the original Services were included in the figures already published by the Admiralty and War Office. Later, it is proposed to issue the total casualties of the Flying Services during the war.

Deaths from wounds, other causes and in training are included in the above table.

FOOD ENOUGH IN HUN TOWNS OCCUPIED BY AMERICANS

American Army of Occupation, Thursday, Jan. 2—(By the Associated Press)—According to estimates made by intelligence officers of the American Third Army, after an investigation, it appears that in the area occupied by the American troops the cities and towns have enough of most foods to last during the winter and the country districts have enough to carry them through the spring.

The most critical shortage is in fats and milk. Sugar has been ample until recently, but fresh supplies are not in sight and the stock on hand will be exhausted in about six weeks.

TORONTO HAD 7,606 DEATHS IN THE YEAR 1918

Toronto, Jan. 3— There were 7,606 deaths in the city of Toronto in 1918; in 1917 there were 5,597 deaths. The influenza epidemic took a toll of 2,067 lives, the figures showing that the death rate would have been considerably lower than last year had there been no epidemic.

FUEL OIL CARRIED FROM U. S. TO GREAT BRITAIN

London, Jan. 3—(Canadian Press Despatch from Reuter's Limited)—The Ministry of Shipping states that during the war over a million tons of fuel oil were carried from the United States to Britain by 761 cargo steamers specially fitted out to convey oil in double bottoms or ballast tanks. 15,000 tons of oil were lost by enemy action, and 2,000 by marine loss. The Ministry points out that the experience thus gained will certainly be valuable in connection with the development of Petroleum as a fuel for steamers after the war.

MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY RE SOLDIERS KILLED IN N. T. R. ACCIDENT

Ottawa, Jan. 3—Sir Thomas White, acting Prime Minister, has sent a telegram to the next of kin of Corporal Smith, Corporal Stagg and Lance-Corporal Johnson, expressing on behalf of himself and the other members of the Government the deepest sympathy in the great sorrow caused by the death of these Toronto soldiers through the lamentable accident to the military troop train at Edmundston, N.B., conveying them and their comrades home from overseas service.

ADVANCES RECEIVED BY U.S. RAILROADS UNDER FEDERAL CONTROL

Washington, Jan. 3—Railroads under federal control received advances totalling $689,034,759 from the railroad administration during the first year of Government operation, ending December 31, said an announcement tonight by Director-General McAdoo. Of this sum $453,454,810 came from the $500,000,000 revolving fund voted by Congress. The remainder, $235,579,949 came from surplus operating receipts of certain railroads and from receipts from the express companies.

PROBABLE FRENCH DELEGATES TO PEACE CONGRESS

Paris, Jan. 3— (By the Associated Press)— The French delegates to the peace congress in addition to Premier Clemenceau and Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, are likely to be Louis Klotz, Minister of Finance; Leon Bourgeois, President of the French Society for a league of nations, and Captain Andre Tardieu, head of the general commission for Franco-American war matter, it was reported to-day.

M. Klotz, M. Bourgeois and Captain Tardieu will, it is considered probable represent France in the three chief subjects—finance, the league of nations and commercial matters.

It is also expected that Marshal Foch will participate in the conference.

TO PROSECUTE THE HUNGARIAN FOOD CONTROLLER

Vienna, Jan. 3—Reports received here from Budapest say the Government has directed the commencement of criminal proceedings against Prince Ludwig Windisch-Graetz and other persons on a charge of having misappropriated several million crowns of the funds of the Hungarian potato bureau while Prince Ludwig was the Hungarian food controller.

5 REASONS why you should use Zam-Buk instead of ordinary ointment.

1st. Because Zam-Buk has superior soothing and healing power. This is due to its unique composition. Zam-Buk is composed exclusively of herbal extracts and vegetable oils and is 100% medicine.

2nd. Because Zam-Buk cures are permanent. This is owing to the fact that the oils and extracts of which Zam-Buk is composed are so blended and refined that its power of penetration is extraordinary. While ordinary ointment remains on the surface skin, Zam-Buk literally soaks through to the underlying tissues, and destroys skin diseases at their very roots. In this way, only, can a permanent cure be effected.

3rd. Because [illegible] septic. In ot[illegible] cannot live [illegible] applied. T[illegible] ability of poisoning.

4th. [illegible] its purity [illegible] composition, [illegible] fully commends [illegible] mothers.

5th. Because Zam-Buk [illegible] antiseptic. Owing to its freedom from animal fat, Zam-Buk cannot become r[illegible] It is, therefore, just [illegible] application.

The [illegible] been used [illegible] abscesses, ulcers, [illegible] sores, bad legs, blood poisoning, piles, boils, shingles, burns, scalds, cuts, chapped hands or chilblains. All dealers, 50c box.

WRITE FOR [illegible]