

DON'T LOSE ANYTIME

In useless experiments with ordinary and out-of-date ointments. If you have any skin trouble whatever, use Zam-Buk in the first place, and save yourself needless suffering and unnecessary expense.

For two years Mr. E. E. Gardiner of Marquis, Sask., suffered with salt rheum. Then he used Zam-Buk and was cured. He writes:—

"I had salt rheum on my feet for two years, and the pain I suffered at times was indescribable. I tried all kinds of so-called remedies, but nothing brought me relief until I used Zam-Buk. After the first few applications I noticed a distinct improvement, and after persevering use Zam-Buk completely cured me."

Zam-Buk is also unequalled for ringworm, scalp sores, old wounds, abscesses, boils, pimples, blood-poisoning, piles, scalds, burns, cuts, and all skin injuries. All druggists and stores, or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 50c. box, 3 for \$1.25.

ZAM-BUK

War News.

es:gs Received
Previous to 9 A. M.

COAL RESTRICTIONS WITH-
DRAWN.

LONDON, Feb. 19. A despatch to Reuters' Telegraph Co. from Christiania says the special restrictions imposed by Britain on the export of coal to Norway have been withdrawn, while Norway has stopped licenses for the export of pyrites to Germany. The latter question which is the main point of difference between the two governments will be referred to eminent lawyers. Should Norway's contention be upheld licenses will again be granted. The trouble between Britain and Norway with regard to the export of British coal to Norway arose over the British Government's dissatisfaction with Norway's method of exporting ore and fish, and her alleged failure to fulfil certain other provisions in the agreement with Britain.

SPIES ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19. Agents of the Department of Justice arrested here to-night two men charged with violating the Federal law against the carrying on of military enterprise against a foreign country. They are accused of conspiring to obtain military information from England to be sent to Germany. The men gave their names as Albert Sander and Charles W. Wassenberg. The complaint against them was a conspiracy to employ agents to obtain maps, photos and other military information in England and Ireland for the benefit of Germany.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Feb. 19. The British steamer Iolo, 3,903 tons, has been sunk.

SUNK THROUGH COLLISION.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19. The Cunard line steamer Valeria, outward bound for Liverpool with a cargo of merchandise, crashed into the American four-masted schooner Dustin G. Crassy, 862 tons, off quarantine to-day, tearing a hole in the starboard side of the sailing vessel.

CANADIAN ENLISTMENTS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19. Recruiting figures for the past fortnight show some increase in the rates of enlistment. The total for the war is now 395,322. In the last two weeks the enrolment was 4,358.

Why People feel Depressed In the Cold Weather

Why is tiredness and languor so prevalent just now? A physician explained that the cold of winter drives blood from the surface of the body to the liver. Normally one-fourth of the whole blood supply is in the liver, and when more blood is accumulated in that organ everything goes wrong. No better remedy exists than Dr. Hamilton's Pills which are composed of such vegetable extracts as Mandrake and Butternut, and possess wonderful liver stimulating powers. It's a marvel the way Hamilton's Pills clear the blood of the poisonous humors. They put new life into worn out bodies, build up the appetite, bring back a reserve of nerve energy, drive folk over the cold days of winter and the depressing days of spring. For your health and body comfort get a 25c. box of Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day.

as against 4,150 for the preceding fortnight.

BUDGET FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. There were strong indications to-night that unless some sensational development precipitates immediate action, President Wilson's next step in the crisis with Germany may be postponed a few days. Congress adjourns for the session a week from next Sunday and belief is still prevalent in official quarters at the capital that the President intends to ask Congress for authority to protect Americans and their ships from illegal submarine attacks; and as he is known to want no extra session, if it can be avoided, it is regarded as certain he will address a joint meeting of the Senate and the House before March 4. It was stated authoritatively again to-night, however, that nothing toward that end had been done since the President visited the capital and discussed the subject with Senators on Saturday evening. Demands that some way be found for relieving the congestion of Atlantic ports resulting from the building of American and other neutral ships in port are pouring in at the White House and executive departments. The disposition of the administration however, seems to be to wait the further development of Germany's policy. It is freely admitted that American rights are being violated and the Government defied, and that at what the President deems the proper time the United States must assert itself. Word came from the Spanish minister at Berlin to-day that American prisoners on the prize steamer Yarrowdale would be released shortly. These in charge of the work of preparing the nation for possible hostilities which have gone steadily forward day and night since the severance of diplomatic relations, believe it now has reached a stage where the country's resources can be marshalled quickly for public service if the need comes. After two weeks of intensive preparation by the army and navy, an order was issued to-day under which immediate appraisal will be made and the exact condition of the regular fighting forces be reported to the President.

amidships, so that she capsize and sunk in 15 minutes. The officers and crew of the Crassy consisting of nine men were rescued by two tugs, one of which attempted unsuccessfully to tow the schooner to shallow water. The Valeria, apparently unhurt, stood by for a short time then resumed the voyage.

AN EXPLANATION.

LONDON, Feb. 19. The French, British and Russian legations at Athens have published a statement explaining the reason for continuation of the blockade, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from that capital. The chief reason is the requirement of the Entente ultimatum to the Greek government especially with reference to delivery have not been fulfilled completely.

SHIPBUILDING.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 19. According to the Cologne Gazette, a copy of which has been received here, the German Reichstag will appropriate 500,000,000 marks for the support of shipbuilding, the money to be distributed among shipowners in proportion to their losses of ships during the war, by seizures or otherwise. The newspaper says it is intended to enlarge the German merchant fleet by 1,500,000 tons.

AWARD CONTRACTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19. The contracts for navy projectiles which had been let to Hadfields, Ltd., an English concern, were to-day given to the Midvale Steel Co., Washington, the Steel Ordnance Co., and the Crucible Steel Co., Hadfields were prevented by the British Government from accepting the contract.

AMERICAN MAJOR-GENERAL DEAD.

SAN ANTONIO, Feb. 19. Major-General Funston, Commander of American forces on the Mexican border, collapsed in a hotel here to-night and expired in a short time.

ANOTHER STEAMER SUNK.

LONDON, Feb. 19. The British steamer Okomont, 4,330 tons gross, has been sunk. Lloyd's announce that the Okomont was last reported from Rio Janeiro on Dec. 1st for St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

ARRIVES SAFELY.

NEWPORT NEWS, Feb. 19. The British horse steamer Romney, for whose safety fears were entertained here, arrived in Hampton Roads to-day from Alexandria, Egypt.

MEASLES ON THE INCREASE.

A large number of new cases of measles of a mild type have been reported during the past few days, the sufferers being mostly young children.

Doctor Tells How To Strengthen Eyesight 50 per cent In One Week's Time In Many Instances

A Free Prescription You Can Have Filled and Use at Home.

Philadelphia, Pa. Do you wear glasses? Are you a victim of eye strain or other eye weakness? If so, you will be glad to know that according to Dr. Lewis there is real hope for you. Many whose eyes were failing say they have had their eyes restored through the principle of this wonderful free prescription. One man says, after trying it: "I was almost blind; my eyes were watering; I saw a little, but I could not read at all. Now I can read everything without any glasses and my eyes do not water any more. At night they would pain dreadfully; now they feel fine all the time. It was like a miracle to me." A lady who used it says: "The atmosphere seemed hazy with or without glasses, but now I can see clearly for fifteen days everything seems clear. I can even read the print without glasses." It is believed that thousands who wear glasses can now discard them in a reasonable time and multitude more will be able to.

"Willful Neglect" Jury's Verdict.

Rex vs. James and Elizabeth Gosse Occupied Court Early Morning.

A Case With Important Features.

The hearing of the case of Rex vs. James and Elizabeth Gosse was continued yesterday afternoon, following the adjournment from the morning.

Dr. Scully sworn and examined by Mr. Emerson (Counsel for prosecution).

Q—I think during the month of December you attended the child of Mrs. Gosse, on Pleasant Street?

A—I did on Dec. 6th.

Q—When you went there, did you examine the child?

A—I did.

Q—What form did the examination take?

A—I examined the chest in the regular way. I think I detected tuberculosis.

Q—In what stage?

A—Early stage.

Q—Did you find anything else the matter with the child?

A—Yes, it was noticeably thin.

Q—At that time where was the child?

A—I think she was sitting in a chair in the kitchen, dressed in plain clothing. The child walked over to me and gave me her hand.

Q—Did you give her any information in walking, I prescribed for the child.

A—A general tonic for any infectious trouble. (Box of powders produced).

Q—Did you see Mrs. Gosse at that time and do you remember if she said anything?

A—Yes, I saw her, but I really don't remember what she said.

Q—Why did you call there?

A—There was a message left at my house.

Q—Did she give any reason for sending for you?

A—I think she said something about fearing that if the child died, people might say she ill-treated it.

Q—Did you give any information in regard to the child's habits or condition?

A—I remember her saying the child had come from the Orphanage. I was not in the house very long.

Q—Did she ask you to call again?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you?

A—No, that I remember.

Q—Why?

A—I forgot it.

Q—Did you tell us of your visit what was your opinion as to the child's condition, serious or otherwise?

A—I thought the child was pretty sick.

Q—When did you see the child next?

A—In the morgue.

Q—You assisted Dr. Rendell in holding a post mortem?

A—Yes.

Q—At that examination what did you find?

A—The external parts of the child were extremely emaciated, the body particularly. The face and head were covered with lice, bruises on arm and leg, and the eyes were sunken.

Q—How about complaint of filth on the body?

A—The body was discoloured.

Q—On opening the body what did you find?

A—Practically a total absence of fat.

Q—Was that usual or unusual?

A—Unusual.

Q—Did you also find?

A—A few small tubercles at the apex of the left lung. The stomach was small and contained a small amount of food.

Q—Did you find anything else?

A—No.

Q—Can you remember that she said that when the child came from the Orphanage it was sickly looking?

A—I have a vague remembrance she did say something to that effect.

Q—Can you remember her saying to you that the child of late had become gradually weaker?

A—I do not really recollect it.

Q—Did she tell you about how long the child was out from the Orphanage?

A—I do not remember whether she did or not.

Q—Do you remember asking her whether the little boy slept alongside the little girl?

A—I don't remember.

Q—Do you remember saying that the little boy and girl should not be sleeping together?

A—I don't remember.

Q—You cannot remember one of these ordinary details?

A—I really cannot.

Q—Will you say that no such conversation took place?

A—No.

Q—Do you feel that you gave the woman to understand the child's lungs were affected?

A—I think I did.

Q—At that time do you recollect if the boy was there?

A—I don't know.

Q—Do you remember Dr. if you said that the two children ought not sleep together?

A—I really cannot.

Q—You intended to go back and examine the child again and forgot it. Do you think if you had gone back again that that child, if properly attended and you instructions carried out, might have been spared?

A—Hard to say.

Q—Was it in the throat, Dr. you referred to Mrs. Gosse that the child was very weak?

A—I think I did.

Q—Do you remember in particular Mrs. Gosse coming down over the stairs and asking you at the foot of the stairs what you thought of the child?

A—I don't remember, it might be correct.

Q—Do you remember saying that you would call again?

A—Yes.

Q—Did you tell her you would?

A—I did.

Q—Was there anything about the child that you saw looked like neglect so far as appearance went?

A—No, the child was fairly clean.

Q—Were there any indications of vermin?

A—I did not see any.

Q—It was readily apparent to you that it was a very sickly, weak child?

A—Yes.

Q—Do you remember if the boy was not sickly looking?

A—I did not pay attention to him at all.

Q—When you came to examine the girl, was she not sitting up in a chair with Mrs. Gosse?

A—Yes.

Q—Was there a fire in that room?

A—I did not see any, but I remember it was not cold.

Q—Did you see anything about the surroundings injurious to the child?

A—I did not see anything.

Q—Was it your idea that the child had tuberculosis trouble?

A—That was my impression, but I was not sure.

Q—As a matter of fact, when the child died on Dec. 18th did not Mr. and Mrs. Gosse go to you for a certificate of death before they gave it to them, being satisfied that the child had died from pulmonary tuberculosis?

A—Yes. The disease had run a more rapid course than I expected.

Q—Isn't it correct that the disease decayed as to the rapidity of its course?

A—Yes.

Q—Is it possible that the degree of infection you discovered at the post mortem would vary as to its effect upon different children?

A—Yes, from the time I saw the child on December 6th until I saw it again at the post mortem acute tuberculosis could have developed, as the lungs were studied.

Q—Did you make any examination of the throat?

A—No.

Q—Is it possible that that child could not talk?

A—I don't think so.

Q—In that case there would be vomiting, but I do not know whether there was any vomiting or not.

Q—Did you enquire?

A—I don't think I did.

Q—Do you think to say then that in every disease that would happen in the throat there would naturally be vomiting?

A—No, there may be only an obstruction.

Q—Is it possible where there is no obstruction, but where there is a disease of the throat to have a case arise where the patient refuses to eat food and does not take any because of the disease of the throat?

A—I have never seen any.

Q—Can such a case happen?

A—Yes, in a case of quinsy children would not swallow very readily.

Q—Is it possible that there may have been in this case a disease in the throat?

A—There might have been, I had no reason to suspect it.

Q—Don't you think, Dr., that where a positive criminal charge is to be levied at people and when you started to conduct a post mortem that you ought to examine every possibility?

A—I had no reason to suspect.

Q—Isn't it a fact that you started with the idea that the child had died from starvation?

A—I arrived at that after the post mortem. Personally I did not believe there was anything wrong with the throat.

Q—Are you prepared to pledge your oath, if you did, upon what you base your opinion?

A—Of course we did not examine the throat.

Q—Have you in your practice ever come across any cases where death occurred, not by neglect, but by ordinary disease?

A—Yes, in the case of new born infants for some reason or other food was not absorbed.

Q—With regard to tuberculosis could not there be a sign of the disease anywhere else than in the left lung?

A—Tuberculosis in the throat is only a secondary infection to that of the lung, but I did not look for it there. Tuberculosis of the throat occurs as a result of a broken down lung, but there was no broken down lung in the case.

Q—Being so positive are you prepared to say that the child had no difficulty in speaking?

A—I am prepared to say that I did not believe there was. I would not swear to it, as I did not examine the throat.

Q—Can you be positive as to what the dark fluid in the stomach was and did you make any chemical analysis of it?

A—When the stomach was opened the fluid ran out.

Q—Did you try to save it?

A—No. We do not make any analysis such as you mention, owing to the fact that there is no laboratory.

Gin Pills

FORTHEN KIDNEY'S MARTYR TO PAINS IN THE BACK

Halifax, N.S., Jan. 15, 1916.

About eight months ago I read in the Halifax paper offering a free sample of Gin Pills for kidney trouble.

I had been suffering for some time with pains across the back and decided to try Gin Pills.

Before I had finished the third box I had myself for the first time in years perfectly free from pain.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. (Mrs.) Perry.

All druggists sell Gin Pills at 50c. a box, or 6 boxes for \$2.50.

Sample free if you wish to.

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED

Toronto, Ont.

Flattering to the Original

But Imitations Only Disappoint

There are many imitations of this great treatment for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and whooping cough.

They usually have some sale on the merits of the original, but it should be remembered that they are like it in name only.

This is a facsimile of the package bearing portrait and signature of A. W. Goss, M.D.

here.

Q—If the child had been given beef tea might it have lived?

A—Certainly not. Beef tea is only a liquid food, mostly water. It stimulates.

Q—Might it come out of a child's stomach in the liquid form described in this case? You cannot tell what that liquid contained?

A—No, as I did not make any chemical analysis of it.

Q—Re-examined by Mr. Emerson:—

Q—If there was in the throat of this child tuberculosis or other diseases that would cause it to refuse food, would there be any external evidence of it?

A—In all probability no.

Q—If this child was suffering from such a disease, would the mother know?

A—In the case of a tubercular throat there is usually an acute pain in the swallow.

Q—You say you have had cases where new born infants' stomachs refuse to digest or absorb food; would that condition exist in this case?

A—I don't think so.

Q—Would you be able to detect it at the post mortem?

A—I never knew it to appear in a grown child. Tubercular throat is a secondary infection generally caused by a breaking up of the lung. I have never heard of a primary infection of the throat.

Q—Was it before or after the post mortem that you gave a death certificate to the child's father?

A—Before.

Q—Between Dec. 6th and the time you gave the certificate, did Mr. or Mrs. Gosse tell you that Dr. Rendell, Sergeant Savage and Nurse Malone had been up there?

A—He told me the child had died and asked me for a certificate. He did not give me any details beyond what I already knew.

Q—You said you thought the disease had run a rapid course and that was why you thought it had pulmonary tuberculosis. Had it run an ordinary course?

A—No.

Q—An examination was made of the child's condition with a st