MUTINOUS INDIANS NEARLY WIPED OUT

Travellers From Singapore Say Four Hundred Have Been Killed.

SEVEN GERMANS JOINED

Mutineers Did Not Attack the Hindu Soldiers Who Remained Loyal.

[Canadian Press.]

Manila, Feb. 24.—Four hundred members of the mutinying Indian regiment which revolted at Singapore on February 15 have been killed, as well as seven German prisoners from the detention camp, who joined the natives when offered their freedom, according to reports of the uprising brought here by passengers from Singapore. The mutineers are said to have killed all their officers save the colonel, and then attacked civilians, several of whom were killed, including one woman.

Gave No Warning.

The revolt began without warning. Half the 5th Light Infantry of Bengalees on their way to Egypt, numbering 500, suddenly attacked and subdued the other half. Reports brought here are to the effect that the rebellious troops killed none of the Hindu soldiers who remained loyal, but did kill some of their officers, including British and natives. They then attacked the houses of civilians, according to the stories, killing men, but sparing the women and children, who sought refuge on the transport Nile, lying in the harbor.

Germans Were Wise.

The mutineers offered freedom to all Germans in the detention camp who would join them. Only seven of the prisoners accepted this proposal, the others preferring to remain where they were.

The half regiment which remained loyal soon organized itself and started out to attack the mutineers. The troops were joined by Europeans of all ages, who offered their services as volunteers. In the running fights which followed, four-fifths of the revolting Indians are said to have been killed, and it is believed only about 100 now remain in the country surrounding Singapore.

No War Vessels in Port.

The troops, which were attempting to quell them, were reinforced the following day by sailors landed from French, British and Japanese warships. The revolt began at a time when there were no war vessels in port. Other reports received here from Singapore are to the effect that there are rumors of unrest among the natives in Rangoon, Colombo and Java.

Austrian Supply of Food Seized

[Canadian Press.]

Vienna, via Berlin and London, Feb. 24—9:35 a.m.—The Government has taken over all stocks of rye, barley, maize and flour products. The distribution of bread will be undertaken in various districts.

SPECIAL SERVICES.

Putnam, Feb. 23.—A series of special services will be held in the Putnam Methodist Church, commencing Sunday evening, February 28. Rev. C. C. Cousens, of London, will assist the pastor.

A DELICATE CHILD

Made Strong By Our Vinol.

Fayetteville, N. C.—"My little daughter was in poor health, delicate and so weak it made us very uneasy. I heard about Vinol and decided to try it and the results were marvelous, her appetite improved, she gained in weight, and is now one of the healthiest children in town. Mothers of delicate children should try Vinol."—MRS. GORDON JESSUP.

Vinol is a delicious cod liver and iron tonic without oil, a constitutional remedy which creates an appetite, aids digestion and makes pure, healthy blood. All children love to take it.

Taylor Drug Company, London, Ont.

COSTIVE BOWELS, HEADACHE, COLDS, TAKE CASCARETS

No Headache, Sour Stomach, Bad Cold or Constipation by Morning.

Get a 10-cent box now.

Furred Tongue, Bad Colds, Indigestion, Sallow Skin and Miserable Headaches come from a torpid liver and clogged bowels, which cause your stomach to become filled with undigested food, which sours and ferments like garbage in a swill barrel. That's the first step to untold misery—indigestion, foul gases, bad breath, yellow skin, mental fears, everything that is horrible and nauseating. A Cascaret tonight will give your constipated bowels a thorough cleansing and straighten you out by morning. They work while you sleep—a 10-cent box from your druggist will keep you feeling good for months. Millions of men and women take a Cascaret now and then to keep their stomach, liver and bowels regulated, and never know a miserable moment. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a good, gentle cleansing, too.

CROP OUTLOOK IN SASKATCHEWAN IS BRIGHTEST EVER

MOOSEJAW, Sask., Feb. 23.—Thomas Sales, of Langham, Sask., of the central office of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is convinced that never before at this time of the year have conditions in Saskatchewan been so favorable for a big crop as they are today.

Cultured German Gets Three Months for Keeping Arms

Baron Von Wessels, Alberta Rancher, An Ex-Artilleryman.

CALGARY, Feb. 23.—The failure to hand over arms in his possession, according to the terms of the order-in-council, Baron Henry Von Wessels, a rancher at Millarville, was today sentenced to imprisonment for three months, in default of a payment of a fine of $250.

The prisoner is a cultured German, and is an ex-officer of artillery.

SECOND AMERICAN STEAMER IS SUNK

BERLIN (via London), Feb. 23.—The American steamer Carib has gone to the bottom off the German coast in the North Sea as a result of running on a mine.

At the time of this dis aster to the Carib, the vessel was not using the route laid down in the German marine instructions.

The steamer Carib belonged to the Clyde Line. She was of 2,280 tons net and left Charleston, January 27, for Bremen with 4,600 bales of cotton.

She was in command of Captain Cole, and had a crew of thirty men.

The Carib was built in 1882 at Port Glasgow, Scotland. She was 288 feet long and 36 feet beam.

BERLIN TELLS U. S. WHY.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—(Via London, Feb. 24.—3:16 a.m.)—The German admiralty has communicated a memorandum to Commander W. H. Gherardi, American naval attache, pointing out that the destruction of the American steamers Evelyn and Carib was due to their not following the course prescribed by the German admiralty to a point northwest of Heligoland. The memorandum reiterates the assurance of the German Government as to the safety of the prescribed course.

LITTLE BOY DROWNED WHEN ICE GAVE WAY

Joseph Hillman, of Mersea, Ventured Too Far On Wide Dyke Ditch.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Leamington, Feb. 24.—A young son of Joseph Hillman, Mersea Township, aged 4 years, was drowned last night. He with two other boys was playing on the ice of the large dyke ditch not far from his home, and venturing too far from the shore, broke through.

His companion gave the alarm at once, but it was fifteen minutes before the body was taken from the water, the current having carried it down stream some distance.

Dr. King was called, but nothing could be done.

2,000 HEAVY SHELLS THROWN ON FORTS

Unfavorable Weather Halts Bombardment of the Dardanelles.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Balkan News Agency has received a dispatch from Athens dated Monday, February 22, saying that the allied fleet in bombarding the Dardanelles threw 2,000 heavy projectiles into the Turkish forts yesterday (Sunday). The Ottoman batteries replied without hitting any of the allied warships. The Allies continued their fire today (Monday) but with diminished intensity.

WEATHER A PROTECTION.

LONDON, Feb. 23—10:10 p.m.—An official statement issued tonight says:

"Unfavorable weather, with low visibility and a strong southwesterly gale, has interrupted operations at the Dardanelles. The outer forts were seriously damaged by the bombardment of February 19."

ASSAULTS GUARD; GETS THIRTEEN YEARS

French Prisoner Considered Mentally Unsound by Germans.

[Canadian Press.]

Berlin, via London, Feb. 24—11:32 a.m. Louis Audrian, a French war prisoner at Traunstein, has been sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment for assaulting a guard. The prisoner is not considered entirely sound mentally, and hence escaped the death penalty.

GOVERNMENT'S EXTRAVAGANCE IS CONDEMNED

A. K. MacLean Flays Ministry For Covering It With Cloak of War.

SPEAKS OUT FOR JUSTICE

Apart From War Altogether, Financial Statement Is Most Disastrous.

[BY ARTHUR HANNAY.]

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.—"If the Government had heeded warnings and exercised sensible economy during the past two years special taxation would not be required today."

"The special taxation is not proposed for war, but for the extravagance and waste of the Government."

"The new tariff is based upon protection and politics; not upon revenue and patriotism."

"The British preference should not be curtailed, but should be enlarged."

"Is British connection worth nothing to us in Canada in the year 1915."

The budget of Finance Minister White was reviewed by Mr. A. K. MacLean, M. P., of Halifax, in Parliament yesterday afternoon and the quotations given above indicate the trenchent qualities of his criticism.

More If Necessary.

"Regarding the war vote of $50,000,000 already passed and that of $100,000,000 now asked," said Mr. MacLean amid cheers, "His Majesty's loyal Opposition stands ready and united to do all in its power to facilitate with promptitude the passing of all that has been asked and more, if more be found necessary. It imposes but one condition and asks but one assurance, that there shall be a strict accounting by those entrusted with the expenditure, that there shall be a forceful realization of the great trust imposed in Government, and that there shall be unceasing vigilance in avoiding department waste and frivolity and in dealing with dishonest contractors and patronage brokers."

"The minister of finance presented this year," the member continued, "apart altogether from all matters affecting the war the most disastrous financial statement ever delivered in Canada."

In Justice To Country.

It was far from the speaker's intention to violate the political truce, yet he felt he must do justice to the country, the taxpayer and himself by pointing out frankly and fearlessly many serious matters, which could not be overlooked. Eliminating all special war expenditures altogether Canada had been notified of the largest expenditures in her history, the most serious deficit and the greatest increase to her national debt since confederation. Eliminating all war expenditure, direct or indirect, the deficit for the current year was the appalling sum of $84,000,000.

Heirs To Sound Estate.

This situation would have been avoided by sound public administration and the heeding of warnings repeatedly sounded. The present Government had been heirs to a highly solvent estate, and they had reduced it to a declaration of partial insolvency. They had seemingly made expenditure a virtue.

He recalled that in 1910 the present Premier had declared an expenditure of $79,000,000 utterly unjustifiable and "in itself prima face evidence of corruption." What had Premier Borden to say of the $140,000,000 expenditure of last year?

Premier Borden interrupted to ask if Mr. MacLean had any special expenditures to protest against.

Mr. MacLean replied that he had proposed to specifically define them.

Specifies Indulgences.

In civil Government, involving the inside service at Ottawa, salaries of Cabinet ministers and lieutenant-governors and the high commissioners' offices, there had been an increase in two years of nearly three millions dollars in expenditure. This was largely due to the prostitution to political exigencies of the civil service of the country. This was manifested in dismissals, and subsequent appointment of many men to do the work formerly done by one. Mr. MacLean gave many instances, the most striking being in the geological branch, where there had been one dismissal and 103 engagements. Notwithstanding there had been a decrease of $150,000,000 in trade during the past year, there had been a wholesale increase in expenditure in this department.

Government for Friends.

The same applied to the department of Indian affairs, fisheries, immigration, Dominion lands, customs, public works and the postoffice, in all of which Mr. MacLean gave the figures for the past four years, showing decreases in revenue and increases in expenditure. Many unbusinesslike methods of extravagance and patronage were responsible, notably the letting of contracts to party friends without asking for tenders, and the awarding of contracts to those who were not the lowest tenderers when contracts were asked.

"It is conditions such as these that compel the Finance Minister to impose more taxation on the people," declared Mr. MacLean. "What else could he have but deficits; what else could the taxpayer expect but stamp and tariff taxation?"

Not War Taxation.

Mr. MacLean affirmed that, in no sense was the increased taxation due to the exigencies of the war. It was not war taxation. It was taxation to meet the deficits caused by the treasury the present Government had found overflowing, and had depleted by reckless and wasteful extravagance. He deemed it absolutely indefensible to have asked for $140,000,000 this year, from the taxpayers, when, had the finances of the country been conducted on a rational, economical and sound business basis, no special taxation would have been necessary, even at this juncture. He recalled the fact that in the political campaign of 1911 the present movement and its supporters had publicly recognized the excellent conditions left by Sir Wilfrid Laurier when they campaigned on the theory of "let well enough alone," taking the ground that trade was all right, revenue was all right, immigration was all right, development was all right, and prosperity was all right.

Put on More Taxes.

"And," added Mr. MacLean, "after four years of their administration none of these matters are all right now. So the people must be taxed some more."

The statement of the Finance Minister that the deficit was due to war was worth investigating. Mr. MacLean did not believe the war was in any large measure responsible for the deficit, as before war was declared the imports of the country had declined very heavily. It was interesting to recall that for years gentlemen opposite had been urging the reduction of imports, and the increase of exports; in the House the minister of finance had lamented the fact that Canadian imports were greater than Canadian exports.

Raise Tariff Higher.

"Well, now," said Mr. MacLean, "you have the imports less than the exports. I ask gentlemen opposite how they like the new condition. Gentlemen opposite complain that the revenue has fallen because the imports have declined, and what are they going to do. They are going to raise the tariff wall still higher against imports; you are going to make it worse." The "buy in Canada" propaganda inaugurated by the Government and its friends was a thing calculated to add to the sorrows of the Government; it was a thing which could be carried too far; if a country was going to have trade it must have imports as well as exports; the first few days of war showed that clearly.

If gentlemen opposite would state the truth as to what led to the deficit they would admit that it was not the war, but their own extravagant administration before the war. Before war was declared the revenue of the Government was declining, and if there had been no war the financial condition of the country would be just about what it is today with the war going on.

An analysis of the Government's figures showed that in the seven months just prior to the war there had been a decline in customs revenue of twenty million dollars, and of this decline not more than five million could be charged to the war.

Provided for Deficits.

Mr. MacLean said that he had no criticism to offer for the Government having borrowed from the British Government to meet Canada's war operations; if it had been found advisable for the Government to impose taxation for war operations, the opposition in Parliament and the people throughout the country would have justified them, and would have cheerfully assumed the burden; but the special taxation proposed by the minister of finance was not to raise revenue to meet expenditure upon the war, but to provide for the inordinate and excessive expenditures and deficits of this Government.

"Of the tariff I have something to say. However much justification is sought, none can be found for the tariff increases proposed, or for the method and principles underlying them. I would be surprised if gentlemen opposite, or the people of the country will approve of the tariff taxation. If the finance minister had to raise revenue through new customs taxation he has not done so in the best way; he has followed the line of least resistance; he has given a horizontal increase to the general tariff of seven and a half per cent; he has given a horizontal increase of five per cent to duties under the British preference, and he has practically abolished the free list.

Protection or Revenue.

"In Canada we have a tariff based on protection, and to raise it by seven and a half per cent, and five per cent, and say that this is done to produce more revenue is a thing which I cannot subscribe to, and a thing which I do not think the Government should ask us to believe. It looks as if the minister of finance had brought down his tariff for increased protection, rather than for increased revenue, and most regrettable is the fact that he did not tell us how long we are likely to have this undesirable stranger with us, but apparently it will be as long as the Government holds power."

Some Liberal members: "That will not be long."

Mr. MacLean: "Let us hope that we will get rid of the Government and the war at the same time, and of both very soon." (Liberal cheers).

"It looks as if political reasons had influenced the Government in making its tariff increases. If there had not been yielding to special influences, how could it be explained that while most other forms of food were increased in taxation, there had been no increase in the case of tea."

Mr. Wilcox (North Essex)—Does the honorable gentleman think that tea should be taxed?

Unpleasantly Significant.

Mr. MacLean—I do not think that there should be a tax on tea, a special tax, a stamp tax or a customs increase. None would have been necessary if the Government during the past two years had practiced proper economy, but I say that under the circumstances the omission of the tax on tea is unpleasantly significant. (Liberal cheers.)

Mr. MacLean said that the new tariff was entirely unscientific and unfair. "It is based upon protection and politics, and not upon revenue and patriotism," he added. Special tariff increase should provide a period of termination, and this did not; it should provide that the revenue raised through it should find its way to the treasury of the country and this did not; it should be so devised that no new vested interests would be created, in this it failed; finally, it should not contract trade or consumption. Judging by all of these tests, the tariff failed.

No Incrimination.

A general increase of 7½ per cent in the tariff upon all goods, free and dutiable, was unscientific; it made no discrimination between raw materials and finished products, and it was hard to understand what could have induced the Finance Minister to bring in such a measure.

"It would appear," said Mr. MacLean, "either that the tariff is flatly for further protection and not to raise revenue, or that the Finance Minister, maddened by differences among his associates, revised the tariff with his eyes shut and his ears closed."

The five per cent reduction of the British preference was condemned by Mr. MacLean. That preference the late Liberal Government had given for the purpose of increasing the trade between Canada and the Mother Country, and in this had been immensely successful. Now, with greatly increased ocean freight rates and increased marine insurance, the benefits of the British protection were almost wiped out, but still the Government proposed to raise another barrier against Canada's trade with Britain by cutting five per cent off the preference advantage to the Mother Land.

Today Britain was financing Canada's war operations, and the British artisan was being more heavily taxed; today we owed something to Britain; what was the motive for cutting down the preference? Was it revenue? Surely not, for now less British goods could come in and pay customs.

"Is British connection, of which we have heard so much from gentlemen opposite, worth nothing to Canada in the year 1915?" he asked.

"Instead of curtailing the preference at the present time, the Government should have increased it," declared Mr. MacLean. "I do not believe that the action of the Government in regard to the British preference will be approved in Canada, and surely the news of what the Government has done was received with amazement and consternation in the Mother Country."

Dealing with the fact that the increased customs duties applies to raw materials, Mr. MacLean said that in this a terrible mistake was being made; it might give a small temporary increase in revenue, but only at a terrible cost.

"Does this not violate the creed of every Protectionist and every Free Trader alike in this House, and does it not violate common sense?" he asked.

Less Value of Raw Material.

He pointed out that an increase of 7½ per cent on raw material was out of proportion to the same increase on finished articles; it was much more severe, for the value of the raw materials was only from one-third to one-half the value of manufactured articles they composed. This meant that much more taxation to the consumer for the manufacturer would add to his price the duty he was compelled to pay for his raw materials. Either there should have been no increase, or it should have been adjusted between the raw and the finished articles. The proposed plan provided increased protection for the manufacturer. Iron showed this. The duty on iron ore per ton was six cents, and it took two tons to make a ton of pig worth $12, upon which, at 7½ per cent, the increase in duty was 90 cents. Increased protection, therefore, was the difference between 12 cents and 90 cents; if converted into a steel rail worth $27, the difference would be that much greater.

May Reduce Wages.

The increased duty on coal meant that from ten to thirteen cents a ton would be added to the present fifty cents duty per ton on bituminous coal. Last year $5,700,000 duty was paid on coal imported chiefly into Ontario and Quebec and used principally by railways and manufacturers. Railways were already applying for increased freight rates, and this would give justification to their demands, which could hardly now be refused. With increased freight and tariff rates the price of bituminous coal would probably be advanced 20 cents a ton, and might easily lead to reductions in the wages of employees of railways and factories operated by steam.

THE NEW THREE-QUARTER COATS FOR SPRING

The season of separate coats is getting into full swing, and the stocks are rapidly reaching their maximum in number and style variety. The outstanding features are: "Three-quarter lengths or shorter." "Tailored styles," belts or belt effects predominating. "Raised waistlines." "Flare effects."

These are the general or foundation styles for spring, around which scores of various styles, colors, fabrics and trimmings have been developed by our select list of fashion designers from whom we receive the most exclusive fashion models each season.

This week we hold the first exposition of the new coat styles of the highest fashion merit in serges, tweeds and coverts. Some particularly smart styles in the new sand, putty, greys and navy blue, also tweeds in the softest tones of blue and tan. Set-in sleeves, close-fitting collars and backs showing fullness, also Cossack style. Prices..... **$8.50** to **$35.00**

A Day of High Waistline Suits

Smart new styles are being unpacked this week, showing the new high waistline effect coats, military collars and belted effects. Skirts much fuller, showing yokes, circular and pleated styles.

Such a varied collection, each based upon a certain basic style idea may well be claimed as an achievement for our Suit Section to present at this early date, particularly at such moderate prices as ..... **$7.50, $15.00** to **$25.00**

Second Floor.

LADIES' TAILORING

This department is now in charge of our expert man tailor, one whom we feel we can recommend to our clientele as a thoroughly experienced and competent artist in this branch of dress-making.

Prompt Service

We are now equipped to serve you promptly, and turn out the highest grade tailoring on short notice. Consult with us when ready for your new spring suit. New plates are here.

No Charge For Making and Hanging Side Curtains, Portieres and Valances

Making and Hanging Draperies Free of Charge.—Side Curtains, Valances, Portieres. This week only.

All Orders Taken This Week Made Free.—We are making and hanging draperies, such as side curtains, valances, portieres of all styles, free of cost for making and hanging, when materials are bought in our Drapery Department. This means a great saving for those who anticipate purchasing draperies in the spring, also those who are starting housekeeping or moving into new homes. We take measurements, make and hang free of charge, also glad to submit samples at your house. This will be the last announcement of free making this season. We also urge our out-of-town customers to avail themselves of this opportunity. By sending for samples and sending measurements we can make your draperies free of charge.

Drapery Silks, in shades of rose, blue, green, olive, champagne, brown, mulberry, etc. Price ..... **$2.00** and **$2.25** per yard

Single-Faced Velour, in shades of green, rose, blue, olive, terra cotta, crimson, champagne, brown, red, mulberry, etc. At ..... **$1.00, $1.50** and **$2.00** per yard

Double-Faced Velour, in shades of brown, rose, blue, terra cotta, crimson, mulberry, etc. Price ..... **$2.00** yard

Sunfast Reversible Velour, in shades of green, rose, blue. At **$2.25** yard

Monk's Cloth, in shades of brown, green, blue, etc. ....**$1.75** per yard

Casement Cloths, Sunfast, in shades of rose, blue, green, olive, brown, etc. At ....**65c, 85c, 90c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.65** and **$2.25** per yard

Printed Linens, for living-rooms, dens, sitting-rooms, at ..... **75c, $1.00, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00** and **$2.75** yard

Printed Cottons, for same purposes, at ..... **50c, 65c, 75c, $1.00, $1.25,** and **$2.00** yard

Tapestries for portiere work, also side curtains and valances, at..... **$1.50, $1.75** and **$2.00** yard

Shadow Cloths, very popular, in light grounds, beautiful colorings and designs. Price ..... **$2.75** and **$3.00** per yard

Trimmings and Appliques to match.

Let us estimate on your Draperies.

Regular charges for making and hanging after this week.

Fourth Floor.

Bed Pillows

Special Sale Thursday

Tomorrow we will offer at special sale prices about 70 Feather Pillows at greatly reduced prices These should go quickly. Come early. $1.10, $2.50 and $3.25 Pillows. Sale prices **89c, $1.95** and **$2.45** pair.

30 Pillows, all feather filling, covered in feather-proof ticking. Size 18 x 26. Regular $1.10. Special ..... **89c** pair

20 Bed Pillows, duck feather filling, covered in fancy striped blue ticking. Regular $2.50. Special ..... **$1.95** pair

20 Bed Pillows, fine duck feather filling, covered with dainty feather-proof covers. Regular $3.25 pair. Special... **$2.45** pair

Fourth Floor.

Sale of Boys' Suits, Overcoats and Knickers, Thursday

Tomorrow we will make a final clearance of several groups of Boys' Clothing. Odd and broken ranges of Boys' Suits, Worth up to $10.00, for ages 8 to 15 years, for **$4.95**. Tweed Knickers at **85c**, and 46 Fancy Overcoats for ages 3 to 8 years, some $8.00 coats, to clear at only **$1.95**. Come early for these.

46 Fancy Overcoats, $1.95

These coats are mostly neat fancy styles for ages 3 to 8 years, attractive coats for the little chaps, in a variety of good shades. To avoid carrying over these will go in rush sale tomorrow. Coats worth up to $8.00. Your choice **$1.95**

New Shirtwaists, 50c and 75c

A special showing of new spring lines of Boys' Shirtwaists, all good washing fabrics and all sizes, for ages 4 to 15 years. New designs and colors. See display tomorrow at **50c** and **75c** each

Boys' Tweed Bloomers, 85c

150 pairs Fine Tweed Bloomer Knickers, for ages 5 to 16 years, will go on the sale table tomorrow. This is a grouping of different broken ranges of better grade lines. While they last... ..... **85c** pair

50 Boys' Suits, $4.95

Tweeds and Worsteds—A grouping of odd and broken ranges, including all sizes for ages 8 to 15 years. Good wearing suits. An opportunity to get an excellent spring suit for the boy at about half-price. Suits up to $10.00. Your choice for **$4.95**

Men's Nightshirts, 79c

A few dozen good strong Cotton Nightshirts, well made and cut full and roomy All sizes 14½ to 18 collar, and regular $1.00 shirts. On sale tomorrow ..... **79c** each

Also a group of extra quality Plain and Striped Flannelette Nightshirts. Sizes 14½ to 18. These to clear at ..... **$1.00** each

NOTICE—LAST WEEK Of February Furniture Sale, Every Piece of Furniture Specially Priced This Week. —Third Floor.—

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

AFTERNOON TEA. Cold Roast Turkey, Bread and Butter, and a Cup of Tea or Coffee, 3 to 5:30, Special, 20c.

PILES

Do not suffer another day with Itching, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. No surgical operation required. Dr. Chase's Ointment will relieve you at once and as certainly cure you. 60c a box; all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Sample box free if you mention this paper and inclose 2c stamp to pay postage.

SAGE TEA PUTS LIFE AND COLOR IN HAIR

Don't Stay Grey! It Darkens So Naturally That Nobody Can Tell.

You can turn grey, faded hair beautifully dark and lustrous almost over night if you'll get a 50-cent bottle of "Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur Compound" at any drug store. Millions of bottles of this old, famous Sage Tea Recipe are sold annually, says a well-known druggist here, because it darkens the hair so naturally and evenly that no one can tell that it has been applied.

Those whose hair is turning grey, becoming faded, dry, scraggly and thin have a surprise waiting them, because after one or two applications the grey hair vanishes and your locks become luxuriantly dark and beautiful—all dandruff goes, scalp itching and falling hair stops.

This is the age of youth. Grey-haired, unattractive folks aren't wanted around, so get busy with Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur tonight and you'll be delighted with your dark, handsome hair and your youthful appearance within a few days.

QUICK HELP FOR CHEST SORENESS! ALL CONGESTION MADE TO GO QUICKLY!

Worst Cold or Sore Throat Cured in Quick Order.

RUB ON NERVILINE

Rub Nerviline plentifully over the neck and chest—rub in well—lots of rubbing can't hurt. The relief will be surprising.

Nerviline is effective because it is powerful—about five times stronger than an ordinary liniment. Nerviline is penetrating, sinks in through the tissues, gets right in where the soreness and congestion really are. Its action is marvellously soothing. Rubbed on at night, it draws out the inflammation, and before morning takes away that feeling of tightness, and stops the cough entirely.

Where can you find so powerfully searching a relief as Nerviline for a bad cold? Search the world over, and you'll discover nothing half so good.

For nearly forty years, Nerviline has been quickly curing colds, coughs, and throat troubles. Thousands use it for rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia—they all speak well of this grand family liniment, because they have proved its almost magical power.

Whenever you have an ache or pain, be it neuralgia, sciatica, lumbago, joint or muscle stiffness, always remember that Nerviline is the quickest, safest cure. Every good dealer in medicine sells the large, 50-cent, family-size bottle of Nerviline, trial size, 25 cents, or direct from the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Canada.

English Actress Tells Hair Curling Secret

"I cannot too strongly condemn the use of the hot curling-iron," says Rita Moya, the celebrated English actress and beauty. "It means death to the hair eventually. Moreover it is entirely unnecessary. The hair can be made beautifully wavy and curly to any extent and in any form desired, merely by using such a simple thing as pure silmerine. This perfectly harmless liquid should be applied to the hair with a clean toothbrush at night. In the morning you will find that a very beautiful natural wave and curliness has resulted, and the effect will last many days, even in damp weather.

"The liquid silmerine is very beneficial and is not sticky or greasy. Neither does it streak the hair or stain the scalp. You need not get more than a few ounces from your druggist. The best way is to divide the front and back hair into from four to six strands and to moisten each strand thoroughly from root to tip."