g held in that lunacy to asd despite his

inds is that ld his interest etter than he in a chesty to be able to the fight can

rises. He has what Rickard

fact that has d in the disit will be the tual parts the he ring. 'Big has repeated ring that the that it will be

That he saw debut it certainhe discovered. If the versatility s. For instance, lien match "ray arly noticeable," not being on the tches there were y," and "a good

fair and unprejunot escape him, cellences. There g here than down d the National summing up of arn many things big professional

king to purchase Von der Horst of elected himself at a good salary, involved in liti-up another bank Abell and Hanis in control in other occupation been a member of he board of alder-

EATED WANDERERS

buying Lame, Spavined Horses, curing them with Kendall's The Sun.) March 2.-On the Spavin Cure, and then selling the on, the Wanderers sound animals at a handsome balt by a score of was a better one You can do the same with your ld indicate. This own horses. Here is one man who ar for the meeting saved his horse and his money by derers on Saturday a game with Renusing Kendall's. postponed on ac-Oak Bay Mills, Que., Dec. 15th, 1909
"I wish to inform you that I have
used Kendall's Spavia Cure with good success,
on my horse. I found that it cures quickly
and well". Yours truly, ROY HARPER. and unless the lder, the Wanderers will also have to

often relieved by aturated with es to the seat of the there.

THE DRINKS ON RACE CRY IS FROWNED ON

Daniel Wants Direct

Contribution

DEBATE CONTINUES

Conservatives Oppose Policy

of Canadian

empted to explain away Dr. Edwards'

references to the province of Quebec

project. Canada in her present po-

than a man in Hades had for a but

for Vancouver and ridiculed the sug-

gestion that the creation of a navy

proper course for Canadians was to

equip her for every duty that she would be called upon to share. He

congratulated Mr. Doherty upon his

attacks upon the loyalty of Quebec

arge section of the people were not

alculated to help the work of assim-

lation which they were all anxious to

ing the race and creed issue.

toward separation.

DIAMOND CUTTER GONE

POLICE ON THE SEARCH

NEW YORK, March 1-With \$3,000

worth of diamonds and several hun-dred dollars in money in his possession, Joseph Van Praag, a diamond splitter

of his craft in America, started for Boston on January 26 to execute a

and has not been seen since. Mrs. Van Praag has reported the case to the po-

ice and a general alarm has been sent

of the Bronx and one of the fev

To Bring Him Back to the "High-Stopping" Glass

For Spavin, Curb, Splint,

Horse dealers have made

thousands of dollars by

\$1. a bottle—6 for \$5. A copy of our book—A. Treatise On The Horse "—free at dealers

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. - - Enosburg Fails, Vt.

REMEI

WORL

USED A

OVERT

Canada's help.

buke of their colleagues for their

and expressed his unqualified opposi-

How Traffic Flourishes Just Below the Falls

Divas Have No Licenses and Officials, No Knowing Where Boundar, Line is, Are Poweriess

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 28.—Because the officials of the United States and Canadian governments do not know two countries is in the Niagara River, unlicensed saloons in shacks and ou

Navy

OTTAWA, Feb. 28.—In the discussion on the naval bill in the house today Emmanuel Devilin in concluding his speech begun on Thursday night joined in the general expression of resentment by French-Canadian members at the attacks made by Dr. Ldwards and other Conservative speakers on alleged disloyalty of the people of Quebec.

Mr. MaGrath (Medicine Hat) attempted to explain away Dr. Edwards of both countries have done their best of both countries have done their best

According to one of the officials on duty at the upper steel arch bridge the "unwritten law," which governs the actions of the officials of both the tion to what he called the local navy United States and Canada, is that the middle of the deepest channel in a boundary river is the dividing line. But the Niagara River below the Falls being so everlasting deep, the exact deepest part of the channel cannot be learned hence there is not never the sidewalks, and caused other damage. The wind blew from the south-west with hurricane force, uproofing trees and blowing down telephone and electric light wires.

After repairing the fairway buoy off Digby Gut the government steamer ition, with a population of seven millions, had no more need for a navy falo coat." He opposed the navy project because it was an extravagant proposal and because he regarded it learned, hence there is not, nor never has been, any exact boundary line ben his view meant absorption in the tween the United States and Canada

Mr. McKenzie (Cape Breton) took in the lower river.

Sue with Mr. Cowan on the constitutional questions raised by the member with the officials of both country with the official of the official with the official of the offici With the officials of both countries quite at sea, and, uncertain just where the dead line is, they have handled the controlled by Canada would tend 2) a matter of arresting the proprietors of severance of the ties which bind the unlicensed saloons on the ice bridge in Dominion to the Motherland. The a most gingerly manner. However, whether they are legally right or not, they have according to their own ruldevelop their own country, make her ings, which seem not to be disputed, fixed a dead line, but still there is some a complete unit with the Empire and distance between the American line that established by the Canadian offi-cials, and there is between the two a large space which may be determined "no man's land."

and pointed out that the efforts of the opposition to impute disloyalty to a is done in the dispensing of liquors and other things, for which privilege nothing is paid to the government of either country. On cold days, when crowds visit the Falls and cross on the promote. Mr. McKenzie regretted that the Conservative members from On-ice bridge, whether it be a week day tario had seen fit to adopt such tactics. or a Sunday, many stop and hand over tario had seen fit to adopt such tactics. or a Sunday, many stop and hand over Charles, into partnership, formed the Mr. Owen objected to all Ontario Con- a quarter of a dollar for a drink of lumber shipping firm of E. Steinelin servative members being accused of corn juice, and go away happy in the raising the cry of disloyalty and ask-

ed Mr. McKenzie to name the members he was referring to. Mr. McKenzie replied that he was referring to the members of the opposition who had taken part in the debate and who had taken part in the followed the contemptible line of rais-ing the race and creed issue. Dr. Daniel believed there was an idly to the shores a shack will appear.

It is usually a little eight by ten frame structure with a shelf extending along He condemned the provision that the government must sanction the operation of the Can-adian navy in time of war as a step

> TEST CASE FELL THROUGH. Some years ago the proprietors were arrested for violating the excise hiw. river, and as it was impossible for them to show the exact location of the boun-

or rent to pay.
Superintendent Edward H. Perry of "Doctor." said the shrewd-looking man, "how many feet of gas does it the New York State Reservation has be. done much to check this illicit traffic. take to kill a person?" "That's rather a queer question," replied the docreally more than the officials of the "Why do you wwish to know?" government. He will permit no build-ing materials being carried down on the elevators, sonsequently those who propose trafficing in this manner, are Well, you see, one of the guests at and I want to send in a proper bill to compelled to buy their materials on the compelled to buy their materials on the Canadian side, and lug it across on the ice bridge. Besides this Superintendent Perry will not permit them to cross a "dead line" which he has established far out in the river. For this reason most of the shacks are located near the Canadian shore, on what may be termed "No Man's Land," and as long as they remain where they are the SPAVIN ong as they remain where they are the dispensers of firewater are confident of not being molested. CURE

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

NEW YORK, Feb. 28-In addition to the blanket indictments found last week against eight of the directors of the Consolidated Milk Exchange charg-ing conspiracy to control prices under a state law, individual indictments were found today on the same counts. All but one of the directors, who is in Cuba, surrendered and were paroled until tomorrow under the care of their counsel, William Travers Jerome, formerly district attorney, when the amount of the bonds will be set. Eight hundred pounds of dessicated eggs shipped here by the Monarch Dessicated Egg Company of Chicago, were seized today in the shop of a west side produce dealer and destroyed under a provision of the National Pure Food Law. Samples of the eggs were forwarded some days ago to Washington, where they were found

An express team left a touple of trunks at the Union Depot yesterday, and they were placed in the train shed and were to have gone east on the Halifax express last night. The travel-ler who had charge of the trunks did not put in an appearance and the trunks remained out in the shed all night. The trunks were said to contain thousands of dollars worth

"NO MAN'S LAND" IN ERESTING THE TOWN ACROSS THE BAY

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND PROPERTY MARKET IN

Capt William McGrath Dead-Storm Does Lots of Damage-Convictions in Scott Act Cases-Death of Madam Emile Stehelin

DIGBY, N.S., Feb. 28.—Captain William McGrath is dead at his home at Port Wade, aged fifty years. He was one of the prime movers in establishing a ferry service between Digby and Port Wade and was captain of ferry best was a few months. boat Port Wade up to a few months ago when ill health compelled him to retire from senfaring life for good. Previous to his last occupation Capain McGrath was a successful master of fishing vessels disposing of his trips either at St. John or Digby. He leaves a widow, five sons, and one daughter. The daughter is the wife of Captain Charles McWhinnie of Port Wade. Wade to-morrow to attend the funeral of their deceased brother.

A steady downpour of rain for twen-ty-four hours flooded cellars, guiched sidewalks, and caused other damage. Digby Gut the government steamer. Etanley went to sea this afternoon.

The three Scott Act cases in the poi-

ice court to-day, one against a dry goods merchant, a second one against a fish merchant, a third against a fisherman, resulted in the conviction of the two former and acquittal of the lutter. founcing the death at New France of years. With her husband and children Madame Stehelin came to this country about fifteen years ago. The family settled in Digby County on a grant that practically was a wilderness. sidence, the stone being taken from the lands they cleared. To-day New It is here that the land office business. France is a thriving country settle-is done in the dispensing of liquors. Monsieur Stehelin himself lost no time in taking advantage of the opportunities that offered in the surroundings of his new home. He brought up large tracts of timber lands and taking two of his sons, Emile at d

from Weymouth and their lumber cut this year will exceed those of previous years. Madame Stenelin's death is the first break in a large family, and her demise will be heard with since regret by a large circle of friends in St. John, Halifax, and all over the Maritime Provinces. Many notable people of the three provinces have occasion to remember pleasant visits under the roof of their hospitable home. One of the sons, John, hurrying home from death here to-day upon the arrival of the St. John boat.

Gured of Aching Weariness

Had Gouty Pain, Flushings, Palpitation and General Feeling of Depression

Mr. C. J. Stonewall, who for years has been a most respected citizen of Pemberton, writes interestingly and convincingly of a very serious sickness extending over almost two years. Through the marvellous curative power of Dr. Hamilton's Pills, he made rapid

and permanent recovery. "It was a puzzle to my doctor, be-cause the symptoms seemed almost as numerous as the days of the month But one thread ran through them all, and that was utter weariness morning, noon, and night. I felt flat, pain changed from one part of the body to another; seemed at one time rheumatic, at others it affected the extremities like gout. Little exertion, such as going upstairs, caused breathlessness and palpitation, and at times I had vague, numb feelings, and prickling. After Dr. Hamilton's Pills cured me, my doctor saw it wasn't the nervous system, but bowel and kidney disorders. I believe there is no pill on earth that can compare with Dr. Ham-ilton's, and in diseases that have their cause in thin or white blood, cure is inevitable with Dr. Hamilton's Pills. and Sons. The firm's output is shipped

Refuse a substitute for Dr. Hamilton's Pills-25 per box, all dealers; or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Ont.

BRITISH PREFERENCE

the rear partition or wall, on which rests a varied assortment of brands of "booze." This stock, costing, perhaps, less than 810 is kept in the shack over night, and not infrequently it is carried out when the ice spanning the river breaks and moves down the stream. Occasionally the inmates have scant limit to make their escape to the shore. Barbadas Journal Altempts to Clear Away Misundarstandings and Suspicions of Planiers which are Barrier to Trade Expansion

The sugar planters of the West In-dies have long been suspicious of the A test case was made of the situation builtish preference and its operation, by the officials on both sides of the and the feeling has undoubtedly retarded what would otherwise have been a rapid growth in trade between to show the exact location of the boundary line, they were unable to obtain convictions, and since then the illicit traffic has gone on unmolested. This year they are running their places of business as usual, and, with the large crowds who visit the Falls they are coining money almost as fast as "Coal Oil Johnny," as they have no license or rent to pay. also in another direction caused the preference, trade lassitude which it is the earnest. There show be his greatest asset, and so with a little mutual understanding it could

be.
The article reproduced herewith is from the Agricultural Reporter trade journal published in Bridgetown, Barbadoes. Its fair-minded expression of its conception of the situation should be read with interest by all Canadians who are in any way interested in commerce. It gives clearly the situation as it is and suggests the

THE PRODUCER'S PLAINT.

All the world knows that a Commission has been appointed to enquire into the trade between Canada and the West India Colonies with a view to its grown sugar to her markets at lesser duty rates than those payable in re-spect to foreign grown sugar. The difference between these two rates is known as the Canadian preference, and has from time to time caused a great deal of heart-burning to sugar producers in the West Indies. When this preference was first granted, it seems to have been imagined by such producers that the preference or at producers that the preference, or, at any rate, a considerable proportion of any rate, a considerable proportion of it, would find its way into their pockets. It seems to have been thought that the Canadian traders were such poor business men that they were going to add the amount of the preference to the price paid for West Indian sugar. It was said that if "x" represented the price of British-grown sugar in the Canadian market in the pre-preference days, that "x" plus the preference must be the price subsequently. The Canadian did not fall in with this view. Had he done so, his bankruptcy would have been the inevitable result. American would have undersold him in his own market, and would have captured the entire sugar business. It would only have been a question of time when the canadian refineries would have have had to close down.

INSEED COMPOUND" is a reliable old English COUCHS, COLDS, Asthma, Bronchitis, & all Lung & Throat Troubles. SENTIMENT AND BUSINESS.

Although this fact is so patent, a it, and there is in the mind of the av erage West Indian sugar grower a lurking belief that his Canadian broth-er "has done him" in the matter of this There should be no misunderstanding

on the point and no self-deception. Sentiment does play a part in business, but only to this extent: 'If "A" and "B" have a commodity which you want to buy and the price is the same, Jou will buy from your friend in pre-ference to the other. But if this latter's price is the cheaper, your friend will be passed over. Markets are governed by supply and demand, and if you have special terms offered by some dividual or country, your keen business man is going to use that fact as a whip over the others.

THE USE OF A PREFERENCE.

What then is the use of a preference? Its use is of the utmost importance, and its results are far-reaching. Suppose that when we allowed the Canadian flour producer a preference in our market, and thus reduced the expansion, so that the colonies mutually concerned may be benefited. Also cost of such flour to us to \$5.60 per it is common knowledge that Canada has for some years admitted Britisii, himself unable to compete at that himself unable to compete at that price. The result would be that Canada would command our market. We would buy Canadian flour in preference to any other, because it was the cheapest. So when Canada gives us a preference on sugar, the tendency is for the Canadian refiner to buy Brit-ish-grown sugar. He can get it for less, and he uses this fact as a weapon against the foreign sugar grower. But the vital point for us is that we have secured a market—so far as any mar-ket can be secured. And it is this most nementous point that has to be kept in mind when dealing with this preferential question. Do not make it a grievance that the preference goes into the Canadian's pocket. It can, by the operation of the world's markets, go nowhere else. That is immaterial. What is inaterial—essential—vital—is the securing of a market for our staple product. For reasons that need not be dealt with here, the American market is repidly becoming closed to us, and in the English market, continental beet in the English market, continental beet has a great advantage over our sugar. There only remains then the Canadian rearket, and no reasonable thing should remain undone to secure it no not antagonize the Commissioners by vain repinings after a participation in the preference. Let us look at the question like business men, and fix our aim. and attention on the main object to hieved the securing of a market, THE VITAL NEED.

Temperate and courteous endeavor crying for participation in the prefershould be made to obtain a repeal of ence, and must hold our position in it the permission recently given to the by honest dealing.

YOUR NAME ON A POSTOARD WILL BRING IT



This is the big new catalogue issued by Montgomery Ross & Co. and the National Cloak and Costume Co.—th? first since these two well known houses ioined forces The object of this amaigamation is to give to those living at a distance from the city; an opportunity to deal direct with an exclusive Mail Order House. It enables them to buy . by Mail with the same satisfaction as coming to the city and personally selecting goods at the largest and most exclusive departmental stores. We want to send a copy of this moneysaving catalogue to every man and woman in Canada, who is interested in getting the newest and most reliable goods at the lowest prices. We handle everything needed for personal and home use-and know that

OUR PRICES ARE AT LEAST 25 P. C LOWER

than the same goods can be obtained in the smaller stores. Our catalogue describes and illustrates the goods as they really are. You can see what you want at a glance, and you are certain to get just what you order. Every article in our catalogue is sent you on the distinct understanding that

MONEY REFUNDED IF YOUR ARE NOT SATISFIED WITH

There's money in this big catalogue for you—and lots of satisfaction. Let us send you a free copy now-today. Your name and address on a post card

MONTGOMERY ROSS & CO.,

DEPT E - STATION B. - MONTREAL, P. Q.

TWO NATURALISTS IN THE ARCTIC

The Frigid Wanderings Stefansson and Anderson

Let r Written East August From Wr cha Is and Cold Wea har and Real

on its wandering way from the Arctic Circle has just arrived in Iowa City, telling of the adventures of the adventures of Lieutenant R. M. Anderson of the American Museum of Natural History, New York city, and of Hjalmar Stefansson, the Harvard ethnologist, vad for the past two years have been living the life of the native

Eskimo on the north coast of Alaska and of Canada. Both of the men are graduates of the University of lowe at lowe City. They are engaged in collecting animal skins for the museum in New York, and in studying the hakits and life of the people of the most a northerly inhabited ortions of the globe.

The letter received here was mailed

on Aug. 22, 1909, on a chance whaler which passed Herschell Island, off the orth, shore of Canada, 580 miles from Point Barrow, the farthest outpost of American civilization. It came to Major George W. Ball of Iowa City. a college classmate and former military companion of Lieutenant Ander-

The two naturalists and hunters report that they have at times, been within rifle range of thousands of caribou, moving in long line through the snow. And at one time they were reduced to a starvation diet of porcupines and owls, while crossing the Franklin Mountains to get into a carbou range along the Chandlar River Valley. The porcupine and owl diet continued from Dec. 4 until Dec. 18, 1908, when the party of two white men and none Eskimo Umatamic hunters reached the river valley the stream forming a northern tributary to the Yukon. The party remained south of the Franklin Mountains until Feb. 28, 1909, killing 63 caribou, one moose and

15 white sheep. They then returned to Flaxman Island, having seen no white man for five months, and having lived on nothing but meat-mountain sheep, caribou, moose and ptarmigan, for On April 25, 1939, the party started-

west to Point Barrow in order to get civilized provisions. Of this trip, Lieut. Anderson says:
"Killed three caribou at Beecher

Point. Things looked blue when I reached there. The Indians had robbed our cache of a sack of flour and 50 counds of rice, which I was depending on, and that in a country 100 miles from any inhabitants, and only occasionally visited by natives." The party lived on meat until Point

Barrow was reached where they obtained provisions, but learned that

Canadian refiners to import twenty per cent. of the sugar required by them from foreign countries at preferential rates. This permission is regarded as a grievance by us, but it must be remembered that it was accorded to meet a combine (or threatened commeet a combine (or threatened com-line) of British sugar producers. To instance flour again: How should we have liked if, after the forty cents preference, when Canadian flour should have been sold in our market st \$5.60, it was, owing to the action of a Canadian combine, offered at \$5.90, and nothing isss? Should we, or should and nothing less? Should we, or should we not, have sought permission to extend the preference to American flours to the extent of twenty per cent. of our wants, and so have broken up the crifficial price? And if we should have so acted, why quarrel with our Canadian broiners for being as acute traders as ourselves. We want the Canadian market—it is vital to us—but if we are to get it, we must leave off crying for participation in the prefer-

during the spring and had to sled it back. On the return they found caribou at Cape Halkett, Colville, Beechy Foint, Kupanik Delta and near Herschell Island, where the letter was written. The eastward trip lasted from May 12 until Aug. 20.

After listing the number of deer killed on the way to Canada, Lieutenant. Anderson says: "In fact we have had better luck than the natives of the coast, and have seldom been without deer meat,

have never wasted a pound of it either. One cannot be comfortable here, without deer-skin clothes-the Arctic wind penetrates any number of woolen garments, and they are too heavy. I have hunted sheep at 25 degrees below zero. Fahr., with nothing but a thin sleeveless undershirt, and deerskin snirt and white cotton drilling snow shirt over it, and was comfortable. Have hunted and killed caribou more than once at 40 degrees Fahr., and broken camp and travelled at 50

ruary. "Last spring we shot all the geese brant, elder-ducks, old-squaws we could use, and also a few seals. For sealing, I got the best results with 45-70. One has to paralyze the beast a first shot (either in head or neck) or it will flop into the ice hole and sink. L find that steel point (Ganz-mantel) bullets do not always stop a deer, but the soft-nose (Theilmantel) and hol-low-point (Expans ons Deschossen) do the business. I have shot a deer at 400 er 500 yards with the dum-dum, struck near the tail, passed longitudinally through the body, mushroomed and came out of neck, tearing a hole you could put a tennis ball into."

Lieutenant Anderson describes their arcenal of weapons. They carry 12 rifles and five shot guns, and being able to secure only 400 or 500 cart-ridges for a particular kind of highpower gun, the rifle has to be thrown away as soon as the ammunition for it is used up.

AFTER MUSK-OXEN.

Anderson and Stefansson are now atter polar bear and musk-oxen. They are spending the present winter near the mouth of the MacKenzie River, passing east of it for a time, a thing they were prevented from doing in 1908 by lack of provisions. Their whaleboat was frozen in at Smith's Bay, while conveying provisions from Point Bar-row to Herschell Island, and they traded the entire outfit for a big skin cance, which they hauled overland to Colville River, finding open water and launch ing there. They were frozen in again at Barter Island, on Sept. 6, 1908, and lived on marmots and ptarmigan until they could sled 40 miles to the mountain after caribou. From there they

went to Flaxman Island, finding flour and bacon that a whaler had left, and then departed on their hunting expedition into the interior of Alaska, The region south of the Franklin dise, according to the adventurers who

crossed the icy divide. Of the hunting or this trip Lieut. Anderson says: "I suppose that last winter we struck the best caribou range in Alaska (the Eskimos and ship hunters having kill-ed most of them along the coast.) The Eskimos seldom hunt beyond the mountains, the Indians do not get far north of the Yukon, and the white prospectors have not worked so far up as we were. It is a great sight to see a thousand caribou within range of your rifle, moving in long, parallel col through the snow. South of the r tains we had to use snow shoes all the time; cached one sled, and made toboggans the first week over. The wind soon packed the snow as hard as ice. In three months I certainly snowshoed over a thousand miles. Came into In three months I certainty over a thousand miles. Came into over a thousand in March, 1909,

Flexman Island in March, 1998, ing fit, weighing 185 notices from Collinson Point to Flaxman Island on packed snow in nine hours, without stopping for refreshments. A man has to get used to going a day without drinking in the wint time. Frozen snow does not help the thirst much, and it takes too much time to melt ice, even if you can find wood.

"We always had comfortable camps. Have been within the Arctic Circle 13 months and have not slept in a house Eskimo dome-shaped tent, two thick-30 times since I left Edmonton.

utes, with 40 degrees outside. Always sleep warm in mountain sheejskin sleeping-bag.

MANY SKINS COLLECTED.

"I have absorbed a good deal of camp lore, both summer and winter camp, although perhaps my ideas ave tary value. I have collected a fine series of mountain sheepskins, heads (seven winter specimens) and a few extra skulls and horns. Got one old ram with cleaned skull and horns weighing 23 pounds; 15 caribou specimens, all ages, sexes and seasons, and a full assortment of bird skins and eggs, insects, plants and geological

specimens."
Lieutenant Anderson stated that he and Stefansson expected to return to civilization in the fall of 1910, reaching San Francisco in September or Octo-

AN UNEXPECTED SHIP.

pleting his letter a ship came in sight from the westward. A postscript dated Aug. 22/conveyed the information that the vessel was the whaler Karluk. The

letter concludes as follows: "Since writing the above Stefansson pects to be landed at Camp Parry, with plenty of supplies from the ship. I shall follow, traversing the great Mac Kenzie delta (inside passage) with whaleboats. Shall probably, be frozen in before reaching destination and sled the rest of the way in. At any rate there is a 'grub pile' in sight at the end. From there we expect to reach the copper mine country by sled in winter or spring. Luck is still with

The writer's address, until next may will be Rudolph M. Anderson, Herschell Island, Yukon Ten, Canada, via Athabaska Landing, Alberta. The last let-ter he received from anyone was in July, 1908, and the last message previ-ously received from the party was sent from Flaxman Island in October, 1908, just before the departure for the win-ter's hunting expedition.

Lieutenant Anderson was formerly captain of the State University of Iowa

track team, a star hurdler, member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon Fraternity, noted shot and a taxidermist. He resigned a professorship in the Blees Military Academy to go on the Arctic

Hialmar Stefansson is a native of Iceland, and has taken degrees at Iowa and at Cambridge and New York. Harper's Magazine has contained sev-eral of his articles dealing with his previous trips north.

"Nerviline" Cures Rheumatism

And Here is the Proof-A Solema Statement From a Four-Years' Cripple, Who Says "Nerviline"

"If I had lived through my sufferings another year it would have been a mir-acle." This is the opening sentence of Squires, member of one of the best-known families for twenty miles round Sydney. "My hands were drawn out of shape, even my fingers were gnarled and crooked—my lameness, stiffness and inability to get about all showed the havoc Rheumatism made with my health. The blessing of it all is that I

CURED 412

have heard of Ner-viline, and now I am able to tell and advise others how the may get well, too.

My system was so weakened that I had to build up with a good tonic, so I took Ferrozone at meals. But I never stopped rubbing on Nerviline—it had a magic influence on my stiff, painful joints, and bottle after bottle was rubbed on the painful parts.

have been well for 4½ years."

You can also cure rheumatism, lump bago, sciatica, neuralga, or any pain or stiffness in the muscles or joints—to do so use Nerviline. Don't let your drug-gist substitute. Get Nerviline only: large bottles, 50c., trial size 25c.; sold everywhere, or The Catarrhozone Co.