POOR DOCUMENT

MC 2035

MATTERS IN THE MOTHERLAND

(New York Evening Post.)

A correspondent signing himself "V." and honored with display type, writes to the London Times: "It is in Germany that Marxism was born; it is she who dispatched the deadly poison in the moment of her direct need; it is she who brought to naught Yudenitch's attempt to save Petrograd; it is Germany again who encouraged Petlura and fostered anarchy in Denikine's rear, and, above all, it is she who keeps countless spies and agents in Soviet Russia, worthy accomplices of the scores of German staff officers who are so brilliantly carrying out Bolshevist strategy at the front. Without Germany Bolshevism would have collapsed long ago. But it suits her purpose to support it as long as it is opposed by any forces deriving their energy from Allied assistance. Her game is perfectly clear; so long as the Bolshevist hammer, which she wields so deftly, is powerful enough to crush under its blows every anti-German element in Russia, she will use it. Her faithful servants, the Bolshevists, will see to it that every ingredient distasteful to her is carefully removed, so that the Russian cake may wall into her lap properly prepared for her consumption. The devilish process is being carried out with cynical precision, and the day Bolshevism will have outworn itself in Germany's eyes she will drop it like a poisonous viper, careful at the same time to crush its unseemly head. But that day will be the day of Germany's triumph. Then, with her foot on prostrate Russia, will she cast a smiling glance at Versailles, the grave of her pre-war ambitions and the creator of her eastern power.

The Duke of Sutherland mentioned recently in the House of Lords that he still had estates in the Highlands extending to 300,000 acres. He has since applied to the Scottish courts for authority to disentail and sell nearly one-half of this territory. It is understood that he will ultimately retain only Dunrobin Castle, Loch Choire Lodge, and the House of Tonogue, with the home portions of their respective domains. The Duke of Sutherland, with his estates, which once extended to about 1,250,000 acres, reduced to 300,000 acres, no longer has the largest landed property in the kingdom. Among the old land-owners the Duke of Buccleuch, and among the new land-owners Lord Leverhulme, have each more than 300,000 acres. Lord Leverhulme has most.

"The most deplorable feature of the present situation," says London Truth, is that the United States should have stood outside the formal conclusion of peace. This is one of those cases which came under the rule 'least said, soonest mended,' but it is no use pretending that it is not a misfortune, and it may prove a misfortune for the New World as well as for the Old."

Speaking on aviation at King's College, London, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, said that before long he believed they would see the journey between London and Rome done in the hours of daylight, and between London and Cairo in a little over twenty-four hours. Great Britain was in some respects unfavorably situated in regard to aviation. Being at the extreme northwestern end of a great block of continuous land, comprising Europe, Asia and Africa, Great Britain could be used on the way to America, but would be a terminus so far as Continental traffic was concerned. But there was included in the British Empire today the land of Egypt. Egypt was in a very favorable geographical position, and it was without fog, seldom had a strong wind, and sunshine was so common that people there began to hate the sun. It was destined in many respects to be the centre of continental aviation, certainly of the western half of Asia, the whole of Europe and most of Africa. Whatever happened in the way of political developments in Egypt, it would be unwise to allow the aerodrome of Heliopolis and the right of flying over Egypt to be in any other hands than those of the British Empire. Heliopolis was a sort of Clapham Junction for aviation outside the American continent, Cairo, near which Heliopolis was situated, was 2,500 miles from London, 2,000 miles from East Africa, 4,000 from Cape Town, 2,000 from Karachi via Akaba, and 5,000 from Cape Londonderry for Australia, en route for New Zealand.

Here is one of the latest of Lord Fisher's explosions in the London Times: "Newton saw an apple fall and deduced gravitation. You and I might have seen millions of apples fall and only deduced pig-feeding. It's the same story about Bolshevism. We want some Newtonian, Cromwell to enunciate that Bolshevism is the reaction from repressed freedom. Armenian and Georgian Republics are going to be suppressed and thus Bolshevism propagated by perpetuating Turkish misrule in Asia. England herself is not free, so Bolshevism rears its head. A threat to dissolve parliament makes it recalcitrant members feed out of the prime minister's hand. Did not some hundreds of them send a telegram to Paris? They can't save Armenia and Georgia if they want to. They don't represent the masses of this nation. It's the baldest, richest, eqetest House of Commons we ever had. Look at the untrammelled, unparalleled, wanton waste everywhere in every department. And business men fettered by unbusiness fools. Innumerable tons of shipping now in our harbors waiting to be unloaded. Who loaded them?"

In a letter to the London Times Israel Zangwill says: "The Jewish masses, especially when orthodox, are extremely law-abiding. It is precisely because they are law-abiding that they have been forced into Bolshevism with the rest of the Russian population. Indeed, what alternative had they save starvation, execution or flight? If they seem to provide an undue number of commissaries, it is simply the result of their superior education and aptitude for affairs; the rest of the Russian population is largely analphabetic.

If, nevertheless, there is a certain evolutionary ferment in the world traceable to Jewish origin, it is due partly to the immemorial Hebraic aspiration for justice, partly to the ever-wandering, free-thinking Jews, uprooted—in soul as in body—by pogroms and with no fixed anchorage for their idealism. This is the world's share in the Jewish problem. It was thought the Allies had offered a solution to it by the restoration of Palestine to my unhappy race—Palestine, wher the year's statistics fail to record a single crime among the Jewish inhabitants. Alas! the much-trumpeted prospect turns out a mirage. What is now being concocted in Paris is a scheme without attraction save for mere refugees, a scheme under which a free-born Jew returning to Palestine would find himself under British military rule, aggravated by an Arab majority in civic affairs.

Sidney Kidman, known as the Australian Cattle King, said recently in a London interview: "I have just come from America, and I had thought of buying a ranch over there, but after seeing the land and the conditions I have come to the conclusion that I would sooner stick to Australia. America cannot fatten cattle as quickly as we can, and our animals are out in the open all the year round. We haven't to grow turnips for our stock. The grazing is all that they need, and that is where cheapness comes in. Australia can hardly help going ahead if we can get the right type of immigrant. We want men ready to lead a rough but healthy and well-paid life, who will stick to the open and not hanker after the towns. One difficulty we have at present is that men have a tendency to stay in the towns instead of going out on to the land. Millions of acres of splendid country are awaiting development, and if a man has a little money he can hardly go wrong. It is unfortunate that at present the Labor government in Queensland is not doing much to encourage immigration. When I was in England ten years ago I took back with me about forty men, some of them omnibus drivers, some hotel employes, and practically every one of them did well. We must increase our present population."

Lord Ashfield (Sir Albert Stanley) in discussing London traffic problems the other day, at the American Luncheon Club, said that in March of last year only 209,000 motor cars were registered in England and Wales, while in New York alone there where 300,000. If London were to have something like the same proportion of cars to population as New York city had, somebody would have to provide roads capable of dealing with 375,000 cars in London, or nearly twice the number of cars registered in England and Wales in the early part of last year. He would not attempt to prophecy how this great traffic problem was to be solved, but he ventured to make two predictions. One was that a rapidly increasing number of underground railways would have to be built into London, railways capable of dealing not only with urban traffic but of transporting people living in the more remote districts in and out of the city in a much shorter space of time than was taken at present. His second suggestion was that, in addition, it would be found necessary to construct in London vast underground roads to be devoted exclusively to the use of fast motor traffic, and to be conhected, in the outer districts, with what might be described as boulevards used for motor traffic only. That might sound visionary; certainly it would be costly; but if they were to face the problem, it did not seem fanciful.

WARD OFF INFLUENZA BY KEEPING IN BEST PHYSICAL CONDITION

Persons Who Catch Cold Easily and Who Are Weak and Run Down Are Earliest Victims

Danger is Too Great To Take Any Chances

Build up Your Bodily Powers or Resistance by Taking Tanlac and Fortify Against Attack.

Much of the difficulty experienced by health authorities in checking the spread of Influenza lies in the fact that it spreads with almost lightning rapidity. Although state and city authorities have succeeded in keeping it under control in some sections, the disease has gotten entirely beyond control in others.

It is universally agreed by all well-informed persons that the surest preventive is to get the system into the best possible physical condition, in order to be able to throw off the infection. It has been stated that it is possible to perfect the powers of human resistance so that it can throw off almost any infection, not excepting Spanish Influenza, which is generally supposed to be one of the most contagious diseases known.

Medical authorities agree that people who are weak and run-down are the earliest victims of the Influenza epidemic. If you find yourself weak and losing flesh, or if you are in a generally run-down condition you are really in danger if you should come in contact with the Influenza germ.

As a powerful re-constructive tonic and system builder Tanlac is without an equal. This is a statement of fact, and is fully supported by recognized authorities. According to all accepted reference works, including the U. S. Dispensatory, Encyclopedia Britanica, and the leading text-books used in the schools of medicine, the principal ingredients of Tanlac possess the most powerful re-constructive properties known to science. This statement is further proven by the fact that millions of persons who have actually taken Tanlac have testified to its extraordinary powers as a medicine.

Tanlac restores health and strength to the weak and run-down system by enabling every organ of the body to perform its proper function in the way nature intended. It creates a good, healthy appetite for wholesome, nourishing food, and is an ideal strengthening tonic for persons who are in a run-down condition and who are suffering from the after-effects of hard winter colds, grippe, or bronchial troubles.

Irrefutable evidence of the reconstructive powers of Tanlac is shown by the fact that it was used by tens of thousands during last year's epidemic with splendid results. One well-known Texas physician stated that he had never found anything to equal Tanlac for building up his patients who had had influenza, and that he had treated over fourteen hundred cases in one month.

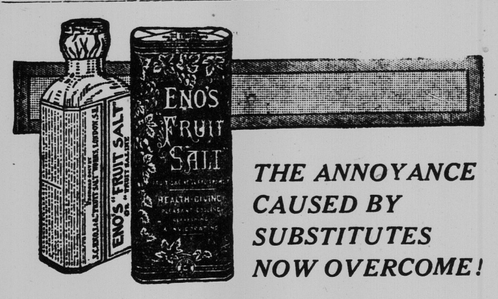
In connection with the Tanlac Treatment, keep the bowels open by taking Tanlac Laxative Tablets, samples of which are enclosed with every bottle of Tanlac.

Tanlac is sold in St. John by the Ross Drug Company and F. W. Munro, under the personal direction of a special Tanlac representative; James E. O'Donnell, Dipper Harbor; W. S. R. Justason, Pennfield; R. O'Leary, Richibucto; W. H. Kirkpatrick, Enniskillen Station.—Advt.

To Wash Away Those Wrinkles and Crowsfeet

If your face is disfigured with wrinkles, no matter what the cause, you can quickly dispel every line, even the most obstinate, by using a simple, home-made wash lotion. Merely dissolve an ounce of powdered saxolite in a half pint witch hazel—ingredients found in any drug store. Bathe the face in this, and—presto!—you scarcely believe your own eyes when you look into your mirror and behold the marvelous transformation!

The remarkable astringent action of the saxolite so tightens the skin, wrinkles are literally pressed out. Best of all, this result is not purely temporary, for the lotion also has a healthful tonic action, which tends to strengthen and tone up the weakened tissue, and added benefit may be expected with continued use. Use this once a day for awhile; it cannot injure the most delicate skin. The treatment itself leaves no trace—no one guesses the secret of your increasing youthful appearance.



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ENO'S FRUIT SALT

THIS natural aperient—this refreshing corrective of biliousness and "out-of-sort" condition arriving from sluggish liver and constipation—is now being made and shipped in quantities to cover all demands. You can ask your Druggist for ENO'S with every certainty of receiving the original and inimitable product. Don't hesitate—insist on ENOS

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, Eng.
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171 Madison Ave., New York City

SKIRTS KNEE HIGH, BUT NOT ALL

Conservatism at Intervals in New York's Opening Fashion Show—Backs Covered or Uncovered, Necks High or Low.

(New York Times.)

What are the styles for the coming season? That is a question that has kept woman-kind guessing ages before this, but probably it has not before been such a complicated problem as it is today.

The deep reason for all of the doubt and questioning lies in the fact that Paris and New York are still competing violently for leadership in the fashion world. That fact accounts for the National Real Garment Association's fashion show, held in New York last week to lay down the law, as it were, about what the spring fashions should be from a truly and sincerely American standpoint. The result would suit the most fastidious, for among all of the gowns and suits and wraps there could be selected some to please the taste of every one.

As for Paris and whether she will outstrip this, our first organized attempt to lay down the law in the matter, we shall have to wait for judgment until we have had an opportunity to gaze upon her output. The American exhibit was held at the very same time the Paris openings were being conducted in all their splendor across the pond, but it will be weeks before we in America will have an opportunity to view what the French have decreed to be the proper thing to wear.

In spite of the high cost of everything, in spite of labor troubles, in spite of sinister complaints about retailers' troubles in unloading their stocks, the spring things shown here last Tuesday night were some of the loveliest ever produced in the history of America's fashions. And if our new fashions are to be anything like these, we have every reason to offer up a prayer of thanksgiving.

No Startling Changes.

As for the general lines of change, they are not many nor startling. The same thing is true this season that has been true for some seasons past—the tendency is to force no radical change in the silhouette. Whether this fact is due to a change of heart in the contouriers or to a change in the type of demand made by the consumer is a bit hard to tell. Anyway, we can say for sure that one may adopt either straight lines or bouffant lines and be within a safe range of what is considered "smart" style. The rumor that a general puffiness would predominate is proved to have no foundation, for at this showing of leading styles there were as many absolutely straight lines from neck to heels as there were those which jutted out on the sides.

One house, with a great reputation for presenting the leading fashions before they have had a chance even to form themselves in other people's consciousnesses, presented a series of black taffeta gowns for afternoon and evening wear that were almost beyond imagination in respect to real creative fashion work. All of them had some sort of draping used for the skirts, while the bodices were left almost plain in their severity. The idea of this fullness in the skirts was carried out by using a tight underskirt that more or less clung to the limbs when walking. Then there was an overskirt with which very artistic lines were achieved. One of the overskirts was edged with a wide fold of maline—both the taffeta and the maline were black—and the thinness of the maline dropped below the edge of the overskirt, showing an alluring suggestion of silk stockings underneath, for the skirt was very, very short, as were all of the skirts in the black taffeta models. They had bodices, too, cut quite simply, with waistlines a trifle below normal and with the silk fitted to the figure as it draped in about the curves of the waist. The sleeves were short—some as short as could be, and others reaching lower, to a line below the elbow. This is the directions, it is rumored, that the French sleeves will take. They will run down in the direction of the hand and, without being long for this season, will at least reach a point below the elbow.

A New Sleeve.

In the New York collection was one pretty sleeve on a black taffeta model. The sleeve was fitted tightly, and at its end, below the elbow, a flaring cuff of the silk was turned back against the foundation sleeve. The cuff, in harmony with the trimming of the rest of the gown, was buttonholed with wool in a shade of rich royal blue, or a color that gave that effect from a distance. It was a very effective sleeve and doubtless will set the style for a host of others coming afterward in imitations more or less accurate.

One of the taffeta dresses was combined with lace. There was a sort of overbodice and overskirt of the lace, the latter reaching to a point below the hips and being made quite ruffly in that place so that it came in with the bouffant class. Other of the taffetas were made with the simplest of organdy and embroidered organdy collars and tiny vestees as crisp in their light way as the dresses were in their dark way. For a summer or a spring gown nothing is more beautiful and charming than a taffeta, for it has all the freshness about it that is a part of the very season itself, and it seems by nature qualified to take a leading part in the dressing for the warm season. This year it is particularly good. The shops are showing taffetas which, for silk at this time, are really reasonable in price.

All of the skirts on all of the suits and dresses in the show were quite short—shorter than we have seen in America in any great numbers. Some of them, by the aid of slashes and things, showed on the models, who displayed a length of limb all the way kneeward. It is questionable whether or not American women will want to wear their skirts as short as these extreme styles. As a matter of fact, the skirts shown by some of the more exclusive and conservative houses, although short, were far below knee length. One tailored suit stood out as an example of the art in America, and its skirt was about ten or eleven or twelve inches from the ground. The suit to which this skirt belonged was made of some soft, tan cloth, perhaps gabardine, and its lines were so straight and long and thin that it became at once the envy of every woman in the audience. The coat was rather long, reaching below the knee, and the skirt, simply made, was hung quite plain. The suit had, for a springlike addition, a fresh, crisp waistcoat of white pique; also wide cuffs of the same white material attached to the outside of the sleeve cuffs. With the suit was worn an artistically tipped hat of a shade of dark brown, which accented the costume in such a way that it became irresistible.

Some of the evening gowns had skirts as short as any French one sent across the water to shock our American conservatism, but they were generally relieved and veiled by a layer of chiffon or net, which, while not in the least hiding the lower extremities, did succeed in drawing an illusive screen before them, forming at least a sort of a suggestion of modesty.

The necks of the evening gowns were of all sorts, so that one is relieved from the responsibility of saying that this or that will be the absolutely correct thing. There were gowns which had no backs at all—merely a slender string of beads to catch them in front and hold them around the neck. There was one on this order made of a handsome piece of black and gold brocade, draped about the figure in only the way that a wonderful designer could achieve. Two long, fish trains were attached to this creation, and they were lined with cloth of gold. Otherwise there was no ornamentation except the necessary string of black cut beads to hold the gown in place—or at lease to seem to do so.

An evening gown of violet chiffon, beaded a trifle, was made over a silken foundation of the same hue. The only diversion in its silhouette was a slightly extended line over the hips. Otherwise the frock was entirely of one color and tone, and entirely simple in outline and manner of its formation. Another frock for evening wear, though quite low at the neckline in front, had its back entirely covered with a layer of some sort of all-over-embroidered white material from which the gown was made. It was a relief aftetr all the uncoveredness to which we had been subjected from behind. One wonders whether this will not be the next swing of the pendalum. After we have gone to the limit in one direction there must be a reaction—or where would the variety of life come in?

Simple One-Piece Dresses.

The one-piece dresses were made of fine blue serge usually. Thy were quite simple and straight in line. Overskirts, with only an inch or two of the tighter underskirt showing, were the order of the day, and these overskirts had no extra amount of fullness in them anywhere. Perhaps the greatest innovation was made by the establishment which featured loose trousers in place of an underskirt. You can see the reasonableness and the practicability of this feature at once. An underskirt, in order to be beautiful, must be narrow. The minute it is narrow enough it seriously interferes with the free movement of the limbs if a great deal of walking or any fast walking is necessary. Well, the trousers do away with this difficulty, for they allow free motion without the slightest interruption, and at the same time they look precisely like a really truly underskirt when the overskirt is made discreetly long as it is in these new gowns.

A conservative model was made of blue serge with trousers for the underneath portion and an overskirt made of the same blue serge embroidered over all of its surface in a copper-colored silk. There was another example of this style made in a much more bizarre fashion. Its trouser foundation of blue serge was covered with an overskirt of a glaring plaid pattern of roughly woven silk, and with it was worn a short blue serge cap lined with the same color of bright green that was used for the skirt. It was a startling bit of fashion, but indicative of what could be done with these two materials used together. Some of the new silks are a bit too staring to be used all by themselves, but they do make up rather well when combined in some way with a material probably of contrasting weave and sometimes of contrasting color, as in this instance.

Some of the negligee shown at the exhibit were wonderful to behold. It would seem that in this country we are developing quite a specialized taste for gowns of this sort to be worn in the home. One achievement was carried out in color of bright chiffon. If the colors had been taken singly, they would have been termed crude and garish, but in the cleverness of their combination they took on an illusive look almost as though they had been of the faintest possible tints instead of the most glaring that could be chosen. It took a real artist to accomplish this, but it had been effected in a real way. There was no mistake about the success of the garment.

Another bluish chiffon negligee had puffy pajamas for its foundation. They were ruffled at the feet and trimmed with rows of golden edging, as were the overjacket and the overskirt.

Drink Coffee

If It Causes Indigestion, a Couple of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets Will Promptly Give Relief.

Indigestion caused by coffee is the same as indigestion caused by anything else. If eating food or drinking coffee makes you dyspeptic, all you need is Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they act with an alkaline effect which is just what the stomach does in health.

"I Surely Do Enjoy My Coffee! I'm Not Afraid to Drink It, Either, for I Have a Box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets mix with the food you eat. The stomach by its peristaltic action churns and moves the food around the stomach walls and the powerful ingredients in these tablets instantly begin digesting the food as they are forced through it and around it.

The use of one of these tablets after meals will in a very short time correct the faults of digestion and you will enjoy your coffee and food without the old time distress of indigestion.

Every drug store carries Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Price, 50 cents.

Old Folks' Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis Quickly Cured

This Tells of a Method That Cures Without Using Drugs.

Elderly people take cold easily. Unlike young folks, they recover slowly. That is why so many people past middle life die of pneumonia.

Cough Syrups seldom do much good because they upset digestion. Any doctor knows that a much more effective treatment is "CATARRHOZONE," which heals and soothes the irritated surfaces of the throat.

In using Catarrhozone you do not take medicine into the stomach—you simply breathe into the throat, nose and lungs rich piney balsamic vapor, so full of healing power that colds, catarrh and bronchitis disappear almost instantly.

The germ-killing balsamic vapor mixes with the breath, descends through the throat, down the bronchial tubes, and finally reaches the deepest air cells in the lungs. All parts are soothed with rich, pure medicinal essences, whereas with a syrup the affected parts could not be reached and harm would result through benumbing the stomach with drugs.

A Catarrhozone inhaler in your pocket or purse enables you to stop a cold with the first sneeze. Large size costs $1.00 and supplies treatment for two months, small size, 50c.; trial size, 25c.; all storekeepers and druggists, or The Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOUR

It has been said that there is now hardly a city, town or village in this country wherein some woman does not reside who has found health in that good, old-fashioned remedy Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Therefore, if you are suffering from some ailment, and hardly know what to do for it, and have tried other remedies without help, ask your neighbor if she has ever used Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If she herself has never had the need for it, undoubtedly she knows others who were just in your condition and who have been restored to health by its use.

Lose Your Fat, Keep Your Health

Superflous flesh is not healthy, neither is it healthy to diet or exercise too much for its removal. The simplest method known for reducing the overfat body two, three or four pounds a week is the Marmola Method, tried and endorsed by thousands. Marmola Prescription Tablets, containing exact doses of the famous prescription, are sold by druggists at $1. for a large case, or if you prefer you can obtain them by sending direct to the Marmola Company, 864 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich. They are harmless and leave no wrinkles or flabbiness. They are popular because effective and convenient.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS MAY BE OVERCOME

If you have Catarrhal Deafness or are even just a little hard of hearing or have head noises go to your druggist and get 1 ounce of Parmint (double strength), and add to it ¼ pint of hot water and a little granulated sugar. Take 1 tablespoonful four times a day.

This will often bring quick relief from the distressing head noises. Clogged nostrile should open, breathing become easy and the mucus stop dropping into the throat. It is easy to prepare, costs little and is pleasant to take. Anyone losing hearing or who has Catarrhal Deafness or head noises should give this prescription a trial.

To Keep Your Skin Free From Hairs

(Beauty Topics.)

If you are willing to spend a few minutes time in your room using a delatone paste, you can easily banish any ugly, hairy growth without discomfort or injury. The paste is made by mixing some water with a little powdered delatone. This is then spread over the hairy surface and after about two minutes rubbed off and the skin washed. You will not be disappointed with this treatment, providing you get real delatone.

LABOR WOULD BE CAPITALIST

(New York Commercial.)

Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, is quoted as saying that labor in Cleveland is considering the withdrawal of $40,000,000 in bank deposits with which to start a co-operative bank. Mr. Stone believes the $40,000,000 "might just as well work for labor as to work for capital," and he expects the institution will be a reality before the year is over.

This is a rather interesting phase of progress in labor thought and enterprise. It is not essentially new. A labor bank, especially one with so much capital, would take on the form of an experiment that must attract world-wide attention. Co-operative agencies are not new, indeed in what was Russian-Poland they are conducted on a successfully extensive scale.

What Mr. Stone talks of is to be essentially a class institution. If the thing is seriously attempted, the most pregnant suggestion at hand is that it would give labor at once an opportunity to discover what a task confronts all of capital's undertakings. The very thing which labor leaders have combated would be taken bodily into the lap of unionism, for unionism would become a parent of capital. If the experiment is tried, labor probably will learn to have a larger and more generous sympathy for capital, which has made it possible for labor to exist, a fact to which labor always has been blind.

Thus, a $40,000,000 labor bank should turn out to be a long-needed lesson in economics.

MEAT CAUSE OF KIDNEY TROUBLE

Take a Glass of Salts if your Back hurts or Bladder bothers—Meat forms uric acid.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted authority, who tells us that meat forms uric acid, which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and weaken, then you suffer with a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sours, tongue is coated and when the weather is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush off the body's urinous waste get four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then act fine. This famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.

Cured His RUPTURE

I was badly ruptured while lifting a trunk several years ago. Doctors said my only hope of cure was an operation. Trusses did me no good. Finally I got hold of something that quickly and completely cured me. Years have passed and the rupture has never returned, although I am doing hard work as a carpenter. There was no operation, no lost time, no trouble. I have nothing to sell, but will give full information about how you may find a complete cure without operation, if you write to me, Eugene M. Pullen, Carpenter, 35 F Marcellus avenue, Manasquan, N. J. Better cut out this notice and show it to any others who are ruptured—you may save a life or at least stop the misery of rupture and the worry and danger of an operation.

Good-bye, Cold on the Chest! Here's Thermogene!!

QUICKLY come—quickly gone! That's the Thermogene principle. With the aid of this wonderful curative wadding you can rout a cold just as suddenly as it attacks.

SIMPLY apply Thermogene to the affected part to-night, for instance. By morning the trouble has vanished!

THERMOGENE
CURATIVE WADDING
(Vandenbroeck's Process)

Is potential heat in dry, convenient form. The moment it is applied, chemical action turns this into active energy—a soothing, comforting warmth that goes straight to the source of the pain—gives instant relief— and continues its good work till a cure is complete. It's a wonderful advance over the old-fashioned, messy, uncomfortable poultice or plaster. Ready as it comes from the box—full directions enclosed. Used by British Red Cross, Royal Navy, Army and Hospitals.

At All Druggists'—50 Cents per Box

Invented by Vandenbroeck, the famous Belgian Chemist. British-made by the Thermogene Co., Ltd., Hayward's Heath, England. 48

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