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LONDON, THURSDAY, FEB. 16.

FOR THE PAX BRITANNICA-AMERICANA.

The schoolboy orations of Messrs. Balfour and Chamberlain on the reciprocity pact are at any rate finished and worthy of a fourth-form graduate. They compare favorably in a sense with the self-contradictory explosions of Conservative editorialism in this country, though they may be wanting in the unschooled picturesqueness of our self-made artists in political argument. Their main weaknesses are ignorance of the subject and an eagerness to make political capital out of anything and everything. There is also their incapacity to think imperially in the true sense, to consider the "Colonials" as fully capable of judging their own interest.

The more liberal-minded Briton, generous and democratic, now in a decided majority in the United Kingdom, the Briton who sympathizes and feels his brotherhood with us over the water, who thinks imperially indeed, who draws our affections more than ever to the home land, he also has his voice in the great Liberal leaders, or in that splendid weekly, the Nation. This journal characteristically takes a broad view of the reciprocity agreement. Like Mr. Chamberlain, it sees in this move a step towards greater amity between Canada and the United States, but far from calling this a disaster, it rejoices in such a prospect. With a wide political vision as statesmanlike as the speeches of the Unionist leaders' were schoolboyish, it views the growth of North American harmony, in connection with President Taft's desire for a general arbitration treaty between England and the United States, as an augury of the coming Anglo-Saxon entente.

Some writer once suggested that Canada might become in some way the wedding-ring to unite the two great English nations. Things seem now to be shaping for peace and co-operation between the Empire and the Republic. There are now few anglophobes left in the United States. The Irish there will be conciliated by Irish home rule, while the Germans become anglicized by the language and the schools. Jewish, Italian and Polish Americans have reason to favor Britain. In England, as the Nation says, "many thoughtful students of politics, watching the menacing clouds which show on the horizon, are turning to some effective co-operation of powerful Anglo-Saxon peoples as the best safeguard of civilization."

Only in this country a band of misguided American-haiters stand out in snarling opposition to Canada's manifest destiny of cementing the great Pax Britannica-Americana, which shall be the world's peace and new era. The reciprocity agreement will be a defeat for these people, a victory for intelligent, broad-minded and progressive Canadianism, and a long step towards the consummation which is devoutly to be wished, the spiritual, if not the political, reunion of the race.

CHAMP CLARK'S ILLUSION.

The traducers of Canadian loyalty in this country are exploiting a passage in a speech by Champ Clark, Democratic leader in the House of Representatives, in which he expressed the hope that reciprocity would lead to the union of Canada and the United States. Mr. Clark was speaking with the beautiful irresponsibility of Opposition, and seeking to commend to his followers a reduction of the tariff—his party's policy—by any argument he could invent. No special significance can be attached to his utterance. It was not intended to be unfriendly to Canada, as the speaker qualified it by adding that Canada would enter the union of her own free will and with the assent of the mother country. If the statement was sincerely made it merely showed Mr. Clark's ignorance of the sentiments of this country. The President of the United States and his secretary of state, who have been in closer touch with the Dominion, have no such illusions. The President has taken the unusual course of publicly rebuking Mr. Clark. Secretary Knox, speaking at Chicago yesterday, declared that there was not the slightest probability that the racial and moral union of Canada and the United States brought about by the migration from one country to the other, "would involve any political change, or annexation, or absorption." He added:

"Since the revolution there has been almost undisturbed peace and amity between the two countries, and however governmental changes may have been brutted in the past, it is probably more true today than ever that weight of sentiment and opinion both in Canada and the United States, while desiring closer relations in all other respects, as crystallized in a belief that the present political separation is desirable and will lead to the best development of each nation and to better and more satisfactory relations between them.

"The United States recognize with satisfaction that the Dominion of Canada is a permanent North American political unit and that her autonomy is secure. The United States appreciates the advantage to the common welfare of the continent that Canada contributes her own strength plus the strength of Great Britain."

Mr. Knox speaks for the men who are in control at Washington, and who know how thoroughly independent was Canada's position in the trade negotiations. The United States Government is not living in a fool's paradise. Its approaches to Canada were prompted largely by party exigencies, but its good will is not to be despised in this country because of its bearing of self-interest—which is not a bad foundation for amity between nations.

THE ONLY WAY.

Chairman Pocock says he does not believe that there should be a flat rate for power. Neither does anyone else but the politicians and The London Advertiser, who have been the bitter enemies of the people's power scheme.—London Free Press.

Indeed! Then we'll quote from a Conservative journal, the Stratford Herald, owned and edited by the mayor of Stratford, a strong hydro-electric man. Speaking of the proposal of Government ownership of transmission lines with a flat rate for Niagara power, the Herald says:

"We should, of course, rejoice at a consummation of such a measure, and as the scheme broadens the demand for such a measure may warrant the Government in taking steps. * * * We confess, for our part, that the Hearst appeals to us, not merely from selfish reasons, though in candor we must admit that selfish reasons are strong, but because such a measure would import an immense stimulus to industrial development in this province. It would redound more to this province's advantage in growth of population and wealth than much of the provincial money invested in railway bonuses. It should be quite as beneficial an investment to the province in the broad sense, as the T. and N. O. Railway."

The Herald is not so foolish as to try to make the flat rate proposal a party question. There is no undertaking within the power of the Provincial Government that would so greatly promote the industrial development of Ontario, and add to the comforts of the people. There is sufficient water power in the province to turn every factory wheel and light every home within its borders. The present scheme reserves its benefits for a few municipalities at a cost not yet ascertained while the bulk of the power that might be put to use throughout the province runs to waste in the cataracts and rapids. Government ownership of transmission lines is the only method of distributing these provincial assets equally among all the people of Ontario.

No doubt Champ Clark had been reading the Montreal Star and Toronto News.

Even millionaires have their little setbacks. One of the Goulds lost a railway yesterday.

And this is the Mr. Foster who in December last was advocating closer trade relations between Canada and the United States!

"On the vexed pulp and paper question the Canadian stand is logical," says the Conservative Ottawa Citizen. Certainly, and the attack upon the Federal Government in respect of this question by less scrupulous Conservative journals is grossly illogical.

Whatever may happen to the reciprocity agreement the effect on the Ontario pulpwood market will be inappreciable," says the Conservative Toronto World. This is quite true, but it doesn't harmonize with the cry that the agreement surrenders our forest wealth to Yankee exploitation.

Cheap food for the United States means dear food for Canada. If the cost of food in the United States is to be lowered because of competition from this country, it will be raised here for the same reason.—London Free Press.

We don't quite follow this reasoning. Please furnish a diagram for the puzzle.

The Archbishop of Canterbury spoke at the launching of a Dreadnought the other day, and said the event was a guarantee not of strife, but of peace. The Archbishop of Berlin, if there is such a dignitary, might express the same sentiment at the launching of a German Dreadnought. The clergy in each country should be laboring to bring the competition to an end.

The Hamilton Spectator agrees with Premier Asquith that the United States is "bound to lower its tariff against Canada in any event." The Spectator's argument, then, resolves itself as follows:

1. The lowering of the United States tariff by the reciprocity agreement will lead to the political and economic absorption of this country by the republic.

2. The United States tariff would have been lowered without reciprocity.

Really, our professional loyalists should paint Canada's destiny in brighter colors.

These verses on reciprocity in the Baltimore Republican are much more sensible than the poet Scott's frenzied invocation of the Almighty:

O Canada, my Canada!
Life's thread is silken floss!
Throw tariffs to the idle winds
And let us reciproce!
Smile at me, maiden of the snows,
Drain toast unto the dregs;
Give unto me thy buttermilk,
And I will give thee eggs.

O Canada, my Canada!
Our two hearts beat as one!
Reciprocal in love we stand,
Each other's products won:
Each other's mother's bread we'll seek
Jest for our mutual sakes;
We'll swap spring chickens and we'll eat
Each other's cornish cakes!

THE HANDLING OF BREAD.

[Stratford Beacon.]

A letter to the Ottawa Journal complains of the careless way in which bread is delivered. Probably it applies to most other cities as well, in the case of meat and vegetables, if they are carelessly handled they are washed afterward, but in the case of bread there is no effectual means of cleansing after delivery. The Journal mentions that one baker in Ottawa delivers bread of one kind wrapped in paper without extra charge, while another delivers either of the two chief makes wrapped in paper, but charges 10 cents a dozen loaves extra. Would it not be a good idea to have all bread wrapped in paper for delivery?

MAKES IT UNANIMOUS.

[Chicago News.]

King George impressively calls attention to his concurrence in the belief of other serious-minded married men that one wife is plenty.

TAKING A CHANCE.

[Life.]

"Father," says the rapt youth, "I am engaged to marry Miss Fashionable."

"Is she pretty?" asks the father.

"I do not know. I never saw her with her hat off."

SELF-DECEPTION.

[Washington Star.]

"Higgins is always afraid he will not get his money's worth."

"Yes. He even waited until a warm day to buy a thermometer, so that the mercury would look larger."

TRANSLATING GREEK.

[London Daily News.]

Mr. Isaac C. Johnson, J.P., of Gravesend, reached his 100th birthday on Saturday.

Congratulations from all parts of the world poured in at his residence, Mayfield House, among them being a letter from the King, as follows:

"The King has heard with great interest that you celebrate your hundredth birthday tomorrow and congratulates you on the commemoration of this rare event. Your remarkable career is known to his majesty, who is glad to hear you are still able to continue your studies, and trusts that every blessing may be showed upon you."

Mr. Johnson is the head of the cement firm of J. C. Johnson & Co., Limited. Practically his only occupation in his retirement in his Gravesend home is the translation of the Gospels from the Greek, at which he spends a good portion of each day. Up to a year ago his chief exercise was bicycle riding, which he learned when he was in his 88th year.

BETWEEN DIFFICULTIES.

[Washington Star.]

"You don't like modern statuary?"

"No," replied Miss Cayenne. "If a modern statue's trousers aren't creased it isn't neat looking, and if they were creased it wouldn't be artistic."

THE SEQUENCE.

[Life.]

"It was very romantic," said the friend. "He proposed to her in the automobile."

"Yes?" we murmur, encouragingly.

"And she accepted him in the hospital."

A WEAKLING.

[Life.]

"Yes," said the woman, "I believe we should have the vote."

Wild huzzas rent the air.

"And," she continued, "I also believe a wife should vote the way her husband advises her is best."

Here shrieks of "Hisses?" and groans of derision drowned out her further speech.

IT IS JUST A HABIT.

[Success Magazine.]

"I suppose, Eileen," she remarked to the new girl, with feigned indifference, "that you overheard my husband and me conversing rather earnestly this morning. I hope, however, that you did not think anything unusual was going on?"

"Niver a bit, mum. Oi wunst had a husband meself, an' niver a day passed that th' neighbors didn't behave one or t' other av us would be kilt entirely."

TAKING NO CHANCES.

[Harper's Weekly.]

Nouveau Riche (to artist)—Yes, I like the picter, an' it's just the size I want. Will you guarantee it to be fast colors?

DIFFICULT POSITION.

[Louisville Courier-Journal.]

"He was praising her hair today. I was so angry."

"Why?"

"Because I couldn't tell him she had borrowed it from me."

HE HAD NO CHOICE.

[Philadelphia Times.]

"You say you were in the saloon at the time when the alleged assault took place?" a lawyer inquired of a witness at the Central station the other day.

"Yes, sir, I was," the witness admitted.

"Hm!" the lawyer pursued. "That is interesting. And did you take cognizance of the barkeeper at the time?"

"I don't know what he called it, sir, but I took what the rest did."

JONES SCORES.

[Tit-Bits.]

A schoolmaster had just finished a lesson on "Food," when a little boy put up his hand. On being asked what he wanted, he replied:

"Please, sir, Jones said he knew a baby that was brought up on elephant's milk, and it gained ten pounds in weight every day."

"Jones ought not to tell you such rubbish," said the master. Then, addressing Jones, he added: "Tell me where baby was brought up on elephant's milk?"

To which Jones hesitatingly replied: "Please, sir, it was the elephant's baby."

CRUEL TO MENTION IT.

[Cleveland Plaindealer.]

"There is a wealthy woman in Denver who has never worn a hat. Most any women could get wealthy that way."

THE ARTISTIC TEMPERAMENT.

[Success Magazine.]

David Bispham was undergoing the ministration of the ship's barber.

"I hopes," said the barber, "that we shall have the pleasure of earin' you at the concert tonight."

"No," explained the famous singer. "I've had a long and exhausting season in America and within a few days I am to open in London. I have decided not to do anything on this voyage."

"It's the same way with me," said the barber, understandingly. "When I'm ashore I never looks at a razor."

ELECTRICALLY PUT.

[Chicago Evening Post.]

"Mrs. Duzzit attracted much comment when she appeared in her latest ampere gown," wrote the market reporter, who had been detailed in a pinch to sub for the society editor.

"Don't you mean empire gown?" asked the city editor, glancing over the copy. "Must have made the mistake because of the way some of those folks give the word 'empire' the real French twist, huh?"

"No, I mean ampere, all right," argued the market reporter. "It was shocking."

10 TONS OF HAVANA PASS THE CUSTOMS

The Largest Single Shipment Received in Many Years.

PARADE THROUGH THE STREETS

Tobacco Will Make Millions of Cigars for the Customers of the Jose Gaste Company.

One of the most interesting sights seen in London for some time occurred yesterday afternoon. Seven large vans loaded to their fullest capacity with fine imported Havana tobacco paraded through the streets from the Canadian Pacific Railway's freight houses to the consignee, the Jose Gaste Company. This shipment of nearly 100 barrels and over 100 bales of tobacco, is considered one of the largest ever received by a single firm in many years.

The delivery of this enormous quantity of imported tobacco speaks in no little way of the success achieved by one of our own manufacturers. While the growth of Canadian industries during the past decade has been most remarkable, especially those located in or near the city of London, the position gained by the Jose Gaste Company, following a business career of only three and one-half years, is the most noteworthy.

From a small beginning, employing only two hands, which at the commencement of their business enterprise was sufficient to supply the demand for their product, this concern has steadily advanced, until today, only a few short years after the birth of the institution, over 200 people are steadily employed in the factory. Many of these men are the most skilled workmen it is possible to obtain. As an illustration, in the endeavor to give the public the best hand-made cigar it was possible to turn out, some 20 odd men, with their families, were brought direct from Cuba—men who with their knowledge of tobacco in general and their expertness of manufacture in particular, were considered the best cigarmakers in Havana. How important this is can only be realized when one considers the fact that most tobaccos used in the Jose Gaste Company's factory are imported direct from the former homes of these workmen—the Isle of Cuba.

The fame which has been gained by the different brands of cigars made by the Jose Gaste Company needs but little mention here. Such names as "El Moro," "Mi Linda," and this concern's specialty, "Baled Havanas," are familiar to every lover of good cigars. From coast to coast these cigars have met with such good favor that the demand has become enormous. As an indication of the popularity of these brands it is learned that a short time ago one order approximating $7,000 was received from the city of Winnipeg for Baled Havanas alone.

Mr. Gaste visits Cuba two or three times a year as the need arises. There he personally selects the cream of the season's crop, from his own plantations, and also supervises the handling and shipment of the tobacco to London.

The story of the success of Jose Gaste & Co. would not be complete without a word or two about the factory. The company moved into their new factory at 19-26 King street in November, 1909, barley over a year ago, but since that time a three-story addition has been erected, and now over 15,000 square feet of floor space is occupied. The doors are always open to visitors, and it is well worth the while for anyone to go through the factory. Here every modern convenience that tends to perfect sanitation and comfort is employed. Elevators, electric light, cold air ventilators, steam heat and numerous windows that help keep the workrooms light and healthful. The furnishings in the office are of quarter-sawed oak, and hardwood floors are laid throughout the entire building.

The people of London will take pride in learning of the well-merited success of the Jose Gaste Company. May the caravan which passed through Dundas street yesterday be repeated again and again before the year is over.

WILLS HIS BRAIN

Drank Heavily All His Life, But Seemed Impervious to Intoxicants.

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16.—Science has been asked to solve a problem which Jules Rosendale carried with him unanswered to the grave. Friend of many prominent Philadelphians, sociological student, linguist and man of letters, Rosendale died early this morning at the Samaritan Hospital of uraemia.

The riddle that he could not read and which he left as a legacy to science is this: "How was it that he, 75 years old, had never in all his life felt the least affect from drink, although he was a regular user of alcoholic liquors and could drink at one time more than enough to stagger an ordinary man? How was it that drink, how much he might his brain was always clear, his pulse steady and his faculties alert?"

To make sure that these questions would be answered if science could do it after his death, Rosendale left a will. In it he names William Klopfer, a manufacturer, as executor, with instructions to turn over his modest estate to his daughter, Margaret Dale, an actress, and to follow the instructions of this clause:

"I hereby direct my executor to notify the Wistar Institute of Anatomy of the University of Pennsylvania to examine my brain and stomach before cremation for scientific investigation, especially to learn why alcoholic drink, no matter how strong, never had any affect on my brain."

This afternoon his brain and stomach were turned over to Dr. M. J. Greenman, of the Wistar Institute.

Senator Charles L. Brown, who had known Rosendale twenty years, said that liquor did not affect Rosendale.

Shiloh's Cure
quickly stops coughs, cures colds, heals the throat and lungs. 25 cents.

CHAPMAN'S

Notable Offerings for Friday and Saturday

Ready-to-Wear Garments

Ladies' Winter Coats

Choice of a rackful of Ladies' Winter Coats, in semi-fitting style, 50 and 52 inches long, made of all-wool English tweeds, smart styles for winter and early spring wear; sizes 34, 36 and 38. Worth up to $12.50. Friday and Saturday for **$5.00**

Cotton and Bedding Sale

BLEACHED COTTON, No. 5, extra fine longcloth, for almost any domestic purpose, 35 and 36 inches wide. Special price, 10 yards for **$1.00**

Bleached Sheeting, 72 inches twilled, English round thread. Special, a yard, **25¢**

Unbleached Sheeting, 72 inches wide, free from dressing. Special, a yard.. **19¢**

New White Vesting for Waists

Now is the time to have your Summer Waists made. New shipments of White English Vesting just opened, new patterns and designs. At, a yard, **12½¢, 15¢, 18¢** and ..... **25¢**

Little Girls' Coats

Neatly-Made Long Winter Coats for little girls; choice of fancy tweed mixtures; sizes to fit girls 6 to 12 years. Worth up to $5.00. Friday and Saturday **$1.75**

Misses' and Small Ladies' Winter Coats clearing at **$2.50**

Fur Reductions

Six only English Coney Fur Throwovers, thick heavy fur, choice of brown or black. Worth $3.00, for **$1.75**

Four only American Sable Throwovers, satin lined. Regular $6.00, for.... **$3.85**

Five only American Sable Scarfs, trimmed with heads and tails, good high collar. Regular $9.00, for **$6.50**

Four only American Sable Muffs, pillow shape, satin lined. Regular $8.50, for **$6.50**

A few only Mink-Marmot Stoles, trimmed with matched tails, broad shoulder effect, satin lined. Regular $12.00, for **$8.50**

Four only Persian Paw Sets, throwover scarf and pillow-shaped muff, glossy and uniform curl, all satin lined. Regular $14.00, for **$8.50**

J. H. Chapman & Co., 126, 128, 128½ Dundas St.

ON TO WASHINGTON SAYS SAM HUGHES

Premier Will Send Him If U. S. Dare Try Annex Canada.

RECIPROCITY DEBATE

Hugh Guthrie Shows Agreement Will Not Injure British Preference.

Ottawa, Feb. 15.—When the House of Commons met this afternoon, Col. Sam Hughes called the attention of the Prime Ministers to the Champ Clark annexation dispatches, and asked if the Government had anything to say on the subject. Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied:

"I have not had my attention drawn to it until this moment. I have only to say that the policy of the Government is already settled, but if some nefarious intention of the kind mentioned in these dispatches should be put in action and the worst comes to the worst, I shall call on my honorable friend and gallant soldier to dispose of it and guard our interests."

Militant Samuel.

"Does the Prime Minister place the matter in my hands?" asked Col. Hughes. "If so, I will proceed to Washington at once."

Outside of this incident the reciprocity debate dragged itself along wearily enough, the Opposition showing little heart. Hugh Guthrie punctured the Opposition's claims as to the disastrous effect the reciprocity agreement would have on British preference, saying that the total imports from England of articles affected by schedules A, B and D amounted last year to only $600,000 out of a total of $95,000,000. He said that the imports from England under the reciprocity agreement would increase rather than diminish. Continuing, he said:

"Schedules B and D are articles on which the tariff is to be reduced. These will be somewhat affected at the beginning. No doubt more wheat and cattle will go to the United States, but this will only be a temporary result, because we shall sell in the highest market, and it is Great Britain which controls the market prices for both these products. We look for greatly increased production as a result of reciprocity. And in a short time our exports to Great Britain will be materially increased, as well as to the United States and the rest of the world. The average reduction is somewhat under 4 per cent, but the British preference of 30 1-3 per cent still applies to all the goods in schedules B and D. Our total purchases from England of articles in these two schedules amounted last year to only $2,100,000. The full proportion of preference will still be allowed on these and our purchases of such articles will increase as our purchasing ability becomes greater."

Summing up, Mr. Guthrie said that less than 2 1-2 per cent of Canada's trade with Great Britain would be affected. The debate will be continued tomorrow and probably all of next week.

FAVORS TWO DIVORCES

Committee Chairman Approves Application of Stratford Man.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—Senator Kirchhofer, chairman of the divorce committee, reported in favor of granting the application of Dr. L. F. Robertson, of Stratford, for divorce from his wife, Elizabeth Louise Robertson, now of London, England, and in favor of granting the application of Maggie Florence Sadlier, of Toronto, from her husband, W. A. Sadlier, barrister, formerly of Toronto.

TILLSONBURG.

Tillsonburg, Feb. 15.—J. M. Taylor is conducting the funeral of the late A. J. Stizake, of Delhi. Mr. Stizaka, who was a prominent Delhi citizen, was a brother-in-law of Mr. S. Omberger, of this town.

Mrs. Ira Mabee, of Aylmer, is the guest of friends in town.

Philip Maylard, of London, was a Tillsonburg visitor on Wednesday.

Mr. Harry Paupst, of Aylmer, spent Tuesday in town on business.

Tillsonburg hockey enthusiasts are looking forward to an exciting match on Thursday evening, when the local team will play the Woodstock O. H. A. team.

M. J. Callaghan, of St. Thomas, is spending a few days in town.

TORONTO THE RURAL

Householders Getting Their Water From Wagons in Street.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—City Commissioner Harris started out first thing this morning to buy up all the barrels in sight and in a few hours had collected no less than 900. Mayor Brown, of North Toronto, offered all the water that could be drawn from their supply. The barrels were put on sleighs, and the driver was supplied with a horn to toot as he went from door to door warning the people that the man with the water wagon had arrived. Householders eagerly rushed out with pails to get a supply for the domestic needs.

FLOOR COLLAPSED.

Lisbon, Feb. 16.—During a public reception today at the barracks of the Lisbon Guards a portion of the floor of the building gave way, dropping a crowd of persons several feet. Four soldiers and one woman were seriously injured, and a large number of others were cut and bruised. The staff of the ministry of war, who were present, escaped harm.

MENAGERIE BURNED.

Pottsville, Pa., Feb. 16.—A monkey overturning an oil heater in the winter quarters of a small railroad circus at Orwigsburg, Pa., last night, caused the destruction of all the circus paraphernalia, including a cage of monkeys, trained apes, a pack of trained dogs, a den of snakes, and several horses. One horse was the only thing taken out alive.

STALLIONS FOR UNITED STATES

New York, Feb. 16.—At the horsemen's dinner held here last night August Belmont announced that he would offer to the Government six stallions to start a national breeding bureau, following the lines of Canada, France, Germany and other countries. Included in his six are "Henry of Navarre," which once brought $30,000 at auction, and Octagon, the sire of Belladame, winner of a suburban handicap.

Two Weeks Old—Famous the Country Over

"Here is a new sensation in a novel, which, with its audacious text and wonderful double-page drawings by Castaigne, will certainly take the country by storm.

"The 'Phantom of the Opera' is the most daring, the most original, the most perfectly worked out plot in the way of a mystery story that has happened since the advent of Sherlock Holmes—we are tempted to say since Hugo's Notre Dame."—*Extracts from Press*

By GASTON LEROUX
Author of
"The Mystery of the Yellow Room"

THE PHANTOM OF THE OPERA

Prices the same everywhere, at all stores, $1.25 net.

University Square Indianapolis The BOBBS-MERRILL Co., Publishers *Union Square New York*

McLEOD & ALLEN, TORONTO

SEE THAT

this trade-mark is on every bottle of Cod Liver Oil you buy; it stands for the original standard and only genuine preparation of Cod Liver Oil in the world—

Scott's Emulsion

Cod Liver Oil preparations without this trade-mark are only cheap imitations, many of them containing harmful drugs or alcohol. Be SURE to get SCOTT'S. ALL DRUGGISTS