All the strength of prime beef—that's what you get in Bovril—while the skill in making has produced **that rich roast beef flavor** which delights the palate and makes Bovril so acceptable to Invalids as well as to the healthy and strong.

These two essentials give Bovril the place at the top.

It has no equal.

Interesting Gossip About Notable Men and Women.

BY THE MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

Lady Burdett Coutts, who a few weeks hence will celebrate her 90th birthday is, I hear, much broken by the recent death of her lifelong friend and contemporary, the late Admiral Sir Harry Keppel, and considerable alarm is entertained regarding her condition. Another of her old friends is Lord Brampton, who acted as one of her counsel in the criminal suit which in 1847 she was compelled to bring against a lawyer of the name of Richard Dunn, who according to the terms of the indictment, had for eight years previously persecuted her with his unwelcome attentions with a view to marriage. Dunn was sent to prison although there is no doubt that, while he was sane in other matters, he was perfectly crazy on the subject of Miss Burdett Coutts, and in particular on the subject of her fortune. Nowadays he would have been confined to a lunatic asylum, where in reality he belonged.

The "court circular," which appears daily in the English newspapers, and which is issued from the royal household, was edited throughout the late reign by Queen Victoria herself. It owes its name and existence to a curious character in the days of the prince regent. "Old Townsend," as he was called, was one of the hangers on at Carlton house. He had been a shoeblack, a coal heaver, then a turnkey at Newgate, a Bow street officer, then the friend and confidant of Sir Richard Birnie, one of the regent's boon associates, and ultimately a follower of the regent himself.

There had been much trouble about royality in the press, and old Townsend was asked by the regent if he could lay his hand on a sensible newspaper writer who would set down what he was told and no more. Townsend sent for a crony of his own, and the man was appointed "court newsman." It was his duty to send to the leading newspaper offices daily court circulars containing authenticated news, and the papers were warned against publishing any others. At the same time all approaches to the palaces were guarded against irregular incursions of newspaper men. That was the origin of the "court circular."

Another victim of the promoter, Hooley, who, by the bye, is still living in the utmost affluence, despite his many bankruptcies and the wholesale ruin which he wrought, is Sir Wilfrid Lawson's third son, Mordant, who has just committed suicide by means of prussic acid in a railroad train owing to monetary troubles arising from his unfortunate connection with Hooley enterprises, Sir Wilfrid is the great apostle of temperance in England.

Lord Cromer, universally recognized as one of England's strongest and most successful statesmen, the uncrowned king, in fact, of Egypt, and successful administrator who has extricated the land of the Nile from the lowest depths of bankruptcy and ruin, restored her credit, and revived the name which she enjoyed in the olden times as "the land of plenty," takes exception to Field Marshal Lord Wolseley's condemnation of the practice of appointing "a man who is not a soldier, and who is entirely ignorant of war, as secretary of state for war."

This in itself is not of so much interest as the explanation which Lord Cromer gives in connection with his utterances about the matter concerning the manner in which he, acting in Egypt in the place of the secretary for war, managed to get along so well with Lord Kitchener during the latter's operations in the Soudan, which culminated in its reconquest and in the crushing of the mahdi at Omdurman.

In Lord Cromer's own words, contained in an article over his signature in the Nineteenth Century Review for the current month, he says: "I abstained from mischievous activity, and I acted as a check on the interferences of others. I had full confidence in the abilities of the commander, whom I had pratically myself chosen, and except when he asked for my assistance I left him entirely alone."

Lord Cromer's case, which, he thus cites, may serve as a type of the qualities and the spirit required in a secretary of state for war. He must be a man of intellectual grasp and of judgement, rather than a man of detailed knowledge, and strong enough to back a good subordinate, without meddling unduly with his work. This established, Lord Cromer, who more than a quarter of a century ago was a soldier and a staff officer, but has ever since done purely civilian work, declares that a civilian is preferable as secretary of war, though he declines to go so far as to urge that soldiers should be ineligible for the office.

English law is severe upon undischarged bankrupts, as the brother of Lord Henley has just found to his cost. For the Hon. Anthony Ernest Henley who is heir presumptive to his brother's Irish peerage, has just been arrested in London on a charge of obtaining credit under false pretenses, the prosecutors being the managers of the Metropole hotel, in London, where he had run up a big bill without notifying the management of the fact that he was an undischarged bankrupt as required by law. He afterwards left the hotel without paying his bill, and giving as his own address that of his brother, Lord Henley, at Watford court, near Rugby.

The Hon. Anthony Henley is a married man with a daughter by his second wife, is a civil engineer by profession, and was bankrupt for a sum of about $40,000.

His present and second wife, a daughter of George Maitland has likewise been subjected to the indignity of arrest, having been charged some ten years ago in the Marylebone police court, in London, with sending not merely a number of letters and post cards of a libelous character to a Dr. Montagu Handfield Jones, a fashionable specialist in Cavendish square, but likewise for having threatened to murder and kill the physician. An extraordinary story was told at the time in court, from which it appears that on one occasion the Hon. Anthony Henley had been compelled to seek refuge from his wife at the house of his physician for a night, the doctor subsequently effecting with much difficulty a reconciliation between them. Ultimately the case was settled by Mrs. Henley, who on the death of the present Lord Henley will become a peeress of the realm, being bound over to kepe the peace for twelve months, not only in her own recognizances but also with additional sureties, the physician considerately withdrawing the charges which he had brought against her of criminal libel.

Lord Henley was formerly in the diplomatic service, like his ancestor, the first peer, whose patronymic was Eden—he was the youngest son of Sir Robert Eden—and who only adopted the name of Henley on marrying the sister of Robert Henley, second and last Earl of Northingham, whose peerage became extinct at the close of the eighteenth century. Lord Henley married, four years ago, Miss Augusta Langham, sister of Sir Herbert Hay Langham of Cottesbrooke park, whose claims to the baronetcy, originally conferred upon Ald. Sir John Langham, sheriff of London in 1646, was for a long time contested by the leading genealogists, but is now admitted by "Burke" and by the editors of the other standard peerages.

Sir Mortimer Durand's stay in the United States as British Ambassador may not be as long as he anticipated last fall on his arrival. For his name is being discussed in London in court, political and administrative circles as destined to take the place at St. Petersburg of Sir Charles Scott, who retires three months hence at the close of a career of five and forty years in the diplomatic service. Sir Mortimer Durand showed an altogether exceptional ability and acumen in dealing with the Russians when British minister at Teheran, managing to win not only the respect and admiration but likewise the friendship of his Muscovite colleagues or rivals, in the domains of the Shah. Sir Nicholas O'Conor, now ambassador at Constantinople, whose name has been mentioned as a possible successor of Sir Charles Scott, could not under any circumstances return to St. Petersburg, and those who put forward his name in connection therewith appear to forget that he was formerly English ambassador at the court of the Czar and that he was recalled thence at his own request after charging the late Count Mouravieff with failing to keep faith with him and denouncing him as a statesman with whom it was impossible to transact any business, the count being minister of foreign affairs at the time.

Let me add that Sir Constantine Phipps, now minister at Brussels, who might possibly have received Sir Charles' post, has lately disqualified himself for the St. Petersburg embassy by marrying a charming Russian woman, the widow of a wealthy Brazilian banker, whose acquaintance he made when envoy at Rio.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Nowell Salmon, who now succeeds the late Sir Harry Keppel as father of the English navy and as its ranking officer, won his Victoria cross during the great Indian mutiny by shinning up a palm tree at Lucknow for the purpose of obtaining information of what was going on behind the wall, where the Sepoys had gathered in force. Of course he was immediately spotted by the insurgents, and a minute more he had become the target for hundreds of bullets. Bullets tore away pieces of the tree, wounded him, not seriously, at least in a dozen places, reduced his clothes almost to ribbons before he clambered down to make his report, the information that he thus obtained contributing in no small measure to the successful storming of the place.

Admiral Sir Nowell is not unknown in America. For he commanded the Icarus and captured the illibuster William Walker, for which he received a gold medal from the South American states. He subsequently turned over Walker to the Honduras government, which shot him, thus putting an end to the reign of terror which for five years the Tennessee adventurer had maintained in Central America, to the detriment of all trade and industry. Sir Nowell is the son of an English clergyman of Hebrew descent the family name having originally been Solomon

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time. 39

Los Angeles has the biggest park in the world. It was presented by a newspaper man named Griffith and is called Griffith Park.

Andy Montgomery, a colored man, aged 117, died at a home for aged colored people at Atlanta, Ga., recently. His age is verified by the records.

SO RAPIDLY does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay; get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

The canaries of Germany excel all other canaries as singers. One has been known to continue a single trill for a minute and a quarter, with twenty changes of note in it.

MOTHER GRAVES' Worm Exterminator is pleasant to take; sure and effectual in destroying worms. Many have tried it with best results.

A young peasant in a village in the Russian Province of Minsk, who was trying to educate himself, was arrested for being in possession of a book on algebra. The justice of the peace before whom he was brought acquitted him on the charge of conspiracy made against him by the police, but warned him not to buy books which tended to make an anarchist and an infidel of him.

Mississippi is going to make the experiment of electing United States senators by popular ballot.

A HUGE SHARK PATROLS PRISON

THE PROVOST MARSHAL OF THE DRY TORTUGAS HARMLESS BUT EFFECTUAL.

A Remarkable Reminiscence of the United States Civil War—Terror to Prisoners.

That a shark could be employed to do sentry duty in a great fortress would hardly be expected outside the pages of sensational fiction, yet such was the condition of affairs at the prison of the Dry Tortugas in 1863-64. The fortress—one of the largest in the world—is built of brick and completely encircles the key of thirteen acres, the moat which surrounds it being half a mile around.

Here, massed together, were many hundred persons—prisoners of all grades, officers and engineer workmen. Escape was an impossibility, yet there were constant attempt to reach the vessels in the harbor or to steal boats with which to go to Cuba, while one adventurous man sailed away on a raft. In all these efforts to escape the prisoner was obliged to lower himself from the porthole into the ditch or moat, which was 50 feet wide, ten feet deep, and half a mile long, swim to the tide gate, and haul himself over before reaching open water. The drop into the moat was so fatal, being virually a trap, that many schemes were suggested to stop the attempts. Sentries were redoubled, but to no purpose, and finally it was suggested that if a large shark were placed in the moat the prisoners would be intimidated and thus save their lives.

THE PROVOST MARSHAL.

Acting on this idea, a shark was hooked in the outer channel and laboriously towed in by rowboats. At the tide gate planks were laid, and up this incline three score or more men hauled it, thrashing, beating, pounding the wall. Here the hook was cut out and the shark tipped over into its future prison. For a few moments it was quiet. Then it made a rush up the moat, followed by a crowd of soldiers and the eyes of the prisoners at the portholes and ramparts. Finally the shark quieted down and assumed a regular and deliberate pace, which it kept up continually, night and day, swimming along the edge of the walk with its body turned slightly upward, one black, expressionless eye out of water.

The shark was a monster, 13 feet in length and of enormous girth; a sand shark, but not a dangerous kind, though it was supposed by the prisoners to be a maneater of a vicious type. It was immediately dubbed the provost marshal by the prisoners, and not one essayed to swim the moat while it was on duty.

CAUSES COMMENT.

That such a thing could be done without exciting comment, without being misunderstood, was not within the bounds of reason, and the administration was attacked by the copperhead press for its diabolical cruelty in using a maneater to prey upon unfortunate prisoners. The shark was perfectly harmless, and paid no attention to anything. Indeed, it would not eat. It was tempted with various dainties from beef to fish, but all to no purpose; it was never seen to eat, and probably died of slow starvation.

Yet so large was it, so vicious in appearance, that in the three months that it patroled the watery beat the prisoners gave it a wide berth. In fact, the huge, ugly, inoffensive and cowardly imitation of a maneater, so effectually did his duty as provost marshal that the casualties in the moat completely ceased.

This shark was one of numbers caught on the outer reef, and as nearly all the catches were made with but one man, and in a dingby, there was an element of danger which added to the exciting sport. At a certain point off the key sharks of all kinds were common, and in fishing it was the custom to bait them up by the chumming process, after which the swirling waters would appear to be fairly alive with sharks from six to thirteen feet in length—a savage, menacing throng when feeding. Indeed, there is nothing more repulsive, more repellant than large sharks, yet their proneness to attack man is often exaggerated. This region was notably a stamping ground for sharks of all degrees, yet so little were they considered that people daily bathed where sharks of large size were passing and repassing.

That there are not maneaters, and that men are not devoured by them in other parts of the gulf, should not be understood. In Panama a man doubtless takes his life in his hands in swimming in open water, and many have paid for their temerity.

A MANEATER.

One of the most remarkable instances of a savage shark occurred on the New England coast some years ago. A party had gone out fishing on a yacht and one man, thinking to secure better fishing, took a dory and rowed several hundred yards away from the yacht and began to fish. Suddenly he was heard to shout and was seen waving his arms, then striking at something, the next moment a huge shark dashed out of the water, falling partly on the boat and sinking it, and seized the unfortunate man.

This was supposed to be a large white shark, the true so-called maneater, which attacks any prey and lives in the open sea. It is the largest of all voracious sharks, a specimen having been taken in Australian water which measured 35 feet in length. This monster when cut up was found to have dined upon an entire horse which had been thrown overboard. This shark is the tiger of the sea, with no fixed habitation, prowling from the tropics to the borders of the Arctic sea, following ships and preying upon living things.

HUNTED FOR OIL.

This is by no means the largest shark. There are two others which undoubtedly range from 50 to 70 feet—the eastern rhinodon and the basking shark. The former is common on the coast of Mauritius, where it attains colossal proportions, often 60 feet in length, and so powerful and active that when struck it has been known to haul large boats and their crews beneath the surface. The American basking shark was so common at one time on the New England coast that it constituted the basis of an oil fishery 100 years ago, and the animals were followed as are whales today.

These huge sharks are provided with extremely small teeth and a series of bonelike gills, and feed on small animals, never attacking man except with their tails. Off Monterey, Cal., these sharks congregate in vast numbers at certain seasons and can be seen backing or lying on the surface, presumably to receive the warming rays of the sun. So much wealth in the way of oil attracted the attention of some Japanese fishermen, who established a fishery here a number of years ago. The big sharks are curious, and have a singular habit of approaching boats and swimming along beneath them, or with the head just under the stern, in which position they are struck. The Japanese captured several, then had a boat crushed and a man or two killed.

MONSTROUS TEETH.

One of the interesting features of deep sea dredging is the finding of enormous sharks' teeth on the floor of the ocean. In South Carolina, in the phosphate beds, which were the ocean in the tertiary days of the earth, they are common and show that the maneaters of this time were giants in every sense of the term. Some of these teeth are as large as a small open hand. With a large collection of these a restoration of this ancient shark was attempted to determine approximately its size. The tooth of a modern maneater, or carcharodon, is not much more than an inch in length, and some of these fossil teeth were at last five inches long, and wide in proportion, with a beautiful enamel which has lasted a million years or more.

The jaw of the provost marshal was taken for a guide. It had nine rows of teeth, and fitted over the shoulders with ease. Following this a jaw was constructed with the fossil teeth, which were arranged just as they were in number and position in the modern maneater. When complete a man could have stood upright in the mouth, and when the body was estimated it gave a length of 125 feet. Such a shark, longer than any of the whales of today, must have been the terror of those ancient seas, preying upon the other giants of the time.

The sharks, while repulsive, dreaded, even hated by seamen, are among the most interesting of marine animals.—Chicago Tribune.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

The greatest automobile in the world is the traction engine used in hauling borax out of the Mohave Desert.

The French Grand Prix in sculpture provides the successful artist with means of support for four years in Rome or Athens.

There are so many buildings that are too hot on mild days and quite cold on blustery days, that perhaps yours is one of them. If it is, it is caused by an improper heating system.

Hot water or low pressure steam heating as applied in the system of

Oxford Radiators

in combination with an Oxford Hot Water or Steam Boiler is the easiest controlled system in use.

Stoves necessarily concentrate the heat about themselves. Open fire-places cause draughts in the room in which they are used. Hot air furnaces will not heat a house evenly because the heat forced up through the pipes naturally follows the colder air currents, and the hot air cannot be forced against the colder, heavier currents.

In the Oxford Hot Water Heating System the whole surface of the boiler is available for heating. The water passes from the boiler at the required temperature, throws off its heat at the radiators and returns by gravitation to the boiler, the heat of the water varying from the normal temperature of the air to 212° Fahrenheit, thus providing temperatures varying from the cool weather of the Fall down to the most severe weather of the Winter.

The Oxford Radiators radiate heat, and radiated heat is not affected by currents of air. The heat is evenly distributed to all parts of a room just as the heat of the sun is distributed on the earth.

Oxford Radiators are built on the very latest improved plans. They contain no diaphragms or circuitous passages to retard the free flow of the water.

The connections in the Oxford Radiators are made with the Oxford Push Nipple which makes the only iron-to-iron connection. We do not use paper washers.

We would like to send you some of our booklets about the Oxford Hot Water and Steam Systems of Heating—they tell the whole story.

Our entire plant at Toronto Junction, covering many acres of ground, is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of Oxford Hot Water and Steam Boilers and Oxford Radiators.

The GURNEY FOUNDRY CO., Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg Vancouver 402

THE LONDON MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT.

The annual meeting of the Company was held on Monday, Feb. 22, at the Head Office, 82-84 King street east, Toronto. The report is as follows:

Your directors have much pleasure in laying before you the 44th annual report and balance sheet of the Company.

From the statement it will be seen that the assets on Dec. 31 last amounted to $736,796 55, an increase of $108,106 39 over the amount shown at the close of the year 1902.

There were issued during the year (including renewals), 28,597 policies, insuring property to the extent of $38,994,178 86, the gross amount at risk on the 31st of December, 1903, being $74,846,901 20.

The assets have all been carefully valued, and after providing for an ample reinsurance reserve fund, and writing off 25 per cent from office furniture and Goad's plans account, there remains a surplus over all liabilities of $376,760 16.

The year 1903 is noted for the large number of conflagrations occasioned chiefly by prolonged seasons of dry weather, but though the Company contributed in each case, the amounts were comparatively small, it being the policy of your board to write small lines spread over a large area.

In April last, in compliance with a bylaw passed at the last annual meeting, the Head Office was moved from London to Toronto. The offices at present occupied are commodious and well adapted to the needs of the Company, and it gives much pleasure to state that the change has been beneficial.

Your directors are pleased to report that the office and field forces have performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner.

Three directors, viz., Hon. John Dryden, Rev. G. I. Taylor and Mr. D. Kemp, retire from office, all being eligible for re-election.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN DRYDEN,
President.

Toronto, Feb. 22, 1904.

INCOME.

Balance of cash on hand and in banks, 31st December, 1902	$110,297 94	
Agents' balances, 31st December, 1902	19,447 77	
		$129,745 71
Net premium income for year ending 31st December, 1903	$429,838 91	
Interest, rent, etc.	7,594 14	
		437,433 05
Total		$567,178 76

ASSETS.

Permium notes		$358,186 87
Assessments levied, due 1904	$ 44,414 99	
Agents' balances	23,043 01	
Bills receivable	645 33	
		68,103 33
Office furniture and Goad's Plans, less 25 per cent written off...	$ 6,718 84	
Office premises	10,000 00	
		22,718 84
Bonds and debentures	$119,970 00	
Mortgage loans	32,750 00	
Interest accrued, but not due	1,405 48	
Cash in banks	133,433 97	
Cash on hand	228 06	
		287,787 51
Total		$736,796 55

EXPENDITURE.

Net losses for year ending 31st December, 1903		$223,732 33
Agents' commissions	$ 77,837 50	
Saiaries and fees	18,714 51	
Inspection and adjustment	9,630 98	
Taxes, printing, advertising, stationery, rent, etc.	14,018 98	
		120,001 97
Balance—		
Cash on hand and in banks	$133,662 03	
Debentures purchased	41,678 00	
Loaned on mortgage	21,000 00	
Furniture and plans purchased	4,061 42	
Agents' balances	23,043 01	
		223,444 46
Total		$567,178 76

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up		$ 17,500 00
Losses adjusted, but not due, less re-insurance	$ 7,149 19	
Due for re-insurance	5,011 82	
		12,161 01
Investment, surplus account		3,666 55
Other liabilities		232 63
Re-insurance reserve	$326,476 20	
Surplus	376,760 16	
		703,236 36
Total		$736,796 55

H. WADDINGTON, Managing Director.

I have audited the books and accounts and have verified the securities of the London Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Canada, and hereby certify to the accuracy of the above statements, which correctly set forth the position of the Company as on December 31, 1903.

Toronto, February 4, 1904. W. H. CROSS, Auditor.

The president spoke at length on the operations of the Company for the year 1903, and moved the adoption of the report. The motion was seconded by the vice-president, Mr. George Gillies, and was carried unanimously by the meeting. The retiring directors, Hon. John Dryden, Rev. G. I. Taylor, and Mr. D. Kemp, were re-elected, the Hon. John Dryden representing the policyholders, the Rev. G. I. Taylor and Mr. Kemp the shareholders.

At a subsequent meeting of the board the Hon. John Dryden was re-elected president, Mr. George Gillies vice-president, and Mr. H. Waddington managing director, for the year 1904.

Mr. W. H. Cross, F.C.A., was appointed auditor for the year.

We Shall Buy a Million

Bottles of Liquozone and Give Them to the Sick.

We have purchased for $100,000 the American rights to Liquozone. We thus control the only way to kill germs in the body and end a germ disease. We want the sick to know this product, and at once. So we make this remarkable offer. We will buy a million 50c bottles and give them to a million sick ones. Will you—if you need it—let us buy one for you?

Costs $500,000

We publish this offer in every great newspaper in America. The cost of the offer, we expect, will reach $500,000. We pay that price because it seems the only way to quickly let the sick know what Liquozone does.

The greatest value of Liquozone lies in the fact that it kills germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. And no man knows another way to do it. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Every physician knows that medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease.

Liquozone does in germ troubles what all the drugs, all the skill in the world, cannot do without it. It cures diseases which medicine never cures.

Acts Like Oxygen

Liquozone is the result of a process which men have spent over 20 years in perfecting. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is the very source of vitality. Liquozone is a vitalizing tonic with which no other known product can compare. But germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. Yet this wonderful product which no germ can resist, is, to the human body the most essential element of life.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, wherever they are, and the results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destoying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Troubles	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentry—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Woman's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it to-day, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

Liquozone costs 50c. and $1.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Ozone Co., 458-460 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is .....

I have never tried Liquozone or Powley's Liquified Ozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

6 7 .....

C Give full address—write plainly

Liquozone was formerly known in Canada as Powley's Liquified Ozone.

Babies Bloom Like Roses When Fed on Health-Giving

LACTATED FOOD.

The reputation of **Lactated Food** as a substitute for breast milk has become firmly established all over the world. Delicate babies commence to improve after the first feeding. **Lactated Food** has saved thousands of weak and sickly babies.

John Crump, a mulatto, who served with distinction under Farragut, and was severely wounded during the battle in Mobile Bay, Ala., has been obliged, at the age of 192 years, to seek a home in the Denver poorhouse.

German imperial authorities have secured a fine of $12,500 from the heirs of a German manufacturer on the ground of his having understated his income, and so paid too low a tax during several years of his lifetime.