



POISON LIKE UNTO Vemon of Snakes

Professor H. Straus, M. D., of the Royal Charity Hospital, says, "The cause for an attack of gout, rheumatism, lumbago, is supplied by the increase of uric acid in the blood serum, the result of various causes, the most frequent of which is renal. Before an attack, one suffers sometimes from headache, neuralgia, twinges of pain here and there."

When your kidneys feel like lumps of lead, when the back hurts or the urine is cloudy, full of sediment, or you are obliged to seek relief two or three times during the night, when you suffer with headache, or dizzy, nervous spells, indigestion, or you have rheumatism, twinges or lumbago, gout, sciatica, when the weather is bad, do not neglect the warning, but try simple means. Take two or eight glasses of water during the day, then obtain at your nearest drug store "Anuric" (anti-uric acid).

This is the discovery of Dr. Pierce of the Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. "Anuric" is an antidote for this uric acid poisoning and dissolves uric acid in the body much as hot coffee dissolves sugar. "Anuric" will penetrate into the joints and muscles, and dissolve the poisonous emulsions. It will stamp out toxins. Send 10 cents to Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for trial package.

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will be five or six years before the automatic telephone system will be installed," stated F. W. Dewar, manager Bell Telephone Co., Windsor. He says that it would take four years to install the requisite machinery, and at least a year to install, but added that in more than six years, the automatic system will be in use throughout the country. Plans are already under way, however, to install the new system as soon as possible.

Intolerance or Compromise?

A Challenge to Common Sense!

DON'T let anyone tell you that the issue on October 20th is "The Beer or the Boy"—"Is Alcohol a Poison or not"—"Economy or Extravagance"—any such an abstraction.

The plain situation is—three sections of the people of this Province are absolutely dissatisfied with the Ontario Temperance Act and want new legislation that will permit the sale of light beer and wine generally, and the sale of pure, spirituous liquors only through Government agencies.

These three sections of the population are—ninety per cent. of organized labor, by actual vote; a large number of returned soldier organizations, by actual vote; thousands of the rank and file of the electorate who have joined the Citizen's Liberty League.

promise that these men and women want; or, are you going to insist on the retention of the unsatisfactory Ontario Temperance Act—insist on the retention of legislation that is breeding and will continue to breed dissatisfaction and discontent among our workers, returned men and a large section of the citizens generally?

The plain issue then is—Are you going to vote for the safe, sane, fair com-

Which are YOU for—**COMPROMISE** and **HARMONY**, or **INTOLERANCE** and **Widespread Resentment?**

Study the Ballot and analyze the situation conscientiously. This is one of the most vital concerns you have just now—a settlement of Ontario's vexed temperance problem that will be in the best interests of all the people.

Vote "Yes" to all Four Questions

Mark your ballot with an X. Any other marking will spoil it. Remember also—Every voter must vote on every question or his ballot will be spoiled.

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SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

The Guide-Advocate will be sent from now until the end of next year—December 31st, 1920—upon receipt of \$1.50. This offer is a special inducement to new subscribers—any address in Canada; to United States \$2.00. Take advantage of this opportunity now. Perhaps you have a friend who would appreciate receiving the home news.

A STORY OF INTRIGUE

DR. HERBERT A. BRUCE CAUSES BIG SENSATION.

One of the Most Famous Canadian Doctors Publishes a Book Entitled "Politics and the Canadian Army Medical Corps," in Which He Makes an Attack on the Methods of Sir George Perley and Other Prominent Fellow-Countrymen.

BITTER controversy will undoubtedly rage during the next few months about the book in which Dr. Herbert A. Bruce has published what he describes as "a history of intrigue, containing many facts omitted from the official records, showing how efforts at rehabilitation were baffled." Dr. Bruce's book bears the title "Politics and the Canadian Army Medical Corps," and in it he lays before the public the full statement of his Canadian overseas medical services during the war. He tells of criticisms and recommendations that were made for the purpose of bettering the conditions of Canadian soldiers, and he describes the series of events that led him finally to the conclusion that "the confirmed antagonism of Sir George Perley" made further efforts on behalf of the Canadian sick and wounded on his part futile. The book contains the statement that after Dr. Bruce gave up the post of Inspector-General, and proposed to return to Canada, instructions were issued that if he attempted to leave England, he was to be arrested, and sent back to London. Thus dismissed from office but denied the right to return home, Dr. Bruce volunteered his services to the Imperial authorities. The high regard in which he is held by the British medical profession, is indicated by the fact that he was sent last year, accompanied by Sir James MacKenzie and Sir Arbuthnot Lane, to be the representatives of the British medical profession at the American Medical Congress. The book is all the more interesting because Dr. Bruce has always been a Conservative, and that he launches his attack against another prominent member of his own party.

The "history of intrigue," which forms the body of Dr. Bruce's narrative, contains a long series of documents and letters, which tell an eloquent story even without the comments and explanations which he adds to illuminate the issues and to emphasize his viewpoint. Not the least interesting of the documents is Dr. Bruce's reply to the famous Baplle report. This reply is now made public for the first time, as the Dominion Government has hitherto refused to give it out.

Dr. Bruce commences by stating that he has written the book to clear away some of the misconceptions that have been created by the controversy over his original report and by the suppression of subsequent documents. Dr. Bruce was appointed in 1916 to investigate conditions in the overseas medical services. He says: "My colleagues and I entered upon our investigations without prejudice or bias, determined only to prepare an honest and impartial report, based solely upon conditions actually prevailing. I had scarcely commenced my work, however, when pressure was brought to bear upon me by friends of those who might be affected to influence me in the investigation and findings. The treatment meted out to myself and some of the members of the committee which acted with me was certainly not such as to encourage in future an honest expression of opinion from boards of enquiry in any branch of the service."

The exhaustive report of conditions as Dr. Bruce found them was prepared and presented with fourteen recommendations. An acting sub-committee considered and accepted the report, together with the interim reply of Gen. Carlton Jones. The work of reorganization was proceeding when Sir George Perley received his appointment as Overseas Minister. Dr. Bruce goes on to describe the opposition that he encountered from this time forward. On November 2, 1918, he received a telephone message from Sir George Perley ordering the cancellation of all arrangements made in connection with his scheme of reorganization. Shortly after this act the Baplle Commission was created to investigate Dr. Bruce's report. The personnel of the commission caused Dr. Bruce to launch a protest. In his first telegram he said: "I must protest against Potheringham being a member of the board. He has expressed himself openly and bitterly, and placed his attitude definitely on record, and is therefore already prejudiced." It was Dr. J. T. Potheringham to whom Dr. Bruce thus took exception. Sir William Baplle was appointed the president of the commission. The appalling condition of affairs in Mesopotamia was then being investigated by the British authorities, and Sir William Baplle was accused of being largely responsible for them. He was later severely censured in the report dealing with this matter. This was the Englishman selected to pass upon a Canadian whose purpose in going to England was to serve his wounded countrymen. Protests against the Baplle commission brought no results. Dr.

Bruce says that "Sir George Perley took the ground that the public interest would be better served by investigating the investigator than by open steps to better the service, which my report had shown to be so much in need of reform."

Of the Baplle enquiry Dr. Bruce says: "It ultimately took place before a hand-picked board, bore no resemblance to the proceedings of any properly constituted civil or military court. The well-recognized rules of evidence and of practice with regard to the examination of witnesses were habitually disregarded. The principle of British fair play, which prevails in the courts of justice, and which demands the presence of both the complainant and the accused, was absent. This Star Chamber policy of secrecy and injustice was continued even to the length of denying me a copy of the evidence on which my report was condemned."

Then came the Baplle report, and Dr. Bruce charges Sir George Perley with issuing at the same time a statement which was intended to mislead the Canadian public. For example, the statement said that the "Baplle Board disagrees with Dr. Bruce's criticisms and recommendations except in one or two minor instances." Dr. Bruce adds: "The statement was evidently designedly misleading, the board having actually been compelled by the evidence to acquiesce in many of the essential criticisms and recommendations of my report." He points out elsewhere that ten out of fourteen of his recommendations have since been adopted, though in some instances very tardily. A full reply to the Baplle report was prepared by Dr. Bruce, but it is only now given to the public as part of his narrative.

The incidents that followed the series of reports are among the most startling in the book. On December 30th, 1916, Sir George Perley dismissed Dr. Bruce from office, but refused to accept his resignation. On one occasion he asked Dr. Bruce to sign a statement that he did not mean certain things in his report, but the Toronto medical officer refused to do so. Dr. Bruce made up his mind to return to Canada to see what he could accomplish in the interests of the Canadian wounded, but he learned the orders had been issued to intercept him and prevent his sailing. Up to this time, he had hoped to continue his work among Canadians, but realizing that he could do nothing more for his own countrymen he accepted an offer of the Imperial authorities and became consulting surgeon to the British armies in France. So the Canadian army lost the services of this experienced and able surgeon.

Dr. Bruce gives a full account of the unhappy record of Sir William Baplle, chosen to be chairman of Sir George Perley's Board of Enquiry. He tells of his own attempts to have his story placed before the Canadian public so that they might judge between him and his opponents, but he had at last to write the book in order to get a hearing. He also makes the charge that the officers who assisted him in securing the evidence on which his report was based were subjected to persecution. The book contains the allegation that the persecution of Lt.-Col. F. W. E. Wilson was "unparalleled in its vindictiveness."

Clear statements are made in the book regarding several misunderstandings that have existed in Canada concerning Dr. Bruce's report. Insinuations have been made against him because the report was published in Canada before the Prime Minister gave it out. Dr. Bruce says, "this publication was without my knowledge or sanction."

A general impression got abroad in Canada that Dr. Bruce said harsh things about the V. A. D.'s. Anyone who reads his report will find that he criticized the V. A. D. hospitals because he believed that they had not been properly utilized. They were called upon to do work that other medical units were better equipped to do. He adds in his book: "I wish to emphasize the fact that in what was said in my report I intended no disparagement whatever of the services of the Voluntary Aid Detachment nurses. On the contrary, I expressed my appreciation of the self-sacrifice and devotion displayed by those nurses, and the splendid services which they had rendered to the sick and wounded."

He was also criticized for recommending the segregation of the Canadian wounded. He did so in the interests of efficiency. He thought it would be better for the men, better for the army, and better for the pension boards after the war. In the book he gives the arguments by which he supported the proposal and they are thoroughly sound. Those who opposed the suggestion held that by mixing the wounded men up among other soldiers who were not Canadians the Imperial spirit was being fostered. To which Dr. Bruce replied in his comments on the Baplle report: "I am personally of the opinion that our soldiers who have left their homes to join the colors, and who are fighting our battles, have surely proven that they are imbued with true Imperial instincts, and that when they return wounded and sick to England, after having shown their willingness to make the supreme sacrifice, they do not need to pass through a kindergarten of Imperialism in the hospitals."

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