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3670—Business Department.
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The London Advertiser Printing Co., Limited.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 2.

NEW ONTARIO AGAIN STRICKEN.

For the second time in two years, Northern Ontario has been scourged by forest fires.

Present reports indicate that the loss of life and property has not been so great in the present conflagration as in the former one. The important towns of Cochrane and South Porcupine, which were swept away in 1911, have been saved. Cochrane was then a "shack" town; today it has rows of brick buildings, permanent pavements, sewers, electric lighting and waterworks. These new communities have a phoenix-like facility for rising from their ashes. The effects of the great fire of 1911 were evident a year later only by improved appearances.

The loss of valuable timber is compensated to some extent by the partial clearing of the land, which is the most onerous work laid on the settler in that district. But much of the burned timber stood on non-arable soil, and many millions of stored lumber were also destroyed. It may be found, too, that many settlers have lost their effects, if not their lives.

The problem of fire protection is the most serious one in that north country. In a dry spell the dropping of a lighted cigarette, a spark from a locomotive, a neglected camp fire, may send a torrent of flame over thousands of square miles, and consume millions of dollars of the capital of the Province. The corps of fire rangers in this terirtory do much valuable preventive work, but they cannot cope with a fire which has gained headway when the forest is like tinder. The clearing of the land by fires and settlement reduces the danger to the people in the country, but outside the settled and arable areas the flames carry nothing but loss. Fortunately the Government reserve, with its incalculable wealth of pine, has been spared. The march of settlement and development will not be stayed, and lessons have been taught which will be useful in reducing the risks of the future.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Ever and anon there comes an outburst of high sounding words from some Conservative paper or orator on the great sin of the Senate in obstructing the will of the people on the naval question. One would think, to hear them complain, that for the Senate to oppose the majority in the House of Commons was unprecedented. Their memories are so convenient that they cannot go back sixteen years or so, when there was a Liberal majority in the House, and a Conservative majority in the Senate. If the voice of the people's representatives in the House of Commons is really the voice of the people, then the Conservative senators set the precedent which their Liberal successors have followed.

But this is beside the question. What is the voice of the people on the naval question? We should like to be sure. It has never been expressed. The Liberals believe that it is in favor of a Canadian navy; and they are willing to have the question asked, and answered. The Conservatives profess to believe that it would be in favor of a policy of naval contribution; but they are not willing to have the question asked, for fear the answer might not be what they want. If there is doubt as to what the voice of the people may be the Conservative leaders can get the answer just as soon as they like. Why do they not? Mr. Borden pledged himself that if Parliament did not pass his naval bill he would appeal to the people. Parliament did not pass it. Where is that appeal? To say that it would be useless to ask the will of the people, because even if it were in favor of Mr. Borden's contribution policy, Sir Wilfrid in the House, and the Liberals in the Senate, would still continue to block it, is all nonsense; and they know it. No one really believes that the Liberals, either in the House or the Senate, would deliberately obstruct a measure upon which the people had voted favorably. They would doubtless express their opinion about it; but they would not go further. Sir George Ross, speaking for the Liberal senators, has said in effect that he only wants to know what the people want. If they want a naval contribution, he may not approve of the policy, but he will not interfere with its adoption. And Mr. Borden and his associates know this just as well as Sir Wilfrid and Sir George.

If the Government has decided to defer action until a redistribution bill has been passed, there will be no objection; though it rather upsets the emergency idea. But even if it is the intention to wait for redistribution before there is a general election, there are opportunites to get the opinion of some individual constituencies. There are several vacant seats. Most of these are considered safely Conservative. They will have to be filled before are distribution bill can be passed. Why not call on the by-elections at once We will admit that the vote of two or three constituencies would not be decisive; it might not even be a safe indication of the sentiment of the whole Dominion. But, still it would give some of the people a chance to say what they thought; why not let them say it? The only inference is that the Government does not want to know what the people wish, for fear that the Government wish and the popular wish may not agree

RACE AND PREJUDICE.

An interesting point in the Jap-American quarrel is the claim advanced by the Japanese to belong to the white rather than to the yellow races. Once the details of a racial question begin to be studied, all manner of complications appear.

The Japanese, like most nations, are a mixed people. They have little or no Chinese blood. strictly speaking, though the kindred strain of the Tartr is strong in them. The oblong, deep sunken eyes, the flat, thick nose, the coarse black hair, all bespeak the Tartar. If the skin is sometimes less tawny than would be the average among unmixed, continental Mongols, perhaps the parasol contributes more to that than any infusion of other blood. For the elements blending with the Tartar in Japan appear to have derived from the Malayan archipelago southward, where the people are rather brown than yellow. The small stature of the Japanese suggests the Southwestern Asiatic.

Some writers have argued that the adaptability and restless ambition of the Jap differentiate him from the yellow races. But the Athenians of ancient Greece were as different in character from the stolid Boeotian or the iron-tempered Spartan. Serious ethnologists will not question that the Japanese are in the main Mongolian, with a blend rather of brown than of white.

It may be argued that the race feeling against the Japanese is partly artificial or temporary. The American uneasiness on the big negro question may have contributed to an ill-will towards a people less vitally removed from the Caucasians. The strangeness of Chinese dress may have reflected upon their geographical neighbors in spite of Japanese readiness to don the European garb.

But with the advance of the Chinese and their adoption of our clothes, will the cry against the yellow man continue unabated? There is no such dividing line, either physical or mental, between white and yellow as between white and black, especially when all alike dress as Paris dictates, when they come to live in closer business and social intercourse, and catch one another's expression of countenance, when they all play baseball, cricket and football together.

For example, the Hungarian, an Asiatic, in Europe, is not particularly distinguishable from Europeans except by his Mongolian type of language. Yet at one time he was the unassimilable scourge of Central Europe, long rejecting its civilization and religion.

Some of the Southern European races have originally African and Arabic blood in their veins, and are less white than most Chinese and Japs, and yet they are welcome to America. Ladies make pets of dark-faced Hindu swamis. The North American Indian, probably close akin to the Jap, is rather a favorite when clean, civilized, and dressed up. If he plays baseball and football he is a hero. Perhaps the victories of Chinese and Japanese at Olympic games, when they come, as they will, may do something to make us forget a prejudice as to color artificially associated with the consciousness of the black man's inferiority.

But, on the other hand, it was indeed centuries before the Hungarian became a European, and in times less critical and nervous than ours. So it might be a very long time before the Japanese, if admitted on the Pacific coast, could or would amalgamate socially and politically with the whites. In the meantime much arrogance would be endured on both sides and dangers incurred, to say the least.

The Jap is apparently contemptuous of the Caucasian. Full of national pride he does not seek citizenship in a foreign land, and is apparently an insoluble element. The Jap is a fanatic, wherever he is, for homeland, ancestors, and emperor. Not only economically, but politically and socially, he is a menace by his numbers and cohesion to the sparsely settled parts of Western Canada and the United States, if he should be freely admitted. It is not clear that such a condition can be easily or quickly overcome. If race prejudice might be overcome, caution and the motive of self-preservation would still remain on the Caucasian side.

BERRY FAMINE

ince. The camps of fire rangers in this Junior Division, Proted to Junior

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, July 2.—Toronto on the holiday experienced somewhat of a srawberry famine, due, it is claimed, to imperfect methods for distributing the crop, now at its height, through the Niagara peninsula. On Monday afternoon two carloads of berries from Oakville stranded in the freight yards here some distance from the unloading point, were raided by dealers who needed the berries to fill orders, and the crates were taken away by hundreds in all sorts of vehicles from junk wagons to automobiles until the cars were nearly empty.

FINE PICNIC OF LEAGUERS

Several Score Put In Dominion Day at the "Edgewood" Grounds.

FUN AND FROLIC GALORE

The picnic of the Dundas Centre Methodist Epworth League to the summer residence of John White, fourth concession of London Township, yesterday afternon was not one of the mere "successful picnics." It was more than that. Leaguers to the number of 60 and more drove out in busses to the beautiful grounds at "Edgewood," and there an afternoon and evening was spent in a manner that spelled successful picnic in capitals and left a whole lot over.

There have been more elaborate entertainments of the league, but none that could surpass yesterday's for unalloyed pleasure.

Interesting Sports.

Under W. Wendell Holmes, a program of sports that were as interesting as they were keenly contested, was staged. Everything went with the customary league swing, and everyone enjoyed the day. Supper was followed by another "sport" session, while the distribution of prizes completed the day's fun.

Before the leaguers left for their trip to the city three rousing cheers were given to their host, Mr. White, and to their president, W. Wendell Holmes.

Some Knockers.

The only "knockers" of the day were the young women who participated in the nail-driving contest. The way the nails were hammered in bespeaks a great opportunity for women carpenters should the female get the vote and really enter into the industrial field with mere men. Miss Marion Higgins won out in the final nail-driving contest from Misses Templeman, Jones, Reid and Mrs. Kingswood, who had each won their respective "heats."

In the clothespin contest the team captained by Charles Wortman outdistanced its rivals, under Captain Roy Kingswood. The soda biscuit contest was won by Miss Templeman and Ed. Tufts. Miss Wilma Legg and Charles Wortman took first honors in the pig race, while Miss Jessie Clark and Bert Hannah carried off the prize in the necktie race.

When the marshmallow race was attempted, Charles Wortman was the first to chew the marshmallow that had been attached to the end of two feet of string. The girl ball heavers lined up like this—Miss Martin, Miss Lottie Vining, Miss Gladys Reid, when the ball-throwing contest was staged.

Miss Lottie Vining's tug-of-war artists won from those under Miss Clarke in two straight pulls. The wheelbarrow race went to W. W. Holmes and Miss Clark, Charles Wortman and Miss Annie Clarke, Ed. Tufts and Miss Templeman.

SAILORS WILL BE DISCHARGED

Govt. To Let Men in Canadian Navy Go If They Wish.

TOO MANY DESERTIONS

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, July 2.—Men in training for the Canadian navy will be allowed to take their discharges. There are about a hundred men still with the Niobe, and the Rainbow of the several hundred who were enlisted to take training which would qualify them to man war craft.

There have been a good many desertions by men who could see no future for them in the Canadian navy under the present regime.

A number of the men do not desire to leave the naval service with the disgrace of desertion attached to them.

Therefore, an order has been made under which any man who has enlisted can have an honorable discharge by asking for it.

Lost a Picnic by Hydro Breakdown

St. Andrew's School Outing Will Travel Over Marquette to Port.

The London and Lake Erie Transportation Company lost the excursion of St. Andrew's Sunday school to be run to the lakeside tomorrow owing to the failure of hydro electric power.

This was the first picnic contract that the company has lost as a result of the failure of the power. The officers this morning transferred the picnic to the Pere Marquette, and notified the children and parents that the picnic would leave on the steam line at 9:45 o'clock.

The traction line was without service for several hours this morning, the repairs to the steam plant not yet having been effected. It is necessary for the company to secure a new smokestack, and it has not been delivered.

Welland Canal Tenders To Be Called Shortly

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, July 2.—Tenders for the third and main section of the Welland Canal will be called for within a few days. This sectin will have fur locks, three flight lcks and one islated. Tenders fr the first section have already been called for and will be cnsiderd shortly.

KILLED BY BOLT

Cattle Worth $1,000 Were Struck While Under Tree.

[Canadian Press.]

Guelph, July 2.—During a heavy thunderstorm, lightning struck a tree on the farm of Wm. Clark, West Garafraxa, under which were ten head of cattle worth about a thousand dollars.

The bolt splintered the tree and killed all the cattle. The same tree has been truck twice before in different years.

GOES TO THE JURY.

[Canadian Press.]

Paterson, N. J., July 2.—Counsel for the defence began summing up today at the trial of Eliazbeth Hurley Flynn, the Industrial Worker of the World leader, rharged with inciting riot among the striking silk mill workers, and it was expected that the case would be in the jury's hands this afternoon.

Grand Trunk Objects to High Power Wires

Efforts Are Being Made to Arrange Trouble Amicably.

[Canadian Press.]

Toronto, July 2.—The clash between the Toronto and Niagara Power Company and the Grand Trunk in connection with the desire of the former to cross the latter's tracks with its high voltage transmission lines at Burlington, in which an injunction to restrain the railway interfering with the power company's men, was granted by Chief Justice Falconbridge late on Monday, seems in a fair way towards an amicable settlement.

The matter came before Mr. Justice Lennox at Osgoode Hall today, and after a brief argument it was agreed to allow the matter to stand till tomorrow.

In the meantime Mr. McDougall, representing the power company, and Mr. Gordon, representing the railway, will go to the scene of operation to see if the matter cannot be settled without recourse to the laws expense and delays.

LONDON LADIES SECURED MANY EXCELLENT HINTS

Found W. C. T. U. Convention at Muskoka Helpful and Inspiring.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Elgin House, Muskoka, July 1.—The delegation from London which has been attending the W. C. T. U. convention here, is returning to the work in its own city filled with a fresh desire to do greater things for the girls. It is felt that the plan must be rendered more efficient. There is a wide field for usefulness which cannot be occupied until we have better equipment. While the achievements of the past season are such as to give cause for great thankfulness still even better things are about to be attempted. The meeting with delegations from thirteen other Canadian cities has given the ladies of our board the opportunity of studying the most approved and successful methods of management. There have also been many addresses of permanent value, chief among which are to be mentioned those of Miss Blanche Geary, of New York, who is a specialist in economics.

The pleasure and inspiration of the last ten days will linger long in the minds of those who were privileged to be at this conference, to provoke them to love and good works. It was announced in the student session on Wednesday that the conference hoped to welcome more students from the Western University, London, at its gatherings and there is good reason to believe that this hope is well founded.

Traction Carried at Immense Crowd

Dominion Day Business Was One of Largest in Company's History.

The London and Lake Erie Transportation Company handled one of the largest crowds in its history on the holiday.

Fifteen cars were in service, and between 700 and 800 persons were handled on each, according to General Manager Warburton.

No car took more than two hours to make the trip, and the last did not arrive in the city until 2:20 o'clock this morning so large was the crowd to be handled.

Of the fifteen cars that were in commission only six are required during the whole of the year.

"We did not receive a complaint all day," said Mr. Warburton. It was an unusual crowd to handle, but our men did great work. They are the best set of men on any radial railway in Canada. Some people had to stand up, of course. Every car was on time until 7:30 o'clock, and the last car left the Port at 12:30, arriving in the city at 2:30. We can make faster time, but we cannot guarantee to keep our cars running. Our running card campares favorably for the distance and stops with any radial system in the country."

FORFEIT $47'000

Halifax Dredging Company Unable to Build I. C. R. Terminal.

[Canadian Press.]

Ottawa, July 2.—A check for $47,000 deposited by the Halifax Dredging Company in connection with the contract for building the Prince Edward Island terminal for the I. C. R. car ferry, has been forfeited to the Government for failure to carry out the work. Ne w tenders are being received.

NOT YET FOUND

Heavy Montreal Man Slipped and Fell Into Lake St. Louis.

[Canadian Press.]

Montreal, July 2.—Slipping on the deck of the steamer Princess last night in Lake St. Louis, A. Perrier, an excaptain of the Montreal fire department, who weighed 290 pounds, fell against a railing, broke through it and dropped into the water. His body disapepared at once and has not yet been found.

THE BEAUTIFUL SENORITA OF SOUTH AMERICA DOESN'T LIKE OUR SUMMERS—HENCE SHE LIVES IN EUROPE.

Senorita Elena Calderon, daughter of the Bolivian Minister to the United States, and who is said to be the prettiest South American girl in the Washington diplomatic set, is going to Europe for the summer to get away from Washington's burning sun.

Nietzschean In England

[New York Post.]

Pious Nietzscheans, if there are such, and ordinary human beings will both be ready to congratulate Dr. Oscar Levy on the completion of his great enterprise. At last, after twenty years of editorial labor and anxiety, he has seen the works of his master in English, the most complete edition of the author, we believe, in any tongue but the original. In 1893 Nietzsche's name was first mentioned in one of the books of the unfortunate John Davidson. The next year a group of German, English, and Scottish enthusiasts planned a translation of his writings, and three volumes were actually published in 1896 and 1897. The venture was so disastrous that the publishing house which financed the scheme had to give up business. For six years nothing was done. Then, in 1903, a fresh start was taken with "The Dawn of Day," but again disastrously. In 1907, at private risk, for no publisher could now be lured to take it, a version of "Beyond Good and Evil" was brought out; and this time there was at least a promise of success. New arrangements were now made with the Nietzsche-Archiv, and in May of 1909 the first four volumes of the present edition were issued, and today we have the eighteenth. Dr. Levy admits that the results are not perfect, and that errors have crept in despite unceasing vigilance, but we think that few who have used these translations with the German text also before them will begrudge hearty praise for an extremely difficult task on the whole admirably accomplished.

A Frontal Attack.

In the preface to the present volume Dr. Levy gives an amusing explanation of his reasons for making England the centre of attack for the new propaganda:

"This is a difficult country to move, my friend—a difficult country, indeed," said the aged Disraeli once to the young and enthusiastic Socialist, Mr. Hyndman: and if any one besides Disraeli has ever experienced the truth of this saying, it is we, who have brought this edition to a successful issue. The stoical "ataraxia" of the Anglo-Saxon world is—to put it mildly — something terrible; but why put it mildly? That in matters of the intellect England is a real brick wall there is not the slightest doubt, as some almost ineffaceable bruises on the heads of my fellow-workers and myself will for ever demonstrate to any unbeliever.

But the brick wall was worth attacking. Dr. Levy knew that if the educated class of England took up his doctrine, it would be from no light spirit of curiosity, but from the very solidity and stolidity of the people he should have gained a tremendous moral support.

How Does This Work Out?

And he had, he avows, another reason for turning first to England. "On the continent everything is muddled in matters of religion; what should be below is above, and what should be above is below." In France and Germany, as a reaction from the revolution, the party of aristocracy and the party of the church have become allies against the proletariat. In the one country you will see French officers of good family attending mass regularly as a protest orders, and in the other country you will find the Junkers posing as pillars of the throne and altar, "not knowing, or not wishing to know, that the teaching given out at the altar is, so long as it is delivered without falsehood, subversive of all thrones and all authorities." But in England it is different. There religion is still strongest in the middle and lower classes. Now, such a land is precisely fitted for the Nietzschean campaign; there, and there only, in attacking Christianity the heralds of the new gospel may be sure that they are not lending their trength to the equally hated enemies of aristocracy.

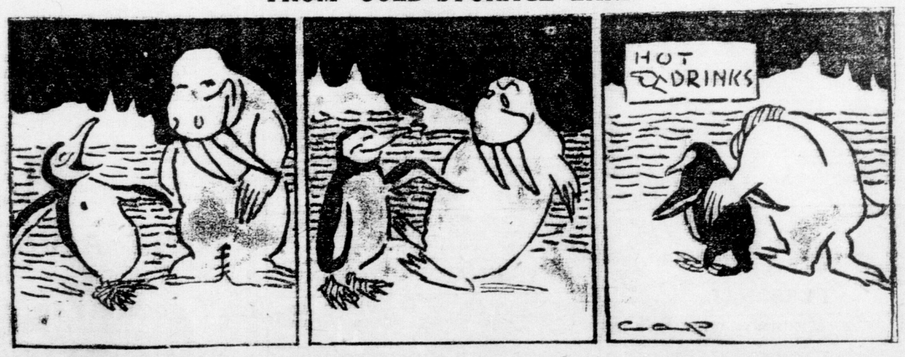
But if Dr. Levy thus makes Christianity the point of attack, he does so with the delightfully impudent assurance that Nietzsche was himself christianor christianis: "If there ever was a true Christian, it was he; not only is he not the Antichrist; he is the very opposite of it, he is what Goethe said of Spinoza: 'Christianissimus.'" This is because Christianity by its conviction of sin taught mankind a habit of painful introspection which was totally unknown to the Pagan world, and which led in the end to the eviction of its own false philosophy and the preparation of the Nietzschean truth. Nietzscheanism is thus to continue a supplant Christianity, as Christianity supplanted Judaism—and with the same hatred for what it has outgrown.

Nietzschean Nonsense.

We have dwelt at length on Dr. Levy's introduction, because on the surface it is so entertainingly saucy, and because beneath its wit it contains a frank and thoughtful exposition of what the followers of Nietzsche are undertaking to do. We have no particular dread of Nietzscheanism as a sober propaganda; it is too fundamentally deficient in a sense of the values of life, too purposeless, to accomplish much as a religion or pseudo-religion. If Dr. Levy can honestly point to a remarkable extension of Nietzsche's popularity, this growth has come about in a way that can give him little encouragement as a missionary. Nietzsche has become quasi-popular for two reasons: first as a mere writer, as a poet of startling phrases and occasional insight, but with no systematic doctrine; and, secondly, as one of the innumerable forces of change and of rebellion against the existing order of things. It is a fact, we believe, that nowhere will you find more men who regard Nietzsche favorably or tolerantly than among those Socialistically inclined: they feel and welcome the destructive energy of the man, while caring little that his program of construction is entirely opposed to their own. It is with the aristocratic Nietzsche in this respect as it is with the anarchistic Walt Whitman; so true is it that the great driving power of a revolutionary association is a community of hatred or fear.

Some confirmation of this view might even be derived from the Index, prepared by Mr. Robert Guppy, which forms the bulk of the last volume. There is, for instance, a certain significance in the fact that the entries under Superman occupy only three pages and those under Valuations only two, whereas Wagner extends to more than six pages and Christian—Christianity to six and a half. Nietzsche was never sure of what he meant by the Superman, and his so-called revaluation of life is intangible because devoid of any constructive idea; but the bitter meaning of his feud with Wagner was without any shadow of uncertainty, and he left no ambiguity in his hatred for Christianity and the present social order.

FROM COLD-STORAGE LAND



Says Walrus to Penguin,
"Say, lookee here,
Tell me how far
Away is near?"

"I can," said Penguin,
"And I will
If you'll tell me
How long it'll be until."

GOOD NIGHT!

TWO WOMEN SAVED FROM OPERATIONS

By Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—Their Own Stories Here Told.

Beatrice, Neb.—"Just after my marriage my left side began to pain me and the pain got so severe at times that I suffered terribly with it. I visited three doctors and each one wanted to operate on me but I would not consent to an operation. I heard of the good Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was doing for others and I used several bottles of it with the result that I haven't been bothered with my side since then. I am in good health and I have two little girls."—Mrs. R. B. Child, Beatrice, Neb.

The Other Case.

Cary, Maine.—"I feel it a duty I owe to all suffering women to tell what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me. One year ago I found myself a terrible sufferer. I had pains in both sides and such a soreness I could scarcely straighten up at times. My back ached, I had no appetite and was so nervous I could not sleep, then I would be so tired mornings that I could scarcely get around. It seemed almost impossible to move or do a bit of work and I thought I never would be any better until I submitted to an operation, but my husband thought I had better write to you and I did so, stating my symptoms. I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and soon felt like a new woman. I had no pains, slept well, had good appetite and could do almost all my own work for a family of four. I shall always feel that I owe my good health to your Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. Hayward Sowers, Cary, Maine.

CROSS OR FEVERISH HALF-SICK CHILDREN

If Tongue is Coated, Breath Bad, Stomach Sour, It Means a Torpid Liver and Clogged Bowels.

Mother! Don't scold your cross, peevish child! Look at the tongue! See if it is white, yellow and coated! If your child is listless, drooping, isn't sleeping well, is restless, doesn't eat heartily or is cross, irritable, out of sorts with everybody, stomach sour, feverish, breath bad, has stomach-ache, diarrhoea, sore throat, or is full of cold, it means that the little one's stomach, liver and 30 feet of bowels are filled with poisons and foul, constipated waste matter and need a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

Give a teaspoonful of Syrup of Figs, and in a few hours all the clogged up waste, undigested food and sour bile will gently move on and out of its little waste-clogged bowels without nausea, griping or weakness, and you will surely have a well, happy and smiling child again shortly.

With Syrup of Figs you are not drugging your children. Being composed entirely of luscious figs, senna and aromatics it cannot be harmful; besides they dearly love its delicious taste.

Mothers should always keep Syrup of Figs handy. It is the only stomach, liver and bowel cleanser and regulator needed—a little given today will save a sick child tomorrow.

Full directions for children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the package.

Ask your druggist for the full name, "Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna," prepared by the California Fig Syrup Company. This is the delicious tasting, genuine, old reliable. Refuse anything else offered.

PIMPLES SPREAD FROM ARMS TO WHOLE BODY

Also on Face. Began to Ooze Water-like Matter. Torture of Itchiness. Pimples Festered and Enlarged. Cured in Two Weeks, Thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

Mt. Elgin, Ind. Institute, Muncey, Ontario.—"I suffered from skin trouble for two months before taking Cuticura Remedies.

The trouble started from itchiness on the back of the hands. When irritated, this itchiness turned to pimples. These pimples soon began to spread up the arms, from the arms to my whole body. They also came up on the face. Having spread over my body they became irritated by my clothing. They began to ooze water-like matter. Then began an almost killing torture of itchiness. When I scratched I seemed to scalp the pimples and make them extremely sore. They festered and enlarged, then they opened and left sore spots. These spots became scabbed and sore beyond expression.

"I sent for a sample of Cuticura Soap and Ointment which I received quicker than I expected. I was much relieved at the first application. I continued applying the Cuticura Remedies for two straight weeks, then I was completely cured, thanks to Cuticura Soap and Ointment." (Signed) John Jamieson, Mar. 6, 1912.

Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold throughout the world. Send to Potter D. & C. Corp., Dept. 55D, Boston, U.S.A., for free sample of each with 32-page book.

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