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THE LONDON ADVERTISER COMPANY, LIMITED.

London, Ont., Tuesday, Jan. 16.

A PRESSING PROBLEM.

RETURNED SOLDIERS in London are crying aloud for the inception of some scheme or plan by which work can be provided for all those who have suffered in the Empire's cause and are now back to civilian life, willing to work, but, in some cases, capable of only limited labor. Their cry should not, must not, go unheard, since Canada promised them first consideration after they had fought and returned. They have carried out their share of the bargain, by far the harder share, and the country must now meet its obligation.

The statement is made that there are many returned men idly walking the streets of London, anxious but unable to find work. Some of these have wives and children dependent on them, and have no patriotic fund allowance, this having been cancelled as soon as the soldiers arrived back in Canada. Some of these have obtained employment, but after a short time have been unable to keep up with the work, and so have been displaced. They were not "lying down on the job," but were simply unable, as a result of their experiences in Europe, to keep up the pace.

It would seem that some latitude must be allowed these men by employers. If they were taken on the pay-roll with the distinct understanding that they would be paid for all they did and would be given an opportunity to regain their lost strength gradually before a full day's work was required of them, it might lead to less misunderstanding and more satisfactory results for both sides. They cannot be expected to compete with men in the best of physical condition who have not undergone the strains of war; they must not be allowed to suffer because they have impaired their physique in defence of these very competitors.

Here is a subject worthy of the deepest thought and concern on the part of this and every other municipality. It is no help to the men to say the Government should look after them. It is not doing so, and the men are suffering. Either the people must force the Government to act or they must act themselves and ignore the Government. The problem is going to increase with every party of returned men landing in the city, and it will be easier to solve it now than when twice the numbers are in want.

Obviously employers cannot always create positions for returned men, neither can they assign work to men not competent to handle it, and inability or unwillingness on the part of an applicant for employment may frequently lead to misunderstandings. The Soldeirs' Aid Commission, with offices at the city hall, was formed with the idea that it would help to fit the man to the place, while some of London's employers are anxious to fit the place to the man. By co-operation the employers and the association can accomplish much, but the delicacy of the task calls for very special consideration on the part of both sides. It is doubtful if the Soldiers' Aid Commission in its present limited scope, can meet the situation as it becomes increasingly intricate and complex. It may be necessary for the board of trade, the city council and other organizations to take a formal part in devising ways and means to use all available labor to the best advantage, classifying and sub-classifying both men and positions, and bringing them together. In the meantime it is the duty of all employers to make known their wants to the Soldiers' Aid Commission, and the duty of the latter to attempt to fill them with suitable men.

BRITISH INDUSTRY.

A BOOK entitled "Eclipse or Empire," by two English writers, has been receiving some attention. The book shows how British industry was declining before the war, how the war has exposed certain shortcomings, and suggests how improvement may be made.

The authors, Turner and Gray, exhibit the decrease in output of several British industries. For example, the yearly production of coal per miner decreased in the United Kingdom in the last 25 years from 312 to 260 tons, while it increased in the Dominions and in United States from 400 to 660 tons. This has happened, although the best machinery has been installed in British mines, the output falling because of the miners' wish to keep down the quantity and keep up the price. Each operative in the British boot trade before the war produced only $850 of goods per annum, whereas the corresponding amount in the United States was $2,500. In the dyeing and finishing of textiles, the British output was $900 per head, the United States output over $1,800.

Not inferior machinery, but deliberate restriction and contention between unions and employers are assigned as the causes. Since the war came and brought a general relaxation of trade conditions for patrfotic effort, it is pointed out that:

"In spite of the fact that some millions of men are on active service, the startling fact has been made plain that the country as a whole has a bigger aggregate output than ever. America and Germany have, during the last quarter of a century, been working at the very end of their tether. Great Britain has put forth only a tithe of her strength."

It does seem that there was some little modicum of truth in the German charge that the British dislike work. But more important has been the comparative decline in inventive ability and in the application of brain-power to the needs of life. More important also was the refusal sometimes to get the work out of machines. Before the war labor would not allow the employment of the oxy-acetylene blast in ship repairs.

Another cause for British decline is found in the trade policy of the Government. German pencil makers supplied the British Isles with pencils because the Germans, having a protected home market of 70 millions of people, could afford to introduce the best machinery, while British makers had no safe market and could not venture on new machinery. Other examples of German penetration could be given. And not only were German products coming increasingly into Great Britain, but German influence in the country was checking a reform of conditions.

As for educational reform, the authors advocate of course a fuller teaching of science, but they do not particularly assail the classical education, recognizing its disciplinary values. At the same time they argue for better modern language training, and especially point out that the Russian language with its six cases of the noun, five voices of the verb and other difficulties, offers a study equal to that of Latin or Greek as a discipline, besides holding out various utilities. Hard, honest and concerted work all round, in school and in shop, seems to be the main remedy indicated.

DEFENCES FOUND.

URGING IMMEDIATE opening, or rather reopening, of ruthless submarine warfare against the Entente powers as a reply to the latter's peace terms, the Berliner Kreuzzeitung declares that delay may give the British time to find a means of effective defence, as they did in the case of zeppelin attacks.

What remarkable foresight! Britain MAY find effective defences! To what does this German paper attribute the slackening of the submarine warfare? It knows well that the pleading notes of neutrals had no effect on the kaiser and his advisers. Had the campaign proved a success and promised to assist in bringing victory, it would have been continued steadily.

But it was not a success. True, many ships were sunk and are still being sunk, but how many enemy submarines have failed to return to German ports? Reports say that well over a hundred of these have been taken to Britain, and how many have been sent to the bottom can only be guessed. In addition to this, Germany was reported to be finding great difficulty in manning her undersea pirate craft, since they were regarded as death traps. These were the reasons Germany had for lessening activities along this line. She was painfully aware that defences of considerable effectiveness had already been found.

So with the zeppelins. It was no humane consideration which prevented her from using these weapons more extensively to attack Britain and murder women and children. Had she been able to do this without incurring losses, she would have been delighted. But zeppelins were found to be largely a failure. The damage they did was hardly worth mentioning and the expense of the trips and occasional losses made them a losing venture. More than all, the terror Germans had hoped to inspire in Britain by these night raids was absolutely lacking, the only feelings aroused being anger and a determination on the part of the people to have revenge. The raids acted as incentives to recruiting, and helped to steel the populace for every sacrifice which might be necessary to win the war and prevent forever a recurrence of the Hunnish murders.

When, or if, Germany believes a resumption of ruthless submarine warfare will be to her advantage, there will be no delay. The feelings of neutrals or foes will not be considered. There is no need for newspapers to urge fiendishness on German authorities.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Moral deed is needed to free the world," says the kaiser. All right, the Allies are performing it.

Wilhelm will issue a manifesto on his birthday, blaming the Entente for the war. That will be about as effective as his former birthday attacks.

It's little wonder the Liberals of Dorchester, Que., want to oppose re-election of Hon. Mr. Sevigny, when they have seen Mr. Blondin's first move.

Seems a pity that two young girls should be haled into court and fined for being drunk when the two men (!) who gave them the liquor escape punishment.

Premier Borden is expected to ask an extension of his government's term on the strength of last year's correspondence. It may be better grounds, at that, than the acts of 1916.

It would save an immense amount of labor and newspaper space if the neutrals would sign a statement to the kaiser that they know who started the war. It would also prove their intelligence.

The Advertiser's Daily Short Story

(Copyright, 1916, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Dorothea's Career

By Olive Roberts Barton.

Dorothea ripped open the official-looking envelope and ran her eye rapidly over the contents of the letter and then at the place on the inclosed check filled in to the amount of $1,000. Somebody had died, no matter who, and her share of the deceased relation's estate now lay in her hand to do with as she would.

The state of Dorothea's feelings may be more readily understood perhaps if the reader be informed of the things that had been uppermost in her mind all day. She had been living over again her triumph of the night before, when, as star performer at the dedication of the new library, she had won laurels far beyond her greatest dream of success. Of course, everyone knew she could play; in fact, most of the best families in town sent their youngsters to her to take a course in sharps and flats and to learn the proper fingering of the scales; and she played the organ Sundays, and figured conspicuously on the programs in all the local concerts. But no one in Parsonsburg had ever heard her sing before. Not even Mrs. Pressing, who lived in the other half of the house, except, perhaps, a little humming when she was hurrying through with her dishes to go to the movies with Charley.

Dorothea, therefore, was as surprised as anybody when on the day before the library concert she had discovered, something.

She had found the soprano's part of the offertory for Sunday lying on top of her piano after the choir had gone home from practice. She glanced over the notes, first humming the tune, then crooning it, and finally opening her mouth and letting out the full round notes with an abandon that sent Tip, the poodle, under the sofa, and Major, the canary, into a spasm of fright in his cage.

Ecstacy took hold of her. She had never known what a joy it was to sing, and giving way to the new delight the frenzy grew until she felt that her soul was drifting straight to heaven on the wings of song. She would surprise Parsonsburg and sing at the library instead of playing the serenade from Chaminade that she had intended.

And so Dorothea had stood upon the platform in the auditorium of the new library and had sung, and not the least of her triumph was the look of perplexed surprise on Charley Totten's face. "It seems," said the look, "that the little sparrow I have been courting has turned into a nightingale, and who am I to be so presuming?"

Dorothea was silent on the way home. The applause and the compliments were still ringing in her ears. Life, which before that day was carrying her straight into matrimony, with Charley's hearth and home as a port, had suddenly turned in its course, and was heading for the harbor of Career. Already grand opera was looming large, and she had visions of herself as Brunnhilde and Caruso as Siegfried wooing her with the soft notes of his wonderful tenor.

And so, when the check for a thousand dropped out of the clouds to lighten the way, there was no doubt in Dorothea's mind that it was a heaven-sent. She 'phoned to Charley.

"I'm leaving in the morning for New York," she said. "I wish you'd come around tonight. I've something to tell you."

But when Charley saw his dream of happiness fading and the girl he adored slipping away forever he voiced a protest.

"There isn't much in that game, girlie. You've got a mighty fine voice, but it takes years of hard work, and then some, to get anywhere, and not always then. And it takes a mint of money, too. Besides, Dolly, I was just going to tell you. I've had some good news myself, and I was going to ask you if you could get ready to be married next month. Uncle Ned's written for me to come on and he's going to give me a dandy position in his bank. You can still live in New York, and you won't have to work so hard as you will at your music. I can't give you up, Dolly."

But the magical door had shown Dorothea visions she could not forget. There were the stage-door Johnnies three deep, with arms full of American Beauties; there was Caruso singing opposite, and Schumann-Heink calling her Dolly, and Homer and Gluck and Kreisler and Zimbalist having her to little parties, to say nothing of the great American public at her feet, buying her records for $7 apiece for their music-boxes.

"I'm sorry, Charley, but I feel that I cannot waste my life being merely domestic. I think it's my duty to go ahead and make the most of my talent. Not every one, you know, has a voice, and the few who have should use them to make the world happy. Besides, it looks like fate when a thousand dollars drops from the skies like this. No, it's all over, Charley. I hope you'll be very happy and get along splendidly in your business. Good-bye, now. I must pack."

A year sped along. Food, lodging and lessons at ten dollars apiece had played ducks and drakes with Dorothea's fortune. And grand opera with Caruso and Homer and the great American public were as far away as ever. There were five years of hard work ahead, years in which more money would be needed, and years, too, at the end of which nothing was certain. She had discovered a thing or two also—that New York had thousands of musical students with as good or better voices than she had. Also that she had a weak throat, susceptible to changes in the weather. Of late her teachers had shaken their heads.

The money went. There was nothing left but to go back to teaching music in Parsonburg or to find work in New York. She would rather have died than to own up to defeat in her own town, so she took a course in stenography and finally answered an ad.

Of course it was Charley who turned from the big mahogany desk when she went in. She drew back as though to fly when she saw who it was, but he was on his feet and had her hand tight in both of his.

"Dolly! Is it really true that you are here?"

She saw how tired and worn he looked, how much older—and dearer. Her heart contracted and she looked aside guiltily. What a silly, foolish girl she had been to prefer a will o' the wisp career!

"Tell me it's all over, Dolly, and you're going to marry me."

"You won't want me when you know I've failed, Charley."

"Failed? Thank heaven!" And he drew her to him and kissed her.

Wait a Minute!

By J. H. F.

We like to go to church. One can study the various kinds of coughs without missing much. A lot of people exhibit their very best coughs at church. Pleasant for other folks.

* * *

A New York man shot at a rat and hit his wife. Any excuse will do, and a rat is as good as the best. He hit his wife, that's the main thing.

* * *

A dentist says an onion is good for preserving the teeth. In fact an onion will preserve anything but friendship.

* * *

Britain wants more alcohol for war purposes. Those "tanks" must be living up to their name.

* * *

Medicine Hat is getting even with us these days. It has been manufacturing a regular brand of weather in order to get its name in the papers.

* * *

Tom Lawson did not prove anything in regard to the peace note leak, but he had a lot of congressmen and others wishing that they had kept all the commandments strictly.

* * *

There is a lot of imitation leather, and the next thing we know somebody will be getting hold of real milk. We have had the imitation for many years.

* * *

Washington, D.C., is going to beautify itself still more. It is getting rid of its senatorial and other tanks.

* * *

Another American cruiser is on the rocks. The whole navy seems to be also on the well-known rocks.

* * *

Half a million people are unrepresented in Parliament, and probably four million mis-represented. We ain't mad.

* * *

The worst of H. Knut Thaw is that we will have him dished up on the front page for some days yet. His obituary would fit in well any time.

* * *

A poet has been decorated in war. Even poets sometimes do regular things. Poor Bill has never been mentioned for anything. Tuff.

* * *

Of course, we might just as well give Bob Rogers, and a few of those birds, a life lease on Government jobs. That's apparently just what they want, and why should we fail to deliver when Bob wants it.

* * *

The hens have quit laying because the weather has become very cold. All their laying in the warm spell did not do us any good anyway. We ain't worried.

* * *

If we ever get an egg again we are going to carry it with us for a week, just to show folks we had one.

* * *

We like to go to some churches, where the pews are held by folks. It is so pleasant to be moved to give room for a saint, who owns the thing.

* * *

The Russians have crossed the Kasino River. It looks as if they had all the good cards in the game, too.

* * *

A German commander of a submarine says the British are brutal. Imagine being brutal to the captain of a sub. It can't be done.

* * *

Tom Lawson may have to name the men in the peace note leak. He may just publish a directory of senators.

* * *

Guinea pigs are good for food, but we will cling to that dear old liver and bacon—that is, we will cling when we can raise the price to get a hunk.

* * *

The Geeks may fight the Allies, provided the combats are catch-as-catch-can "rassling."

* * *

Guns are taboo in Toronto, we read. Toy pistols like G. Howard Ferguson and Tom McGarry can still snoot off though.

* * *

When Kaiser Bill poses as a moral hero, well, we are still strong for Judas Iscariot.

* * *

It's winter. Here is one of our most original little thoughts.

* * *

The Rumanians are disappointments as fighters, we are informed. Very fair Marathoners, though.

* * *

King Constantine is trying to do some more dodging. He would make a hit as a trained flea.

* * *

The Americans, who are not in any war, lost a battle cruiser and a sub in one week. They do not need to be shot up, these boats.

* * *

The German fire-bugs are busy in that dear U. S. A. There may be a lot of fun, if the Americans lose enough money.

* * *

New York is full of visitors. The latter explain New York.

Those New "Bran Foods"—a new one is born every week—a recognition of the need of food laxatives instead of drug laxatives. The problem of presenting bran to the human stomach in combination with a nutritious, easily digested food was solved twenty years ago by the invention of **Shredded Wheat Biscuit,** the food that supplies all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain in a digestible form, combined with bran, which is Nature's laxative. A body-building, strength-giving food. Serve with milk or cream or sliced peaches and cream or other fruits.

Made in Canada

LIBERALS' CLEAN FIGHT WILL STILL CONTINUE

Odium of Slander Will Be Hurled Back at Ministers Says C. M. Bowman, M. P. P.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

TORONTO, Jan. 15.—"We were not successful in electing our candidate in West Simcoe, yet that will not deter us as Liberals from carrying on the fight at every opportunity we get," declared Mr. C. M. Bowman, M.P.P., at a Liberal meeting in Brady's Hall tonight, in connection with the North-east Toronto contest. "We are not going to allow the Liberals of this province to rest under such slanderous charges as were made against them in the constituency of West Simcoe," he continued. "My mission here this evening is particularly to make it clear to Mr. McPherson to make it clear to everyone in the constituency of Northwest Toronto why we are opposing the new provincial secretary. We are here to hurl back upon the Government and upon the premier, who must accept it, the odium of the type of campaign waged, we must hurl it back on Mr. McPherson, who, while he did not participate in it, yet accepted it by silence, and in that way must be held responsible for it. We hurl it back upon Mr. Lucas and upon Mr. Ferguson, who directly participated in it, and we are not going to allow them to get away from the issue which they have created. We propose to fight this through to the finish.

Villainous Attacks.

"At this particular time I cannot understand why men in responsible positions should allow themselves to become involved in such a campaign. We are right on the eve of another vigorous patriotic campaign, and such villainous attacks upon the Liberals of the province, charging them with being opposed to the war, and many members of the party with being pro-Germans, are not conductive to producing the best results at this time. I trust that as the campaign goes on in Northwest Toronto, the Liberals one and all will be able to carry on the same clean campaign as they did in West Simcoe. We are going to carry it on in that way whether we win or whether we lose. The fact that our opponents have seen fit to get down into the gutter, as some of them did in West Simcoe, is no reason why we should change our methods. We are going to fight clean whether we go down to defeat or achieve victory."

BROKE THREE RIBS AND LEG WHILE TOBOGGANING

Charles Haggitt Fell Fifteen Feet Over Bank at Blyth.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

BLYTH, Jan. 15.—Charles Haggitt while sleigh riding on the G. T. R. embankmen went over the cement arch and dropped fifteen feet onto the ice of the river. He had his leg and three ribs broken.

The traveling public is very dissatisfield with the change in the Grand Trunk timetable in this section, in cutting off two passenger trains per day. As the C. P. R. is not taking off any trains, however, Blyth will not be so badly off.

The annual meeting of Morris district Oransemen held in the Blyth Orange Hall, drew a good representation from each lodge. After the regular business the following offic rs were elected: W. D. M., Bert Bradburn, Belgrave; D. M., Robt. Townsend, Londesboro; chaplain, Rev. W. B., Hawkins, Blyth; recording secretary, Mel Bradburn, Belgrave; financial secretary, Murray Johnston, Belgrave; treasurer, F. Haggitt, Blyth; D. of C., Robt. Bruce, Londesboro; first lecturer, J. McLarty, Auburn; second lecturer, J. Wightman, Belgrave.

At the auction sale for taxes on the Jas. Barr fixtures, W. McBride, who was formerly in the baking business here, purchased the whole stock of fixtures, bidding the amount of taxes.

Washing Won't Rid Head of Dandruff

The only sure way to get rid of dandruff is to dissolve it, then you destroy it entirely. To do this, get about four ounces of ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

Do this tonight, and by morning, most if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop at once, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.

You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive and never fails to do the work.—Advt.

A New, Harmless Way to Banish Hairy Growths

(Beauty Topics.)

By following this suggestion any woman can, in the privacy of her own home, remove every trace of hair or fuzz from her face: With powdered delatone and water mix enough paste to cover the not wanted hairs; apply and in 2 or 3 minutes rub off and wash the skin. This method is unfailing, harmless and quick in results, but care should be employed to get the genuine delatone.—Advt.

SEES SPEEDY ELECTION, WITH LAURIER'S RETURN

F. F. Pardee, M.P., Speaking at Sarnia Meeting, Declares Canada Desires Change.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

SARNIA, Jan. 15. — That the time has come for a change of government, and that he would go on record as opposed to any further extension of parliament, were the keynotes of a rousing address by F. F. Pardee, at the annual meeting tonight of the Sarnia Liberal Association. Mr. Pardee stated that on his visits throughout the province a popular sentiment he found prevailing is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier should be at the head of the destines of this country, and that at the coming election, which, in his opinion, will be held in either the spring or fall, the Liberal majority in this constituency should be increased to one of three figures.

Tonight's meeting was largely attended and much enthusiasm prevailed. The local association will be organized strongly. The fololwing officers were chosen:

Honorary presidents, John Cowan and David Milne; president, Chester H. Belton; first vice-president, George Galloway; second vice-president, W. D. Griffen; third vice-president, A. E. Labelle; treasurer, C. White. Chairmen—Ward 1, A. Lott; ward 2, J. B. Williams; ward 3, F. Gowrie; ward 4, John Farquharson; ward 5, James Norwood; ward 6, Albert Wheatcroft.

OCEAN FREIGHT RATES TOUCH NEW HIGH SPOT

Practically Impossible To Secure Cargo Space in Atlantic Trade.

New York, Jan. 16.—Ocean freight rates from New York were quoted today at a new high level. Even at current quotations it was difficult to book space.

The greatest increase has been in space for provisions, the rate having gone up approximately 100 per cent in the last week. Grain rates are not quoted, and cotton rates are nominal, as there virtually is no cotton room to be had it is said, at the port of New York.

Two principal reasons are ascribed by brokers, the withdrawal by the British admiralty of all cargo space except a small amount on every ship flying the British flag, amounting to the complete taking over of every vessel in the British merchant marine, and submarine activities of the last month that have sent many large freighters to the bottom.

War risk insurance has been kept on a steady 5 per cent basis for trans-Atlantic risks and around 10 per cent on Mediterranean risks since the first of December. Shadings from these rates have been effected for special cargoes and ships.

HAD BRONCHITIS FOR YEARS

Bronchitis comes from a neglected cold and it, if neglected, will surely turn into pneumonia. The first symptom is a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with rapid wheezing and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest.

The phlegm raised from the bronchial tubes is at first of a light color but as the disease progresses it becomes of a yellowish or greenish color and is very often hard to raise.

Dr. Wood's Norway is just the remedy you require as it loosens the phlegm and heals the lungs and bronchial tubes.

Mrs. Chas. Brean, Amherst, N. S., writes: "I was troubled for years with bronchitis, and could not find any relief. I was especially bad on a damp day. I went to a druggist and asked him for something to stop the constant tickling in my throat. He gave me a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, which I found gave me instant relief. I think it is the best medicine for bronchitis I know of. I now take care that I always have a bottle on hand."

"Dr. Wood's" is the genuine, put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, price 25c and 50c.

Manufactured for the past 25 years by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

LONDON AND PORT STANLEY RAILWAY

EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1.

To Port Stanley: 6:20, 8:20, 10:20 a.m., 1:20, 3:20, 5:20, 7:20, 10:20 p.m.

To St. Thomas: *5:20, *6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, 11:20 a.m., 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:20, 4:20, 5:20, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 10:20, *11:20 p.m.

Heavy type denotes no local stops between London and St. Thomas.

*Daily, except Sunday. tf

Traction Company

EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 17.

To St. Thomas and Port Stanley—7:30 a.m., *9:30, *11:30, *1:30 p.m., *3:30, *5:30, *7:30, *9:15 p.m.

To Tempo, 4:30. To St. Thomas, 6:15 p.m. and 11:15 p.m.

Sunday cars marked with a star (*).

CUNARD LINE

CANADIAN SERVICE.
LONDON TO HALIFAX
Via Plymouth.
HALIFAX TO LONDON.
Calling Falmouth to land passengers.
For particulars of sailings and rates apply to local agents or to The Robert Reford Company, Limited, General Agents, 50 King street east, Toronto. Jan. 31.

The ONLY Borated Toilet Soap

One Price 10c Everywhere in Canada

SOOTHES and refreshes the most delicate skin. Carefully borated to soften the water. Sold in dainty cartons.

JOHN TAYLOR & CO. LIMITED, TORONTO

2-B Established 1865 Makers of Fine Soaps and Perfumes

"Almost a miracle"

That is what Rabbi M. Shallit of Edenbridge, Sask., says regarding a cure by Zam-Buk, of which he gives the following particulars:

"A short time ago," said the Rabbi, "a man brought his little son to me and asked if I knew of anything that would cure the child of a terrible skin disease, with which he had suffered for three years. The child's forehead, eyes and ears were covered with sores. The sight was shocking, and the child had not been able to see for two years. As he was an only child, the father said he would give anything to have him cured, but as he had already been treated by many doctors, each of whom had given up the case as incurable, he had about despaired of ever finding a cure. Having great faith in Zam-Buk, I recommended it, and to cut a long story short, perseverance with Zam-Buk has now completely cured the child.

THE FATHER'S ACCOUNT

The following letter from the father of the boy expresses his gratitude:

"The Zam-Buk Company, Toronto

Dear Sirs: I beg to testify that my boy suffered for three years with a severe skin disease, which doctors tried to cure, but in vain. The sores on his eyes were so terrible that for two years he was quite unable to see. Zam-Buk, however, has worked a complete and permanent cure.

The Zam-Buk treatment was recommended to me by Rabbi Shallit, Rabbi of Edenbridge, for which I shall be grateful to him forever.

With hearty thanks to you, I remain. Yours faithfully,

(Signed) E. ROMANUK."

Zam-Buk is just as good for scalp sores, ringworm, salt rheum, running sores, old wounds, boils, ulcers, abscesses, pimples, blood-poisoning, piles, cuts, burns, and all skin injuries and diseases. All druggists and stores or Zam-Buk Co., Toronto. 50c. box, 3 for $1.25.

FREE Send this coupon, name of paper and 1c. stamp (for return postage) to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, and free trial box will be sent.

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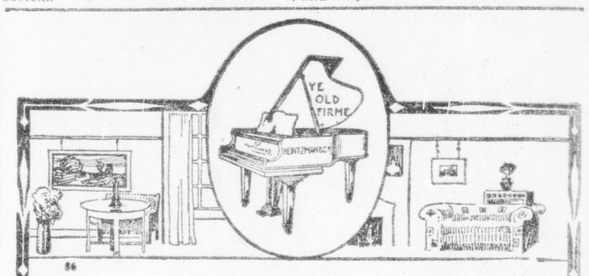

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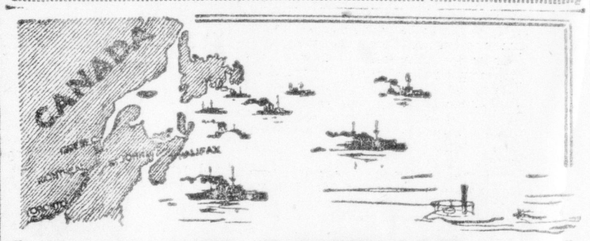

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