# ADVOCATES OF PRISON REFORM NOT RECEIVING ATTENTION CAUSE DESERVES FROM THE PUBLIC

## Nova Scotia Judge Expresses Himself Freely in Passing Sentence Upon Bread-Winner of Family—Punishment, He Says, Falls Upon the Innocent Family and Not the One Sentenced.

Sydney, N. S., March 28.—Before sentencing twelve men convicted on charges in connection with the rioting at New Aberdeen, Cape Breton, in January, when a store of the Dominion Coal Company was looted and $80,000 worth of damage done, Mr. Justice Benjamin Russell, of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, made the following comment upon the penal system of Canada:

For many years a few ardent advocates of prison reform had been endeavoring to obtain public recognition of the necessity for some changes in our methods of prison administration, but the voice has been as a voice crying in a wilderness of indifference and selfish unconcern. It is obvious to you as it is to every judge who has to pronounce sentence upon a criminal who is the bread winner of a family, but the punishment falls more heavily upon the innocent wife and children than it does upon the actual criminal himself. This is a matter to which reference is made in the very excellent report of a Committee appointed by the last and outgoing administration at Ottawa. I have never been able to see any good reason why a prisoner, simply because he is immured within the walls of a penitentiary, should cease to be responsible for the upkeep of his family; and there is no good reason in ordinary times why he should not be compelled to provide for them. I believe that the great question, and indeed the only question, that presents itself in this connection—the only thing that prevents the introduction of a system under which the criminal might be made to support his family—is the objection made by organized labor itself. The difficulty lies in the objection that has been made to the proposal that prison labor should be permitted to come into competition with the industry of the free laborer. The representatives of the people in our Legislatures have naturally been deterred from enacting the necessary legislation by the fear of the vote of organized labor. Walt Whitman, in one or other of his poems, speaks of "audacity of elected men." I have never been able to understand this phrase. If he had spoken of the timidity of elected persons, I should have been better able to appreciate his words, I am speaking with a sense of conviction on this subject, having, in more than one sphere, experienced the feelings of an elected person myself, and I will not pretend to have been any more free from the temptation to side-track a difficult proposition than the average elected person. But I wish to show from the report to which I have already referred that there need be no cause for timidity in this case; that there is no reason in the world for the objection that has been raised by the labor organization to the proposal that the convicted prisoners should be allowed in the penitentiary—and compelled in the penitentiary, to do some remunerative labor by means of which he can be made to minister to the support of his wife and children. This very able report of the Commissioners appointed by the Minister of Justice in the late administration to advise upon the revision of penitentiary regulations and the amendment of the Penitentiary Act contains the following paragraph:

### Hard Labor Fiasco.

The Penitentiary Act has since 1868 directed that convicts be kept at "hard labor." This is not now being done for the simple reason that, the contract system, having most properly been abolished, no useful work can be provided in sufficient quantities except at penitentiaries still under construction. Humanitarian opinion very properly denounces the stone pile, which, bad as it undoubtedly is, is perhaps better than complete idleness for any man; it will not often either kill him or render him mentally unsound, as such idleness and confinement certainly will.

Instead, therefore, of a penitentiary sentence developing the habit of industry, it develops either that of idleness, or, more probably, the much more dangerous habit of going through the motions of work without effecting any results. In the penitentiaries there is a convict population of nearly two thousand. They cost almost a million dollars a year to maintain and guard, although property employed, the convicts could not only make the penitentiary self-sustaining, but earn something beyond. That they should not have a chance to do so is due not so much to intentional cruelty as to traditional prejudice, against which every penitentiary officer inveighs. The results are not only a serious waste of public money, but also a grave menace to society since the worts of habitts is inculcate dim those who have once failed in their social obligations. But whom, practically without exception, the States must, as the sentenced empire, release to follow as free men the habits they have learned in prison. Of 4,350 convicts on March 31, 1920, 305 were under the age of twenty years and 435 more under twenty-five, so that these evil habits are being developed by the state among its younger and more easily influenced citizens almost, it would seem, in order that they might become chronic centres of social infection. It is sometimes suggested that to counteract this condition will adversely affect the free worker. Leaving aside the question of the degree to which his chance of employment is diminished by the possibility that he himself, his son, or his brother may become, by evil chance, the direct or indirect victim of this pernicious system, the suggestion cannot be supported. The whole number of skilled and unskilled manual workers in Canada is about 1,500,000, and it is sheer nonsense to imagine that, even in times of wide spread unemployment the organization of the penitentiaries so as to productively employ their 2,000 convicts would perceptibly affected general conditions. The Committee, therefore, most emphatically recommends statutory provision to provide productive labor for all convicts. Such provision need not extend to any work except for what is known as "state use" and can, in Canada, not extend any compulsion beyond the Federal Service, but the evidence taken by the Committee has satisfied it that manufacturers within this limitation will afford much more than ample scope for all the industry and activity which the penitentiaries can put forth.

I call particular attention to the statement in this paragraph that the whole number of skilled and unskilled manual workers in Canada is about 1,500,000, while the number of convicted men in all penitentiaries amount to only 2,000—that is to say the convict labor of two persons would come into conflict with the free labor of 1,500—or in other words the competition occasioned by the proposed employment of convicts in renumerative labor would amount to not even one per cent, but only one seventh of one per cent. The Committee are, therefore, amply justified in speaking of such competition as absolutely negligible consideration; and I cannot conceive that any body of workmen, in view of such a fact, can be so selfish, or regardless of the interests of their neighbors and so callously cruel to the unfortunate dependents of the prisoner who is serving a term in the penitentiary, as to object to the proposal that the convict should be at liberty, and under compulsion to contribute to the support of his wife and children.

I have made no reference in these remarks to the moral effect of such employment upon the prisoner himself. The Committee in the following section of the report referred to the proposal that the convict himself should be remunerated for his work, but I do not feel justified in enlarging upon this suggestion beyond the consideration which has been so deeply impressed upon my mind by the experience of this term of court and by contemplation of the consequences which must necessarily follow from the punishment which are presently about to be awarded.

## Died

CHAMBERLAIN—At her late residence, 145 King street east, on March 27, 1922, Mrs. Marron M., widow of the late John Chamberlain, leaving to mourn two sons, three daughters, two brothers and one sister; also eleven grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren. Funeral Thursday afternoon from her late residence, 145 King Street, East. Service at 2.30.

MACLEAN—At Erlangen, Germany, March 28th, 1922, Charles Murray MacLean, M. D., formerly of Cambridge, N. B., leaving a wife, two brothers and one sister to mourn their sad loss.

SYPHER — At Newcastle Creek, Queens Co., N. B., on Sunday morning, March 26th, there passed peacefully to rest Jarvis Sypher, in the 84th year of his age, leaving besides his widow, one daughter and two sons to mourn.

SEELY—At the General Public Hospital on March 28, Daniel James Seely, in the 96th year of his age. Notice of funeral hereafter. Montreal and Chicago papers please copy.


## WAS TROUBLED WITH HER STOMACH FOR FIVE YEARS

Mrs. Samuel Ward, Hillsdale, Sask. writes;—"I feel that I must write to you before another day passes I am so happy and so grateful to your splendid medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, for after an illness of five years I am better.

I had stomach troubles so bad, I could not bear the smell or taste of food of any kind, and got so thin and weak I could not work. I had four doctors attend me, but they did me no good. I was in no pain, but felt so ill, at times, I thought I would die, in fact, all my friends were sure I could not live many weeks.

This time last year I saw where a man was relieved of stomach trouble by Burdock Blood Bitters, so my husband got me two bottles, but I had no faith in it after all the different medicines I had taken, however he insisted and after the first two days I went on I began to feel better, and after the first bottle I felt so much better I went out a little every day, but could not go alone I was so weak, but I soon got so I could walk out, and have got quite stout.

I am nearly seventy years of age and I feel better than I have for years, and can now do all my housework.

You may make use of this letter if you wish, as it may be the means of making others as well and as happy as I am."

B. B. B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.


## Child's Pathetic Story of Death of Her Parents

### "Mamma Got Good and Mad and Hit Papa Hard and He Lay Still."

Philadelphia, March 28.—"Mamma told me that I couldn't kiss my papa good-night or kneel beside him to say my prayers. She tossed about in bed and kept me awake all night, but papa did not wake up. Then I smelled something and fell asleep."

Lying on a small white bed in the accident room of the children's homeopathic hospital, little seven-year-old Frances Marie Porter told in her own way the events which transpired in her home from Saturday afternoon until yesterday afternoon, when her stepmother and father were found lying on their bed dead, with the little daughter in an almost unconscious condition from gas. The family lived on the third floor at 926 Poplar street.

The father, James Porter, a plumber, when found, appeared to have been dead twice as long as the stepmother. His head and face were covered with blood, which has led the police to believe that the father was killed by the mother, who then sought to cover up the crime by killing herself and her stepdaughter.

"Mamma and papa were always hitting each other,' continued the girl.

"Papa went to work every day, but always drunk, and this made my mamma mad, and she sometimes cried, but papa never minded that, so papa went to work Friday and came home and was drinking again. Saturday he stayed home. In the afternoon he drank something he had in a bottle and started arguing and fighting with mamma again. He ran around the room and hit her several times.

"Mamma got good and mad and I got scared and hid behind the table. She hit papa hard and he fell, turning round and hitting his head on a big chair beside him. He lay still for a little while and mamma looked scared. She picked him up and carried him to the bedroom and put him on the bed. He laid still. I called to him and cried, but he did not answer. Mamma then put a cloth over his face and she began crying, too.

"So it got dark and I got sleepy and wanted to go in to talk to my papa. I love him because he always treated me good even if he did drink. He was a good papa. But she would not let me talk to him.

"I went over beside him to take the rag from his face to kiss him, but mamma ran over and stopped me. She wouldn't let me kiss papa good-night and I cried, but he did not do anything, he always made mamma treat me nice.

"Then I knelt down beside the bed near him to say my prayers. I always say my prayers, but mamma ran over again and would not let me do it. I was trying and she said, keep quiet. She went to bed and made me lie beside her. She rolled around and could not sleep. I guess it was a long time after that she got up and went over to the stove. She then came back and went to sleep. I went to sleep, too. Then when I tried to get up in the morning I was sick. Some policeman got me and gave me to another man and now I'm in the hospital. I don't know what happened, but I do want my daddy to come to me. Where is he? Mamma hurt him."


### IS YOUR NOSE PLUGGED? HAVE YOU CATARRH?

If Subject To Colds, Here is Real Good Advice.

Don't load your stomach with cough syrups. Send healing medication through the nostrils—send it into the passages that are subject to colds and Catarrh. Easy to do this with CATARRHOZONE, which helps a cold in ten minutes. Even to the lungs goes the healing vapor of Catarrhozone—all through the bronchial tubes, nostrils, and air passages—everywhere a trace of disease remains will Catarrhozone follow. You'll not have colds, nor will you suffer from sniffles, bronchitis, or throat trouble if Catarrhozone is used. Get it today but beware of dangerous substitutes meant to deceive you for genuine Catarrhozone. Large size, two month's treatment, costs $1.00, small size 50c., sample size, 25c., all dealers or Mr. King and Miss Vera King. George E. Cox, one of the subscribing witnesses to the will, was recalled, and Miss Lillian Maxwell, who also gave evidence at a previous hearing, was recalled. Miss Maxwell was still on the stand when the court adjourned until this morning at 10.30 o'clock. D. Mullin, K. C., appeared in the interests of those contesting the will; C. F. Sanford, for the executors, and J. F. H. Teed, for the beneficiaries under the will.


## Sues His Wife Who Was Stepmother

### Son of Standard Oil Founder Seeks Securities from Father's Widow.

New York, March, 28—John M. Vandergrift, grandson of Jacob. J. Vandergrift, one of the founders of the Standard Oil Company in Pittsburg, began a proceeding in the Supreme Court yesterday indicating that his marriage to his step-mother, when he was 21 and she 18 years his senior, was not a success.

Mr. Vandergrift obtained a temporary injunction restraining his wife, Mrs. Sybil M. Vandergrift, from disposing of property valued at $1,000,000. The order will be in effect until the husband's suit for possession of the property has been tried.

Mr. Vandergrift married his stepmother six months after the death of his father. After numerous quarrels the couple separated last November, to live apart. Mr. Vandergrift's father inherited a fortune from Jacob J. Vandergrift, and the plaintiff says he became entitled to $350,000 from the estate of his grandfather upon reaching his majority.

"Shortly after I arrived at my my majority my father died," said Mr. Vandergrift. "The defendant was 13 years my senior, and had formed an attachment for me, as the result of which I married my father's widow and my own stepmother.

"The defendant, prior to our marriage, had suggested, that in view of my inexperience in money matters, it would be advisable that the stocks and bonds received under my grandfather's will should be put in her name upon our marriage.

"Mr. Vandergrift agreed to that proposition, and with the understanding that he and his wife were to share the income, he says, he transferred to Mrs. Vandergrift's account in the Pittsburgh Trust Company, sixteen Pittsburg mortgages valued at $101,450, and other securities.

Mr. Vandergrift complains that Mrs. Vandergrift, who looked after the details of the investment and collected the income, now refuses to return any of the property, although they are living apart, and that Mrs. Vandergrift holds all of the property for her own benefit. He also stated that he insured his life in favor of his wife for $40,000, but that she refused to allow him to collect a cash dividend of $501 due on the policy.


DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS


## Thorne Lodge Concert Enjoyed

### Minstrels Along With Excellent Programme Delighted a Large Audience Last Evening.

The concert given by Thorne Lodge, I. O. G. T., last evening, in their hall, Thorne avenue, was a big success, and the various artists were forced to respond to a number of encores. Thomas D. Owens acted as chairman, and the following was the programme:

Piano solo, Miss Gussie Trecartin; song and dance, little Miss Mills, accompanied by little Miss Reta McMahon; solo, William McEachern, reading, Miss Marion Brown; instrumental selection, Messrs. Stanton and Mills; solo, Miss Hilda Williams; piano solo, Miss Reta McMahon; instrumental selection, Sibson Quartette; musical numbers, Cohen and Co., and the Thorne Lodge Minstrels, with James McEachern as interlocuter.

During the evening a committee of ladies disposed of a quantity of fudge. Miss Marion Brown was convener of this committee.

## King's College Law School

### Second and Third Year Students Took Examinations on Constitutional Law.

The second and third year students of the King's College Law School sat last night for their examination on Constitutional Law. The class, which is the largest in the history of the school had to be divided intou two sections, part of the students writing the exams. in the lecture room, and the others in the Equity Court Chambers. F. J. G. Knowlton, the lecturer on Constitutional Law, and Dr. J. Roy Campbell, the secretary of the school acted as supervisors. The students have already written an examination on Domestic Relations, and have seven more subjects separating them from the encaenia and their degree of bachlor of civil law.


## Cold! Lumbago, Or Stiff Back

Old St. Jacobs Oil will stop pain and stiffness in a few moments

Ah! Pain is gone! St. Jacobs Oil acts almost like magic.

Quickly?—Yes. Almost instant relief from soreness, stiffness, lameness and pain follows a gentle rubbing with St. Jacobs Oil.

Rub this soothing, penetrating oil right on your painful back, and relief comes. St. Jacobs Oil is a harmless backache, lumbago and sciatica liniment which never disappoints and doesn't burn the skin.

Straighten up! Quit complaining! Stop those torturous stitches. In a moment, you will forget that you ever had a weak back, because it won't hurt or be stiff or lame. Don't suffer! Get a small trial bottle of old, honest St. Jacobs Oil from your druggist now and get this lasting relief.


### THE PROBATE COURT.

In the Probate Court, before Judge McInerney yesterday morning, the hearing of evidence was continued in the Nevins will case. C. F. Sanford, who testified at Monday's hearing, was recalled, and George H. King, of Chipman, also gave evidence. At the afternoon session of the court, evidence was given by Mr. King and Miss Vera King. George E. Cox, one of the subscribing witnesses to the will, was recalled, and Miss Lillian Maxwell, who also gave evidence at a previous hearing, was recalled. Miss Maxwell was still on the stand when the court adjourned until this morning at 10.30 o'clock. D. Mullin, K. C., appeared in the interests of those contesting the will; C. F. Sanford, for the executors, and J. F. H. Teed, for the beneficiaries under the will.

## Bills Introduced To Attention of N. B. Legislature

### Attorney General Presents Bill to Amend St. John County Court Act.

Assembly Chambers, Fredericton, N. B., March 28, 1922—The House met at three o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Roberts introduced a bill relating to sewerage in the parish of Simonds.

Hon. Mr. Mersereau introduced a bill to amend the act relating to Women's Institutes. He explained that Women's Institutes had become of great importance in connection with the Agricultural Department and the object of the bill was to give them a legal status to enable them to own property.

Hon. Mr. Byrne introduced a bill to amend the Act relating to juries. He said that the object of the bill was to exempt postmasters and their officials from service on juries.

Hon. Mr. Byrne introduced a bill to amend the St. John City Court Act. He explained that under the law, attorneys of the Supreme Court could not be sued in the St John City Court, although action could be taken against them before Justices of the Peace. The bill proposed to extend the jurisdiction of the Police Magistrate of St John.

Hon. Mr. Byrne introduced a bill to amend the act relating to the New Brunswick Barristers' Society. He explained that under the existing law graduates of King's College Law School were admitted to practice without examination. Under the proposed amendment it would be necessary for them in future to pass an examination prescribed by the Barristers' Society. Another section of the bill empowers the Society to grant out of its funds assistance to members and former members.

Hon. Mr Michaud introduced a bill relating to the town of Edmundston, a bill to enable the Trustees of the Parish of Madawaska to issue debentures and another relating to the town of St. Leonards.

Hon. Mr. Foster introduced a bill to provide for the payment of pensions for teachers in the public schools. He explained that the present Act provided for a maximum pension of $400 a year on a teacher completing thirty-five years of service and was based on one-half the average salary for the last five years. Under the old law there was no allowance for disability. Last year there was paid out under the Act the sum of $11,924.47. The cost to the Government in 1911 was $3,674.41; in 1913, $5,825.88; in 1917, $8,393.99, and in 1921, $11,850.18. Under the new Act for those in active service and not drawing pensions prior to July 1st, 1922, the maximum would be $800. In the case of teachers who might become disabled after twenty years of service, there would be an allowance equal to three-fifths of the total pension earned, according to half the average salaries for the last five years of their service. The teachers would contribute to the fund five per cent of their Government grant, which for the past school year would amount to approximately $12,500. The provisions of the proposed Act would apply to all persons holding valid licenses, and who, at the time of its passage, are employed as inspectors, Normal School instructors, local superintendents of public schools, secretaries of school boards, or others doing work directly connected with the public schools service and not already drawing pensions. For the present year the number of pensioners would be forty two, and it was estimated that by 1929 the number would be fifty-five. With the teachers contributing $12,500 in 1922 it was estimated that the Government's contribution would be $6,000 against $11,000 which was the cost in 1921. It was not believed that the amount paid out by the Government would be equal to that of last year until the year 1927, but by the year 1935 it is estimated to reach $35,000. It would, therefore be seen that it would take quite a number of years before the amount contributed by the Government at the present time would be exceeded.

Hon. Mr. Venfot moved the suspension of the rule to permit of the introduction of a bill to enable the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham to sell certain lands.

Mr. Scully moved the suspension of the rule to permit of the introduction of a bill to amend the St. John City Assessment Act.

Mr Martin moved the suspension of the rule to permit of the introduction of a bill relating to the assessment of motor vehicles in the town of Chatham.

Hon. Mr. Roberts moved the suspension of the rule to permit of the introduction of a bill to determine the valuation for assessment purposes of the York and Cornwall Cotton Mills.

Hon. Mr. Richard moved the suspension of the rule to permit of the introduction of a bill to extend the powers of the Madawaska Log Driving Company, of Maine, to Provincial waters above Grand Falls, also for the introduction of a bill to enable the Roman Catholic Bishop of Chatham to borrow $56,000 and mortgage certain lands in Campbellton.

### AT THE TABERNACLE.

The meeting at the Tabernacle church last evening was one of blessing and power, and a number took the trail to Christ. Evangelist H. R. Bell's message on "The Great Coronation Day," was listened to with rapt attention by a large crowd of people, despite the condition of the weather. A duet was sung by J. R. and Harold Hopkins, and also a solo by John Cassens.

### PREPARING THE LISTS

H. H. Washburn, assessor clerk, is now busily engaged in preparing the lists for county clerks elections and others that may where names have been entered should apply at once, in writing, to have them added.

## Statement Made By Dr. H. A. Farris

### Sixty-Five Per Cent. of Advanced Tuberculosis Could Have Been Prevented With Early Treatment.

Sixty-five per cent. of the advanced cases of tuberculosis treated in the St. John County Hospital could have been prevented if treated in their earlier stages," was the statement made by Dr. H. A. Farris, the hospital's superintendent, in addressing the Free Kindergarten Association yesterday in the interests of the big anti-tuberculosis drive about to be launched in this city.

Dr. Farris said that tuberculosis was often prevalent where least suspected. As an instance of this he cited the Province of Saskatchewan, where it was maintained the disease had never secured a foothold. However, on the holding of a campaign such as proposed for St. John, 1,500 cases were found in the schools alone.

Tuberculosis could be stamped out, he said if it was discovered in its early stages. In Toronto, he said, the death rate from tuberculosis was cut from 240 in 100,000, to 65 in 100,000. In St. John, he said, the former rate had been cut in half, but that still better results could be attained.

He urged the ladies to see to it that every case they knew of, whether in the kindergartens, the schools or even in their own homes, where there was the slightest indication of the disease, be sent before the free clinics, so that steps should be taken to stamp it out. Such symptoms as a slight cough which had lasted over a month, a tired, "run-down" feeling, nervousness, under weight, pleurisy or hemorrhage, he said, were cases which should be investigated.

In conclusion, Dr. Farris spoke a word of appreciation for the work done by the Free Kindergarten established at the County Hospital which, he said, had worked a great change in th children, both mentally and physically, and improved the results in their treatment by fifty per cent.


### HOARSENESS RUBBED AWAY QUICKLY BY NERVILINE

Changeable weather causes congestion and sore throat. The blood must be drawn from the inflamed part and this is speedily done by applying Nerviline. The beauty of Nerviline is that it penetrates quickly. It is not oily and every drop sinks right in. It draws out the inflammation, eases the pain, makes the chest and throat well quickly. For relieving coughs, colds, hoarseness, Nerviline is the proper remedy. Thousands say so. Large 35c bottles sold everywhere.


## Circuit Court March Sitting

### Ten Criminal Cases on the Docket in Addition to John Paris Charged With Murder

The Circuit Court opened, for its March sitting yesterday morning, with Mr. Justice Barry presiding. There are ten criminal cases on the docket, in addition to that of John Paris, charged with murder, which has been set over until April 25. The grand jury returned true bills in the cases of the King vs Wills, the King vs Stephens, and the King vs Northrup, all defendants being charged with the theft of cloth from the C. P. R.

The case of the King vs Wills was begun before the petit jury, yesterday morning, and all the evidence was concluded in the afternoon, when the case went to the jury. A verdict of guilty to the charge of theft was returned and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

In addition to this case the other cases on the docket are as follows:

The King vs John Davis, The King vs Briggs, The King vs Walter Northrup, all charges of theft of stolen goods. The King vs Edward Ritchie, theft; The King vs William Perry, attempt to murder; and The King vs Matthew Friars and John Perry, breaking and entering and stealing and the theft of an automobile.

Civil Docket-Jury

McKay, Ltd., vs British American Assurance Co., F. R. Taylor, K. C.

McKay Ltd., vs The Royal Exchange Assurance Co., F. R. Taylor, K. C.

McKay vs British American Insurance Co., F. R. Taylor, K. C.

Guthrie vs North American Assurance Co., F. R. Taylor, K. C.

McAulay vs Brewer et al, G. E. Logan.

Miller vs King, G. H. B. Dalyea, K. C.

Stoneburg vs Dominion Guarantee Co. M. Isaac.

Non Jury

Workmen's Compensation Board vs Bathurst Lumber Co., W. B. Wallace, K. C.

Baxter vs Douglas, H. W. Robertson.

Baxter vs Johnson, H. W. Robertson.

McDonald Co. vs Sun Fire Insurance Co., J. A. Barry.

Journey vs Railway Passenger Insurance Co., K. J. MacRae.

California Prune and Apricot Grower vs Baird and Peters, F. L. Gerow.

Hall vs Myerhoff, R. L. Gerow.


## "77" FOR COLDS

For Grip, Influenza, Catarrh, Pains and Soreness in the Head and Chest, Cough, Sore Throat, General Prostration and Fever.

To get the best results take "Seventy-seven" at the first sign of a Cold, the first sneeze or shiver.

If you wait till your bones begin to ache, it may take longer.

Doctor's Book in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese or German—mailed free.

"77" at all Drug and Country Stores.

Humphreys' Homeo, Medicine Co., 156 William Street, New York.


## How To Make The Illicit "Mule" With An Effective Kick

### Former Maine Dry Agent Gives Class in Citizenship Kick Guarantee.

Boston, March 28.—On the theory that people who know all about moonshine have no desire to taste it, Harold D. Wilson, former state prohibition agent, today gave a class in citizenship at Boston University full directions for manufacturing the illicit "mule." Here they are:

"Materials required are yeast, sugar, water and swill. The swill must be juicy. Let this mixture stand six days, then it is 'mash.'

"Your apparatus is a tea kettle, a tubing, and a pail. Keep the copper tubing, an da pail. Keep the copper tubing cold. Let the mash boil in the kettle, the steam will condense while passing through the copper tubing and the resultant liquid will run into the pail.

"Ten gallons of liquid will make one galloon of moonshine. Kick guaranteed."


## DANDERINE

Stops Hair Coming Out; Thickens, Beautifies

25-cents buys a bottle of "Danderine" at any drug store. After one application you can not find a particle of dandruff or a falling hair. Besides, every hair shows new life, vigor, brightness, more color and abundance.

### Home-made Remedy Stops Coughs Quickly

The best cough medicine you ever used. A family supply easily and quickly made. Saves about $2.

You might be surprised to know that the best thing you can use for a severe cough, is a remedy which is easily prepared at home in just a few moments. It's cheap, but for prompt results it beats anything else you ever tried. Usually stops the ordinary cough or chest cold in 24 hours. Tastes pleasant, too—children like it—and it is pure and good.

Pour 2½ ounces of Pinex in a 16-oz. bottle; then fill it up with plain granulated sugar syrup. Or use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup, if desired. Thus you make 16 ounces—a family supply—but costing no more than a small bottle of ready-made cough syrup.

And as a cough medicine, there is really nothing better to be had at any price. It goes right to the spot and gives quick, lasting relief. It promptly heals the inflamed membranes that line the throat and air passages, stops the annoying throat tickle, loosens the phlegm, and soon your cough stops entirely. Splendid for bronchitis, croup, hoarseness and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway pine extract, famous for its healing effect on the membranes.

To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with directions and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

## CASCARETS 10¢

### For Constipated Bowels—Bilious Liver

The almost authoritative laxative to clean your bowels when you have

| | |
|---|---|
| Headache | Biliousness |
| Colds | Indigestion |
| Dizziness | Sour Stomach |

A cupful of Cascarets. One or two tonight will empty your bowels completely by morning and you will feel splendid. "They work while you sleep." Cascarets never stir you up or gripe like Salts, Pills, Calomel, or Oil and they cost only ten cents a box. Children love Cascarets too.