

## PURIFY BLOOD DRIVES INDIGESTION

Make the Blood Rich and Red by  
Using Dr. Williams' Pink  
Pills.

This blooded people generally have stomach trouble. They seldom recognize the fact that this blood is the cause of indigestion, but it is. Thin blood, weak, watery blood, is one of the most common causes of stomach trouble. The glands that furnish the digestive fluids are diminished in their activity, the stomach muscles are weakened and there is a loss of nerve force. In this state nothing will more quickly restore appetite, digestion and a normal nutrition than good, rich, red blood.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills act directly on the blood, making it rich and red, and this enriched blood strengthens weak nerves, stimulates tired muscles, and awakens to normal activity the glands that supply the digestive fluids. The first sign of returning health is an improved appetite, and soon the effect of these blood improving pills is felt throughout the whole system. You find that what you eat does not distress you and that you are daily growing stronger and more vigorous. Mr. J. J. Murray, Regent street, Toronto, bears testimony to the value of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in this kind. He says: "During the latter part of 1918 I was a sick man. My stomach seemed simply down and out. I had no desire for food, and when I ate it distressed me. I was pale, did not sleep well, naturally got up in the morning feeling grouchy. My wife was worried over my condition, and urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, reminding me of the good they had done our eldest daughter when she was in a somewhat similar condition. I decided to follow her advice and get a supply and here is the story in a nutshell: I have got my appetite back, sleep soundly at night, enjoy my meals and am so gratified with what the pills have done for me that I strongly advise their use for all pale, sick people."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills through any dealer in medicine or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

Lesson XI. Dec. 14, 1919.

At the Trial and Crucifixion of Jesus.—John 18: 15-27; 19: 25-27.

Commentary.—I. Peter and John at the high priest's palace (18: 15-18). 15. Simon Peter followed Jesus—Jesus was taken first before Annas, the father-in-law of Caiaphas, for a preliminary hearing. Caiaphas had said to the Jews that it was "expedient that one man should die for the people" (John 18: 14). The eleven disciples had forsaken Jesus and fled when he was arrested, but Peter and "another disciple," almost certainly John, followed Jesus to the palace of the high priest. John was acquainted with the high priest and went into the palace, but Peter remained outside. 16. Brought in Peter.—The description here is minute and indicates that the writer of the narrative was a witness of what was done. John was interested in his fellow disciples and made use of his acquaintance with the high priest in favor of him. Peter, in common with the other disciples, had been quick to forsake Jesus, but he was quick to come back to see what would be done with him. 17. The damsel that kept the door.—The one to whom John spoke, requesting her to admit Peter. Act not thus also one of this man's disciples—This question came with suddenness and directness to Peter. The young woman recognized him as one of the disciples of Jesus, and in her contemptuous question scorned him. He said, I am not—John had hurried on to the room where Christ was being examined; as yet the cross (John 19: 26) he kept close to the Master; and in neither case was he molested. Peter, who "followed afar off," and that more out of curiosity to see the end (Matt. 26: 58) than out of love, encountered temptation and fell—Cam. Bib. 18. Peter stood with them—Peter mingled with the servants and officers who were warming themselves about a fire, thus hoping to escape observation.

II. Jesus before the high priest (18: 19-24). 19. The high priest.—It was probably Annas, here spoken of as high priest, who was conducting the examination of our Lord. Asked Jesus of his disciples—the high priest desired to have Jesus tell him what sort of persons and how many were his followers. It was but four days before this that Jesus was received in triumph into Jerusalem. Of his doctrine—Many different reports of Jesus' teachings must have come to the ears of the high priest and he wished to receive from Jesus himself a statement of what he was proclaiming. 20. I speak openly—Jesus had nothing to hide. He had spoken openly in the synagogues and in the temple. There was full opportunity for all to hear what his teachings were. Whether the Jews always resort—Jesus gave the Jews who were demanding his death sentence for being religious in their regard for the synagogues and in the temple worship. In secret have I said nothing—Jesus had taught no doctrines which were not open to all the world. He was engaged in not plot against the government or against the Jewish ecclesiastical system. He was fostering no secret enclaves. His language is a reproof applicable to

most of the present day. 21. Ask them which of you—Jesus respectfully and firmly declined to reveal his teaching to those who had listened to him in his ministry. They knew what I said—Those who had heard him and were unwilling to him reveal his doctrine, whether they would report them candidly or not. 22. One of the officers—struck Jesus—This officer would show that he considered Jesus' answer an insult to the high priest and therefore inflicted the blow. He was doubtless moved also by personal prejudice and hatred. 23. Jesus answered—The reply of Jesus was unanswerable. If it was thought that he had said anything wrong or injurious, there should have been testimony offered to prove it. If he had said nothing out of the way, the blow was not deserved. In either case he should not have been struck. 24. Sent him bound—Jesus was being treated as a dangerous criminal. Jewish hatred had decreed his death, and he was being led "as a lamb to the slaughter." He was taken from the ex-high priest to Caiaphas, the high priest. In the course of his trial he appeared before Annas and twice before the Sanhedrin, aside before Pilate twice and before Herod.

25. Art not thou also one of his disciples—Peter's eagerness to know what would come with Jesus brought him into a close place. He must take his position for Jesus or against him. He denied it—This was the second of the three denials of which Jesus had warned him. Peter was not prepared, even with all his declared loyalty to Jesus, to stand up for him when the test came. He could not use his sword to defend him, but he failed to use his tongue in the right way in the critical time. 26. Did not I see thee in the garden with him. It was difficult for Peter to hide his identity. Not only did his speech betray him, but he had been seen by one of the servants of the high priest in the garden where he was prominent for his defense of Jesus. 27. He denied again—in the face of all the evidence against him Peter persisted in denying Jesus, even resorting to oaths in his denial. Immediately the cock crew—Peter was thus reminded of what Jesus had said to him. "And the Lord turned, and looked upon Peter" (Luke 22: 61), and this look so deeply affected him that he "went out and wept bitterly" (Luke 22: 62). His penitence was deep and effectual. He sought Christ's body in the tomb on the third day after the crucifixion. Jesus sent a special message to him after his resurrection.

IV. Jesus provides for his mother (19: 25-27). 25. There stood by the cross—There were many present at the crucifixion (to "call on" Jesus, Mary 15: 40), but there were some present who had loving regard for him. The three Marys are mentioned by name and there were other women present (Matt. 27: 55). 26. When Jesus therefore saw—He was conscious; and in the midst of his sufferings he was solicitous for his mother. The disciple whom he loved—John, who modestly refrained from mentioning his own name. Woman, behold thy son—It is probable that Joseph was dead and Mary was a widow. Jesus arranged for a new and tender relation between his mother and John, that she might be well cared for. John was at the cross and received this high honor. 27. Behold thy mother—A large responsibility was placed upon John, but not a burden.

QUESTIONS.—Whether did Peter and John follow Jesus? What question was asked Peter, and what was the reply? What questions did the high priest ask Jesus? What answer did Jesus give? What insult was offered to Jesus? Who was the high priest? Who was Annas? How many times did Peter declare he was not one of Jesus' disciples? Who stood by the cross after Jesus was placed on it? What did Jesus say to his mother? What did he say to John?

PRACTICAL SURVEY.—Topic—What the crucifixion meant to Peter and John. I. The arrest of Jesus. II. The trial of Jesus. III. The crucifixion of Jesus.

I. The arrest of Jesus. The essential significance of the events which we are studying lies in the divine intention expressed therein. They have relations of infinite depth. The connecting link between the preceding and the present lesson is the arrest of Jesus, following immediately upon the agony in Gethsemane. With this began the outward shame and torture of the passion. His advance, avowal and the manifestation of His power express the wholly voluntary nature of His surrender. Afterward He spoke confidently of help available, which would have swept His enemies from the field (Matt. 26: 53).

II. The trial of Jesus. Of the disciples only John and Peter were present at the trial of Jesus, and the former, only, at the crucifixion. The accounts of the four evangelists should be carefully studied and compared. The ecclesiastical authorities were the investigators and eagerly sought to secure the condemnation of their meritorious purpose. By them the case had been prejudged and the end determined (John 18: 14). The whole procedure has passed into history as an unparalleled instance of brutality and injustice, branding the perpetrators with enduring infamy. Observing the letter of the law, the spirit of it was ruthlessly violated. Disagreeing witnesses nullified their testimony, which was a garbled misrepresentation of Christ's words. Upon His own calm avowal of His Messiahship and divinity He was condemned. The scene shifts to the judgment hall of Pilate, and a charge of sedition is preferred (Luke 23: 2). Examination proved His innocence, and an effort to shift responsibility transferred Him to Herod's jurisdiction, from which He returned, mocked, bruised, and beaten, until he acquiesced. A re-examination by Pilate confirmed his earlier decision and enlisted renewed efforts to secure His release, which should have rested upon a judicial decision wholly. The result was a shameful surrender of personal and judicial honor, the release of a bandit and the surrender of Christ to the demands of the mob, instigated by the high priest.



## SMILOH 30 DAYS COUGHS

III. The crucifixion of Jesus. The purpose of destruction which from infancy had followed Jesus was about to be fulfilled. Two things we must hold firmly in mind. His death was voluntary. He was not a victim. He was the "Lamb of God" who takes away the sin of the world. The alternative was a voluntary surrender of life, which He accomplished by a violent death at the hands of His enemies. The cross and the victim were both ready, and heaven consented to the sacrifice. It was the great day of world atonement. In the crucifixion sin attained its last possibility, and redeeming love its highest expression. The cross has become the most expressive of earthly symbols because it exhibits Christ's perfect identity with sinful men. It is worthy of remark that representatives of the race, Jews and Gentiles, united in an unwitting accomplishment of a redemption in which they were all included. The cross lay the crisis of the world, and in its agony the conflict of the ages concentrates. The gloom which enveloped the "whole land" was but the twilight of the divine forsakenness. W. H. C.

Impurities of the Blood Counteracted.—Impurities in the blood come from defects in the action of the liver. They are revealed by pimples and unsightly blotches on the skin. They must be treated inwardly, and for this purpose there is no more effective compound to be used than Parment's Vegetable Pills. They act directly on the liver and by setting up healthy processes have a beneficial effect upon the blood, so that impurities are eliminated.

## Meat vs. Vegetables

How did our ancestors take to eating flesh food? Did one of them suddenly conclude to serve up one of his enemies for lunch after he had slain him in combat? Or did he take to eating meat from physiologic necessity, after the stock of wild vegetable proteins had failed him? And has his meat diet improved his abilities as a fighter? Here, apparently, vegetarians and flesh-eaters do not agree. The war just ended has certainly demonstrated that there is still in man much of the wild beast. Dr. Harry Campbell, a London physician, who believes both in fighting and in flesh-eating, seeks, in an article in the *Lancet* (London) to find an explanation for human savagery and ferocity in man's acquired carnivorous habits. He says:

"It was a condition entailed by a hunting career which brought about the evolution of the prehuman ape into man. For, observe the curious situation—assuredly one of the most eventful and dramatic in the whole of man's evolution—when this creature took to hunting. Here was a being lacking the stereotyped equipment for slaughter, instinctive and anatomical of the carnivora, but with an intelligence surpassing that of any other creature, and endowed with prehensile hands capable of giving effect to that intelligence."

"The fact that carnivorous makes for ferocity, and develops the fighting instinct has this interest—that man is himself carnivorous. Indeed, in the matter of slaughter he leaves all other animals far behind. He is the arch-slayer. Since the time the prehuman ape took to hunting he and his human descendants have wrought ruthless havoc among the lower animals, and at the present day man not only hunts them, but breeds them for the express purpose of destroying them, chiefly for food, partly for amusement. Many a person of gentle nature would be amazed and horrified were he at the end of a long life to see en masse the host of living things done to death on his behalf."

The editor of Good Health (Battle Creek, Mich.) commends what he calls Dr. Campbell's frank admission that flesh-eating, with the slaughter-house and other cruelties which it involves, tends to foster and maintain in man the brutal qualities which are manifested in the barbarian and cruelties of war. But he regards the doctor as wholly at fault in thinking that flesh-eating and hunting were essential to the development of the aggressive spirit in

man, or even the fighting spirit. "Man did not have to leave the forest and struggle for his food, and become a hunter and a killer of animals in order to develop his brain. Primitive man caught the plain not to find animals—there were plenty of animals in the forest—but to find food, and as rapidly as possible developed the art of agriculture so as to secure to himself and his family a certain food supply."

"Man's resort to the use of flesh food was doubtless prompted by his instinctive search for complete proteins when the nut-trees (largely nut-pines, probably) were killed off by change of climate or some cataclysmic event which destroyed an essential source of complete protein without which development and life could not be maintained."

"Among the fiercest fighters of the forest are animals which are not flesh-eaters, as, for example, the buffalo of our western plains and the bison of India. Dr. Sanderson, the great elephant hunter, said he would far rather encounter a lion than a wounded bison."

"The rhinoceros, which lives on the coarsest herbage, is so fierce a fighter that the lion flees before him. The elephant, though timid, is no coward, and often gives up its life in resisting captivity."

"The gorilla has long been known as the fiercest beast of the forest. It will kill a hunter by a blow with a club, and will snap his gun-barrel with a grip of its hands, but it will not eat him."

"The vegetarian is a good fighter, but he does not torture. Cruelty is a trait peculiar to carnivorous animals. The cat often tortures the mouse for a long time before she kills and eats it."

"A certain species of wasp paralyzes a fat caterpillar and shuts it up in a cell with its legs, to be devoured by its young, piecemeal, while still alive, and incapable of making a motion in defence."

Certainly man had abundant opportunity to develop fighting qualities in defending himself against his enemies, which the testimony of the rocks shows to have been great and numerous enough to call forth his highest means of escape and protection."

"The gorilla uses his hands as man does. He has learned to fight with club, and uses stones as missiles. He is so skilful in the use of these weapons as to be more than a match for a man armed with the same weapons."

"The idea that man had to eat his enemy after killing him, to acquire a hankering for flesh and a thirst for blood in order to be a good fighter, is preposterous. The only mental quality man has acquired through the appetite for flesh is the disposition to slay in cold blood and not in self-defence or the heat of rage, to take life merely for pleasure, for sport—to take delight in cruelty."

Its Virtue Cannot be Described.—No one can explain the subtle power that Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil possesses. The originator was himself surprised by the wonderful qualities that his compound possessed. That he was the benefactor of humanity is shown by the myriads that rise in praise of this wonderful oil. So familiar is everyone with it that it is prized as a household medicine everywhere.

## A GHURKA WARRIOR.

Young Man From India Will Live in Canada.

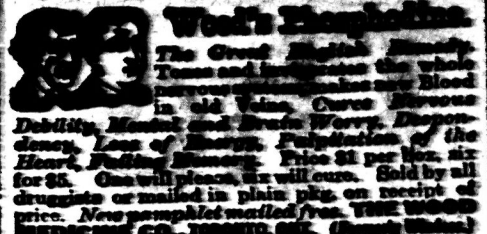
A Ghurka, one of those sturdy Indian fighters, whose name has spread terror among the enemies of Britain for nearly a century, has been visiting numerous Canadian cities and towns during the past few months, and attracting much attention by his unusual bearing.

Little more than a lad in age, Kamel Khan is nevertheless a veteran of many campaigns. Following the custom of the Ghurkas he joined the military school when he was a boy of twelve, and by the time the war broke out he was a fully trained soldier.

With his seven brothers, Pte. Khan served in the Imperial army, following the footsteps of their father, who had been a soldier of Queen Victoria.

Before the Great War he saw service in the hill-fighting against the Afghans. "There is always fighting there," he explained. "When the war broke out he enlisted with the 1st Ghurka Regiment at Tibti, India. From Singapore he went to Cawnpore, where he trained, and then went straight to France."

He was transferred to the 42nd Ghurka Regiment, with which he went into action. He fought in France until May, 1915, when he was first wounded. He then went to Egypt,



and in February, 1916, he was wounded a second time. In the attack at Gallipoli he was wounded a third time. In December, 1916, returning to France he was gassed at Amiens, in 1918, and was wounded again at the battle of Cambrai.

During this period Pte. Khan succeeded in winning the Military Medal and the St. George's Cross, an Indian decoration. As he desires to see this country he has enlisted in the Royal Canadian Highlanders and expects to serve in Canada for a number of years.

He is a crack shot and carries the "crossed rifles," but his favorite weapon is the kukri, the national weapon of the Ghurkas, with which they do terrible execution. He carries this carved knife in his belt, having received special permission to do so. This he guards jealously and will not allow anyone to handle it.

There is no question about his being a warrior. His sole object of conversation is fighting. He talked incessantly about it as a boy would talk about his play. "Ghurkas fight any time, all the time," he said. "Two o'clock in the morning good time, but fight all night and all day."

"Canadians good fighters, like Ghurkas," was a tribute he paid. "Canadians take prisoners, though Ghurkas never take prisoners." He laughed gleefully as he recounted the various "killings" he had participated in the Gallipoli or the Germans in France, all had resulted in the same ending. A wild charge, the flashing, hacking kukri, and then the return with the noses and ears of his adversaries in his pocket to show as "souvenirs."

Pointing to a scar on his forehead he explained that it was inflicted by a Turkish bayonet as he was entering a dugout while serving in the Egyptian campaign. He then entered the dugout single-handed and killed the seventeen occupants. This was the occasion for which he received the bar to his Military Medal.

Warts on the hands is a disfigurement that troubles many ladies. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove the blemishes without pain.

## GINGER DESSERTS

For these families whose members are partial to the spicy flavor of ginger, the wherewithal of a number of delicious desserts lies in one of the quaint blue and white jars of preserved ginger.

Both the Canton and the West Indian varieties, that may be purchased at most of the best grocery shops are excellent, but if the housewife is not adverse to a little time and trouble, a very delectable article can be prepared at home at decidedly less cost.

In making the preserved ginger at home the stem variety should always be used, as this is a finer quality than the ordinary kind. Half a pound of this loose ginger will give nearly a pint of preserve, so it is well worth the slight extra cost.

TO PREPARE GINGER AT HOME To prepare, wash the ginger; and pick out the best of the little roots, then scrape them and cut in small pieces. Place in a granite kettle, cover with cold water and let soak for several hours. Then place over a moderate heat, bringing slowly to the boiling point, set the kettle back on the range and simmer until they become tender. Drain from the water and cook until transparent in a sugar and water syrup, made in the proportion of two-thirds sugar and one-third water. Flavor with lemon juice.

As example of how this delicious conserve may be used to the best advantage, the following recipes are given:

## GINGER AND BANANA SANDWICHES

Peel and chop the bananas, sprinkle with a few drops of lemon juice and dust lightly with powdered sugar. Drain a little of the syrup from the preserved ginger, chop finely. Butter thin slices of whole wheat or graham bread, lay on each a crisp lettuce leaf, dipped in French dressing and cover with a layer of the banana and ginger. Finish the sandwiches with the remaining bread slices and

serve immediately. These sandwiches are very novel, and are delicious to serve with leaf tea.

## CANTON FROZEN PUDDING

Prepare a rich boiled custard from one part of milk, a pinch of salt and three eggs beaten with four tablespoons of sugar. Cook over hot water until well thickened. Remove from the fire, and when cold fold in half a pint of chilled double cream, whipped solid. Turn into a china freezer, and when half-frozen stir in a small cupful of crushed macarons, crumbs, one teaspoonful of lemon juice and a cupful of preserved ginger with the syrup. Continue freezing until firm and smooth, and repeat a melon mold. Bury in ice and rock salt for three hours before serving.

Miller's Worm Powder will not only expel worms from the system, but will induce healthful conditions of the system under which worms can no longer thrive. Worms keep a child in a continual state of restlessness and pain, and there can be no comfort for the little one until the cause of suffering be removed, which can be easily done by the use of these powders, than which there is nothing more effective.



## TORONTO MARKETS.

### FARMERS' MARKET.

Dairy Products—		
Butter, choice	10.55	10.65
Eggs, fresh	0.27	0.28
Margarine, 1 lb.	0.47	0.48
Eggs, new laid, doz.	1.75	1.80
Chickens, 1 lb.	0.25	0.26
Chickens, 1 lb.	0.25	0.26
Live Poultry—		
Poultry, 1 lb.	0.25	0.26
Chickens, 1 lb.	0.25	0.26
Monsters, 1 lb.	0.25	0.26
Poultry, 1 lb.	0.25	0.26
Ducks, 1 lb.	0.25	0.26
Geese, 1 lb.	0.25	0.26
Apples, bkt.	0.35	0.36
Do, bbl.	5.50	5.60
Citrus, each	0.10	0.11
Vegetables—		
Beets, bag	1.10	1.20
Brussels sprouts, measure	1.15	1.25
Carrots, bag	0.40	0.45
Cauliflower, each	0.10	0.15
Cauliflower, each	0.10	0.15
Cauliflower, each	0.10	0.15
Lettuces, bunch	0.05	0.10
Onions, bkt.	0.50	0.55
Do, packing, bkt.	1.20	1.25
Peas, doz.	0.20	0.25
Peas, bunch	0.20	0.25
Potatoes, bag	0.50	0.55
Do, peck	0.50	0.55
Do, sweet, 6 qt.	0.80	0.85
Pumpkins, each	0.10	0.15
Squash, each	0.10	0.15
Vegetable marrow, each	0.10	0.15

### SUGAR MARKET.

The wholesale quotations to the retail trade on Canadian refined sugar, Toronto delivery, are now as follows:	
Atlantic granulated, 100-lb. bags	\$11.46
Do, No. 1 yellow	11.46
Do, No. 2 yellow	11.46
Do, No. 3 yellow	11.46
Acacia granulated	11.06
Do, No. 1 yellow	11.06
Do, No. 2 yellow	11.06
Do, No. 3 yellow	11.06
Reddish granulated	11.06
Do, No. 1 yellow	11.06
Do, No. 2 yellow	11.06
Do, No. 3 yellow	11.06
St. Lawrence granulated	11.06
Do, No. 1 yellow	11.06
Do, No. 2 yellow	11.06
Do, No. 3 yellow	11.06
Barren—50 over bags	11.06
Cases—25 5-lb. cartons, 50c. and 50 5-lb. cartons, 50c. over bags	11.06
50c. 10 10-lb. 50c. over bags	11.06

### MEATS—WHOLESALE.

Beef, forequarters	\$13.00	\$13.00
Do, hindquarters	12.00	12.00
Carcasses, choice	17.00	17.00
Do, medium	16.00	16.00
Do, common	11.00	11.00
Veal, choice	24.00	24.00
Do, common	22.00	22.00
Heavy hogs	20.00	20.00
Shop hogs	22.00	22.00
Mutton, light	22.00	22.00
Spring lambs, choice	19.00	19.00

Asthma Overcome. The triumph over asthma has assuredly come. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy has proved the most positive blessing the victim of asthmatic attacks has ever known. Letters received from thousands of men and women who have tried it from the moment which leaves no room for doubt that there is a real remedy that it to-day from your dealer.

## OTHER MARKETS.

### WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE.

Fluctuations on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were as follows:	
Oats—	
Dec. .... 0.82 1/2	0.83 1/2
Nov. .... 0.84 1/2	0.85 1/2
Barley—	
Nov. .... 1.48	1.49
Dec. .... 1.46 1/2	1.47 1/2
May .... 1.35 1/2	1.36 1/2
Flax—	
Nov. .... 5.00	5.02 1/2
Dec. .... 4.90	4.92 1/2
May .... 4.85	4.87 1/2

### MINNEAPOLIS GRAINS.

Minneapolis—Wheat—Spot, No. 1 hard, \$2.90 to \$3.00. Corn—No. 2, 35c. to 36c. to \$1.50. Oats—No. 3 white, 22c. to 22 1/2c. Flax—\$4.50 to \$4.60. Prices changed. Bran—32c.

### DULUTH LIMESEED.

Duluth—Limeseed, on track, \$3.00 to \$3.10. Limeseed, 50c. to \$1.00. Limeseed, 10c. to 20c. old, May, \$4.70; new, May, \$4.80.

A safe and sure medicine for a child troubled with worms is

Graves Worm Exterminator.

## First Wireless Distress Call.

The first case on record of "wireless" being employed by a ship in distress occurred on March 3, 1896, at this late the R. F. Matthews ran the East Goodwin Lightship during a heavy fog. The weather conditions would, in the old days, have rendered the work of rescue very difficult, if not impossible. But the R. F. Matthews was equipped with what was then a novelty—Marconi's system of wireless telegraphy. Messages were sent ashore and speedily brought the boats to the rescue.—London Globe.

## Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable, regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, \$1; No. 2, \$2; No. 3, \$3 per box. Sold by all druggists. Sent prepaid on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address: THE COOK MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Walker.)



BY COURTESY OF C.R.

MURINE. Rests, Refreshes, Soothes, Strengthens—Keep your Eyes Strong and Healthy. If they are Weak, Irritated, Red, or Sore, Irritated, or Granulated, use Murine. Safe for Infants or Adults. It is Sold Everywhere in Canada. Write for Free Book. Murine Company, Chicago, U.S.A.