

# THE JAPANESE MANUFACTORIES

(Advertiser Correspondence. Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin.)

TOKIO, April 25.—When Japan turned from Oriental tradition to Occidental progress, the greatest change in its industrial life was wrought by the introduction of machinery. That the transition is not yet complete is shown by the fact that the larger portion of Japanese manufactured products even now are hand-made and come from factories where the only motive power is "alloy grease." In the first instance the new method of manufacturing came like all other Japanese progress, from the government. The Imperial government built cotton and silk spinning mills, ship-building yards, glass factories, weaving mills and the like. In 1880 these concerns were in their infancy, but the government began the work of turning them over to private companies. By 1893 the government was well out of the manufacturing business except for making its own necessary supplies. The Imperial Household became a successor, in large part, by becoming shareholder in the new companies.

The manufacturing business was modeled along English and American lines and grew steadily but slowly. Immediately after the Russo-Japanese war the opening of the Korean and Manchurian markets to Japanese products, with distinct advantages over other countries, gave a great impetus to the Japanese industries. But the Japanese stockholder is a money speculator and not a manufacturer. When the cotton mills sold large quantities of goods in China at good prices, the stockholders saw there was a large profit and they demanded instant and complete division. That is the reason why the Osaka cotton mills, which have been paying from 12 to 30 per cent. dividends each year for four years, are now unable to accept delivery of the raw cotton shipped to them from America.

There is no thought of laying by a surplus to guard against the very conditions which now obtain; there is no fund to provide new machinery for that which is worn out; there is no object or purpose in view but immediate dividends. Very few concerns give the proper care to running the machinery, so that it is soon worn out. Then the whole thing is junked and new machinery bought, or the mill closed. The majority of the larger mills are so new that the machinery is still in a fairly good condition, but as this is due to no care bestowed upon it, it is impossible to tell what will happen in a few years.

Labor in the Japanese manufacturing concerns certainly have in abundance, and at the very cheapest prices. A cotton spinning mill does not pay fabulous wages even in America, but in Japan the wages run from two to fifteen cents a day for operatives, and from fifteen to forty cents a day for machinists. The cheapness does not mean as great saving as might be indicated, for the labor is unskilled and self-willed, so that almost twice as many operatives are required to turn out a given production.

An American cotton mill superintendent would go crazy if he were forced to stay an hour in one of the Japanese mills. The "hands" are laughing and talking, visiting and gossiping, while broken threads remain broken, and fully 10 per cent. of the machinery is non-producing because of lack of care. Of course, there are exceptions. Some mills, under the charge of European superintendents and foremen, are well conducted, and the operatives are kept within reasonable bounds of industry.

Long hours are the rule, for the Japanese generally is industrious and does not object to working eighteen hours a day. But he objects to being rushed through that eighteen hours. He takes his time at his work and distributes his laziness through a whole day of industry. In the cotton mills the day's work is twelve hours for adults, while the hours of those under eighteen years old are graduated from five hours up.

This sliding scale is the Japanese method of taking care of the child labor problem. That feature of humanitarian reform in factories which is called "welfare work" in America has made great headway among the Japanese manufacturers. At one cotton spinning mill near Tokio, a plant of \$5,000 spindles, English-equipped, the sociological work seems almost to overtop the cotton yarn business.

In this mill there are 2000 operatives. Of these 1000 live in the village nearby, which is owned by the mill company. These are in families and live in much the same fashion as the mill hands in an American mill village, except that the scale is much lower, as everything in Japan must be. The other 1000 operatives are from distant points in the country and most of them are young and without any members of their families with them. These 2000 boys and girls, for none of them is more than twenty-one, live in a great boarding house which is conducted by the mill. Mr. Fuji, the general manager of the company, is called "papa san" by all the boarders and if cheerfulness of demeanor counts for anything, they are all happy.

This immense boarding house is a great wooden building. The hands are divided into "families" of thirty, and each family is presided over by a matron who exercises discipline, cares for those who are slightly ill and mends clothes. The seriously ill all go to the hospital. Forty cooks prepare the rice and fish which make up the bill-of-fare at the big boarding house. The water is all distilled, the plumbing is modern, and on the whole these 2000 young Japanese may be said to live under conditions a thousand times better than they ever knew before they came to the factory.

The younger operatives, those who are exempted from the full twelve hour day at work, are compelled to go to school. The mill maintains two large schools within the factory enclosure, one for boys and one for girls. From two to four hours in school each day is compulsory for all the younger hands. These schools teach the common elementary branches and, in addition, certain technical, textile instruction is given. If the school teacher who daily lectures these children on mechanics would walk across the yard and superintendent his class while they

# CHINESE YOUTH ARE AWAKENING

(Advertiser Correspondence. Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin.)

TOKIO, April 26.—The most extraordinary student migration in history is the influx of Chinese pupils to the capital of Japan. As these young men come from every province of China, their exodus may well be called a national movement. Among them are hundreds from the westernmost province, Szechwan, which stands before the gates of Tibet. To journey from the interior of this province to Tokio is a greater undertaking, in point of time, than to travel around the world. A more striking fact that illustrates the extent to which China is waking up, is that the largest number of students from any one province have come from Hunan, which was the last part of China to admit missionaries, and which less than ten years ago was resisting the introduction of the telegraph.

The surprising thing about this movement is the rapidity with which it has come about. The first officially commissioned students from China to Japan were two boys sent here ten years ago. Six years ago the number was less than a score. The movement continued to increase for a few years until the end of the Russo-Japanese war, when it developed into a rush. It is said that more than a thousand students came to Japan on a single vessel. The height of the movement was reached last year, when the number was about 16,000. From that time until now there has been a rapid decline, and the total is now less than 7000.

There are two reasons which have been advanced in explanation of this great decrease. One is that the Chinese have become suspicious of Japan's intentions regarding their country, and are inclined to shun their neighbors on this account. The other cause assigned is the general misunderstanding among the Chinese about the length of time required to secure an education and the expense attached thereto. In two of the central provinces of China the report was started that learning was entirely free in Tokio, and that graduates were turned out of the universities in six months. As a consequence of this absurd story over 2000 ambitious Celestials hastened to the land of promise, with the result that most of them had to be sent home at government expense. Among the short-term students, father and son would often be found in the same class. No matter how poorly equipped these disappointed seekers after learning might be, they invariably tried to pose as washed educators after returning home. This was shown by a sign which appeared in a village street in one Chinese city—"English taught from A to P."

The underlying cause of this great mass of Chinese students in Tokio is that the sleepy old Flowery Kingdom has at last begun to stir under the influence of Western civilization. Her friends have long seen that this would be necessary if she was to preserve her

cleaned some machines, it would be better for the mill. But everywhere in Japan one sees evidences of a certain inability to coordinate theories and practice. The crowning glory of this particular mill is its theater. A great structure built after the American order with a high stage for drop curtains, two curved galleries and an inclined floor, is fitted with 2000 American opera chairs. Contrasted to the Japanese theater with level floors and no chairs at all this theater is an Aladdin's Palace. The electric lighting fixtures provide for all the stage effects of the ordinary Occidental playhouse, and there is a regular orchestra of ten pieces which plays Occidental music. In this theater three performances a week are given, free of charge, to the mill hands.

On Sunday the theater is converted into a Presbyterian church. There is an early morning Sunday school, a morning preaching service, and an evening service. As the large majority of the operatives are not Christians, attendance at Sunday services is voluntary. Usually there are over a thousand at the morning service. Sunday afternoon some missionary gives a popular lecture in the theater, often illustrated with magic-lantern pictures, and generally aimed at giving the Japanese mill hands a peep into the outside world.

The entire manufacturing output of Japan is now worth about \$250,000,000 a year, and of this more than half comes from the households where the handicraft industries are carried on as they have been for centuries. But the machine is slowly and surely forging its way upward and the hand workers are drifting into the mills. That the factories are already taking steps to ameliorate the condition of their men when transplanted from rural freedom to system discipline, is a fact which will cause rejoicing among humanitarians of other lands.

Ten years ago there were 650,000 weaving houses in Japan in which over a million persons wrought on hand looms. Now there are only 400,000 weaving houses and 750,000 hand weavers. During the same period the weaving mills have increased from 50 to 250 and they now employ 80,000 people. However, the principal mills in Japan limit themselves to spinning cotton or to winding silk, and the greater portion of Japan's exports is made up of the half-wrought cotton yarns and raw silk.

The government, which once went out of the manufacturing business, returned to it when tobacco manufacturing was made a state monopoly, and it has made some costly experiments in a steel mill which was intended to supply its own ship-yards and arsenals. But as it is now the government operates thirty-four manufacturing concerns, employing over 100,000 persons, at average wages of twenty-five cents a day.

Japan is burning with a desire to become a great manufacturing nation, despite the fact that it must always depend largely upon other countries for raw material. If those experts who have studied the situation are to be credited, this is one Japanese ambition which will never be realized until the Japanese manufacturer begins to care more for the health of his machinery and less for the size of his dividend.

national existence. For years it has been evident that she must make changes in her educational system, in her monetary system, in her transportation system, in her mining system, and her judicial system. In fact, it has long been clear that if China wished to hold her own she must be completely overhauled and reformed.

Seeing how Japan succeeded after sending its young men abroad to study in all departments that would help to build up their country, China decided to do likewise. There are several reasons why the bulk of Chinese students flock to Japan instead of going to Europe or America. Japan is an Eastern nation whose written language resembles their own, so that within a few months or a year they can learn enough to attend classes in the Japanese language. If they have not time to learn Japanese, complete courses are offered in law and commerce in their own tongue. Besides this, the expense was a great factor in determining Tokio as their destination. They can study here for a year on what the transportation to either England or America would cost.

In the early stages of the migration of the young men to Japan, the students were sent to Japan by the various provincial and local governments of China, but it is said that of those now studying in Tokio probably not more than one-third are supported by government funds. All such are given \$20 a month, which they must make cover their entire expenses. Others have been sent by wealthy families, by groups of poor families, by guilds, and by various other organizations and societies. The motives actuating these young men are various. Some have come out of mere curiosity, others have been influenced by the thought that study in Japan would be a sure path to political preferment. Then, too, there is the great body of young men of radical political views who have come here to escape the restrictions and conventions which hedge them about in China. In Chinese Inns and tea houses there is a sign "Don't talk politics." Young men who have come to Tokio to be free have regaled themselves with the literature of socialism, have drunk deep with Tolstol, and ended by banding together in radical, revolutionary societies.

While a certain number may spend their time in idling, in political agitation and dissipation, it may be said that, generally speaking, this great body of students is dominated by serious purposes. They have been drawn largely from the highest and best classes of China. Many of them have had good training in the Chinese literature and not a few of them are degree men. A census taken under the direction of the Chinese government shows that the average age of the students is twenty-three years. As a rule they cut off their cues and adopt European dress. That the percentage of female students is small is shown by the fact that there are less than a hundred girls in all.

The Chinese students in Tokio go in for club life. The representatives of each of the eighteen provinces have a club of their own convenient to the schools which they attend. Each of these provincial clubs chooses a director and the eighteen men thus selected are the board of managers of the general Chinese Students club. This club is quartered in a handsome building and is equipped and appointed in a style which seems luxurious to the average Oriental who knows little of creature comforts. For their amusement these students have organized a Theatrical club and leased a theater which will seat 2000 persons. Most of the plays produced are borrowed from the American stage.

Japan was not prepared for any such influx of Celestial students, nor were the Chinese sufficiently well advanced in western educational methods to make the best use of the advantages afforded by the Japanese system. Only a comparatively small number have been found eligible to enter the higher Japanese institutions of learning. It became necessary either to establish schools expressly for the Chinese, or to add Chinese departments to existing institutions. Probably half of all the Chinese students in Tokio are now attached to less than a dozen schools. The others are scattered through some forty other institutions or are studying privately. So much dissatisfaction resulted from the presence of the so-called "rapid finish" students that both the Chinese and Japanese authorities have taken action to discourage their coming here in future.

The Y. M. C. A. workers report that the moral and religious conditions among the Chinese students in Tokio are becoming alarming. They are in the midst of influences, tending to extreme radicalism and gross immorality. They are removed from parental oversight and are freed from all their old restraints. Although most of them are married, their wives have been left behind. They are constantly exposed to obscene story-tellers, dancing girls, low theaters and houses where vice is cheap and popular. Many of their boarding places are little better than houses of ill repute. Until very recently they were besieged by Chinese opium peddlers who industriously tried to fill their minds with poisoned ideas.

In order to improve this grave situation the Young Men's Christian Association of China has inaugurated a comprehensive campaign in behalf of the students. At the present time it has six experienced workers in Tokio, and upwards of \$25,000 will be spent this year. Educational and entertainment inducements are provided by means of night classes, course of lectures, reading rooms, special scientific demonstrations, social functions, athletic contests and other practical and wholesome means of diversion. The results already show that the students are remarkably open to the offices of friendship, and great influence for good will undoubtedly result from the Association's efforts.

The energetic campaign being waged in Tokio at present is a good illustration of the Y. M. C. A.'s flexibility and resourcefulness. Here we have a body of men accredited to China, who have left there to prosecute their work among the Chinese in another country. The effectiveness of this quick adaptation to circumstances is shown by the fact that they have here thousands of representative young men from all parts of the Chinese Empire, who are concentrated in a district less than three miles in diameter. On account of being strangers the students are much more approachable and responsive than if they were at home. The Y. M. C. A. deserves to be complimented upon the promptness with which it took advantage of its opportunity here.

# ROCKEFELLERS OF DAI NIPPON

(Advertiser Correspondence. Copyright by Frederic J. Haskin.)

TOKIO.—The Mitsui family of Japan is one of the oldest and strongest business concerns in the world. It has a finger in almost every kind of enterprise in the Island Empire, and its ramifications extend to all parts of the globe. In financial strength it is second only to the Imperial Household. It has its own fleet of steamers to carry its great commerce, which is so extensive that it amounts to one-seventh of the entire foreign trade of Japan. It mines one-third of the whole annual coal production of the country, and its trade in cotton yarn constitutes one-third of the nation's total output.

According to the historians of the Mitsui family their early ancestors were great warriors. But on one occasion, several hundred years ago, the leader of their clan was soundly thrashed by a vicious rival, wherefore he turned his back upon warfare pursuits and opened a drygoods store. From that time on the energies of the clan were applied to commercial pursuits with such success that the business founded by the defeated bravo is now one of the strong pillars of the Empire. The early Mitsui traders were the pioneers in the idea of cash retailing; they organized a plan for the collection and remittance of money, and established the first carrier's business in Japan.

As early as 1837 the Mitsui family was appointed by the government as its purveyor and controller of public exchange. In recognition of the services rendered at this time a vast estate in Tokio was conferred upon the clan. The Mitsuis have continued to render valuable service to the state. For two centuries they were loyal to the Tokugawa Shogunate, and later to the Emperor. In fact, when the present Emperor was restored to actual power, the anti-Shogun party was financed by the Mitsuis. For this service the head of the house was created a peer, and other members of the family have been decorated and given various kinds of honors.

The holdings of the House of Mitsui are the common property of the members of eleven families, and the conduct of affairs is under the direct control of a board made up of the heads of these family groups. According to the social customs of Japan, the unit of society is the family and not the individual. "Family" is a collective word and does not necessarily mean one household. It may consist of forty households with 200 members, but in the eyes of the law it is one family, it is ruled by a family council, and the oldest son of an oldest son presides over it. The individual is always subservient to the family, and when the rights or interests of one person are weighed in the balance against the rights or interests of the whole body, the decision is always against the individual.

By laws and customs of inheritance, the estate of the father descends to the first born son by primogeniture. The younger sons must be adopted into another family, or failing to do this, must make their own fortunes independently. In the case of the Mitsui family, however, from the oldest to the youngest, there is no particular property to which any individual can enter his absolute claim. The properties are the common holdings of all. It is a collective body or joint association, working with a combined capital and under joint liability.

The family rules under which this great organization works were drawn up in 1733, (when George Washington was one year old), and they continue in force until this day, being only slightly modified to conform to the requirements of the laws of the country under its constitution. The original rules were left to the family in the last will and testament of one Takatoshi, and were codified by his son, Hachirobei Takahira. The many changes in all these years have not altered the principles of these rules, and the business which owns its own steamship lines and girdles the globe is still governed by regulations originally intended for a drygoods store in ancient Yeddo, a city to which no foreigner might come, and located in a country from which no native might journey.

The influence of the Mitsui family in the economical affairs of Japan is so extensive that it is difficult to give anything like a comprehensive survey of it. The undertakings may be divided into the four departments of banking, foreign and domestic trade, mining and wholesale and retail dry goods. Under these come innumerable branches, such as home commerce, foreign trade, shipping, fisheries, insurance agencies, warehouses, retail trade, iron and engineering works, and many other enterprises which cover practically the entire commercial and industrial field.

The Mitsui banking business was founded over two hundred years ago and is deeply rooted in the soil of Japanese finance. These banks financed the Restoration and in 1871 the Mitsuis decided to organize a Central Bank of Japan. For that purpose they erected a magnificent stone building in Yokohama. But in 1872 the government decided to adopt the American banking system and the First National Bank of Japan was organized. This compelled the Mitsuis to abandon their plan, but they became the principal shareholders in the new national bank. They turned over to it the house the family had erected for its own purposes which remains today one of the finest structures in the entire Empire. Later, in 1875, the Mitsui Bank was organized. Although not the official bankers of the government, it is a well known fact that now, in the times of financial stress, the Mitsui family is practically carrying upon its broad shoulders the credit of the Japanese nation.

The export business of the Mitsuis is the most extensive in the country. They ship millions of dollars worth of raw silk to New York each year, being the largest handlers of silk in the world. They were pioneers in the

international business in this staple. Among the many articles included in export of Japanese rice are coal, cotton yarn, cotton cloth, copper, silver, coral, cement, timber, railway sleepers, sulphur, matches and so on.

Their import business is conducted on an equally large scale. Their commercial importance to the United States is shown by the fact that they are the agents in Japan for the American Bridge Company, the United States Steel Corporation and the General Electric Company. The list of their imports includes such important items as steamers, warships, ordnance, locomotives, steel bridges, electrical machines, pig iron, wire, lead, tin, zinc, machinery of all kinds, and material for railway equipment. Although equipped with a great fleet which they own themselves, the Mitsuis find it inadequate to meet their needs, and are known as one of the great charterers of steam and sail tonnage in London and in the East.

This great commercial concern has been engaged in the mining industry since 1839 when it bought from the government the extensive Milke coal field. This tract comprises an area of 16,000 acres, or roughly, twenty-five square miles. Since the mines passed into the control of the Mitsuis no expense has been spared in providing the best and newest appliances to develop the property and make it one of the great mining enterprises of the world. There are several seams of coal in the Milke field, but only the first and second seams are capable of being profitably worked. These mines give employment to over 5,000 miners and workmen, and the coal is conveyed to market by 200 schooner-rigged barges. Aside from the coal mines, the Mitsuis also own and operate silver, copper, lead and sulphur mines. A noteworthy fact about the Mitsui family is that, notwithstanding its long history reaching back to the sixteenth century, it has not taken on the crust of conservatism which characterizes so many old business establishments. That it is the head of so many phases of the industrial life of Japan, that it is the foundation of the national credit at this time, and that no Japanese firm is so well known in the outside world, proves that its economical influence in Japan is of the first magnitude.

But the interests of the Mitsuis are by no means confined to those industries which are conducted under the family name. The family owns stock to the amount of millions in other concerns in Japan, and on account of its prestige, its voice is respectfully listened to in every joint stock company in which it has a vote. Among these private concerns which are really a part of the Mitsui foundation are The Bank of Japan, The Yokohama Specie Bank, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, or Japan Mail Steamship Company, and other prominent industrial corporations such as cotton mills, paper mills, and sugar refineries.

Second only to the Imperial Household in influence, the Mitsui family cannot be separated from the great questions of world politics which center in China and Japan, and which are now forging to the front. It is certain that the voice of the Mitsuis will be always lifted against war, but even they have little influence in any other line than business. On the other hands, it may be the Mitsuis who will cause a war by leading the aggressive commercial campaign which Japan is conducting in North China and which is already disturbing the waters in the sea of World Diplomacy.

# WALLER GIVEN UNUSUAL POWER

There has been filed for record with Registrar Merriam a power of attorney from Samuel Parker to Gilbert Johnson Waller. It is dated May 8, 1908, and is very comprehensive in the powers it gives. After appointing Waller his attorney in fact, it proceeds to enumerate the purposes for which the appointment is made. The first purpose is one not frequently found in such documents. It empowers Waller "to examine, investigate and inquire into all matters, business, property and affairs in the Territory of Hawaii which I now or hereafter may own or in which I am now or hereafter may be interested or concerned in any manner of or to any extent; to take complete charge and control of and manage all of my affairs, business and property in the Territory of Hawaii to the same extent as I could do if personally present; to sell and dispose of my property of every description or any part thereof, either absolutely or by way of pledge, mortgage or otherwise, in all respects as the said Gilbert Johnson Waller shall in his absolute discretion think fit."

# GRINBAUM & CO., LTD., TO M. S. GRINBAUM

A deed has been filed for record in the office of Registrar Merriam by which M. S. Grinbaum & Co., Ltd., convey to M. S. Grinbaum certain described property in Honolulu; and all the right, title and interest of the grantor in seven pieces of land on Maui, identified by reference to the Royal Patents issued for the respective parcels, subject to the lease to the Hana Plantation Company made June 23, 1896; and generally all of the estate, right, title and interest of M. S. Grinbaum & Co. in and to all other lands and hereditaments in Hawaii.

The deed is dated May 15, and is presumably one of the steps in the process of disincorporating M. S. Grinbaum & Co.

# KOOLAU FRUIT COMPANY FORMED

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

A two hundred thousand dollar pineapple company for Koolau was incorporated yesterday. The articles of Association of the Koolau Fruit Company, Ltd., were filed with Treasurer Campbell yesterday afternoon. This is the enterprise which has been promoted by L. G. Kellogg and his associates, to take up land on the Koolau side of this island and plant and raise pineapples and start a cannery there. The company will start out with 1000 acres of land leased from the Heala Agricultural Company for a term of twenty years, with an option on 2000 acres more. Two hundred acres will be planted this year and the remaining 800 acres next year. A cannery will be built and equipped and opportunity given to other owners or lessees of land in that region to raise pineapples and sell them to the cannery.

The incorporators are James B. Castle, R. W. Shingle, L. G. Kellogg, Lorin A. Thurston, F. B. McStocker, T. H. Petrie and A. N. Campbell. The capital stock is fixed at \$200,000 in shares of \$20 each, with the privilege of increasing to \$1,000,000. The officers are L. A. Thurston, president; R. W. Shingle, vice president; F. B. McStocker, secretary and treasurer; T. H. Petrie, L. G. Kellogg, J. B. Castle and A. N. Campbell directors. Of the 10,000 shares of stock, 535 shares have been subscribed. James B. Castle subscribes for 4250 shares, R. W. Shingle for 250 shares, L. G. Kellogg for 200, L. G. Kellogg and R. W. Shingle as trustees of the Wahaiwa Consolidated Pineapple Company for 2495, and the remainder of the incorporators for 5 shares each.

The Koolau Fruit Company in its Articles of Association provides for very broad powers. It is authorized to buy, lease and hold land; to acquire water rights and to generate and sell electric light and power; to operate railroads, trolleys and cables and other appliances in connection with irrigation, transportation or the production and transmission of power; to raise and can pineapples; to engage in general agriculture; to operate sugar, sisal, rice, tobacco and other kinds of mills; to deal in fruit; to build and maintain wharves and warehouses; to acquire and operate ships of all kinds; to subscribe for shares of stock in other corporations; to conduct stores; to make loans and advances; to enter into partnerships; to act as agents; and to have the general powers of corporations.

# TRANS-PACIFIC YACHT RACE NOW ASSURED

In response to a cabled enquiry made yesterday as to the chances for a Trans-Pacific yacht race this year and the entries and date, the following cable was received yesterday afternoon from Secretary Wiggin of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce: "July 4. Three entries. Four promised."

W. H. McInerney, chairman of the Trans-Pacific Yacht Race Committee at the Hawaii Yacht Club, stated last night that as the race seemed to be assured the Hawaii would be turned over to Captain Harris immediately to be put in shape for her racing engagement.

# FOUNDED IN HONOUR.

No doubt you have seen in the papers such announcements as this concerning some medicine or other: "If, on trial, you write that this medicine has done you no good we will refund your money."—Now, we have never had reason to speak in that way concerning the remedy named in this article. In a trade extending throughout the world, nobody has ever complained that our medicine has failed, or asked for the return of his money. The public never grumbles at honestly and skillfully made bread, or at a medicine which really and actually does what it was made to do. The foundations of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION are laid in sincerity and honour, the knowledge of which on the part of the people explains its popularity and success. There is nothing to disguise or conceal. It was not dreamed out, or discovered by accident; it was studied out, on the solid principles of applied medical science. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. This remedy is praised by all who have employed it in any of the diseases it is recommended to relieve and cure, and is effective from the first dose. In Anemia, Scrofula, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza, La Grippe, and Throat and Lung Troubles, it is a specific. Dr. Thos. Hunt Stucky says: "The continued use of it in my practice, convinces me that it is the most palatable, least nauseating, and best preparation now on the market." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. One bottle proves its intrinsic value. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by all chemists everywhere.