

SIR SAM HUGHES' GREAT SPEECH

Continued from page two

the automatic pistol, Cal. 45, and in consequence this company has not since the beginning of the war, sold any of those pistols to any government other than the United States of America at a price lower than \$18.50, neither is it prepared to consider doing so. We have supplied and are at present supplying a great many of these same pistols to other governments involved in the war, at the same price you bid. This price has been uniform, regardless of quantity purchased.

The fact is, we consider the price most reasonable in view of the service desired during a period of great stress, and we are proud to be able to serve so well as we have succeeded in doing, our friends who have wanted help. Had we selfishly considered only our own interests we could have placed much of our product at premium prices, but have not done this, preferring to be loyal to our friends.

These pistols are made under a license for which we pay a considerable royalty to the inventor who also has licensed a European manufacturer to make pistols of his invention, giving to them the exclusive right to sell in certain countries where we are not at liberty to offer our pistols. This fact makes it incumbent upon us to render strict account of the ultimate destination of each pistol we produce under the license, necessitating our exercising very rigid control of the sales. We would not consent to the resale of the pistols at a price less than \$18.50 by any dealer who buys from us.

Your orders to us for automatic pistols, Cal. 45, aggregated 5,000. We have regular wholesale prices for each year purchase, a greater number of pistols and revolvers than that from us. Business coming to us regularly from month to month, year by year, is much more profitable than irregular orders which demand unusual facilities to supply.

This Company has its regular corps of travelling representatives throughout the world, who each year devote considerable time to the negotiation of government business, although in many countries, as in your own, many years pass without any business being secured. In consequence, a portion of the selling expense involved during each of these several years must be taken into consideration when the selling price to governments is arranged. Commercial business each year bears its own apportionment of the selling expense but in government business, the sales for some one particular year or season, such as the present, must bear the allotment of several years selling expense.

We are not unappreciative of the orders with which you have honoured us, but we want you to fully understand the conditions under which we have to operate.

I may say further concerning Col. Allison—I shall refer to the matter of fuses in very short time, that in all his dealings with business firms in the United States he has in each instance, so I am informed and believe, given those with whom he dealt the following letter, or one similar:

May 14, 1914.

Confirming my verbal statements of the 10th of yesterday night that there can not be any room for misunderstanding, I now reaffirm in writing my position in connection with the fuse question.

I have been and am doing my very best to secure the lowest prices possible for the Government, and above all things wish to do whatever I can to aid them in procuring the best workmanship, lowest prices, and largest deliveries possible; and if you are bidding for the manufacture of this fuse for the Shell Committee or the Canadian Government, I want it distinctly understood that I do not want any profit added to the price under any conditions, with the intention of providing a commission for me, as I would not under any circumstances accept a commission of any kind from anybody, in connection with this matter.

Very truly yours,

(Sgd.) J. Wesley Allison.

At this point I may be permitted to state briefly where our soldiers are stationed. At the present time we have about 60,000 soldiers in France, nearly 60,000 in England, and the balance of 250,000 odd training in Canada. We have three divisions at the front, and a fourth is in course of preparation. Other troops are ready in Canada to cross to England, and the troops in England are getting ready to cross to France. We trust that in a very short time we shall have the different units, the artillery, infantry, army medical corps and army service corps complete for the four divisions at the front. I observed a remark concerning the complaints as to recruiting for the first contingent, our recruiting

plans were, I think, different from anything that had ever occurred before. There was really a call to arms, like the fiery cross passing through the Highlands of Scotland or the mountains of Ireland in former days, in place of being forwarded to the district officers commanding, the word was wired to every officer commanding a unit in any part of Canada to buckle on his harness and get busy. The consequence was that in a short time we had the boys on the way for the first contingent, whereas it would have taken several weeks to have got the word around through the ordinary channels. Under that plan the contingent was practically on the way to Europe before it could have been mobilized under the ordinary plan. For the second mobilization, during last winter and summer, there was no immediate hurry, and we followed the ordinary routine of going through the divisions. It was found that recruiting still kept up well. For the contingent which is being recruited this winter, realizing that we would have a large number of troops for which the British Government would not likely have use for another week or two, at all events, we followed the plan of billeting them in their own localities. For example, in my own county, there are twenty or thirty places where troops are being billeted during the winter. A great many people say that you cannot control men if you keep them in their own localities, but I believe that nearly all of those gentlemen who are wearing the uniform are just as capable of governing themselves as are the people who take so much interest in looking after them. These men are good, law-abiding citizens of Canada, decent, respectable fellows, the best in the land. In the county I have turned out to present we have 3,000 men, and we have about 700 there still, and not one solitary case of misconduct has occurred since the beginning of the war amongst those troops, except in the case of a couple of fellows who got boozed one evening, and I do not know that that is limited to my county. The same record holds good throughout the country. The consequence is that, where the system which has been inaugurated has been properly carried out, we have these men billeted in villages here and there and all over the county, many living at their own homes at night, going to drill every morning, and little by little, acquiring that discipline, self-control, and knowledge of military drill that are essential to the up-building of the soldier. Moreover, we find that in all these localities, they can engage in military sports. We furnish them with military rifles and dummy targets, and these fellows put in a very entertaining, instructive and upbuilding time. This system also saves us the trouble and expense of furnishing large buildings in the principal centres, renting buildings at enormous expense wherein to house these men. It must also be remembered that when you bring men to the larger centres you bring them, not to the comfort and convenience of these localities, but to temptations which do not certainly contribute to the upbuilding. I do not know that I need add anything to what I have already said with regard to the plan of recruiting.

I wish to take up for a few moments that very much discussed question in days gone by, the Ross rifle. The proof charge of the Ross rifle, following the former Lee-Enfield rifle, was .458 at the base. I have given all the figures to the leaders of both sides of the House, and I would be glad to supply them to any hon. member who may wish to see them. This was the exact size practically of the cartridge of the .303 British rifle. It was found soon after the war broke out and before a Canadian rifle was fired at all, that too soft. The many troubles and the British rifle and the soldiers' and subsequent engagements, were found to be traceable to bad ammunition. The Princess Pats, who used the Lee-Enfield rifle, met with disaster and trouble owing to the bad ammunition supplied to them. When the Canadian division fought at St. Julien—that magnificent and memorable fight—they largely used our own Canadian ammunition, which was absolutely perfect. As were other brands of ammunition used, the American ammunition was good, a great deal of the British ammunition was good, but there were three lots of British ammunition that were bad, and they were not recognized at the time by our boys or by the British regiments that bore at St. Julien and Festubert, where our Canadian used our own Canadian ammunition, there were a number of rifles that jammed, but it was found to be due to the fact that the ammunition was defective and not the rifle. I may say that as soon as the cartridges went up jamming rifles, I immediately took steps to have the Ross rifle chamber enlarged to .464, which is two-thousandths of an inch larger than the Lee-Enfield, which is .462. A good deal of fault was found at the time about this, but the House, I am sure will be glad to learn that when the British Lee-Enfield rifle was enlarged to exactly the same size, one more instance in which they are following in the steps of the Canadian people, realizing that it is better to have the ammunition slightly smaller than the bore of the new chamber rifle rather than that it should be too tight a fit. The reason is that dirt will get on the cartridge; the brass of the cartridge case will sometimes be soft, and if it is too soft there is going to be jamming. Therefore, at the present time, I am in a position to state that reports from the front say that both rifles, with the enlarged chamber, are giving the best satisfaction. On January 13 General Carson sent the following report:

Full report from General MacDoughall states that no cases of jamming of either rifles have occurred in England for months and the confidence of the men in both weapons and ammunition has been fully established. Bad ammunition which formerly jammed in both rifles has been withdrawn.

Another report received by Col. Helmer with reference to the cause of jamming, said that it was due to defective ammunition. He says: "A large amount of 'B,' 'C' and 'N' ammunition in some mysterious way again found its way to the Canadian trenches. This ammunition was condemned a year ago nearly. Result: when rifles were used for rapid fire, after about 60 rounds, bolts began to hang—an entirely expected result. What the men do not know—and what no one appears to have had courage to demonstrate to them is that with the same ammunition the Enfield rifle cannot be relied upon to fire 15 rounds. The House will be glad to know that both rifles are now in perfect condition, and that the supply of ammunition is very carefully watched to see that nothing goes wrong."

Sir ROBERT BORDEN: Has the Lee-Enfield rifle been enlarged? Sir SAM HUGHES: The new British Lee-Enfield rifle has been enlarged to exactly the same as the Canadian rifle—464 and .462. There has been a reference made to the last Lee-Enfield rifle, and it was only about three weeks ago that I learned that the new British rifle had been enlarged to the same size as ours, namely, .464. When the war broke out, hon. gentlemen will remember that my right hon. friend the Prime Minister stated in the House that in so far as he was concerned, the conduct of this war would be non-partisan and non-political. As far as my observation goes, and I have observed very carefully, he has religiously carried out his promise. On that same occasion, or a couple of days afterwards, I also made a similar statement in so far as I was concerned, following the lead set by the Prime Minister. I said that in the conduct of the militia of this country, where Liberals and Conservatives were facing the music alike, there would be no party politics.

My good friend from Carleton, N.B. (Mr. Garfield), in the course of his address yesterday, truly and perfectly stated the veil with regard to shells, and explain some party politics in that connection in my own county. I will do so with the very greatest pleasure. In my county there are twenty-seven to thirty organizations where shell boxes could readily be manufactured. I think only two or three of those organizations, in my county, have obtained orders for shell boxes. I was amazed and very angry when I saw that so few contracts had been given. I certainly thought that the Shell Committee, knowing that my time was occupied elsewhere should have looked after the county I have the honour to represent a little better than it did. Let us see who these three firms were.

The first is a firm in Fenelon Falls, a most charming town. Mr. Tiers, a very estimable gentleman, who runs a little planing mill there had not the necessary facilities, and so he obtained the assistance of Mr. Burgoyne, who put up considerable money. Mr. Tiers is now a most intelligent and decent Liberal who can find in the whole community, and I was only too glad that he and Charley Burgoyne were in a position to get the contract. The veil has been lifted as regards Fenelon Falls.

Mr. CARVELL: I am afraid the veil will have to be rent again before all will be plain.

Sir SAM HUGHES: The next firm is F. W. Wilford—a good name, whether as sur name or Christian. Mr. Wilford is from a staunch old Liberal family in the Eastern Townships of the province of Quebec. He saw fit to marry a charming Lindsay girl some years ago. I have never asked him for a vote, or offered him any advice on the subject, so I am not in a position to say how he votes, but all evidence I have on the subject points him out as a staunch Liberal, well acquainted, I believe, with the leader of the Opposition. I hope, however, that he has become intelligent by this time.

The next firm is the Digby Lumber Company. I do not know who the members of that firm are, but the gentleman at the head of it is a good Liberal.

The next is a firm by the name of the Stinson Company. Stinson's father was a good honest old Tory, and young Stinson is a partner of Mr. R. McLaughlin, a honest and intelligent leader of the Opposition. He, McLaughlin, is a gentleman whom I have been my privilege to trim on two or three occasions at election time, and a very estimable gentleman in civil life, but in politics, Oh dear! The veil has been lifted so far as my county is concerned. I think my county is shamefully neglected. The next firm I mention is the Shell Committee. Sir Alexander Bertram I shall tell him so. My time was so occupied that I could not join the horde of promoters and others who were hanging around the doors of the Shell Committee.

Let us take up next the Militia appointments. Two divisional commands out of three are good staunch Liberals. I refer to General Currie, of Victoria, and to General Turner, of Quebec, two of the finest fellows who ever stood inside jackets, and two of the best men to be found in the Dominion.

Sir WILFRID LAURIER: Hear, hear.

Sir SAM HUGHES: Not a solitary Conservative in the whole Dominion objected when I nominated these men for brigadiers long ago. The other one is General Mercer. As regards the politics of the shell boxes, I understand they are about half and half. I do not know what my own son's politics may be, but I know he will vote straight anyway. As regards the lower commanders, I am told by those who have looked up the matter—I have not looked it up myself, it would make no difference anyway—that three-fourths of them are Liberal and one-fourth Tory. That is only what we should expect to find, and I say this seriously. The Liberal party was in power sixteen years, and naturally under the system that was first used a number of young gentlemen of the Liberal persuasion would come to the front, just as a number of young Tories are coming to the front today because the Conservative party is in power. That is only human nature. When I took office a great many of the gentlemen occupying senior positions in the service were Liberal. I might point out that a gentleman has written me—I do not know whether it is true or not—that in one regiment in Nova Scotia twenty-four of the twenty-eight officers are Liberals and the other four Tories, that three of those Tories are at the front, but the Liberals are all occupying soft jobs at home. Whether that is true or not I

The Central Guardian

BOYNE L. O. L.—Meets tonight. A cordial invitation is extended to soldiers of the 105th Battalion.

RECRUITING.—Messrs F. Moore and Fred Leard of the 105th Batt. left the city yesterday afternoon for Peaks Station on a recruiting expedition.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Patriotic Society will be held in the Recruiting Depot, Market Building this afternoon at four o'clock.

CORRECTED NUMBER.—The W. P. A. of Victoria who are doing such splendid Patriotic Work sent in recently 266 pairs of socks and not 246 pairs as was inadvertently printed.

BABY MINE A barrelful of fun to be repeated by special request at the Prince Edward Theatre, Friday afternoon. Curtain 2.30 sharp. Prices 10 and 25 cents. 7143

CHERRY VALLEY.—There will be services in Christ Church Cherry Valley next Sunday at 3 p.m. Rev. D. J. Macdonald will officiate.

KINGS COUNTY MEETINGS.—The series of meetings arranged for Kings County take place on Friday when a special train will leave Charlottetown at 2.45 p.m. sharp. Instead of Georgetown, a meeting will be held at Lower Montague as previously intimated.

HOME AND SCHOOL.—The regular monthly meeting of the Home and School Association will be held Friday afternoon at 8 o'clock in the School Board Room. Two interesting papers will be given and all interested in the Schools are requested to attend.

CORRECTIONS.—In the list of contributions to the Teachers' Patriotic Fund, which appeared some time ago the amount of \$1.50 contributed by Miss Hannah B. McLeod, Melville, was erroneously credited to Mr. Devereaux's Inspectorate instead of to Mr. Crockett's. The correction appears in the February number of the Teachers' Magazine. An additional contribution of \$2.00 contributed by Miss Jennie Buchanan, Eldon and received by the Secretary-Treasurer, to-day brings the total amount subscribed by Mr. Crockett's Inspectorate to \$66.00.

FUNERAL SERVICE.—The funeral of the late Mrs. George Gamble (nee Miss Edna Harvey) as held on January 31st, from her home at Victoria, and was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. J. S. McKay, assisted by Rev. A. Hurn. Hymns sung were: Rock of Ages, What a Friend we have in Jesus, and Jesus lover of my soul. Interment took place in the Methodist Cemetery at Trouton. The deceased was twenty-seven years old and leaves to mourn a husband and three small children, a mother, four sisters, Ida, Emily, Minerva and Matilda, in the States, two brothers, George and Oliver, in the west.—V.

MT. STEWART.—Messrs Coffin and MacLennan are home on furlough from Charlottetown. Their friends are glad to have the boys with them once again, if only for a short time. The recent snowfall has made the roads in an excellent condition.—Mr. McRory is at Mount Stewart attending his telegraph studies again.—Mr. Carr, Dominion Express agent, was at Mt. Stewart on Monday and registered at the Ross Hotel.—Mr. Clarence Harris, representing Vassie & Co., spent Tuesday here.—The smelts are almost a thing of the past here for this year, only a few pounds being caught this last week.—Miss Daisy Cowan was a passenger on the eastern train on Monday.—Mr. Wallace Anderson was a passenger to Morrell on Monday.

Buntin Bell & Co. have a quantity of good dry kindling for sale. 7117-2-2m41

can not say. I would not recognize such twaddle anyway.

Mr. CARROLL: What regiment is that?

Sir SAM HUGHES: I shall be glad to tell my hon. friend privately, but I can not say in public. The regiment to which he belongs, as regards the medical men, I am told that of the forty-eight senior officers only four or five are Conservatives, General Jones is a good staunch Liberal, General Roberts, one of the loveliest boys and best soldiers and best medical men that was ever in a hospital, is also a staunch Liberal. Pottingerham is also a Liberal, and so is Scott, who is my own nephew; he is a black Liberal. Dr. McEwen, of Toronto, is a most magnificent man. I took him on account of his long medical service. I also picked out Dr. Bruce of Toronto. I found that Dr. Bruce, Prof. Anderson, Mr. Orr, and others had been in the service years ago, as regimental surgeons. I have in my possession a notification sent to one of these gentlemen who had applied to join the New Army Medical Corps. The writer of this note, a Liberal doctor, regretted that he could not accept him for the medical corps, as he was a Tory. I had, therefore, no hesitation in granting Dr. Bruce's request, and he would have, had he remained in the corps, and he is now over on the other side.

As regards shell contracts, I am informed by those who have looked into the matter that four-fifths of the contractors are Liberals and that seven-tenths of the shell-box contractors are Liberals.

(To be Continued)

GET RID OF HUMORS AND AVOID SICKNESS

Humors in the blood cause internal derangements that affect the whole system, as well as pimples, boils and other eruptions, and are responsible for the readiness with which many people contract disease. For forty years Hood's Sarsaparilla has been more successful than any other medicine in expelling humors and removing their inward and outward effects. Get Hood's. No other medicine acts like it.

BABY MINE, by special request, at Prince Edward Theatre, Friday afternoon. Curtain at 2.30 sharp. Prices 10 and 25 cents. 7143.

HORSE RACES TO-DAY.—Should this afternoon be favourable for racing the C. D. C. will put on two good races viz a 2.40 trot and a named race the entries for which will close with the Secretary at five before 2 o'clock. The Course any time before 2 o'clock. The following horses have been named to start. Named race, Miss Alcione 2.18 1/2, Derby 2.29 1/2, Belmont Miller, Lillian Patchen, 2.40 trot Jellicoe, Kitchenner, Cap Cresceno and Admiral. Several others are likely to start. Should the afternoon be unfavourable the races will be held Saturday after the first heat of each race a collection will be taken up and it is sincerely hoped the spectators will give liberally towards making up the purses: Mr. P. S. Brown will start the horses and Messrs. Hughes, Purdy, Thorne and Edgett will act as Judges and timers.

VICTORIA PERSONALS.—Mr. F. A. Wootton, Victoria, made a business trip to Charlottetown on Tuesday.—Mr and Mrs Geo. Curtis, Mt. Tryon, spent Sunday at Victoria, the guest of Mr and Mrs P. H. Curtis.—Mr William Brander, Kensington, arrived in Crapaud on Monday, where he will install electric lights in the St. John's Episcopal Church.—Miss Alma Myers, Victoria, spent Sunday in Tryon, the guest of Miss Grace Woodside.—Mr Russell Sturdy, Crapaud, paid a visit to friends in Tryon on Sunday.—Mr Howard Clarke, Victoria, made a business trip to Crapaud on Tuesday.—Mr Red Miller, Victoria, left Tuesday morning for Charlottetown, where he will join the 105th Battalion.—V.

AGRICULTURAL COURSES IN CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL MT. HERBERT

The P. E. Island Railway is arranging to assist farmers to take every advantage of the course offered. The morning train will reach Mt. Herbert by ten o'clock, and will not leave Mt. Herbert until 3.45 in the afternoon. The Agricultural Department will arrange special trains when necessary. When tickets are purchased a certificate should be secured, which allows for a free return ticket; if getting on at Flag Stations, arrangements can be made with the Conductor. Single First Class Fares will be charged for the return trip. Lunch will be served at the School by the ladies of the District. Definite announcements re program will be made later. 7142-2-3M11.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION NOMINATIONS FOR CIVIC HONOURS

Prior to his departure for Charlottetown to enlist under the banner of the Union Jack, Mr. John McKenna, Vernon, was waited on by a large number of his intimate friends and presented with a beautiful souvenir and the following address:—

"Dear Friend,—As we have been informed you will soon leave us to take up a true hero's duty, we take the opportunity to express our appreciation of your decision to help redeem the wrongs of outraged Serbia and Belgium, to fight in defence of our national honour, to fight in defence of the homes of the Empire. The people are the court of last resort and it is proper that you should so nobly answer the call of a distressed Motherland. Yet, it is with the deepest regret that we see you about to depart from our midst.

In the past, the clinging, mellow memories of which still enfold us, our relations have always been of the most intimate and cordial nature; you have proven yourself a genial neighbour, a kind friend and a man in the true sense of the term. The trials and the daily vicissitudes met with have been surmounted and overcome, and the example of perseverance and determination shown in your struggles has often given us new heart when hope had almost expired.

Dear friend, you will be greatly missed in our community, and you will well rest assured that you will ever be in our inmost thoughts and our hearts will ever be with you, burning way down in our hearts for you.

We therefore ask you to accept this little token as a symbol of our goodwill, and our earnest wish is that God may protect you in the dangers of the great European conflict and bring you safe home again to the Garden of the Gulf.

Signed on behalf of the community, SPIKE SULLIVAN."

Completely taken by surprise and at a great disadvantage, Mr McKenna for a few moments was at a loss how to reply, but his ready wit and engaging smile came to the rescue, and in fitting terms he returned thanks for the totally unexpected honour conferred upon him. He modestly said that he liked to be friends with his neighbours, as bad feelings were conducive unpopularity. The souvenir was one he would cherish to remind him on any a weary night of the peaceful days spent in the old home at Vernon. His 2007

Cards were produced and a keen contest started. Later on, a number of well filled baskets were pulled out of the concealed nooks and an ample enjoyable repast partaken of.

The singing of "Will you no come back again," and the National Anthem brought a very pleasant evening to a regretted close.

ELOPING COUPLES FRIEND DEAD.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 1.—Rev. Duncah H. Hind, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church of Sandwich, Ont., and widely known throughout that part of Canada, is dead as the result of a complication of diseases. Rev. Hind has been in charge of the parish 20 years and it was said that

Prince Edward
—TONIGHT—
THE W. S. HARKINS PLAYERS
—IN—
The Great Comedy
Our Wives
A PLAY THAT EVERY MAN AND WOMAN SHOULD SEE
Special Matinee Friday 2.30
BY REQUEST
BABY MINE
MATINEE SATURDAY 2.30
"PEG O'MY HEART"

MATINEE 3 p.m. | People's Theatre | Adults 10c Children 5c
NIGHT 7 & 8.45

A MUTUAL MASTER PICTURE
"The Strife Eternal"
5—WONDERFUL REELS—5
Founded on the Historic Romance of Beautiful Jane Shore
Featuring Miss Blanche Forsythe, The Celebrated English Emotional Actress
3,000 People in The Cast 3,000
Dear Little Girl Shultz Lady Friend
DRAMA Fifteen Minutes of Nonsense

he married more eloping couples from Detroit, which is across the river from Sandwich, than all the other ministers in both Windsor and Sandwich combined. He is survived by a widow and five children.

Thin People Gained Weight Quickly
BY FOLLOWING THIS SIMPLE SUGGESTION.

Thin men and women who would like to increase their weight with 10 or 15 pounds of healthy "fat" should try eating a little Sargol with their meals for a while and note results. Here is a good test worth trying. First weigh yourself and measure yourself. Then take Sargol—one tablet with every meal—for two weeks. Then weigh and measure again. It isn't a question of how you look or feel or what your friends say, and think. The scales and the tape measure will tell their own story, and many thin men and women will believe can easily add from five to eight pounds in the first fourteen days by following this simple direction. And best of all, the new flesh stays put.

Sargol does not of itself make fat, but mixing with your food, it aims to turn the fats, sugars and starches of what you have eaten, into rich, ripe fat producing nourishment for the tissues and blood—prepare it in an easily assimilated form which the blood can readily accept. Much of the nourishment now passes from your body as waste. But Sargol works to stop the waste and do it quickly and to make the fat producing contents of the very same meals you are eating now develop pounds and pounds of healthy flesh between your skin and bones. Sargol is safe, pleasant, efficient and inexpensive. All leading druggists in this vicinity sell it in large boxes—forty tablets to a package—on a guarantee of weight increase or money back as found in each large box.

If you find a druggist who is unable to supply you send \$1.00 money order or registered letter to the National Laboratories, 74 St. Antoine St. Montreal, and a complete ten days treatment will be sent you postpaid in plain wrapper.

A TERRIBLE LOSS.
She—Your friend doesn't seem very happy.
He—Poor chap! Just lost a pot o' money.
She—Through the war, I suppose?
He—Yes, the girl married a soldier!

"He is Always Telling Others About Them"

BROTHER AND SISTER CURED BY DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS—NEWS OF CURE TOO GOOD TO KEEP.

In this letter Mrs. Hurley relates how glad she and her brother are to tell how they were cured of indigestion and kidney trouble by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

That is the kind of enthusiasm Dr. Chase's medicines arouse and that is why they are so generally known and used today. People who are cured tell their friends and neighbors, and so the word is passed along.

From the limits of Dr. Chase's practice at Ann Arbor, Mich., the good news of these medicines travelled until they are known the world over, and considered indispensable in many thousands of homes.

This is the kind of letters we are receiving daily and there can be no mistaking the enthusiasm expressed here.

Mrs. J. J. Hurley, Upper Huron, N. York, Co., N.B., writes: "I suffered from indigestion for two years, and tried a great many kinds of medicine, but got no lasting relief until I used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. I would take severe vomiting spells and be weakened down so that I could not do my work. I shall never be able to give the medicine enough praise for the benefit derived from its use, and will strongly recommend it to all my friends."

"My brother has also used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and they have entirely cured him of lame back and kidney trouble. He is always telling others about them."

Dr. E. L. Brine writes: "I can certify that this statement of Mrs. J. J. Hurley is correct in all details."

Chronic indigestion is almost invariably associated with torpid, sluggish action of the liver, kidneys and bowels, and can never be really cured until these organs are awakened to healthful action by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. One pill a dose, 25 cents a box, all dealers, or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Ltd., Toronto.

WATCH SORE THROATS

because swollen glands or inflamed membranes often affect other tissues and lung trouble easily follows.

As Nature's corrector of throat troubles the pure cod liver oil in Scott's Emulsion is speedily converted into germ-resisting tissue; its tested glycerine is curative and healing, while this wholesome emulsion relieves the trouble and rebuilds the forces to resist tubercular germs and avert the weakening influence which usually follows.

If any member of your family has a tender throat, get a bottle of Scott's Emulsion to-day. Physicians prescribe it to avert throat troubles, overcome bronchial disorders and strengthen the lungs. No harmful drugs. Always insist on Scott's.

Scott & Bowne, Toronto, Ont. 15-32

Manicuring

Phone 314 Miss D. Rudge for appointment. 171 Great George St. 6577-1-12 Mimod.