

PREMIER MATHIESON DELIVERS HIS BUDGET SPEECH REVIEWS THE WORK OF HIS GOVERNMENT

(Continued.)

Wednesday, April 8, 1914.

Premier Mathieson in further reference to the Summer School for teachers that was held in Charlottetown in the year under review, said: I attended at several of its sessions and I never saw students in any college or in any school who gave such rapid and continuous attention to the subjects that were being taught. We got the very best teachers that could be had, and since the number of these that were available in Canada was not sufficient, we went the New England States and obtained the services of some noted educationists, with the result that more than half of our teachers in the public schools in this province had an opportunity of acquainting themselves, in a way that they could never have acquired the same information, with the whole range of subjects that are classed under "Nature Study," and that they went back refreshed and reinvigorated for their work and better qualified for their work than had been expected for the school. Their expenses were paid and we hope we will be able to do something more in the present year. Last year, the teachers only received one-half of the allowance on account of the average daily attendance. It only went into force on the 1st of July. This year they will receive the whole amount. So that in the term since we have come into power we have been building up the salaries of teachers until we are confident that we will put them into a position where we will be able to get the choice of our best teachers. There is no money that can be better spent than that which is spent in making efficient the public schools system of the Province. (Applause.)

THE VALUE OF EDUCATION.

We may grow in material wealth. We may grow to a point where wealth would no longer be a blessing. We would reach that point very early unless the education that our people were receiving was one that enabled them wisely to use the opportunities that had been placed within their reach. I don't know that any person is to be envied whose wealth is in excess of his education, and by education I don't mean merely what one learns in school, but I mean that experience that one gains from all sources, first of all for the child in the home, in the school, in the world. There is no subject with which a Government has to do that is more important than education. And the extra fund which we have been able to obtain as our share of the Agriculture Grants has enabled us to take advantage of those opportunities that I have mentioned. Without that, we could not have undertaken and carried through successfully anything like the number of enterprises which we have been able to manage. In addition, that fund has enabled us to purchase and equip an agricultural hall in Charlottetown which will be the scene of agricultural meetings, and of agricultural efforts. I know that it is the intention of the Commissioner of Agriculture to equip further and further every year that building for the purpose of meeting the requirements of the farmers of the Province. And if it is not too much of a secret, I may say that I believe, if it is not giving away a secret, that the Commissioner has it in mind to procure and is building in Summerside that will serve the purpose of Prince County. (Applause.) It is simply marvelous how much has come out of this fund, and when this fund grows larger the

Don't Grow Bald

IT'S QUITE NECESSARY, NOURISH THE HAIR ROOTS—REMOVE DANDRUFF—USE PARISIAN SAGE.

If your hair is getting thin, losing color, or has that matted, lifeless and straggly appearance, the reason is evident—dandruff and failure to keep the hair roots properly nourished.

Parisian Sage applied frequently for a week and then occasionally if all that is needed. It removes dandruff with one application, almost immediately stops the falling hair and itching head, cleanses, cools and invigorates the scalp, and makes dull, stringy hair soft, abundant and radiant with life. Equally good for men, women or children—everyone needs it.

This refreshing hair tonic can be had at any drug or toilet counter in 50 cent bottles only. Geo. E. Hughes always sell it with agreement to refund the money if you are not satisfied. Get a bottle at once. Delighted users say Parisian Sage is the best and most invigorating hair tonic made.

wonders will grow in proportion to its increase.

OYSTER MUD DREDGE.

Before I leave the subject of Agriculture I may say that the subject has engaged the attention of the Government ever since we came into power of how to make available for the farmers of this province the great deposits of oysters and mussel mud which exist in the bays and estuaries of the rivers. The old method of digging by an ordinary mud-digger in winter had its limitations, both as to the thoroughness of the work and the cost. And in the end it was possible to fix upon a plan of a dredge operating upon a scow, self-loading and self-discharging. It is now in course of erection and we hope in the early part of the season to have it at work—the latter part of May is the date we expect it will be ready. We hope by the means of this system to supply mussel mud to the farmers of this province at a rate far cheaper than they have been able to obtain it hitherto, and that it will give the opportunity of obtaining it at places where we never had the chance before. We don't want to court our chickens before they are hatched, but I think we have every assurance that this experiment will result successfully and it is the intention of the Government to extend it still further.

A matter which we never promised but which we were able to perform was to settle with the Dominion Government a dispute that was as old as Confederation itself, the dispute as to the ownership of the land under water in the estuaries of the rivers and the bays of this province, the land generally speaking within what is known as the three mile limit.

In his further remarks on the oyster industry, the Premier said:

ADVANTAGES OF PRIVATE CULTIVATION

We have immense possibilities in the development of the oyster industry, but it is only possible under a system of private cultivation. This has been demonstrated in every other country where oysters are grown, and I have faith in the good judgment of our fishermen and people generally, who, I believe, will clearly see and grasp the opportunity now placed within their reach. At the present time there are 5,000 acres leased, while the revenue received during the year from applications and rents amounted to \$7,000. Already the lessees have expended \$40,000 in the industry, practically all by two companies. There are ten other companies organized and preparing to start energetically to work, and the demand for capable fishermen to take charge of this work is increasing every day. Surely the advantage of such an industry affording employments, not only to fishermen, but to other callings, boat building, barrel making, trucking, clerking, etc., must command itself to every patriotic citizen who wishes to see the country prosper and the population increase.

The PREMIER then proceeded to quote the following extract from Fishery Inspector's Report, 1911-12 re Quahaugs:

"The Quahaug Fishery shows a large decrease from last season in the quantity taken. Fishermen can scarcely make a fair day's wage at the work."

In Report of 1912-13, the catch of quahaugs is yearly becoming smaller. This year shows a decreased value of \$12,482, and it almost appears as if the end of this fishery were not far distant."

He also quoted section 5, p. 9, Fishery Regulations as follows:

"Fishing for hard-shell clams or quahaugs in bays, harbours and other waters within the Dominion of Canada, where oysters are taken, shall be permitted only on areas SET APART AND MARKED OUT BY THE LOCAL FISHERY OFFICER for the respective districts in which such fishing is prosecuted."

The PREMIER also submitted the following table showing aggregate quantities of oysters caught in Prince Edward Island since 1876—compiled from annual reports of the Department of Fisheries:

Table with columns: Year, Quantity (bbls.), Value. Data points from 1876 to 1892.

Table with columns: Year, Quantity, Quahaugs, Value. Data points from 1893 to 1904.

Subsequently to 1904 the reports contain also the quantity and value of quahaugs, and the Premier's statistics include these as well, viz:

Table with columns: Year, Quantity, Quahaugs, Value. Data points from 1905 to 1912-13.

THE PREMIER also submitted the following letter from Mr. Ernest Kemp, Oyster Expert, dated from C. G. S. "Ostrea," Malpeque, P. E. I., 25th July, 1913, and addressed to Mr. J. A. Mathieson, Inspector of Fisheries, Charlottetown:

Dear Sir—I am in receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, also noted conversation over the phone yesterday. This morning I went out in Mr. Thos. McNutt's oyster boat in company with F. O. Kair. Three dead beds have been laid off for shells to be obtained for the foundation of private areas. The Lee bed of Lot 16, the snick bed of Beach Point, and another area at the head of the Bay. Three men were fishing shells on the Lee Bed. We boarded three boats and examined the shells which were old and rough. They informed us they would not get a dozen oysters in the course of a day's work, and there were no signs of life. We then went out to the Chick bed and found this in the same condition. We caught one or two oysters in the dredge on the edge of the bed in about 20 feet of water, but none on the top. We also tried with tongs but failed to find an oyster. I did not visit the third area, as we did not know the exact location, but infer it is in the same condition as the others. And the reports you have received cannot be substantial and are entirely without foundation. It is a great advantage to the beds to have these shells removed, and free of cost. The bed I obtained the shells from in Grand River, is today full of young growing oysters, but I would not advise granting permission to the public to pick shells in Grand River or they might overstep the mark, and it is in good condition at the present time, but I would like to see a systematic scheme adopted to remove all the shipping shells from every bed in Richmond Bay.

The shells you refer to in the above were not obtained from an oysterbed at all but were collected by a quahaug fisherman who saved his spare shells and placed them in the scow without authority. The remaining shells were obtained from the shore, dug by a mud digger. These small oysters were of the razor kind which grow on the soft soil and are of no intrinsic value. Not a small oyster could be found among the shells obtained from the Bay, and I do not think it is of any use listening to, or taking any action to the different reports one hears which are of the dog and manger style. The removal of the shells will be far more advantageous to the beds than if left where they are.

In the course of his reading of the above extract, the Premier was interrupted by Mr. Richards, who asked: "What paper is that from?"

The PREMIER: I am reading from the Fisheries Report on the export

Mother Tells

HOW HER LITTLE GIRL WAS RESTORED TO HEALTH.

Mrs. Chas. Schriester of 139 Hilmrod St., Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "My little girl was frail, sickly and 'all run down' after having had the grippe. I was advised to give her Vinol and after the first bottle noted an improvement. She has taken four bottles and has picked up rapidly, having gained six pounds in three weeks."

The reason Vinol builds up weak, ailing children so quickly is because it contains in a delicious combination the two most world famous tonics—i.e., the strength creating, body building elements of cod liver oil, with all the useless grease eliminated, and tonic iron for the blood added. If you have a weak, puny, ailing child, try Vinol on our offer to return your money if it fails to benefit your little ones. E. A. Foster, Central Druggist, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

of oysters. Does the Hon. Gentleman question it?

Mr. RICHARDS: I thought it might have been from the "Star." The PREMIER: I can tell the Hon. Gentleman where he can get the figures, if he will call on Mr. Shaw, the Government engineer who has charge of this matter, he will be given all the statistics, and he will find that the last report upon the quantity of oysters taken from the body of Richmond Bay was 807 barrels. It had come down to that from 20,000, and that was during the time that the Hon. Gentleman and his friends were supposed to be guarding the interests of the province.

Mr. RICHARDS: There are a good many statements there that are quite incorrect.

The PREMIER: You will have your opportunity of correcting them, and I hope you will correct your own misstatements, which are very numerous. (Laughter.)

Having concluded the reading of the extract, the Premier said: I would commend this not only to my Hon. friend of the Opposition but to the whole country. If the Hon. Gentleman would refer to the fishing regulations he would see how far from the truth his statement was. Those who knew better spread false reports and make statements reckless in intended to do harm. "It is reported," they say, and so they send false information on the wings of the statement "it is reported."

The Premier read a number of letters from oyster farmers in substantiation of his arguments.

Proceeding he said: In every single instance in which a complaint was made that ground proposed to be leased contained a live bed we had it examined, and more of these areas was leased except upon reports such as these. We have taken every possible precaution that men could take to see that no live beds were leased. I have every confidence in the good sense and intelligence of our people; I have every confidence, too, in the power of truth to prevail over all kinds of error and falsehood. People may be excited and stirred up by false information, but they will acquire the true information after a little while by degrees, and when they do they will know precisely where to place those who have been the authors of the erroneous and misleading statements, those who have stood square in the path of progress and have endeavoured to prevent its onward march. It is always possible that mistakes may be made, but the point I wish to make, and that we can maintain is that we look every means possible to guard against the leasing of any public fishery. We first of all had at the head of the survey Mr. Shaw, a man in whom the country has every confidence as to both his unusual skill and his integrity. He had associated with him Mr. Hooper and others whose names carry with them confidence and respect where they are known. They had the advice of fishermen who were making their livelihood on Richmond Bay, men who had the best means of knowing. We acted upon the joint advice of all these, and in no single instance was one acre leased where a report was made that there were live beds.

The star fish in Richmond Bay are quite capable of dealing with the few oysters that remain. This Government represented to the Minister of Fisheries and Fisheries that this pest was threatening completely to wipe out the fisheries of Richmond Bay, and as a result we are having three boats put upon the public beds of Richmond Bay in the present year to endeavour to reduce the pest.

By experience is the New England States they have learned how to reduce the pest, and while it may not be possible absolutely to extinguish it, it is possible to reduce and keep it in subjection so that very little damage will be done. I believe that with the care and attention now given to the beds by the Dominion Government, and under the restrictions, that are carefully and fully enforced, in three months from now there will not be a fisherman or person having to do with the public beds who will so bless the day when the leasing of the beds and development in private hands became the policy of the Government and was put into practice. (Cheers.) I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that it is necessary for me to go any further into that subject.

Rheumatism Goes Quick y Its Virus Forever Destroyed

EVERY CASE IS CURABLE

Good-bye to Rheumatism! Your aching joints, your stiff, sore muscles, those sleepless nights and suffering days—good-bye forever—your day is gone.

Sufferer, cheer up, and read the good news below.

"A man met me a month ago, and said, 'Don't stay crippled, quit complaining, limber up.' My answer was, 'I'm rheumatic, I can't do it.' He looked me over in a pitying sort of way and told me to go to the nearest drug store for Nerviline and Ferronine. The combination had cured him. I was convinced of his sincerity and followed his instructions. I rubbed on Nerviline three times every day, rubbed it right into my aching joints. The pain quickly lessened, and I became more limber and active. To draw the virus of the disease from my blood I took two Ferronine Tablets with every meal. I am well today, not an ache nor a pain and no sign of stiffness at all."

What Nerviline can do in a case like this it can do for you too. For nearly forty years Nerviline has been recommended for Rheumatism, Lumbago and Sciatica and Lame Back. It is the one remedy that never disappoints.

bridges; in fact the damage done to the roads and bridges in excess of the ordinary injury amounted to some \$14,000, while we came out \$14,000 better than our estimate. I do not promise the same in the current year; but the estimates are prepared with equal care and have an equal chance of yielding as much more than we promised this year as last year yielded more than promised. Now there are some special expenditures. I might point out that on education this year we expect to spend about \$50,000 more than the average of former recent years. There are some special grants. Last year we made a grant to the Orphanages; this year a grant to the P. E. I. Hospital of \$500 has been made; to the Charlottetown Hospital \$500; to the Prince County \$400, and a small grant for a free dispensary. There is a small grant of \$4,800 in respect to dredge and appliances for oyster mud in St. Peter's Bay. There is a grant of \$35,000 for permanent bridges. I might say, in regard to the estimate of \$5,000 surplus, in order to find out what actual reduction of debt there has been you would have to add to that the sum of \$11,745, which we put into the sinking fund in discharge of the liability of the province, and at about \$5,000 interest on that sinking fund, which would make \$22,000 in reduction of debt on that estimate. We have to consider some expenses of an extraordinary kind. There was an ancient claim of Walter Low's against the Government or a heavy loss that he claimed to have incurred by reason of the misconduct of Government owing to mistakes they had made in drawing up plans and specifications of the Asylum. It was alleged that according to those plans one end of the asylum would be resting on six feet of soil and that when he came to do his work he found that it was impossible to do it, and that he therefore suffered great loss. The case was tried before a Board of arbitrators and they have not yet made their report, so that we cannot take any estimate as to what the amount will be; nor can we assume that the arbitrators will find anything in his favour, because the case was argued as strongly as possible on the part of the Government. In the circumstances we cannot say whether there will be any award, or should there be an award, what the amount will be. But whatever it is, and if an award is made in his favor, it will be paid by the Government, and that we can maintain is that we look every means possible to guard against the leasing of any public fishery. We first of all had at the head of the survey Mr. Shaw, a man in whom the country has every confidence as to both his unusual skill and his integrity. He had associated with him Mr. Hooper and others whose names carry with them confidence and respect where they are known. They had the advice of fishermen who were making their livelihood on Richmond Bay, men who had the best means of knowing. We acted upon the joint advice of all these, and in no single instance was one acre leased where a report was made that there were live beds.

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for the benefit of the Indians and the deaf and dumb, that money we are bound to supply, and their right we are bound to contest; and if we find it is well founded, then, whether the trustees are prepared to deal with or not we will deal with that claim and see that the people, the Indians and the afflicted ones, shall not suffer any loss by reason of the neglect or misconduct or oversight of any person. There are two contingent claims and there is a third that will materialise for an amount that we cannot as present specify.

CONFEDERATION CELEBRATION That is the celebration of the half-century anniversary of the first meeting looking towards confederation that was held here in September, 1864. It was fitting that that important event should be recognized. It is important to this province that all Canada should know and that history should record that in this, the smallest province of Canada, the first step was taken towards the unification of the scattered colonies of British North America. It is in the interest of Canada that this celebration should be held; but from our standpoint it is vastly in our interest; and if it does happen—as we hope it will happen—that we will have restored to us our representation of six, we would be able to stand forth before the world and say that this great country Canada, while she may delay sometimes in doing justice, yet when she does justice she does it with an unstinting hand and gives full measure. We would then have that great work the car ferry, with the widening of the gauge of the Island railway sufficiently advanced to give certain assurance of its completion; we would have our finances put, as they are now, on a sound and safe basis of progress. We would have our wrongs redressed and would have before us greater opportunities of progress and development than we ever could have had had we remained a separate colony. It would be a grand opportunity for showing to the world what Canadian justice meant. It would be a splendid opportunity of showing that where a cause was just, even although those who supported that cause were few, the great nation recognized the principle of justice and acted upon it.

GRANT TO HOSPITALS.

I might say, in respect to a department we have made in allowing grants to hospitals, what although these grants are small they are important in this regard: They are important as a recognition of those institutions to receive public support. They are serving the public and serving them in a most efficient way. They are depending upon the gifts of the charitable solely for their support. The Government is charged, and always has been charged, with the maintenance of those who are too poor to help themselves. We have never had any status as a Government in the hospitals in that regard. We never had any right to ask them to take charge of cases, and we wish to put their reproach behind us. We hope that with the abundant prosperity which we now have, and hope to have for the future, we will be able to do more and more to assist our public institutions. We should remove every possibility of reproach against our people by providing for all helpless ones, not only endeavouring to do for them as much as we might do for those who were strong, but we should go further and endeavour to make up to them in some degree the deficiencies which nature or misfortune had placed upon them. And I am sure that every generous-hearted man, every one who has sympathy for his fellow-man, will feel that gifts to charitable institutions that are serving the purpose for which they exist so well as ours will meet with general approval.

THE INTER-PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE.

In October last a meeting of the Inter-Provincial Conference was held. I referred to that the other day, but I would like to make a statement somewhat more specific in regard to the financial part of the proceedings. There was a proposal made at that Conference that the Dominion Government should increase the subsidies to all provinces, and the proposal was that the increase should be upon the basis of the population of the provinces. That is one thing we always have to fight. We said "No." The basis of population does not hold in respect to a small province. We have to maintain a complete system of Government, and if our people were only ten thousand we would require the same public roads and services. An equal grant should be made to provinces of equal size. We succeeded in our claim in regard to education. We are making the same claim in regard to public roads and also in re-

gard to the proposed distribution of subsidies to come in. We succeeded to this extent, that a resolution was put there that instead of paying on the basis of population a certain proportion of the subsidy should be distributed on the same basis as the grants for Governments and Legislatures; that is, we would get \$50,000 increase of subsidy before being put on the basis of population.

THE CONSERVATION COMMISSION

Since this year opened a very important meeting of the Conservation Commission was held in Ottawa. It was the most important and successful meeting of the Commission since its organization, and I am very proud to be able to inform you, Mr. Speaker, that the province of Prince Edward Island engaged by far the greater part of the attention of the Commission. The Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Chairman, dwelt upon the progress that was being made here in the fox industry, their oyster industry above all, and the karakule sheep and fur farming industries in general. He laid emphasis upon the progress that was being made in this province. My hon. friend, Mr. Arsenault, delivered an address upon the condition of the oyster industry here, and that address was listened to with as great attention as if those men had all been directly and personally interested in the enterprise themselves. It was a great success. I did not tell Mr. Arsenault that in the same words before because I was afraid that he might perhaps become a little vain. (Laughter and Cheers.) But I think it is right to say it now. Mr. Jones also delivered an address that was highly creditable indeed, and we were proud of our two Islanders there. Dr. Young, who might almost be called an Islander, also delivered an address, unique in its way. They had never heard anything like it before. We have become a little accustomed to Dr. Young, but they were not, and so his address had a charm of novelty—and he speaks well. It was one of the finest events, so far as the planning of the province, upon a high and important plane is concerned, that have taken place for many a day. At Ottawa a good many years ago Prince Edward Island did not loom very large. It was known chiefly by the fact that there was a day in the House called The Island's Day when the Islanders used to get up one after the other and complain of the way we were treated under Confederation. But the condition of things has changed vastly. If you look on the map you will see a small mark representing the Island; but measured by the importance it receives in other regards you get an entirely different impression.

(Continued on page 5.)

Impure Blood in the Spring

THE PASSING OF WINTER LEAVES PEOPLE WEAK AND DEPRESSED.

As winter passes away it leaves many people feeling weak, depressed and easily tired. The body lacks that vital force and energy which pure blood alone can give. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are an all-year-round blood purifier and nerve tonic, but they are especially useful in the spring. Every dose helps to make new, rich, red blood. Returning strength commences with their use and the vigor and cheerfulness of good health quickly follows.

There is just one cure for lack of blood and that is more blood. Food is the material from which blood is made, but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills double the value of the food we eat. They give strength, tone up the stomach and weak digestion, clear the complexion of pimples, eruption and boils, and drive out rheumatic poisons.

If you are pale and sallow, if you feel continually tired out, breathless after slight exertion, if you have headaches or backaches, if your joints ache, if your appetite fails and food does not nourish nor sleep refresh you, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will make you well and strong. To build up the blood is the special purpose of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and that is why they are the best spring medicine. If you feel the need of a tonic at this season give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial and you will rejoice in new health, new strength and new energy. Do not let the trying weather of summer find you weak and ailing. Build yourself up now with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the pills that strengthen.

Ask for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and do not be persuaded to take something else. If your dealer does not keep these Pills they will be sent by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.