

Liver Got Out of Order and the Whole System Was Poisoned.

cure by use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Rochon, R. R. No. 11, Ottawa, Ont., writes: "For about seven months my stomach was very bad. I was troubled with disordered bowels, and my food did not digest, and had gas on the stomach and awful pains in the right side. The Liver and Kidney Pills did not seem to be going out of order, so I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. This treatment seemed to be exactly what I needed. Before I used the first box of pills I used to feel as if I was carrying a great weight on my back. Now I feel as well as ever. I also used Dr. Chase's Nerve Food when I was feeling weak and suffering from nervous headache, and am now restored to good health. I am proud of Dr. Chase's medicines, and recommend them above any doctor's medicines." Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are sold in all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

a subdivision of government
country, dependency, (C)
imposes a duty on such
imported from the United

44. Wheat, wheat flour, semolina, and other wheat products, specially provided for in this section: provided that wheat shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents per bushel, that wheat flour shall be subject to a duty of 10 cents per barrel of 196 pounds, and semolina and other products of wheat not specially provided for in this section: ten per cent ad valorem when imported directly or indirectly from a country of dependency, or other subdivision of government which imposes a duty on wheat or wheat flour.

It will be seen, therefore, that the latter part of these two clauses are identical. The law was made exactly the same regarding wheat, wheat products, semolina and potatoes. Under the War Measures Act, as hon. members are well aware, during the recess of the present session of parliament, and only three or four days before parliament re-assembled, the Government passed an Order in Council placing wheat, the flour and semolina on the free list. I shall not go into the question again, because it has already been discussed in the House. At the same time I think I have the right to do this with wheat and wheat products, that we have the same regard to potatoes. Therefore, it comes down to a question of policy. The law is there and the machinery is there; all it needs is a simple Order in Council which may be passed ten minutes any time, and potatoes can be made free.

If they are made free coming into Canada, we can send our

surplus product into United States free of duty. As I pointed out during the last year and a half this has meant a tax paid by the people of my province, and very largely my constituency, amounting to about half a million dollars. This year we shall be in a much worse shape than we were last year, because we must sell our potatoes to the United States and Cuba, as there is no other market for us. What I want the Government to do, and want in my mind they should do. As a matter of fact, if justice is to treat us the same as they treated the West, pass an Order in Council removing the duty on potatoes coming into Canada, and automatically you remove the duty on potatoes going into the United States from Canada. Then, if another year the Government, whoever they may be, feel that conditions have changed and it is not in the best interest of the country to retain potatoes on the free list, all they have to do is to repeal the Order in Council and the law comes back automatically to what it was at the present time. I am not asking House of the Government to amend the Tariff Act, I am simply asking that as a measure of justice to my constituents during the present season—and the crop is being harvested now—an Order in Council be passed placing us in position to send our product to our only market, and realize therefore the best price available. I think that with a quantity of potatoes in the Maritime Provinces today, which may be sent to the United States

Cuba—which for the purpose of my argument is the same thing—it will mean at least \$100,000 that we would save which otherwise will have to go into the coffers of the United States. This is a lot of money and means a great deal to the farmers of Eastern Canada.

I do not think I have anything more to say on the subject. I

have tried to discuss it in a fair, non-partisan and business manner: I have pointed out the law as it is and indicated the remedy I simply ask the government to give us the remedy for the present year. You need not change the Tariff Act. I sincerely hope the Government will take these representations into consideration, not within the next month

or six weeks, but immediately, and will pass the necessary Order in Council so that our people may get the best price possible for their product. We have no market in Ontario, in Quebec, or anywhere else except in the United States and Cuba, barring, of course, a few thousand bushels—a mere bagatelle—that go to the West Indies.



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Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead takes hold, wears away gradually and leaves a good surface for repainting. It does not crack or peel. The ease with which it works under the brush is not approached by any other white lead. It has greater covering capacity and greater lasting qualities, consequently it will protect better and give a more beautiful finish. Brandram's Genuine B.B. White Lead is the whitest and most opaque White Lead known.

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Explanatory Announcement by the Minister of Justice

THE-MILITARY SERVICE ACT has received the assent of the Governor-General and is now part of the law of the land. It will be enforced accordingly, and the patriotism and good sense of the people can be relied upon to support it. Resistance to its enforcement, however by word or act must and will be repressed, as resistance to any other law in force must be.

It is the intention of the Government immediately to exercise the power which the Act confers and to call out men for military service in order to provide reinforcements for the Canadian forces. This is necessary since the military authorities report that the reserves available on sight for reinforcement will shortly be exhausted unless this step be taken.

First call limited to men between 20 and 34 who were
unmarried or widowers without children on
July 6, 1917

The present call will be limited to men not in the schedule of exceptions who were unmarried or widowers without children on 6th July, 1917, and are under twenty years of age, and were born on or since January 1st, 1883. Of this Class all those will be entitled to conditions exempting them from military service who are engaged in essential industrial or whose services in their present occupations, professions or businesses, or other, are essential in the national interest, and whose business or domestic responsibilities are such that serious hardship would ensue if their services were required. Conscientious scruples based upon a profound religious conviction are also a valid ground for exemption. The annihilation of combatant service by the articles of faith of the religion first required to which men belong will also be recognized. The Government first required to serve will consequently be those who can be called upon with the least detriment to the economic and social life of the country.

Questions of exemption will be determined, not by the military authorities or by the Government, but by civil tribunals composed of representatives of men who are familiar with local conditions and the communities in which they serve, who are able to have personal knowledge of the economic and social conditions in which those whose cases come before them are living, and who are able to estimate the weight and importance of such reasons sympathetically to estimate the weight and importance of such reasons. Provincial Appellate Tribunals constituted from the existing judiciary of the respective provinces will be empowered to correct mistakes made by the Local Appeal Tribunals. A Central Appeal Tribunal for the whole of Canada, composed of representatives of the provinces, will be constituted, and will be selected from among the present Judges of the Supreme Court of Canada. It will be constituted in order that identical principles of law may be applied throughout the country. In this way every man may rest assured of the fair and full consideration of his circumstances and the national requirement of civil and military justice.

A proclamation will issue calling out the bachelors and widowers referred to and fixing a day on or before which every man must report for service to the military authorities unless he has before that day made an application for exemption.

Applications for exemption may be made by written notice on forms which will be available at every post office, and will be transmitted free of postage. They will not, however, be required to be made in this way, but may be presented by the applicants in person at the exemption tribunals. The cases of those who have given written notice in advance will take precedence, and applicants who do not give notice in advance will involve considerably more inconvenience and delay to the men concerned, so that it is recommended that advantage be generally taken of the facilities for written application.

Exemption Tribunals in all parts of Canada

The local exemption tribunals will be constituted with the least delay possible, consistent with the selection of representative individuals to compose them, and the delegation of the members in their duties. There will be more than one thousand of such tribunals throughout Canada, each consisting of two members, one of whom will be nominated by a Joint Committee of Parliament, and the other by one of the Judges of the existing Courts. Every effort will be made by the wide distribution of tribunals, and by provision where necessary for their sitting in more than one place, to minimise the inconvenience to which men will be put in the process, the disposition of their cases.

A Registrar will be appointed in each Province, who will be named in the proclamation and to whom enquiries may be addressed. Each Provincial Registrar will transmit to the appropriate tribunal the applications for exemption which have been submitted in advance of the sittings, and men who have sent these in will not be required to attend the tribunals until notified to do so. Other applicants should attend personally on the tribunal without notice.

Men who do not desire to claim exemption will report to the military authorities for service either by mail or in person at any time after the issue of the proclamation. Forms of report by mail will be found in all post offices, and, like applications for exemption, will be transmitted free of postage.

No man who reports for service will, although he may be medically examined and passed as fit, be required to go into camp or join a battalion until after a day fixed by the proclamation sufficiently late to permit of the disposition by the local tribunals of most, if not all, of the applications for exemption which may come before them. Thus no advantage will be gained by delaying or disadvantage incurred by prompt report for service on the part of those who do not intend to apply for exemption.

Immediately upon the issue of the proclamation, medical boards will be set up at the mobilization centre for the examination of men who report ill health. These boards will be empowered to exempt a man from service or from any, subject to their right within the time limited, to allow him to return to his normal civilian life. They will be empowered to exempt, desire to have their physical fitness determined in order to ascertain whether they are fit for service, or to know definitely and allay any doubt as to the possibility of their services being required. In advance of the issue of the proclamation, the Medical Boards will be set up, and the possibility of physical unfitness issued by these Medical Boards will be accepted without any further investigation by exemption. Men who are accepted without any further investigation by exemption will be permitted to sit. Men found physically fit will be accepted and not reported for service may nevertheless apply for exemption if dissatisfied with the Medical Board's decision, even if they are not reported for service. This is the Board's conclusion.

As reinforcements are required, notice to report to the nearest mobilization centre will be given from time to time to the men found liable and persons unfit for service. Disobedience of such notice will render the offender liable to punishment, but punishment for failure to appear for military service, or to report subsequently for duty as offenders, however, will be imposed ordinarily by the civil magistrature; military duties notwithstanding any civil punishment which may be imposed and will be liable standing any civil punishment in which civil proceedings are not taken.

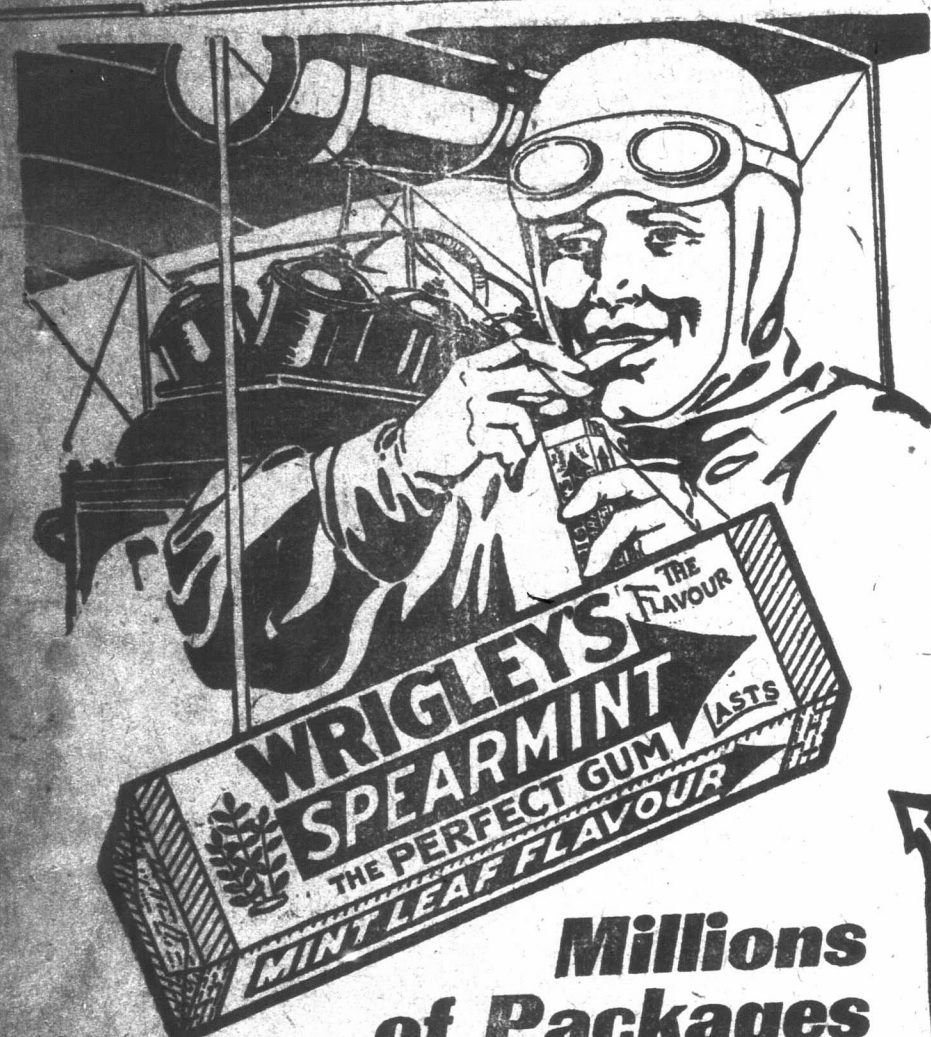
Notice of the day appointed for the making of a claim for exemption or for report for military service will be published as widely as possible, but, as no personal notice can be given until the individuals called out have so reported themselves or claimed exemption, men possibly concerned are warned to inform themselves with regard to the day fixed, since neglect may involve the loss by them of important privileges and rights.

CHAS. I. DOHERTY.

Minister of Justice.

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Ottawa, September 11, 1917.



**Millions
of Packages**

of this famous War-time Sweetmeat are sent to the soldiers, sailors and aviators at the front.

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