Come In and Get Better Acquainted

We want to know you better.

We want to establish with you a close and mutual bond of business friendship.

We want you to share in the extraordinary bargains we are enabled to offer from time to time.

Tea! Tea! Tea!

Drink and enjoy our Special Blend, at, per pound ..... 25¢

Best value in Western Ontario at the price. Once tried, always used. On sale at Stationery Department.

Post Card Section

Just added to stock an entirely new selection. Come early for first choice. New and most popular London View Cards.

MAIN FLOOR.

We heartily welcome all who are interested in the WALL PAPER QUESTION to inspect, with the utmost freedom, the magnificent showing on Second Floor, where also will be found a full range of the famous Beaver Brand Paints, etc.

Book Section

NOW ON SALE SYLVANUS STALL'S FAMOUS BOOKS:

"What a Young Boy Should Know"
"What a Young Girl Should Know"
"What a Young Man Should Know"
"What a Young Woman Should Know"
"What a Young Husband Should Know"
"What a Young Wife Should Know"
and "Age 45."

EACH $1.

OUR NOTION COUNTERS

Are loaded with things you need. "A stitch in time saves nine." We have Milliners' Needles and Tailors' Needles; an extra special line of Needles at, per package ..... 1¢

Here we have just added the handy Skidoo 23 Housecleaner; a great washing compound; equals five pounds soap; equals one gallon ammonia; per tin ..... 10¢
Or, three tins for 25¢

Our Economy Basement

SOME SPECIALS FOR WEDNESDAY'S SELLING

3 dozen splendid four-string Brooms. Big value at 25c. On Wednesday ..... 21¢
4 dozen Granite Preserve Kettles, regular 55c. On Wednesday ..... 33¢
2 dozen 12-qt. Galvanized Pails, on Wednesday ..... 15¢
Any size Lamp Chimneys, on Wednesday ..... 5¢
Salt Boxes ..... 10¢
Chair Seats ..... 10¢
Best Gas Mantle in city... 10¢
Glass Butter Dishes, each 10¢
Glass Sugar Bowls, each.. 10¢

ON WEDNESDAY.

Woods' Fair **J. M. THOMSON** Woods' Fair

COMMONS BACKS NAVAL POLICY

Continued from Page One.

paring to attack it; this, he characterized as a "wild and absurd idea."

So he did not consider it a cause for complaint that Germany had not entered into an arrangement with Great Britain as one could be proposed only on the basis of a superior British navy, which would be a difficult thing for the German Government to put before its people.

"The Germans," said the secretary, "view their programme as one made for their own needs and one which has no reference to our programme.

"Their idea is that if we built 50 Dreadnoughts, or a hundred, they would not build more than the number already decided upon, and if we cease to build altogether, they would not build one less. We have no difficulty in accepting that view without reproach, and just as little difficulty in saying frankly that our view of our own naval needs is that our expenditure is and must be dependent upon German expenditures.

"It is essential that we keep our navy in a superior position.

"If I were asked to name the one thing which would most reassure us with regard to the prospects of peace, it would be that the naval expenditure of Germany is being diminished and that ours is following suit."

"Germany had given verbal, but explicit, assurances," continued Sir Edward, "that she did not intend to accelerate her naval programme and would have only 13 Dreadnoughts by the end of 1912. The British Government had accepted these assurances, but was informed that four more would be in the trial stage six months earlier, according to the German custom, capable of being put into commission. Moreover, changes in the European situation might lead to a change in the German programme. He did not believe in the British Government ordering eight ships immediately, as they would not be completed any sooner than if four were withheld. Some time, he pointed out, Germany might change the type of her ships, which would necessitate a British change.

The secretary declared that the vastness of the expenditure on armaments had become a satire and a reflection on the civilization of the world. If it went on, it must sooner or later, in Europe, lead to national bankruptcy.

The Motion.

Seldom in recent years has the focussed on a debate in the House of Commons as it was today, when the national interest been so intensely vote of censure on the Government with regard to a naval policy was moved by Arthur Hamilton Lee, Conservative member of the House from Hants. Every available space in the House was crowded, and foreign diplomatic representatives occupied seats in the diplomatic gallery.

The text of the motion is as follows: "That in the opinion of this House the declared policy of his Majesty's Government respecting the immediate provision of battleships of the newest type does not sufficiently secure the safety of the empire."

Reginald McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, Foreign Secretary Sir Edward Grey, Alfred Lyttleton, A. J. Balfour and Premier Asquith took part in the debate.

Grey Reassures.

The speech of Sir Edward Grey had a reassuring effect. The foreign secretary did not attempt to minimize the seriousness of the situation created for Great Britain by the German naval programme. He declared it meant that when Germany had completed this programme she would have 33 Dreadnoughts, the most powerful fleet the world had ever seen, imposing upon Great Britain the necessity of rebuilding her fleet entirely.

At the same time, Sir Edward took the House more into his confidence than other members of the cabinet are in the habit of doing. He outlined the steps already taken by the admiralty to secure increased plants, capable of coping with any acceleration in warship building that the nation might demand. He assured the House that the Government had taken adequate steps to place British capabilities of instruction beyond doubt. He then spoke of the progressive improvement in Anglo-German relations, and said that in his opinion the only thing that could disturb these relations would be an attempt by either country to isolate the other.

Straight Talk on Danger of Colds

Let your cold gain headway and you can't keep it from running into catarrh.

Catarrh never stays in the same place—it travels down into the lungs, then it's too late!

Drive colds and catarrh right out of your system while you have the chance.

Easily done by inhaling Catarrhozone, which instantly reaches the true source of the trouble, gets right where the living germs of catarrh are working.

Catarrhozone

A CONVENIENT INHALER TREATMENT IS THE PROPER REMEDY TO CURE

You see, Catarrhozone is simply healing balsams and rich, pure essences, and is able to patch up the sore spots and remove that tender, sensitive feeling from the nose and throat.

Hawking and spitting cease, because the discharge is cured. The nostrils are cleared, headache is relieved, breath is purified. Every trace of catarrh, bronchial and throat weakness is permanently cured.

Shun medicines that contain harmful drugs—use a safe remedy that is prescribed by doctors, that is used in hospitals, that is indorsed by thousands Catarrhozone has cured. For winter ills there's nothing half so good.

Two months' treatment, large size, price $1, and guaranteed. Small size, 50 cents, all reliable dealers, or the Catarrhozone Company, Kingston, Ont. Beware of dangerous substitutes and imitations for "Catarrhozone."

RESERVE CASE REFUSED.

Toronto, March 29.—Dr. S. B. Pollard and Mrs. Mary Tinsley, convicted last week of committing an abortion on a girl named O'Brien, belonging to Windsor, were not sentenced with the other prisoners at the sessions this morning. Their counsel, T. C. Robinette, K.C., and Mr. A. A. Bond, applied for a reserve case on the ground that the crown had improperly allowed certain evidence in the case. This the judge refused to grant. He also refused to consider the question of bail. He did agree, however, to withhold sentence until appeal had been taken to the appeal court, which meets on the 13th inst., against his ruling. In the meantime the counsel for the prisoners will ask the Attorney-General to allow bail.

MONTREAL FRUITMAN DEAD.

Montreal, Que., March 29.—A cablegram from Kingston, Jamaica, announces the death at his winter residence there of T. S. Vipond, of Montreal, head of the fruit firm of that name. Mr. Vipond succumbed suddenly to pneumonia. He was in his 66th year.

No. 63 March 30, 1909

VALUE, ONE VOTE.

EUROPEAN TRIP CONTEST OF THE LONDON ADVERTISER

This Vote is Cast For

..... (Name of Candidate.)

As the most popular lady in District No..... of The London Advertiser European Trip Contest.

VOID AFTER 15 DAYS FROM DATE.

HOUSE A UNIT ON RESOLUTION

Continued from Page One.

Too Indefinite.

"My only objection is that the conclusions reached have been too indefinite. The resolution was not drafted as clear as 'the crystal water of the mountain brook.' My honorable friend did not define what was the policy that he would like us to look up as explicitly as I would have desired."

"Let me say," continued Sir Wilfrid, "that if Canada has been remiss in duty she owes to the empire we are not conscious of it. We will not for a moment admit the impeachment. We are British subjects. Canada is one of the daugnter nations of the empire, ond we realize to the full the rights and obligations which are involved in that proud title. It has been, it is, it shall be our unalterable determination to meet an dto carry out every duty which is implied by the title of British subjects; nay more, not only will Canada fulfill every obligation which is implied by that title, but I think I can say we will rise to every sacrifice that may be needed in order to maintain unimpaired the rank and status which is occupied by Canada in the British Empire throughout the world. We are not to be carried away, we are not to be stampeded by the transitory events of the moment from what has been the settled policy and the deliberate course which we have laid down by any hasty, feverish action, however, spectacular such action may be. It behooves us as free men, it behooves us to look at our position calmly and deliberately, to review the situation as it is to ascertain where we are, and to determine whether we shall alter, or whether we shall persist in the course which we have adopted long ago."

Sir Wilfrid was quite willing to agree with Mr. Foster that the question was one which should be approached not only from the viewpoint of Canada, but from the viewpoint of the empire at large.

The British Empire, he said, was the greatest phenomenon recorded in the pages of history. The empires of Rome, Alexander, Charlemagne and Napoleon were all built and maintained by force, and the moment force ceased these empires crumbled. The Empire of Britain had been founded less on war than on discovery and colonization, and it had been maintained only by the free will and consent of the peoples who now acknowledge British supremacy. Today the empire is composed of a galaxy of nations, proud of the allegiance to the British crown and proud also of their independence; and although they may have a common aim, each has reserved its own resources and to obtain its aim according to its own views and by its own methods, which may be best suited to the peculiar circumstances of each.

Must Keep Autonomy.

Proceeding, Sir Wilfrid showed that even in the matter of defense, as to which there should be a common aspiration, the daughter nations have insisted that they should preserve their local autonomy.

"Let us not disguise the fact from ourselves," he said, "that at present there is a passing wave, in which we can trace anger, enthusiasm and fear and which may be calculated by some to force us to depart from our policy and to contribute at once to the British navy. Let us view this question as it is. Let us not blink at it. Let us realize that it is not the way in which in the past we have understood our duty. This question is not new. We are familiar with it. I will not say it is as old as the hills, but it is as old as confederation itself and it comes to the front periodically. It presented itself in concrete form in the imperial conference of 1902 to those who were there assembled from all parts of the British Empire. The proposition was placed before us that all the self-governing dominions of the British Empire should contribute to the army and to the navy. The Canadian ministers who were attending that conference did not view the project with any favor. They received it with respect, but they declined to accept it and they presented their view in another form."

The Premier then quoted Canada's attitude on the matter of defense, as shown in the records of the colonial conference, and said: "This paper has been sometimes criticized, but it has never been seriously challenged, so far as I know. At all events it has never yet been challenged on the floor of this House and if I understand the observations of my honorable friend aright he does not now dissent from the proposition which is therein made."

Sir Wilfrid next went on to show that Canada was not alone in adhering to the policy of complete local autonomy in respect to matters of defense. The Australian commonwealth had started out with a cash contribution, but had since reverted to a policy of constructing coast defense vessels. Lord Milner, in his speech in Toronto, declared that he had never been a great advocate of contributions by colonies, but preferred that aid from the daughter nations should take a form most consistent with their complete autonomy. Then Sir Charles Tupper, in a proposal that a tax should be placed on the colonies for defense purposes, declared that such a proposal was "unheard of, mistaken and fraught with danger."

"If I understood the honorable member aright," continued the Premier, "he rather insisted that something should be done, but what particular form in which it should be done, whether by contribution to the imperial treasury, or by the development of our own naval resources, he left an open question. Well, to us it is not an open question, and we see no reason in anything that has taken place recently to depart from the policy that we laid down in 1902."

In connection with land forces Canada had reason to be proud of her achievements. The imperial expenditure has been lightened by taking over Halifax and Esquimalt. Canadian expenditure had risen from two and a half to six and a half millions. A force had been gathered at Quebec last summer which had called for warm praise from Lord Roberts.

Britain and Germany.

"Mr. Foster," said the Premier, "concluded by saying that if it were decided to offer a Dreadnought that determination would be acceptable to the Opposition. This brings us to something which no subject of Great Britain will, or can, ignore. For 100 years British supremacy on the seas has been so absolute that it was not supposed by anyone that it would ever be disputed by any nation. But this is an age when events happen very fast. We have learned lately that the foremost military power of the world at present is contemplating, perhaps, to contend with Great Britain on the high seas.

"We have, perhaps, reason to believe, as we have just learned, that Germany is building more ships than Great Britain, and building them more rapidly."

"Possibly there is a conclusion to be drawn from this, and the only conclusion is that Germany intends, sometime, to do with Great Britain on the high seas what she has done with France on land. Everybody knows that Prussia had for years been silently preparing to cope with France, which up to that time had been the greatest military nation in the world, that Prussia waited its opportunity and when that opportunity came delivered a mortal blow. If it be true, then, that Germany is organizing on the seas, no British subject can afford to be indifferent to the prospect. For my part I do not think the danger is imminent. We have the testimony of great organs of English public opinion that Britain can cope with Germany alone, without the assistance of the British colonies. We know that the British Government, in response to the generous offer made by New Zealand of a Dreadnought, postponed its acceptance.

"But although I do not believe that the danger is imminent, I have hesitation in saying that it would be folly to sleep in a sense of the fullest security. Vigilance, eternal vigilance, must be the watchword, not only in England but in Canada and in every other part of the British empire. On more than one occasion I have said that I would deprecate Canada being drawn into the vortex of militarism in Europe.

Europe's Madness.

"The situation of Europe cannot be characterized as other than madness. Every nation there is living in a condition of armed peace almost as intolerable as war. England is the one nation which has not lost her head, which has refused to adopt conscription and sacrifice her children on the altar of this insatiable Moloch. I hope the day shall never come when we will be drawn into the conflicts of Europe, but I have no hesitation in saying that the supremacy of the British Empire is absolutely essential not only to the maintenance of that empire but to the civilization of the world. I have no hesitation in saying that the supremacy of the British Empire on the sea must be maintained in a high degree of efficiency it has occupied the last one hundred years. I have no hesitation in saying also that if the day should come when the supremacy of Britain on the high seas is challenged it will be the duty of all daughter nations to close around the motherland and make a rampart about her to ward off any attack.

"I hope that day will never come, but should it come I would deem it to be my duty to devote what would be left of my life and energy to stump the country and endeavor to impress upon my fellowcountrymen, especially my compatriots in the province of Quebec, the conviction that the salvation of England is the salvation of our own country; that therein lies civil and religious freedom and all that is of value in this life."

The Premier's Amendment.

Sir Wilfrid then moved the following amendment:

"This House fully recognizes the duty of the people of Canada as they increase in numbers and wealth to assume in larger measure the responsibilities of national defense.

"The House reaffirms the opinion, repeatedly expressed by representatives in Canada, that under the present constitutional relations between the mother country and self-governing dominions payment of any stated contribution to the imperial treasury for naval and military purposes would not so far as Canada is concerned, be a satisfactory solution of the question of defense.

"The House has observed with satisfaction the relief afforded in recent years to taxpayers of the United Kingdom through the assumption by the Canadian people of considerable military expenditure formerly charged upon the British treasury.

"The House will certainly approve of any necessary expenditure designated to promote organization of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with and in close relation with the imperial navy along lines suggested by the admiralty at the last imperial conference and in full sympathy with the view that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of commerce, safety of the empire and peace of the world.

"The House expresses its firm conviction that whenever the need arises the Canadian people will be found ready and willing to make any sacrifice that is required to give the imperial authorities most loyal and hearty co-operation in every movement for the maintenance of the integrity and the honor of the empire."

The member for the Yukon scouted the idea of war between Germany and Britain. He thought contribution of ships or money directly to Britain would only arouse bitterness in the future, owing to loss of Canadian autonomy. He suggested rather that support should be given to the industry of building steel ships on both the east and west, which would be bulwarks for Canada.

At midnight the Opposition accepted the resolution in its amended form and it was unanimously adopted. Paragraph three, noting with satisfaction Canada's efforts in the past to relieve the taxpayers of the mother country, was stricken out. Paragraph four, offering the willingness of Canada to contribute, was amended by the insertion of the word "speedy" before "organization," and praragraph two was amended to read as follows:

"This House is of the opinion that between the mother country and the self-governing dominions the payment of regular periodical contributions to the imperial treasury for naval and military purposes would not, so far as Canada is concerned, be the most satisfactory solution of the question of defense."

Only a Common Cold,

BUT IT BECOMES A SERIOUS MATTER IF NEGLECTED.

Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh or Consumption is the result. Get rid of it at once by taking Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup.

Obstinate coughs yield to its grateful soothing action, and in the racking, persistent cough, often present in Consumptive cases, it gives prompt and sure relief. In Asthma and Bronchitis it is a successful remedy, rendering breathing easy and natural, enabling the sufferer to enjoy refreshing sleep and often affecting a permanent cure.

Mrs. Henry Smallpiece, Brudenell, Ont., writes:—"I was always subject to a cough and could get nothing to relieve me until I saw an advertisement of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup and thought I would try a bottle, and when I had taken a few doses I found I was getting relief, and when I had finished it I was cured. I procured a bottle for my baby, who had a cough, and a few doses cured him. I would advise anyone having a cough, to give Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup a trial and I am sure they will never be without it."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup 25 cts. per bottle at all dealers. Put up in yellow wrapper, and three pine trees the trade mark. Refuse substitutes. There is only one Norway Pine Syrup and that one is "Dr. Wood's."

LATE MRS. WM. RICHARDSON

Former Resident of London and Westminster Dies in Warwick.

Mrs. William Richardson, an old and esteemed resident of Warwick, died on the 22nd of March, after a brief illness, from pneumonia, in her 71st year. The late Mrs. Richardson was born in London, June 17, 1838, and was the daughter of the late Thomas Hodgson. On Jan. 12, 1860, she was married to Mr. William Richardson, of the township of Westminster (who still survives her) and settled on the third concession of that township, where they lived until 1879, when they moved to Warwick, where they had ever since resided. Mrs. Richardson is survived by her sorrowing husband, three sons and one daughter. They are John H., of Kerwood; George T. and Charles of Warwick, and Mrs. Samuel Detwiller, of Chesaning, Michigan; also one brother, George Hodgson, and one sister, Mrs. Joseph Brent, of Adelaide.

The funeral was held from the residence of her son, Charles, second concession, Warwick, on Wednesday, interment taking place at Bethel Cemetery. The services were conducted by Rev. J. P. Gerrie, B.A., of Stratford, a former pastor, assisted by Rev. Mr. Kelly, of Watford, and Rev. Mr. Simmons, of Forest.

The deceased was a faithful and consistent member of London First and the Warwick Zion Congregational churches since 1868. She had been a constant reader of The London Advertiser since its first issue. Among those attending the funeral from a distance were Mr. John Watson, of St. Thomas; Mrs. J. Brown and Mrs. John Mooney, of London; Mrs. Maria Hodgson, of Strathroy; Mr. and Mrs. James Brent of Messrs George and Wilbert Hodgson, of Adelaide.

FOSTER GETS APOLOGY.

Halifax, N. S., March 29.—Michael Carney, defeated Liberal candidate in the city at the last general elections, and who is defendant in an action for libel brought by Hon. George Foster, publishes a letter in the Press today, stating, in reference to the language he is said to have used at a political meeting here in October last, that he has no recollection of making the statement complained of, and if any words of his were so understood he expresses deep regret and unqualifiedly retracts them.

TUESDAY, WEATHER PROBS: GENERALLY FAIR.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM LIMITED

DUNDAS AND RICHMOND STREETS.

GREAT SKIRT SALE TODAY

Manufacturer's stock—467 Skirts at $2.67 each.

If you hurry down today you may be in time to secure one of these $5.00 to $7.00 Skirts at above figure, $2.67. All new gored styles in black and colors; Tweeds, Stripes, Tartans, Plain Colors, etc. Ladies' and misses' sizes.

THIRD FLOOR.

GIFT UMBRELLAS

Most people have birthdays, and everybody has use for an Umbrella sometime. A nice Umbrella is a most acceptable gift, and sure to be appreciated. You may have monogram inscribed if desired. For Easter gifts too, we are having quite a demand for the fancy styles put up in separate boxes for giving.

LADIES' UMBRELLAS—Big assortment of the newest handles, priced at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.50 to $14.00 each.

MEN'S UMBRELLAS—Newest style handles, priced at $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, $2.50, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00, $5.00, $6.50, $7.50, $8.50 and $9.00 each

MAIN FLOOR—OPPOSITE ELEVATOR.

Ladies' Fine Knitted Cotton Underwear

Our new stocks of spring and summer weights are now in. All the best Canadian makers are represented, also a full assortment of finer garments from Swiss and American manufacturers. Such well-known American makes as the "Merode" and the Swiss goods you know at a glance, with their dainty hand-crocheted yokes, and those silk mixed goods. Now is the time, while our assortment and sizes are complete, if you desire an outfit of these finer grades.

Sleeveless and Short Sleeve Vests

Fine-Ribbed Cotton Vests, sleeveless or quarter sleeves. Several styles. Each ..... 12½¢, 15¢, 18¢ and 20¢
Ribbed Cotton Vests, plain or lace trimmed edge. Extra fine quality, each ..... 25¢
White Lisle Vests, sleeveless or quarter-sleeve, neatly finished at neck and sleeves. Each ..... 35¢
White Cotton Vests, sleeveless or quarter-sleeve, shaped. Each ..... 25¢ and 45¢
Black Cotton Vests, sleeveless or quarter-sleeve. Each ..... 25¢
Mercerized Vests, in black or white, quarter-sleeve. Each ..... 50¢
White Balbriggan Vests, high neck, quarter-sleeve. Each ..... 50¢
Hand-Finished "Merode" Cotton Vests, sleeveless or quarter-sleeve. Each ..... 50¢

Ladies' Long Sleeve Vests

Fine White Cotton Vests, long sleeve and high neck. Extra value. Each ..... 25¢
Fine White Lisle or Mercerized Vests, low neck, long sleeves. Each ..... 50¢
Fine "Merode" Cotton Vests, long sleeve and high neck. Each ..... 50¢
Fine White Balbriggan, flat or ribbed weave, long sleeve. Each ..... 50¢

Ladies' Combination Suits

White Cotton Combination Suits, quarter-sleeve and knee-length. Suit ..... 50¢
White Lisle Combination Suits, quarter-sleeve or sleeveless, umbrella or tight knee. Suit ..... 75¢ and $1.00
White Lisle Combination Suits, long sleeve, ankle-length. Suit ..... 75¢
Merode Cotton Combination Suits, long sleeve, ankle-length. Suit ..... 85¢

Ladies' Over Sizes

White Cotton Vests, sleeveless, quarter or long sleeve; high or low neck. O. S. sizes. Each ..... 25¢
White Lisle Vests, sleeveless or quarter sleeve, neat edges. Each ..... 50¢
White Cotton Vests, sleeveless or quarter-sleeve, with lace yoke, fine quality. Each 65¢
White Lisle Combination Suits sleeveless, quarter or long sleeve. Suit ..... 85¢
Merode Cotton Combination Suits, high neck, long sleeves. O. S. size. Suit $1.00

REAR—WEST AISLE—MAIN FLOOR

It's right to encourage the children to save the pennies. When the sum amounts to $1 place it with us where it will earn 3½% interest for them. Toy banks get lost and they do not pay interest. It's wise to deposit all savings of $1 or more with us. Assets of over Two Million are the protection we offer you.

Agricultural Savings & Loan Co.

109 DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONTARIO

The Nerves Not Understood

BY MOST PEOPLE AND BY MANY DOCTORS — HENCE THEIR TREATMENTS FAIL.

The Best Authorities Now Agree That Restorative Treatment Such as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is the Only Rational and Successful Means of Cure.

It is not so very many years since diseases of the nerves were attributed to the presence of evil spirits and more recently sufferers from nervous derangements have been told that they only imagine they are sick.

When Dr. Chase's Nerve Food was first put upon the market as the only natural and effective method of curing derangements arising from exhausted nerves it was considered almost revolutionary, but its success was remarkable from the start, many who used it being cured of such severe forms of nervous trouble as locomotor ataxia and partial paralysis.

Now the very best authorities claim as did Dr. Chase that the only way to cure diseases of the nerves is to make the blood rich, red and nutritious and to build up the wasted nerve cells by such treatment as Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. W. R. Sutherland, St. Andrew's, Man., writes: "In 1903 I was stricken with paralysis, fell helplessly to the floor and had to be carried to bed. The doctors pronounced it a bad case as I had no power in my tongue and left leg. For six months I lay in that condition without benefit from the doctor's prescriptions. My husband advised me to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food and by the use of this treatment all the symptoms disappeared. I can now talk plainly, my leg is all right and I can do all my own housework. I am grateful to be cured by so wonderful a remedy."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for $2 50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.