

BORDEN APPEALS TO PATRIOTISM

Moves His Resolution to Amend the Military Service Act.

LAURIER PROTESTS

Claims That With Parliament Sitting a Bill Should Have Been Introduced.

Ottawa, April 19.—In the house of commons this afternoon before a crowded house Sir Robert Borden moved his resolution to approve the calling up of further men under the Military Service Act. The preliminary proceedings were brief. Both Sir Robert and Sir Wilfrid Laurier made short speeches to the late John McMartin, member for Glenora, Mr. McMartin had introduced a bill to amend the Military Service Act. Sir Robert explained, was to make less difficult the enfranchisement of Indians. That was to say, the condition drawn of Indians to the condition of citizens. Then Sir Robert rose to move his resolution.

The circumstances, Sir Robert said, were of peculiar gravity. Since the first of March a battle had been proceeding on the western front which might continue for months and might ultimately decide the fate of the world. Up to the present time the attack had been made principally on the British army, which it was apparently the enemy's intention to do. Any considerable force from the United States could be brought into the battle line. In this emergency it was necessary to call up men under such conditions as would enable them to impose their will not only on the allied nations, but upon the world.

Germany's Calls on Man Power. Sir Robert reviewed the calls which had been made by Germany on her man power for military service. In November, 1916, Sir Robert said, Germany had despatched over 344,760 men of all ranks; of these 245,000 were n.c.s. and men and 10,000 were officers. A table of military districts showed that the men had been recruited as follows: Military District No. 1 (London), 25,533; No. 2 (Toronto), 76,597; No. 3 (Kingston), 39,399; No. 4 (Montreal), 32,483; No. 5 (Quebec), 3,389; No. 6 and 7 (maritime provinces), 37,205; No. 10 and 12 (Manitoba and Saskatchewan), 76,503; No. 11 (British Columbia), 36,476; No. 13 (Alberta), 33,192. Canadian casualties so far, said the prime minister, were as follows: Killed in action, 25,912; died of wounds,

was about 400,000. In France the annual addition was less than 100,000. Moreover, Germany had practically enslaved tens of thousands of Belgians, forced them to work in Germany in order that Germans might be released for the army. Germany had made drafts on the population of Poland and would no doubt make further drafts. There were in all 55,000,000 people in the territories newly conquered from Russia.

Russia's Disappearance. The practical disappearance of Russia in the war had had a most important influence on the power which Germany was able to exercise on the western front. Here Sir Robert read a statement made in the British House of Commons showing that as a result of Russia's defection Germany, in the spring and summer of 1918, would be able to bring to the western front an additional force of no less than 1,600,000 men. She would be able to hold her eastern front with inferior troops and to send her new levies there that they might be trained for work later on the western front.

Sir Robert then reviewed what the allies had done. One-sixth of the entire population of France was in the fighting line. Here Canada that would mean at least one and a half million men. What had the British Empire done? asked Sir Robert, and in answering his question quoted figures which had been compiled by Sir Auckland Geddes, of the British Government. These figures gave the total strength of the British forces as 7,500,000 men. Of this number 1,500,000 had been contributed by England, 620,000 by Scotland, 280,000 by Wales, 170,000 by Ireland, 900,000 by the Dominion of Canada, and the other colonies, and the remaining million by India and the African dependencies of Great Britain.

Sir Robert expressed the opinion that the figure of 900,000 did not do full justice to what the colonies had done. He thought it should be nearer a million. But anyway the figures spoke for themselves. Australia and New Zealand had put more men into the fighting line in comparison with their populations than Canada had done.

War Effort of Dominion. Turning to the war effort of the Dominion the prime minister gave figures compiled up to March 31, 1918. He said that up to that date Canada had despatched overseas 344,760 men of all ranks; of these 245,000 were n.c.s. and men and 10,000 were officers. A table of military districts showed that the men had been recruited as follows: Military District No. 1 (London), 25,533; No. 2 (Toronto), 76,597; No. 3 (Kingston), 39,399; No. 4 (Montreal), 32,483; No. 5 (Quebec), 3,389; No. 6 and 7 (maritime provinces), 37,205; No. 10 and 12 (Manitoba and Saskatchewan), 76,503; No. 11 (British Columbia), 36,476; No. 13 (Alberta), 33,192. Canadian casualties so far, said the prime minister, were as follows: Killed in action, 25,912; died of wounds,

38,712; died of disease, 1956; wounded, 106,185; prisoners of war, 2736; presumed dead, 3988; other casualties, 790. A compilation of these killed in action, died of wounds and disease, presumed dead and missing, said Sir Robert, would show that a total of about 41,000 young Canadians had given up their lives in the war up to March 31 last.

Sir Robert said that while he was not at liberty to tell the house just where the Canadians are located, he could say that the forces representing the Dominion are in greater strength and more confident in spirit than ever before. They are holding a position which had not yet been seriously attacked, and he would venture the assertion that so long as their flanks held they will not fall back.

Heavy Casualties Expected. As to probable casualties, the people of Canada must be prepared for a heavy list when the inevitable attack comes. In the second battle of Ypres 60,000 men, or 40 per cent., of the Canadian forces, fell. During 1917 Canadian losses totalled 14,347, including 12,461 at Vimy Ridge, 10,124 during the fighting that occurred in May, 10,000 during the fighting in August, when the Canadians captured Hill 70, and 24,580 in November, when they took Passchendaele Ridge.

Coming to the order-in-council covering the amendments to the Military Service Act, Sir Robert said he realized that this act had been based upon the principle of exemption, by tribunals. Thousands of these had been exempted, but the quality of their work was varied and sometimes marked by injustice. In some parts of Canada there were so many exemptions that it became the duty of the government to appeal to 80 to 90 per cent. of them. On the whole the results had been so satisfactory as expected. The order-in-council, he said, had departed to some extent from the principle of exemption as had been done in Great Britain, but not along the same lines, because the majority of exemptions in Great Britain applied to various occupational classes.

Reviewing the proposed order-in-council, Sir Robert said that under its terms class one would now consist of unmarried men, between 19 and 24 years of age and class two of married men of the same age. He continued: "The minister of militia proposes that only those who are from 20 to 22 years of age in class one, both inclusive. Later he may be obliged to call out if the need shall demand it men in the same class and 23 years of age. It is estimated that from the men available in this way in each year called out there will probably be 10,000 physically fit for service at the front.

"It may be said that we are abolishing, so far as the classes called out are concerned, the exemptions which were made in the Military Service Act. That is perfectly true, but I do not know any other means by which the need can be met, and I can assure the members of this house that the

need is most urgent and most imperative. It may be said that this will interfere with production. I hope it will not. The resolution before the house, said the leader of the opposition, was for the purpose of making a change in the Military Service Act. The allied forces over in France were engaged in a terrific struggle for liberty, and the aim and hope of Canadians as well as the other allied nations, was to crush out Prussianism. "But," he continued, "while this struggle is going on, are we not allowing to enter into our government, the Prussian system of autocracy. Last year the government passed the Military Service Act and this year it attempts to amend this act by order-in-council. This is a wide departure from the British system of government and our government has no right to do it."

Criticizes Recent Order. The leader of the opposition went on to criticize the government's order-in-council passed in connection with the recent riots in Quebec. This order-in-council might have been passed if they could not be passed in the parliament had not been sitting, although even then it would not have been constitutional, but to pass such an important order when parliament was in session without consulting the house was preposterous.

Repeaches Not Justified. In conclusion Sir Robert said: "May I point out that on the one hand the government has been subjected to strong reproach for its order-in-council which is an amendment of the Military Service Act in the Province of Quebec has been too lax. On the other hand, it has been subjected to equally violent criticism for its administrative action of that act in Quebec has been too stern and severe. It is our belief that each of these approaches is equally undesired and equally unjustified. As well as in each of the other provinces, to administer the act impartially, considerately and firmly to the end. The law had been enacted according to the will of the people, and the law must be obeyed.

All in Battle Line. The first line of defence is held in France and Flanders; the second line of defence is here. Will those in the second line desert and betray the first? If such an outcome were possible, it would be to the everlasting disgrace of the Canadian people. Only those who have been among the men in the fighting line can realize with what faith and confidence the Canadian soldiers rely upon us for that aid and support which are their duty. If only those who are deserting and betraying the first line, how intense a bitterness and disappointment would possess their souls if that should fall line.

All in Battle Line. "I beg you to remember that in this country we are all, in one sense, in the battle line; that we must all discharge our duty with the same intensity and spirit as those who are holding back the German onset. May we not estimate that duty in the words of a great Frenchman—'Life is not intended as either a pleasure or a sorrow, but a great duty committed to our charge, and which we are bound to carry on and fulfil by the standards of honor.' If that is the meaning of life, if it is not equally true of the national life? What we inherit from the past we hold in trust for the future; let us see to it that Canada's honor and our first line of defence and her escutcheon kept untarnished to the end.

Germany has practically reverted to paganism in this war. The idea of the old faith of Thor and Odin dominates her people today more really than the dictates of Christianity. Otherwise no such reversion to barbarism could have taken place. It has shocked the world's conscience and brought so many of its nations in arms against her.

Daunt Not Stay Hand. "Confronted with such a menace, we dare not stay our hand. The descendants of our pioneer forefathers have good cause to be proud of their ancestry. They never had greater reason for just pride than today, when men of the races from whose loins they spring are fighting side by side in defence of the freedom of both. Is the cause worth fighting for? Can you not see what rests on the issue? Are your institutions, your ideals and liberties, the rights of your women and the sanctity of your fathers' graves worth fighting for? Women of one of those races have been systematically not in isolated cases, but systematically subjected to nameless outrages and sent in thousands behind the German lines for that purpose. If this cannot, I know not what can arouse the fighting spirit in the hearts of all men in whose veins the blood runs red.

Lesson Not Yet Learned. "We have in this country a population separated by differences of race, of language and of religion. Unfortunately these differences run very largely along the same line. If for one should resist as strongly as any man a proposal to deny to any portion of our people their constitutional rights in respect of language or otherwise. But we must realize that difference of language does create a profound division, especially when it is accentuated by grouping on the line of race and religion. The lack of understanding which difference of language is not easy to overcome, and it is in lack of understanding that the difficulty chiefly arises. This very reason assumes a imperative duty rests upon all of us to aid, as best we may, in removing unfortunate misunderstanding and quieting dangerous controversy. The world has been striving for hundreds of years to learn the lesson of tolerance in matters of religious opinion. The task has been a slow and painful one, and the lesson has not yet been fully learned. Let us do the best that is in us to help our people learn that great lesson. No good ever came to mankind out of the bitterness of religious controversy. I especially beg of the press, both English and French, not to indulge in utterances that are calculated to provoke and perpetuate bitterness and discord. If we do not all worship God at the same altar, let us be tolerant and charitable; above all, let us respect the sincere convictions and ideals of others. If the press fulfill its full duty it will not be slow to learn this lesson, which might with advantage be studied by members of this house on both sides. Thus, and thus only, can we create in this country a true national spirit; thus only can our united efforts avail in building up a great nation, securely founded upon the heritage which God has given us."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier opened his speech by saying that Sir Robert Borden had closed with a declaration of his sincerity and earnestness in supporting the resolution before the house. It was with the same sense of profound conviction and sincerity, said Sir Wilfrid, that he now rose to oppose the resolution. He would try to be moderate in the expression of his views on the question, although the temptation might be strong to deal

severely with certain phases of the matter.

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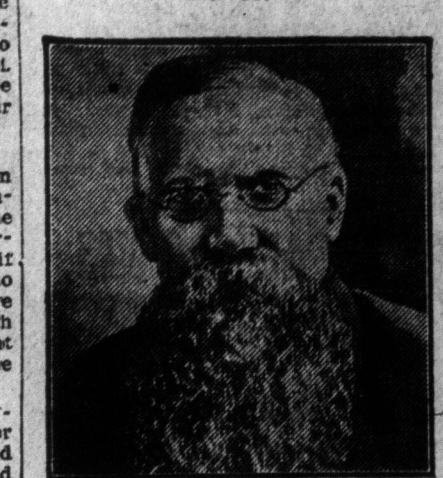
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A CRIPPLE FOR THREE YEARS

Helpless in Bed With Rheumatism Until He Took "Fruit-a-tives."



MR. ALEXANDER MUNRO.

R.R. No. 1, Lorne, Ont. "For over three years I was confined to bed with rheumatism. During that time I had treatment from a number of doctors, and tried nearly everything I saw advertised to cure rheumatism, without receiving any benefit. "Finally I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives.' Before I had used half a box I noticed an improvement; the pain was not so severe, and the swelling started to go down.

"I continued taking this fruit medicine, improving all the time, and now I can walk about two miles and do light chores about the place."

ALEXANDER MUNRO.

50c a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size 25c. At all dealers, or sent postpaid on receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives, Limited, Ottawa.

The minister of agriculture was to have farmers. The present, Sir Wilfrid said, was the beginning of the seeding season. If men were taken away from the farms they could not be trained for the front in less than four months, but their loss to production would be felt immediately. "If," Sir Wilfrid declared, "you want to help England in the present emergency, leave these men to produce the food, of which she stands in need."

Referring to Quebec, Sir Wilfrid said that the elections had largely been fought on the cry, "You must not allow Quebec to rule Canada." "Quebec," Sir Wilfrid went on, "does not want to rule Canada. Quebec does not want to rule, nor to be ruled by anybody. Quebec wants to take its position in this fight as a member of the Canadian confederation. We have been in confederation for 50 years, and we shall remain in it."

It had been whispered from ear to ear that "we must make Quebec fight." This cry had gone round all parts of Canada. But, Sir Wilfrid said, the men of Quebec who had gone to the front, had shown they could fight. "And," Sir Wilfrid added, "they will fight when they are appealed to on proper lines. If there had been a different manner of ap-

proaching them, you would have had better results."

After a reference to the Nationalist campaign of 1911, Sir Wilfrid went on, "we cannot be separated. We must be united. How shall we do it? Is it by compulsion, or by conciliation of the people, one man to the other? If you want to have soldiers in Quebec, the thing is easy enough. Appeal to them. Appeal to their imagination. Appeal to their racial feelings. Give them good officers and they will follow those officers into the very jaws of German hell."

Sir Wilfrid concluded that when the verdict was pronounced, Quebec would loyally accept it. Every citizen had the right to express his views on any measure and to combat it, if he thought it was unjust. He also thought it his duty, Sir Wilfrid added, to loyally obey it whatever the consequences to himself may be, and however much he may disapprove of it. "It is with these feelings that I appeal to the house—it is not yet too late—not to go further with this measure, but to persevere and consider it carefully by all the methods provided by the British system of government which we enjoy and then to make decision accordingly."

Men. N. W. Rowell. Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, said the responsibility rested with the government of Canada to see that the troops at the front were adequately reinforced at the front.

Mr. Rowell pointed out that conditions were not even the same as they were a month ago. They must be altered to the situation at the front and be prepared to meet it. The war could only be won if the allies were able to hold the Germans until their force was augmented to enable them to win a final victory. Time was everything, and the action of the government was not a wide departure from constitutional government. It would take two to four months to get the men for the battle line, and that was why the government had introduced a resolution which could be discussed in a day, instead of a bill. As a matter of fact the order asserted no larger power than already enjoyed under the Militia Act.

Sir Wilfrid, he had noted, had not proposed any other solution of the problem. He had said that they should send food, not men. It was Canada's duty to send men, food, munitions, ships and money. He (the speaker) represented a constituency made up very largely of farmers, and in that riding the measure would undoubtedly prove very unpopular, but he would not be doing his duty if he allowed any such considerations to weigh with him.

Canada's contribution figured out at about five per cent. of her population, while Britain's was twelve per cent., and Britain, by organizing the man and woman power of the country, had succeeded in increasing her agricultural production. If the other colonies could send over larger forces in comparison with their population, should Canada, the greatest and wealthiest of them all, hesitate? To equal the war effort of Australia the Dominion would have to send over another 100,000 men.

Amendments Proposed and Rejected. Dr. Malloy, Frencheman, said it was not in the interests of the country to rob the farms of the help they needed. Seconded by Captain Road, Prince, he moved an amendment providing for "The exemption of those who are now actually and effectually engaged in the production of foodstuffs upon the farms of Canada."

This was defeated by 118 against, 70 for, a majority of 48. The second amendment, moved by L. A. Lapointe, St. James, Montreal, giving the six months' enlistment, was rejected by a majority of 35—against, 137, for 62. The main motion was then put and carried by a majority of 49, 114 for, 65 against.

THE BIG HEALTH DRIVE HAS BEEN STARTED

TO BUILD UP THE BLOOD OF THE PEOPLE

Spring is the Time When People Worn and Weary After a Hard Winter Need a Tonic to Restore the Blood and Renew Energy and Ambition.

It is one of the most persistent traditions of the human race to take a tonic for the blood in the spring, and like most of the accumulated wisdom of mankind, it has a sound scientific basis. Winter is always a trying season for people who have small reserve of physical strength. Not many of us get as much exercise and out-of-door air in winter as in summer. Much of our time is spent in rooms none too well ventilated, our diet lacks the fresh green foods of summer, and it is no wonder that the blood grows thin and sluggish with ill effects on the entire system.

Many people who need a tonic neglect it, because they are not sick enough to cause them any worse feeling than one of fatigue and discomfort. They do not realize that the decline in health is so gradual that they, themselves, do not realize how far from normal they are until the pale face, weak nerves, languidness and irritability attract the attention of friends. Even then a tonic is the right remedy, and there is absolutely no other tonic to compare with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This medicine builds up and enriches the blood and sends renewed health and strength to every part of the body. The appetite is improved, the digestion is toned up, there is new color in the cheeks and lips, vigorous health replaces weariness and lassitude and you find a new joy in living.

INDIGESTION CURED.

Mrs. Harry Odd, Nipissing, Ont., says: "For a long time I was a great sufferer from indigestion. I could not eat a meal without undergoing much suffering and as time went on I naturally became much run down, and found the greatest difficulty in doing my housework. In fact only those who have suffered from stomach trouble can realize how deplorable my condition was. I was treated by a doctor, but as he was not helping me I began taking other medicines, and had used several kinds without benefit before I heard that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills were recommended for this trouble. The result was that I was constantly growing weaker and weaker when my mother advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. After using a few boxes I found they were helping me, and I continued taking them until I had used eight boxes, by which time the trouble had entirely disappeared and I was again enjoying the best of health."

A NERVOUS WRECK.

Miss Faith Scott, Brantford, Ont., says: "It would be difficult to find a person more benefited by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than I have been. As the time I used them I was a nervous wreck, suffering from sleeplessness, dizziness and a severe form of headache. I was recommended to try your pills and did so with such good results that today I am enjoying the best of health and feel like a different girl. A dose of the pills occasionally keeps me in the best of health."

Do not be persuaded to take a substitute. See that the full trade mark name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," is printed on the wrapper around the box. If you cannot get these Pills through your dealer, they will be sent by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RHEUMATISM CURED.

Mr. Fred Elsie, Dashwood, Ont., says: "When I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I was a little better than a wreck; for years I had suffered periodically from rheumatism and numbness. I was constantly doctoring, and while this gave me some relief, it did not cure me. As a matter of fact before I began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I had spent more than a hundred dollars in other treatment and was still suffering. Then I was recommended to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the use of only six boxes made a cure, and I have not had a twinge of the trouble since. While taking the pills my weight and general health increased in a most gratifying manner, and you may be sure I will always be a warm friend of this medicine."

ST. VITUS' DANCE CURED.

Mrs. Wm. Hill, Stratford, Ont., says: "I suffered from a nervous breakdown after the birth of my first child, and the trouble developed into St. Vitus' dance, which put me into such a condition that I was scarcely able to do my housework; my hands twitched and trembled so that I could scarcely hold anything, and I walked so unsteadily that I was afraid to go out. Before beginning the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I tried several remedies, but they did not help me. It was on the advice of a friend that I used the pills, and in a short time they made a complete cure and I have ever since enjoyed the very best of health."

BAD BLOOD PURIFIED.

Miss Annie Durocher, Madeline, Ont., says: "I am more grateful than I can say for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. My blood was in a very bad condition. I was weak, appetite poor, the least exertion would leave me breathless, and my face was covered with pimples. I tried many medicines without getting any help, and then through a friend heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and decided to give them a fair trial. The result is that this medicine purified and enriched my blood, cleared away all the pimples and left me enjoying the best of health. If I feel that I need a medicine again, you may be sure that it is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I shall take."

DIZZINESS AND FATIGUE.

Miss Beatrice M. Thomson, Guelph, Ont., says: "I have derived great benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. For nearly a year I was troubled with anemia, and many of its attendant evils. My face had a pale, tired, worn-out appearance, and I suffered from dizziness and fatigue with the slightest exertion. I tried different medicines, but instead of helping me I was actually growing worse. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and by the time I had used six boxes, when I found my health fully restored, I most warmly recommended these pills of anyone who may be in poor health."

Telephone Economy Talk No. 9

Watch Your Elbow

SINCE Bell invented the first telephone there have been seventy-four types of Bell telephones designed to combine strength, simplicity and utility.

Your desk telephone has more than a hundred parts and is built like a watch. The smoothness with which it works depends in no small degree upon yourself and those who may use it. Rough usage is sure to impair its effectiveness.

Telephone economy suggests that care be taken in order that, with the telephone on the desk at your elbow, it is not knocked to the floor and its delicate adjustments damaged.

Help us, by protecting your own equipment, to conserve war-time resources of telephone material.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

