The Man who tries, and fails, succeeds.

The Acadian.

The man who succeeds without trying, fails.

HONEST, INDEPENDENT, FEARLESS.

VOL. XXXVI. WOLFVILLE, KINGS COUNTY, N. S., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1916. NO. 1

THE ACADIAN.

Published every FRIDAY morning by the Proprietors,

DAVISON BROS.,
WOLFVILLE, N. S.

Subscription price is $1.00 a year in advance. If sent to the United States, $1.50.

Newsy communications from all parts of the county, or articles upon the topics of the day, are cordially solicited.

ADVERTISING RATES.

$1.00 per square (2 inches) for first insertion, 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Contract rates for yearly advertisements furnished on application.

Reading notices ten cents per line first insertion, two and a half cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

RULES.

Copy for new advertisements will be received up to Thursday noon. Copy for changes in contract advertisements must be in the office by Wednesday noon.

Advertisements in which the number of insertions is not specified will be continued and charged for until otherwise ordered.

This paper is mailed regularly to subscribers until a definite order to discontinue is received and all arrears are paid in full.

Job Printing is executed at this office in the latest styles and at moderate prices.

All postmasters and news agents are authorised agents of the ACADIAN for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, but receipts for same are only given from the office of publication.

TOWN OF WOLFVILLE.

C. S. FITCH, Mayor.
W. M. BLACK, Town Clerk.

OFFICE HOURS:
9.00 to 12.30 a. m.
1.30 to 3.00 p. m.
Close on Saturday at 12 o'clock

POST OFFICE, WOLFVILLE.

OFFICE HOURS, 8.00 a. m. to 8.00 p. m. On Saturdays open until 8.30 P. M. Mails are made up as follows:

For Halifax and Windsor close at 6.05 a. m.
Express west close at 9.35 a. m.
Express east close at 4.00 p. m.
Kentville close at 5.45 p. m.
Reg letters 15 minutes earlier.

E. S. CRAWLEY, Post Master.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. N. A. Harkness, Pastor. Sunday Services: Public Worship at 11.00 a. m. and 7.00 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Mid-week prayer-meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.30. Women's Missionary Aid Society meets on Wednesday following the first Sunday in the month, at 3.30 p. m. The Social and Benevolent Society meets the third Thursday of each month at 3.30 p. m. The Mission Band meets on the second and fourth Thursdays of each month at 3.45 p. m. All seats free. A cordial welcome is extended to all.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. G. W. Miller, Pastor: Public Worship every Sunday at 11 a.m., and at 7 p.m. Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. Services at Port Williams and Lower Horton as announced. W.F.M.S. meets on the second Tuesday of each month at 3.30. p. m. Senior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Monday at 7.00 p.m. Junior Mission Band meets fortnightly on Sunday at 3 00 p.m.

METHODIST CHURCH. — Rev. F. J. Armitage, Pastor. Services on the Sabbath at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 10 o'clock, a. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday evening at 7.45. All the seats are free and strangers welcomed at all the services. At Greenwich, preaching at 3 p. m. on the Sabbath.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH, OF HORTON—Services: Holy Communion every Sunday, 8 a. m.; first and third Sundays at 11 a. m. Matins every Sunday 11 a. m. Evensong 7.00 p. m. Wednesday Evensong, 7.30 p. m. Special services in Advent, Lent, etc., by notice in church. Sunday School, 10 a. m.; Superintendent and teacher of Bible Class, the Rector.

All seats free. Strangers heartily welcome.

REV. R. F. DIXON, Rector.
A. G. Cowie } Wardens.
T. L. Harvey }

ST. FRANCIS (Catholic)—Rev. Father Donahue, P. P.—Mass 9 a.m. the second Sunday of each month.

THE TABERNACLE. — During Summer months open air gospel services:—Sunday at 7 p.m., Tuesday at 7.30 p.m. Sunday School at 2.30 p.m. Splendid class rooms, efficient teachers, men's bible class.

MASONIC.

ST. GEORGE'S LODGE, A. F. & A. M., meets at their Hall on the third Monday of each month at 7.30 o'clock.

H. A. PECK, Secretary.

ODDFELLOWS.

ORPHEUS LODGE, No. 92, meets every Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in their hall in Harris' Block. Visiting brethren always welcomed.

H. M. WATSON, Secretary

TEMPERANCE.

WOLFVILLE DIVISION S. of T. meets every Monday evening in their Hall at 30 o'clock.

FORESTERS.

Court Blomidon, I. O. F., meets in Temperance Hall on the third Wednesday of each month at 7.30 p. m.

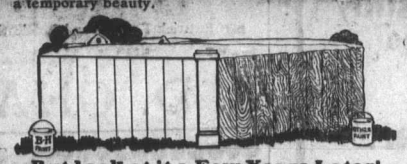
COAL!

Acadia Lump,
Albion Nut,
Springhill,
Inverness.

A. M. WHEATON

Paint Looks Alike When It's New

You can't tell much about the quality of paint by looking at it when it is freshly applied. Colors are easy to produce, and the gluten or fresh oil gives even poor paint a temporary beauty.



But look at it a Few Years Later!

The cheap paint, that started out so bravely, has faded, cracked, and peeled. It is unsightly, and—more important still—has exposed the wood below to the destructive effect of sun, rain, wind and snow. The other,

B-H "ENGLISH" PAINT

is still a good-looking, weather-tight coating, that will give years more of reliable service.

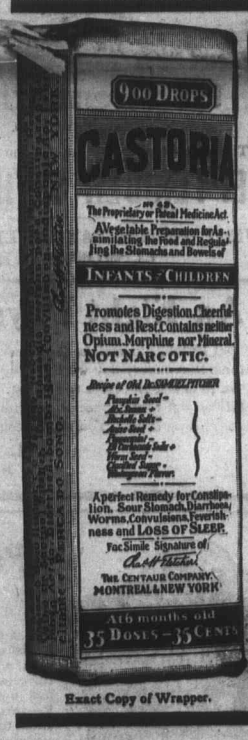
There is no mystery about the reason. It lies in the fact that B-H "English" Paint is *perfectly proportioned* to meet Canadian weather conditions. It contains 70% of Brandram's B.B. Genuine White Lead, and 30% of Pure White Zinc, ground to such marvellous fineness that it penetrates deep into the fibre of the wood.

Being the best, it's cheapest in the end.

L. W. SLEEP

are our local agents. See them for full details.

BRANDRAM-HENDERSON LIMITED
MONTREAL · HALIFAX · ST. JOHN · TORONTO · WINNIPEG



Exact Copy of Wrapper.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

In Use For Over Thirty Years

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

For Sale

The fine farm of Mr. VanZost, twenty eight acres of land, cuts twenty tons hay, yields one hundred barrels apples, and a young orchard just commencing to bear. House is in fine condition. Pasture next to barn. Good hen-house. Horse and Cow and machinery goes with the farm

Owner has enlisted. $2000 may remain on mortgage if desired.

MRS. VANZOOST

E. B. SHAW

Repairing of Boots and Shoes of all Kinds

Has resumed business at the old stand in his new building.

Orders Solicited and Carefully Executed

FOR SALE!

Those interested in building lots at the west end, would do well to confer with E. C. Johnson, as he is now offering for sale the only available lots at this center.

Even If War Is On You Must Have Clothes

And we are well prepared to serve you in this line.

Our work in

MEN'S CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS

Is winning us a reputation. We use the best materials, employ the best workmanship and our styles are always right.

We guarantee every garment and shall be pleased to show goods and quote prices.

A. E. Regan, Wolfville

McCallums, L'td

The largest dealers in Improved Farm Properties in Canada.

Halifax, N. S., Canada.

Are now offering the property of the Wolfville Fruit Land Improvement Co. Ninety acres of Orchards fully improved. In whole or part. Price exceptionally low. 25

C. A. Porter, Local Agent.
OFFICES: WOLFVILLE AND KENTVILLE

F. J. PORTER

Licensed Auctioneer for towns of Kentville and Wolfville, N. S.

PEAS IN POTATO FIELD

Record of How Crops Thrive and Make Money Together

Walter Johnson writes in the Maritime Farmer as follows: I have been interested in the method my brother in Vermont used to grow his market garden crop of green peas. He plows his sod ground in the fall for potatoes, harrows in cow and horse manure. The next spring, just before planting time, he marks the ground 3 feet apart each way, dropping one piece of potato with two eyes to each hill or cross mark. He then has a man follow with peas which have been soaked for a day in soft water, dropping not more than two peas at each two hills apart, fertilizer having been dropped before the potato. The hills are now covered by drawing the loose dirt over seed with the hoe and giving each hill a tamp with the hoe to pack dirt onto seed.

The peas and potatoes come up together, a little in peas' favor. He goes through twice with the cultivator and once with the horse plow or shovel plow. If the peas are not of extra late variety, and season not too dry, they come up enough ahead of the potatoes so the cultivator and shovel plow do not cover them while going through. For spraying the potato vines he uses a commercially prepared liquid of the bordeaux type, which does not hurt the pea vines in the least.

He goes through hte rows twice a week gathering peas for market, making a good revenue from peas to the acre. The pea vines do not choke the potato vines, and I believe help them, because in the hills where pea vines grow the loam seemed to be much lighter and porous. At potato digging time in September I measured the marketable potatoes; they averaged a bushel to 18 hills, or 268 bushels to the acre, which, considering the season, showed up much above the average.

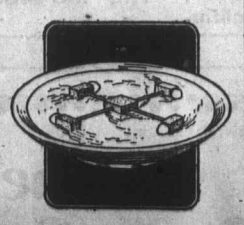
The ground was rather light, receiving only a light manuring in spring, fertilizers put on at the rate of 600 pounds to the acre. The peas did a double service, giving a money crop and at the same time helping along the potatoes. The tubers were the smoothest I have seen harvested. It seems this method should prove profitable to those raising potatoes by the drill or furrow method.

TO A PINE FOREST

A pine forest is one of the most beautiful features of nature. Of all quiet scenes it is surely the quietest. The harsh sounds of the busy human world, and even the dreamy murmurs of summer, are hushed there; no song of bird or hum of insect disturbs the solemn stillness, and only at rare intervals the mournful coo of a dove, making the solitude more profound, is heard in the deeper recesses. The weary, care worn spirit bathes in the serenity of the silence, and feels the charm and refreshment of its highest life. The trunks of the trees have caught the ripened red of many vanished summers, and are bearded with long streaming tufts of grey lichen, which impart to them a weird, savage appearance; but they are touched with grace by the wild flowers growing at their roots; childhood sporting in unconscious loveliness at the feet of old age. They form long drawn aisles and vistas, like the pillared halls of Karnak, or the Thousand Columns of Constantinople, which are indescribably attractive, for they appeal to that love of mystery which exists in every mind; they reveal only enough to stimulate the imagination, and lead it onward to lovelier scenes beyond. Life itself without these vistas of expectation would not be worth living. —Rev. Hugh MacMillan.

A Perpetual Whirligig

Camphor is the motive power which drives the device shown in the illustration, and it will cause the whirligig to revolve for several days, or until the camphor is consumed. The whirligig is made of a piece of cork, ½ inch square, with a needle stuck into each of its four sides. Smaller pieces of cork, to which pieces of camphor have been fixed by means



of sealing wax, are attached to the ends of the needles. Care should be taken to keep the needles and cork free from oil or grease, as this will retard their movement. As soon as the device is placed in a dish of water it will start whirling and continue to do so as long as motive power is supplied. A small flag or other ornament may be attached to the centre cork.—From Popular Mechanics.

Growing Nasturtiums

There is nothing to equal the nasturtium for brightening up corners, and the more you cut it, the better it will bloom. There is such a delightful fragrance about the foliage and flowers that it is almost impossible to have too many of them. They will bloom during the hottest midsummer sun, and on cloudy days you will appreciate the gleam of gold or crimson. Even during a drouth, a number of flowers can be gathered daily. The flowers should be cut every other day, as seeds are produced at the expense of the flowers. The nasturtium, unlike most other flowering plants, will grow the finest flowers in a rather poor soil, that is, the flowers will be brilliantly colored. Each plant should be given a foot of room. This is one of the most easily cultivated annuals.

Visitor (at private hospital)—Can I see Lieutenant Barker, please?

Matron—We do not allow ordinary visiting. May I ask if you're a relative?

Visitor (boldly)—Oh, yes. I'm his sister.'

Matron—Dear me! I'm very glad to meet you. I'm his mother.—Boston Punch.

MAKING RELINERS

Old Tires Are Good Material to Use For This Purpose

Reliners, with which to support portions of automobile or other tires worn considerably, may be readily made out of old tire casings. The tool necessary for the trimming of the casing into a reliner, with a feather-edge all around, as shown in the sketch, may be made from a table knife. Nick the surface of the knife blade with a cold chisel on a diagonal as at AB. Grind the edge along this line smooth, then hardening the blade by striking it a few blows. The blade is held fast in a vise or clamp. The jaws of the vise or clamp should be even with the line AB. Now grind a V-shaped nick into the back edge of the blade as shown at C. Grind the edge BD as sharp as possible and smooth off the other adjoining edges.

The material for the reliners is obtained as follows: Cut out the better portions of an old casing, in such a way that the cut edges would be in direct line with the spoke nearest

them, if the tire were on a wheel. Then cut off the tire beads by which it was held in the rim. Rip off the more badly worn outer layers from the casing.

Lay the section of the casing flat on a bench, the inner side down. With a pencil, or a piece of crayon, mark off the "steps" in the several layers of the casing by the cutting of which the feather-edge is to be produced, gradually thinning out. Insert the point B of the knife into the top layer and trim along the chalk line, cutting the smaller of the oblongs shown. Repeat this process, tearing away the outer portions of each layer, around the oblong for that layer. The reliners may be made of various lengths and breadths to meet the requirements of tires of various sizes and worn portions of similar range.—From Popular Mechanics.

CANADA'S FUR-FARMERS

Legal Protection For Industry Needed in Every Province

Although considerable capital is invested in fur-farming in Ontario, the maritime provinces and the legal security which it enjoys in Eastern Canada, especially Prince Edward Island. A case before the Middlesex County Court, occasioned by the killing of a valuable fox which had escaped from captivity, illustrates the difficulties that will constantly arise until fur-farmers secure the necessary legislation to place their industry upon a recognized legal basis. In the case referred to, substantial damages were awarded to the owner of the animal but such litigation should be avoided by laws specifically limiting the application of the ordinary provisions of the Game Act to fur-bearers raised in captivity as a definite branch of husbandry.

Prince Edward Island has been foremost in fostering the fur-farming industry. Fur-farmers are adequately protected with respect to the ownership of animals and to freedom of ranch property from trespass, while the Act incorporating the Prince Edward Island Silver Black Fox Breeders' Association should go far toward establishing reliable pedigree records and providing protection for both vendors and purchasers of breeding stock. Legislation for the same purposes must be provided by other provinces which desire to encourage the development of a successful fur-farming industry.

GREAT SIX-MILE TUNNEL

Canadian Pacific Railway Makes Great Outlays in West

The Selkirk tunnel on the C.P.R.—a tunnel six miles through a mountain whose peaks pierce the clouds—a tunnel which presented engineering difficulties almost unique was designed to give the public an alternative route through the mountains; to save six miles of snowsheds; eliminate danger and minister to the comfort and convenience of the public. The cost is $12,000,000. The C.P.R., since its inception, has spent over $200,000,000 in the development of the West.

Canadian Timber Values

According to a Commerce Report the values of the various classes of timber produced in Canada in 1914, together with the values of the forest products, total $176,672,000, being divided as follows: Lumber, lath and shingles, $67,500,000; fire wood, $60,500,000; pulpwood, $15,500,000; posts and rails, $9,500,000; cross ties, $9,000,000; square timber exported, $400,000; cooperage, $1,900,000; poles, $700,000; logs exported, $850,000; tanning material, $22,000; round mining timbers, $500,000; miscellaneous exports, $300,000; miscellaneous products, $10,000,000. Can the totals be kept up year after year under a wasteful regime?

Protect Cream in Transit

The cream should be kept in the cooling tank until it leaves the farm. While being hauled on the wagon and waiting for the train at the station, it should be properly protected against heat in summer and cold in winter. This can be done by using a covered wagon for hauling, or by hauling the cream in insulated cans, or by slipping a jacket over the cans, or by covering the cans with a wet blanket in summer and a dry blanket in winter. If the cans arrive at the station long before train time, as is often the case, a cooling tank filled with water and located in the shade, should be provided.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

Another Cup, Please!

A compliment the lady of the house may be sure of when she uses KING COLE TEA—and what woman does not like to have her tea appreciated!

KING COLE'S rich, mellow flavor gives the finishing touch to an enjoyable repast.

"You'll like the flavor"

The Road to Health.

LIES THROUGH RICH BLOOD AND STRONG NERVES.

Debility is a word that fairly expresses many ailments under one name. Poor blood, weak nerves, impaired digestion, loss of flesh, no energy, no ambition, listless and indifferent. This condition is perhaps the penalty of overwork or the result of neglected health. You must regain your health or succumb entirely. There is just one absolutely sure way to new health—take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills will bring you new life, fill every vein with new, rich blood, restore elasticity to your step, the glow of health to wan cheeks. They will supply you with new energy and supply the vital forces of mind and body.

There is not a corner in Canada where Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have not brought health and hope and happiness to some weak debilitated person. If you have not used this medicine yourself ask your neighbors and they will tell you of some sufferer who has been restored to health and strength through using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. One who has always a good word to say for Dr Williams' Pink Pills is Mrs. Luther Smith, of West Hill, Ont., who writes: 'I feel it a duty as well as a pleasure to tell you what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me. I had an operation for tumors. The operation in itself was quite successful, but I was so badly run down and anaemic that I did not gain strength, and the incision did not heal, and kept discharging for nearly a year, until I weighed only eighty-six pounds and could scarcely walk across the floor I got so sick of doctors' medicine that I would vomit when I tried to take it. A good friend urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, so I bought a box. Before they were gone I thought I could feel a difference, and I got a further supply By the time I had taken five boxes the wound ceased discharging and commenced to heal. I took in all thirteen boxes and am today enjoying the best health of my life and weigh 140 pounds I sincerely hope anyone suffering as I did will give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a fair trial, and I feel sure they will not be disappointed.'

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box or six boxes for $2 50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Minister's Sample Bottle.

A West of Scotland Clergyman going to the Highlands for his holidays, and being very fond of West India pickles, he took a bottle with him. These pickles are extremely hot and should be sparingly used.

At dinner in his hotel he placed the bottle on the table and took one or two of them. A Yankee was sitting opposite and got his eye on the pickles.

'Stranger, pass the pickles, please.'

The clergyman remarked: 'These are private property, but you are welcome to them,' and passed the bottle across the table.

The Yankee emptied half the bottle into his plate and stirred the pickles with his spoon. He took a big mouthful but they were not long down when he drew a sharp breath and said:

'Look here stranger; I guess you are a parson?'

'Well, I'm a clergyman and I preach the gospel.'

'Look you here,' said the Yankee, 'I have heard them preach about fire and brimstone, but you are the first I ever met who carried a sample bottle.'

'Can you name the colored races?'

'Sure. A man green with jealousy, blue with trouble, red with rage, white with fear, and yellow with envy.'

Scotch Kilts.

THE SOLDIERS OF ASSYRIAN KINGS ARE SAID TO HAVE WORN A SORT OF KILT.

The kilt is a style of dress that is immensely old. The soldiers of Assyrian kings are said to have worn a sort of kilt, while the mountaineers of the Balkans regard it as indispensible. It seems to have been worn in Scotland from prehistoric times, and, according to some authorities, was at one time only the plaid worn across the shoulders. In cold weather part of it was twisted round the waist. Kilted regiments are comparatively modern, as the first Highland troops, the Black Watch, were recruited in 1725, and were called by their now historic name owing to the sombre color of their tartans—black, blue, and green. When they were originally raised each company wore the tartan of its commanding officer and when banded together in one regiment a special one was designed to prevent jealousy. The Seaforths wear the Mackenzie tartan; the Argyle and Sutherland, the Campbell; and the Gordons and Camerons, tartans known by the names of those clans.

World Ports.

New York now stands at the head of the world's great ports and is also probably the first in population. The aggregate trade last year amounted to $2,125,000,000 as compared with the London aggregate of $1,928,000,000. The imports of the American city come to 931 millions and the exports to $1,193,000,000, the importations of the British city being $1,232,100,000 and the exports $696,000,000, Hamburg was a close follower of London with a total of $1,901,600,000, but the trade of Hamburg is a thing of the past, thanks to the watchful activity of the British fleet. Liverpool ranks fourth with an aggregate of $1,646,000,000, Marseilles following with less than half these figures. Of the cities of the British Empire Calcutta comes next to Liverpool with a trade of 547 millions; then come Bombay, 428 millions; Singapore, 332 millions; Hull 331 millions; Sydney, 303 millions; Montreal, 261 millions; Shanghai, 258 millions; Manchester, 257 millions; Glasgow, 237 millions; Alexandria, 208 millions; Melbourne, 205 millions; and Southampton, 186 millions. Montreal exceeds Boston in the volume of its foreign commerce and the trade advance of the Canadian City is more rapid than that of the Hub.

The First Sandwich.

The Earl of Sandwich, who died recently, may not himself have been a great man, but he was fourth in decent from a great benefactor of the race. His ancestor, sitting at cards, ordered a waiter to bring him a slice of meat between two slices of bread, and so was born the sandwich, one of the great inventions of all times.

All Work Honorable.

Some folk would rather be idle than do anything but their pet jobs. It's not a mark of greatness to hold yourself above any honorable work. If the thing is below your dignity do the thing in a manner really dignified and you will inject a little dignity into it Make the thing count. Besides you are paying your way and that is infinitely better than begging. Take the best job you can get and by doing it in a noble fashion make it father to a better one Your method of work and the respect you show to those who toil are never hidden from the eyes of men. You become part of your work, and show yourself worthy or unworthy by the way you do it Let nothing pass your hand half done and you will go upward.

Whooping Cough.

Mr Arthur Hainge, Ashton Farm, Perley, Sask., writes:—'Two years ago whooping cough was very bad in this part of the country. Our eight months old boy caught it and had a very severe attack. A neighbor advised the use of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine and we gave it and nothing else with splendid results. When the older brother took the whooping cough we used this medicine promptly and prevented serious trouble, as the cough passed off in two or three days.'

Canadian Coat-of-Arms.

It is properly supposed that the coat-of-Arms of Canada consists of the arms, joined as quarterings, of all the provinces which form Confederation. This idea has, to a certain extent, been confirmed by the semi-official endorsement given in many government publications, but it is none the less erroneous, for the quarterings are confined to the original four provinces—Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario—which, on July 1, 1867, were united by the British North American Act into the arms of these four provinces. In the upper left-hand corner, or quarter, of the shield are the arms of Ontario, which consist of a sprig of three leaves of maple on a green background, and above them the red cross of St. George on a silver background. In the other upper quarter are the arms of Quebec, consisting of the fleur de lis, the lion 'passant gardant' on a gold back-ground, and below the lion a sprig of three maple leaves. In the lower left quarter, and below the arms of Ontario, are the arms of Nova Scotia, consisting of two thistles on a blue back ground, below this is a salmon, and a thistle on a blue back-ground. In the other lower corner, and below the arms of Quebec, are the arms of New Brunswick, consisting of a lion 'passant gardant,' and below it an ancient galley with oars in action and sail spread.—Ex

'If you see an editor who pleases everybody, there will be a glass plate over his face and he will not be standing up'—Colliers Weekly.

Had a Nervous Breakdown, Could Not Sleep or Work

Is Now Cured and Attributes His Recovery to the Use of Dr. Chase's Medicines.

Some splendid results have been reported to us from the combined use of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food. In complicated cases they work together with great success.

While the Kidney-Liver Pills arouse the action of liver, kidneys and bowels, and so overcome derangements of these organs, the Nerve Food enriches the blood, strengthens the nerves and builds up the system in a general way.

Mr. R. B. Hillman, Purbrook, Muskoka, Ont., writes: "About four years ago I was all run down and could not work, and as to writing a letter, I could not do it on account of my hand shaking so badly. My nerves were unstrung and I was troubled with a nervous breakdown. I could not sleep soundly and would start up so suddenly as to almost jump out of bed. My kidneys were bad, too, and I had awful pains in the back all day. I doctored with our family doctor, but he did not seem to know what I needed. I was recommended to try Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and could sleep well three nights after starting the use of the Nerve Food and Kidney-Liver Pills. I take great pleasure in recommending these medicines, as I have proved that they do all that is claimed for them."

When used together the Nerve Food should be used after each meal and at bed-time, and the Kidney-Liver Pills only as often as is necessary to keep the bowels in healthy condition. Dr. Chase's medicines are for sale by all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"