FACTS ABOUT THE SALE OF DEFECTIVE AMMUNITION

Another Grit Bubble Bursts—Return Brought Down in Parliament Shows that Ammunition Had Already Been Condemned by British Experts in 1913, and that Country was Gaining in Getting Anything at all for it.

Ottawa, May 1.—A return was brought down in the house today giving the facts in regard to the sale of defective Canadian ammunition to Vickers Limited by the department of militia, a matter concerning which there have been various reports in the press and which has also been referred to in the house. The main portions of the return are a letter in which Auditor General John Fraser draws the government's attention to the transaction and a memorandum from the minister of militia which details the reasons for the sale of the ammunition in question.

The objection of the auditor-general to the disposal of the cartridges was chiefly that the price was low, $20 as compared with the normal price of $33 paid for ammunition by the government and he was also of opinion that the statement that the cartridges were required for machine gun testing purposes was scarcely to be credited owing to the magnitude of the sale, over 3,000,000 rounds in all.

The reply of the minister of militia, however, was that the country was gaining from the transactions in obtaining anything for the ammunition at all since it had all been condemned by a board of British experts in 1913 and some of it had been ordered destroyed as absolutely dangerous for use in rifles. It was disposed of to the firm of Vickers, Limited, through Col. J. Wesley Allison, to be used for testing machine guns, thus releasing a like amount of good ammunition for use at the front. The auditor-general had appeared suspicious as to Col. Allison's connection with the sale and in this connection the minister states he was assured that not a cent of commission had been paid or a dollar of profit realized and that it was regularly ordered and shipped to Vickers. On April 3, 1916, the auditor-general wrote to Sir Thomas White as follows:

"I beg to call your attention to a sale of ammunition made by the department of militia and defence. Some time prior to the 31st of December last this department sold through Col. J. Wesley Allison without the authority of the governor-in-council, over three million rounds of ammunition at $20 per thousand. The department has been buying ammunition since the declaration of war at $33 per thousand and has also been manufacturing ammunitions at the Dominion Arsenal at a cost of $34.60 per thousand, consequently there has been a loss to the government on this transaction of over $45,000.

"It is alleged that this ammunition has been sold to Vickers Limited, for testing purposes. I can hardly credit this statement owing to the magnitude of the sale but if it were so why was it sold at such a low rate and why was it necessary to obtain the services of Col. Allison. I have reason to believe the ammunition was resold at an advance of about 25 per cent., and that its destination was not Vickers Limited. I may be mistaken in this but Col. Allison's connection with the transaction does ont tend to allay suspicion.

"I wrote the department of militia and defence asking to be furnished with an order-in-council and also the particulars of the sale but have had no reply. I have therefore to request that you will obtain the approval of the governor-in-council for the sale and that you will also let me know why the rate was fixed at $20 per thousand."

The minister of finance promised in reply to bring the facts to the attention of the prime minister and did so.

In the memorandum of the minister of militia, it was explained that there had been in use in the Canadian militia, two classes of ammunition, mark VI, the kind made up to 1913 with the old round nosed bullets, and mark VII, with an elongated, sharp pointed, aluminum tip filled bullet. On account of complaints in regard to the mark VI ammunition, Gen. Hughes, when he became minister of militia, ordered an inquiry by British experts as a result of which all the ammunition in store up to that date was pronounced defective, while 13,000,000 rounds were ordered to be destroyed as dangerous. The minister considered, however, that instead of destroying it the bullets, cordite and the brass of the cases might be saved, and it was thus retained in store. Finally the deputy minister commenced negotiations for the sale of the ammunition at $10.00 to $12.50 per thousand. Gen. Hughes had notified the quartermaster general not to permit the sale until its destination was known, and in any case as the use of ammunition in rifles would be dangerous—to let it go only for machine gun purposes. He had afterwards been informed that the proposed destination of the cartridges was Mexico.

When the war broke out, as the troops were armed with the mark III rifle, described as the most powerful in the world, some of the defective ammunition was tried out in practice but led to many accidents and blow backs at Valcartier.

As regards the sale of ammunition to the Vickers Company, it was pointed out that the British were short of good ammunition at the front, that for testing and practice work the sale of the defective cartridges would release so much more good English ammunition for the front, and as Canada could not use it for her own soldiers it would be a clear gain of that quantity of good ammunition for service, while Canada would lose nothing financially by the transaction. The ammunition was therefore sold, the Canadian treasury receiving $20 per thousand rounds. The memorandum states, "there are no records available to show what became of it, further than that it was regularly ordered and shipped to Vickers, one of the most reputable firms in the world. The assurance was given that not one cent was paid in commission by the firm to any one, and no profit was made on it. It is understood that, to cover the cost of transport handling, exchange, insurance, etc., a sum was added by one of Vickers officials to the price, but on learning their expenses were borne by the government, they were immediately removed."

Had No Ambition To Do Her Housework.

System Was All Run Down.

Mrs. Herbert Doherty, Beaver Brook, N.B., writes: "I have used some of your Burdock Blood Bitters, and found it to be a great medicine. My system was in a run down condition for over a year. I suffered with bad headache, and did not seem to have any ambition to do my housework. In the morning I could not half eat, and what I did eat did not apparently seem to do me any good. After using four bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I was an entirely different woman. I cannot recommend B.B.B. too highly to people suffering the same as I was."

The blood reaches every portion of the body to distribute nutriment, and remove effete matter and waste products, clearly then, any influence, good or bad, affecting the blood, must necessarily affect the entire system for good or evil as the case may be. To this fact is due the wonderful efficacy of Burdock Blood Bitters in removing every form of disease. It at once strikes to the root of the trouble, and quickly restores the depleted system to a condition of vigorous health.

B.B.B. has been on the market for the past forty years, and is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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This coupon is good for one vote if presented at The Standard office before May 11. Place to the credit of

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The Genuine Cardinal, Seal Grain, Flexible Binding, Red Edges, Round Corners, with 16 full-page portraits of the world's most famous singers, and complete dictionary of musical terms.

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SOME PHASES OF NEW TIME

How Passengers on Late Trains Will be Affected—Little Inconvenience Yesterday.

Finer weather could not have been had than that of yesterday when the daylight saving bye-law came into effect. Some persons who forgot to set their timepices ahead an hour on Sunday night were somewhat late on arriving at their places of appointment yesterday morning, but it is safe to say that this will not be repeated today, and it is anticipated that all will work into the new time without any inconvenience.

The matter of getting up an hour earlier than usual did not prove a great hardship to those who set their clocks ahead an hour Sunday night, and the majority found that by leaving their places of business an hour earlier in the afternoon it felt like a half holiday to have an hour more daylight after their evening meal.

When asked how the new time would affect the St. John Railway Company as to the revenue from lighting because of the extra daylight, Manager H. M. Hopper said that what would be lost in the revenue from the lights would be evened up on the extra revenue from the street car service. Persons arriving in the city on the Boston express would be unable to ride in the street cars. The railway company are running on the new time and the cars stop before the train arrives.

There is another thing that passengers on the Boston express will have to take notice of on arrival. At the old time when they arrived before midnight they could ride to any section of the city in a hack for thirty cents. With trains arriving after midnight the fare on hacks is fifty cents a passenger.

The new time will increase the revenue at the hotels considerably in this manner. On Atlantic standard time, guests leaving on the Atlantic express for the east were obliged to leave the hotels before dinner time, and they paid for the mid-day meal in the dining cars. In the evening if they were going on the Pacific express they would get their evening meal on the dining car and the hotels would lose that amount. Now with the clock set ahead an hour guests can procure these meals at the hotels and there is a gain.

I. C. R. Train Change.

Until further notice suburban train No. 334 will leave St. John at 4.15, Atlantic time.

Disorderly House Raided.

Last night at 9.45 o'clock County Policeman Saunders raided a disorderly house on the Marsh Road and arrested Fred. Kennedy and Mary Turner (colored); Agnes Cunningham and Nell Ross, (white), as being inmates. The patrol wagon was sent out from the city to bring the quartette in to police headquarters.

Damaged the Property.

A Russian was arrested on a warrant yesterday afternoon charging him with wilful damage to property. It is stated that the Russian was a tenant in a North End house, and before he moved out on the first of May he did considerable damage to the interior.

DIED.

CHRISTIE—At Montclair, New Jersey, on the 29th inst., W. A. Christie, M. D., formerly of this city.
Funeral today (Tuesday), from residence of deceased's sister, in Montclair, New Jersey.

SIMPSON—On Saturday, April 29th, after a lingering illness, William Clark Simpson, in the 76th year of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 194 St. James St., on Tuesday, May 2nd. Service at 2.30 p. m.

BREEN—Entered into rest on the evening of May 1st, Annie, widow of David M. Breen, leaving one son to mourn.
Funeral on Wednesday the 3rd inst., from her late residence, 288 City Road, at 2.30. Service at 2.15.

HON. J. A. MURRAY DECLARES MORRISSY STATEMENT UNTRUE

Continued from page one.

refused to suspend Mr. Blair because I knew the character of the man Col- by who made the affidavit and I knew also of the great pressure that had been brought to bear upon him to secure the affidavit. I know also of the visit of Messrs. Wood and Price, the organizers and whips of the party, of whose government I was a member, to Ottawa, and their arguments, together with those of Mr. Pinder, financial and otherwise, that persuaded this man to come forward and make charges that in my mind were ridiculous and false against my secretary of of public works.

I need not discuss Mr. Teed's finding at this present time, further than to say that I have been assured by the most eminent lawyers in New Brunswick who have read it that he departed from the usual fair and honorable practice of giving every man a chance in his conduct of the investigation. Then let me recall for a moment the fact that you were so fearful of the facts that might be brought out, that you made the investigation secret and the evidence taken then, which would have been published from day to day in the newspapers, has never yet been made public, and the people do not know upon what evidence Mr. M. G. Teed made his finding.

As for your further complaint that I seemed reluctant to dismiss Mr. Blair after Mr. Teed's finding, need I remind you that he was not appointed by me but by an order-in-council of the whole government and I felt that the same power which appointed him should take action looking towards his dismissal. You are careful enough to say that the Teed report does not reflect upon me personally. That was unnecessary, my dear premier. If Mr. Teed had discovered anything which would have in the slightest degree reflected upon me, he would not have hesitated to say so. He did not hesitate to bring in the name of my son, and in reality to strike at the father through him, but he was not man enough, he was not fair enough, when the slightest evidence appeared touching either of us, to invite us to come to his tribunal to give evidence. I do not give the snap of my finger for the verdict of such a man as that, and I believe the people of this province, when they learn of the facts, when they realize that the positions of the Supreme Court bench are soon to become vacant, were dangling before his eyes, that the men who would persist in holding a secret investigation, even at your bidding and then neglect to call witnesses to disprove rumors against themselves, would not fail to be influenced by considerations such as I have mentioned.

You speak, Mr. Premier, of the determination of the government to insist on "maintenance of high character in the public service," and if that sentiment came from anyone else I would heartily applaud it, but let me recall for your information some things that have happened within the past year, which do not seem to agree with the loftiness of the purpose that you have expressed. You surely cannot be in earnest in holding that view, when you permitted A. J. H. Stewart, a member of your Legislature, condemned by a Royal Commissioner, to sit in the House not only as long as you did this session, but to use your influence to have a motion condemning him, ruled out from consideration of the members.

Does it agree with this purpose that you should permit Mr. Jas. K. Pinder, another member, to remain a representative in the legislature, after being so utterly condemned of looting the public treasury of the dominion of many thousands of dollars?

And what about Martin J. Robichaud, another member condemned, and what had you to say on the floors of the house with reference to the report of Mr. W. B. Chandler, which found so much rottenness and corruption among the members supporting your government and among the officials specially selected and appointed by the representatives supporting you? Do you lay to my door the faults of others? I have protested to you and to my colleagues again and again, against this system of having road supervisors and structural superintendents appointed solely by the members supporting the administration. It had led to graft and perjury and theft, some very notable instances of which have not yet been made public. Do you remember, Mr. Premier, that I sent my secretary to you with the statement of Hon. Dr. Landry, your provincial secretary, that it was not customary in Kent county for road foremen or supervisors to "kiss the book" when they swore to their accounts, and, therefore, assuming it a light matter when certain cheques were returned to my department after the supervisor had forwarded me a statement of material purchased and all work done, solemnly sworn to before a justice of the peace. When that statement was brought to me by my secretary, I was so astounded that I directed him to go to you as premier of this province, and to inform you of the condition of affairs as disclosed by the statement of the honorable provincial secretary, a member for the County of Kent. If your memory serves you, Mr. Premier, you will recall the apparent astonishment and indignation that you felt at this disclosure by my secretary and your message to me, through him, that I should prosecute the offenders. When that message was given to me, I myself went to your office and saw you personally, wishing to have the assurance myself from your own lips that I should proceed against these offenders who were stealing from the public treasury, and then, do you remember, you told me to wait awhile, not to take any action until you saw the Attorney-General, and I have never heard about the matter from you since. Was that "maintaining the high character of the public service?" which you say to me is one of the reasons now for asking my resignation. I do not think so, but if anything else were needed to prove that you are wholly insincere in your reasons and your motives, let me recall to your memory the demand made by Mr. E. S. Carter, the opposition organizer, of your royal commissioner, W. B. Chandler, to investigate the collection of large sums of money from liquor license and of our government while the legislature was in session and after some days' consideration the refusal of Mr. Chandler to do so. Who prompted that refusal? Would not one word from you to Royal Commissioner Chandler have permitted him, aye encouraged him to investigate so important a matter as that, and thus carry out the "preservation and maintenance of a high character in the public service?" that you are so desirous to continue. In proof of Mr. Carter's charges, Mr. Richard Sullivan, a wholesale liquor merchant of St. John, told me a few days ago that $6,000 or thereabouts was collected from the liquor interests and paid over and that $2,000 more was demanded, and they refused to pay such additional demand. Again the refusal of Mr. Chandler to investigate the purchase of patriotic potatoes which we all know was mixed with graft and exorbitance, and no less a person than the hon. provincial secretary himself told me at a meeting of the government in the city of St. John in December last that the books of the province had not been closed, because forsooth the Hon. Mr. Murray, minister of agriculture, had told him that they were waiting for a refund of $10,000 from B. Frank Smith and his associates because of the fuss made by the opposition with respect to the patriotic potatoes. And do you further recall, Mr. Premier, that your colleague, Hon. Mr. Murray, said to Dr. Landry "For God's sake don't tell Morrissy of this." If you are still of the same mind to maintain that "high character in the public service," I would suggest to you, Mr. Premier, that you investigate the activities of your chief organizer and government whip, Mr. H. W. Woods, who, it is claimed, and I believe correctly claimed, brought $4,000 to the city of Fredericton at the time of the election of Mr. Guthrie, for the purpose of assisting toward that end, and, Mr. Premier, because of that election, there was a note of $5,000 discounted in a city bank here, a note which was referred to when Col. P. A. Guthrie, M. P. P., spoke in the house this session, a note which was renewed from time to time, apparently, and one of the payments made upon it, $500, was furnished by the secretary or deputy minister of the agricultural department, the minister of which had full knowledge of the transaction. I speak plainly, Mr. Premier, for the time has gone by to deal with these matters in any other way. I know of other transactions that will detract greatly from the efforts you are making in "assisting on the maintenance of high character in the public service."

I have another reference to make because of the statement in which you state, "You have displayed a disposition in many matters to act alone rather than in conjunction and harmony with the other members of the government." The latter part of that statement is in a measure, and only in a measure, correct. When I felt that my department was being used in the interests of the public, a feeling that became a certainty with me during last summer and fall, I did feel a certain reluctance in joining with my colleagues in pursuing such a course. That reluctance became intensified early during this session when I saw that a deliberate attempt was being made on the part of members of the government to give false information to the people in answer to opposition inquiries. I am old fashioned enough to believe that the rights of the people are above everything, that we are only stewards of the public and when I became sure, from personal experience in my own department, that the true answers which were made up by my officials from the records there, were being changed and falsified by my colleagues in the council chamber and returned to my department to be rewritten and given to the public in the House of Assembly. I determined to put a stop to it, if possible.

Not Consulted on Valley Railway Matter, He Says.

For this purpose and with this end in view, Mr. Premier, I went to the highest authority in the province, His Honor Lt.-Gov. Wood. I was one of his advisers the same as you, and I told His Honor what was taking place. I informed him that false information was being given to the people and that the time had come when I felt that I could not stand for it and would have to resign from the government. He told me then that he was very much surprised at the information I gave him and desired me to remain as one of his ministers for a while longer. It was in deference to that request, Mr. Premier that I remained in your government.

But I may recall to you another circumstance which occurred on the very same day that I saw His Honor the Governor. You will remember coming into my room in the hotel shortly after luncheon and asking me to answer an oppositious inquiry, concerning the extras paid to Contractors McVey & Sons upon the Suspension Bridge, St. John. You will also remember, Mr. Premier, that I stated to you, you could take question to those who had been lying for you. You left me then in anger because I refused to do that which I felt would prove me false to my trust, to the people who had elected me, and who regarded me as looking after their interests.

That question was answered and you well know how it was answered, but the explanation of how and why that $10,200 was paid instead of the amount allowed by the engineer, $635.66, has yet to be given to the public.

Working out of harmony with you. How often have I been consulted in matters of importance during this last year? Did you or your colleagues, when you were settling the important affairs of the Valley Railway, consult with John Morrissy? Did your acting premier and Mr. Baxter and Mr. Landry notify John Morrissy that they were changing the route of the Valley Railway? No. You know that you did not. You and they are the men who have ignored the principles of constitutional government. You have flouted your colleagues, whom you have threatened from time to time, and did not dare to dismiss because you felt that you would insult a particular class and the particular friends whom he was supposed to represent in the house and in your government.

I regret exceedingly that I have felt it necessary, in justice to myself, to write the leader of the government of which I have been a member for eight years, such a letter, but, as you truly observe, your communication to me agrees with my personal inclinations, and I beg therefore to notify you that in compliance with your request, I have placed my resignation in the hands of His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor.

I am, yours truly,
(Sgd.) JOHN. MORRISSY.

Chimney on Fire.

The North End fire department was called out about ten o'clock last night by an alarm from box 131 and on their arrival on the corner of Elgin and Victoria streets they found the cause to be a chimney on fire in one of the dwellings there. The fire was quickly extinguished with a liberal appliance of coarse salt.

That's it! Clean and—Free from Dust

"SALADA"

Sealed Packets Only - Never in Bulk

"BRITAIN PREPARED" FILLED WITH THRILLS

It was not so long ago that Santos Dumont won a prize by flying around the Paris Tower in a dirigible balloon. Now we have dirigible balloons sailing across the North Sea from Germany to England and aeroplanes—heavier than air machines—rising to meet them, attacking them like a swarm of sparrows after a crow.

Stay-at-home people do not realize how quick the times are changing. Nor do they realize from censored news despatches how well England is keeping abreast of them.

The Imperial government war pictures, "Britain Prepared," give a splendid idea of the British aeroplanes. They circle and sail like a flock of gulls with all the precision of living birds. A realistic idea of what the airmen have to do is given by the pictures taken from one flying machine in pursuit of another, with the clouds below like distant mountains and real Mother Earth out of sight altogether. This titanic struggle has emphasized many a change in the art of war since the days of Napoleon's little armies with their clumsy little cannon and their single shot muskets. But fighting in an aeroplane with machine guns, above the clouds, is surely the last word.

"Britain Prepared" is packed full of thrilling scenes, taken direct at the seat of war by official camera experts. The first presentation of these wonderful pictures in St. John takes place tonight at the Opera House, starting at 8.15. There will be a matinee every day at 2.15. Seats for all performances may be procured in advance.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASE

CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES

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DR. A. F. EMERY

Has Removed His Office to 40 Coburg Street.

Look about you for the man who is happiest in his success. You will find him of moderate habit.

He is neither prudishly narrow nor is he excessive.

And it is the moderate man whom we most value as a customer for a wonderfully mild and mellow Whisky

—BROWN'S FOUR CROWN SCOTCH.

At all Dealers.

Wholesale through local agents.

FOSTER & COMPANY
Sole Agents for New Brunswick
St. John

Cheer Your Boys at the Front

Our National Leaders state that the best way to help YOUR fighting friends at the front bear the strain of YOUR burden is by the practical helpfulness of the Major Birks National Military Service Fund of the Y. M. C. A. $250,000 and more is needed at once.

Advise the Honorary Treasurer W. J. Ambrose, Manager of the Bank of Montreal, St. John, what you will do.

Patrons H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and His Honor Lieut. Governor Wood.

Judge McKeown, Dr. A. P. Barnhill, J. A. Tilton, F. A. Peters, J. C. Harrison, H. G. Marr, E. A. Goodwin, T. H. Estabrooks, H. A. Porter H. C. Rankine, G. E. Barbour, G. A. Kimball, C. H. Peters, E. L. Rising, committee for St. John.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

65,000 CANADA'S A... THAN BRITISH... BEFORE T...

Ottawa, May 1—Sir Robert Borden announced at the opening of the sitting that Private Wallace, the boy of fifteen or sixteen years of age, who was spoken of by Mr. Carvell of Carleton recently as having enlisted for active service, had been given his discharge.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he had received a complaint that the superintendent and staff of the Soulanges Canal had attended and taken part in a convention for the selection of a Conservative candidate in Soulanges for election to the Quebec legislature. He contended that government employees should not be permitted to take an active part in politics.

Sir Robert Borden's resolution providing for the appropriation of $250,000,000 for war purposes was then taken up and the premier made a statement with regard to the work of the militia department since the beginning of hostilities in Europe. He pointed out that the department was organized to deal in times of peace with a permanent force of 3,000 men and a militia force of from 56,000 to 60,000 men in training for fifteen or sixteen days each year. It had been called upon to provide for the raising, training and equipment of an expeditionary force which on April 15 had reached 309,616 men and for which 102,455 men were enlisted between January 1 and April 15 last.

He was asked by Hon. Charles Marcil if it was a fact that one of the Canadian hospitals in France had been turned over to the French government. Sir Robert said that the hospital at St. Cloud had been placed entirely at the disposal of the French government for the care of French soldiers. It was manned by French-Canadians.

30,000 Men Despatched in March and April.

Sir Robert said that Canada had now approximately 70,000 men in Great Britain. An earnest effort had been made during the past four or five months to procure the assent of the war office to the sending of Canadian troops forward more rapidly than in the past. As a result Canada had despatched in March and April to England 30,000 men.

The government had been authorized to increase the number of battalions in Great Britain to fifty-two which would involve the sending of more units across the ocean in the near future. Sir Robert said that the government had desired to have the troops completely equipped and to give them some training before their departure overseas. During the last nine months of 1915 the soldiers had gone forward from Canada at the rate of 2,000 a month. Latterly there had been difficulty regarding the account of more Canadian soldiers in Britain and in securing the transport and convoys when they were desired. Some times the transports were available but the convoy could not be obtained at once. At other times it was impossible to provide for the convoying of the troops but not to secure the troopships at the moment. At the present time there were about 135,000 men under arms in the dominion.

Sir Robert announced that the troops in Great Britain were now being inspected by Major Gen. Lessard. That officer had been on leave of absence at the front and it had been thought desirable that he should inspect the units in Britain before returning to Canada. The prime minister hoped that it would shortly be possible to provide for the sending of drafts of reinforcements to units at the front without complaints that regiments organized in certain districts of the country were being broken up.

The premier said that representations had been made to the government as to the need of a new system of recruiting. A deputation had asked for the registration of the manhood of Canada and ultimately for conscription. The government had not yet had an opportunity to consider any such thing. The minister of mili-

COULD NOT BEND DOWN

COULD NOT WALK STRAIGHT

BACK WAS SO BAD.

The bad back comes from the kidneys, and unless the kidneys are carefully watched and properly regulated many serious troubles may follow.

Doan's Kidney Pills will cure all forms of kidney trouble, and cure the kidneys so that they will stay cured.

Mr. J. A. Lubiniecki, Dauphin, Man., writes: "It is my pleasure to write you in regard to Doan's Kidney Pills which I have been using for some time for kidney trouble, which used to affect my back so that at times I could not bend down nor could I walk straight. I learned about your pills from your almanac, and I bless the happy hour I thought of buying this medicine. One time a druggist persuaded me to buy ——'s Kidney Pills, saying they were just as good, in fact he guaranteed they were. I yielded to his advice, and what was the result? I had bearing down pains in my back for two days, so I took the balance of the pills unused to the druggist and told him to give me Doan's Kidney Pills as they would stop the pain in twelve hours at the outside. He told me he was sorry I did not use more of the pills, and lengthen the time to await results. I told him there was no need of waiting with Doan's Pills; they go right to the spot. No substitute for me."

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c per box, 3 boxes for $1.25; See that our trade mark, "The Maple Leaf," is printed on both the lable and wrapper.

"Doan's" are manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.