

## ONTARIO'S FINANCES

The Member for West Huron on the Situation.

An Able Speech by Col. Ross, M. P. P.—The Criticism of the Opposition on the Budget Turn to Tatters.

Mr. Ross said he thought the hon. Provincial Treasurer was entitled to great praise for the lucid manner in which he had presented the financial statement, and he was satisfied that every lover of his Province—no matter what his political proclivities might be—would be proud of the statement. The Reformers of the Province had special cause to be proud that after eleven years of office such a financial statement could be presented on their behalf. He was pleased to see that after the criticisms of one of the ablest financiers of the Opposition no culpability could be laid to their charge, and though he had doubtless been anxious to present as strong a case as possible, not a single instance of administrative wrong doing or extravagance could be alleged against them. It was true that they had general statements and general charges made, and general comparisons between the expenditures for 1871 and 1883—or rather the estimates for 1883, for no expenses could be said to have been incurred for this year—and he considered the people of Ontario had reason to be gratified that the Opposition had not been able to point to a single instance of maladministration either in the administrative or executive department of the Government.

By comparing the surplus at the present time with that of 1871, the figures given by his hon. friend—and he presumed they were correct—were, for 1871 cash \$3,647,000, and library \$105,000, or a total of \$3,752,000. He would not go into the advisability of including in any estimate of the surplus the various trust funds, though he believed, as the Treasurer had stated, that these trust funds are properly and necessarily an asset of the Province, and, if necessary, could be turned into cash if the interest of the people demanded it. Taking the position then and now, he found that the cash and securities in 1871 were, as he had said, \$3,647,000. In mentioning the surplus, his hon. friend the member for Leeds had taken particular care to pass over liabilities in 1871. He found that \$1,500,000 had then been pledged to aid railway construction, and the present Government had always, in making their statements to the House, deducted from their surplus the liabilities of the Province.

If they took the surplus of the Province as the hon. member for Leeds had stated, the railway debt of \$1,500,000 it would leave \$2,147,000. Taking the year 1882, he found they had in bonds and debentures \$1,155,769; cash on deposit \$249,483; and cash on special deposit at 5 per cent., \$850,000, a total of \$2,255,251, and if they added to this the various small assets, as a liberal balance of municipal loan fund, etc., \$195,000, the total was \$2,450,251. This was what they had in 1882 in cash and valuable securities, and deducting all the liabilities of \$427,436 which were as follows:

Railway aid	\$ 17,190
Due for surplus distribution	11,222
Quebec loan commission	38,357
Land improvement fund	15,588
	\$47,436

they had an actual surplus of \$2,002,815 leaving out the trust funds. Comparing this with 1871, after eleven years of administration during which they had part of the surplus and surplus revenues of the Province paid out in aid of railways \$3,300,000 secured the construction of over 2,000 miles of railway which is safe to say could not have been constructed without such aid—had erected numerous asylums and reformatories to meet the necessary care and custody of the unfortunate in our population, and had distributed directly in the municipalities, to be expended in local improvements, over \$3,000,000 they had at the present time a surplus of \$2,002,815 less than when they took office. If the trust funds were added to both amounts they would find that the surplus left by Sandfield Macdonald was about \$5,000,000, and as given by the hon. Treasurer; the present surplus was \$4,825,000, or just about the same difference by either method. This, he contended, was a very good balance, and he claimed that the policy of the present Government had not been to accumulate surpluses; but their policy had been to relieve local taxation, and to conduct to the general interests of the people, by assisting mechanics' institutes, and agricultural societies, and taking upon themselves the maintenance of public institutions of the large extent already indicated by the honorable Treasurer, and which was relieving the municipal burdens of the people. (Applause.) This was the wise policy as opposed to hoarding up as large a surplus as possible. To do the latter was a narrow-minded policy, which no Government—certainly no Reform Government—would be guilty of. The hon. member for Leeds had made a comparison as regards the expenditure under the supply bill of Sandfield Macdonald and the estimates of 1883. He thought the hon. member had taken a very unfair advantage in taking the estimates for the forthcoming year; he had done this, probably, because he thought they were high and the comparison would be favorable for his purpose. The better way and the fairest would be to take the last statements of the public accounts—which they had in their hands—1881 and compare them with 1871, and they would thus have a period of ten years. The total expenditure in 1871 was \$1,816,000, or an average per capita of the population of \$1.11, while in 1881 it was \$2,281,000, or an average of 7 cents per head; a small increase of 7 cents per head for ten years. This he thought was a very small increase, taking into account the very large burdens which the Government had taken off the municipalities. He proposed now in his future comparisons to take the years 1873 and 1881, and he would give his reasons for this course. It will be recollected that at the commencement of Confederation, the hon. Sandfield Macdonald had no experience of what the expenditures of the Province would be, and commenced wisely, no doubt, with a very low scale of salaries. Great dissatisfaction existed in the Civil Service, and it was known that at the time of the

defeat of that Government it was their intention to have raised the salaries. In 1873 the present Government carried out that intention, and hon. gentlemen opposite were just as responsible for this part of the increase as the Government. If they look these years he thought they would have a fair measure of the extravagance or economy of the Government.

Mr. Meredith—What is the increase arising from the source you refer to?

Mr. Ross—The increase of the salaries in Civil Government will only account for the smaller part of the increase, but the honorable gentleman would remember that there was a large expenditure on public institutions maintained in 1873, which had no existence in 1871. There was the Blind Asylum at Brantford, the Agricultural College, the School of Practical Science, and the largely increased capacity of the Toronto and London Asylums. Hon. gentlemen opposite could not contend that this increased expenditure was improper or unwise, because all these additional institutions had been commenced by Sandfield's Government but had not got into operation until the present Government assumed office. He thought, therefore, it would afford the fairest test if he were to take the years 1873 and 1881 for the purpose of comparison. There was also in 1873 largely increased grants to public schools which was just relieving the people from additional local taxation. In case any hon. gentleman wished to dispute the advisability of the increase in this particular he would be glad to have them go to the county he represented and discuss the matter there—he was only sorry the increase had not been greater on this account. The increase in the salaries applied to the whole civil government, and the institutions supported by the Province, and it was a general one all along the line. He would quote what the leader of the Opposition had to say about the increase of salaries in 1873, and it would prove that if there was any fault to be found with it he must bear his share in common with the Government. He said:

"It was very much to be regretted that the salaries paid the officers of the Government should be less than the salaries paid by merchants and bankers to their clerks. He quite concurred in the statement that it was the duty of the Government to see that its officers should be properly paid."

The hon. member for East Grey (Mr. Lauder) also said "that he had not so much objection to the increases as to the seeming want of equitable discrimination." The hon. Mr. Richards, a member of Sandfield's Government, spoke also strongly in favor of the increase. He, therefore, contended that if there was increase the Opposition had not only not objected to it but approved of it, and if they had assented to it, they should be held equally responsible with the Government. In 1873 the total expenditure under Supply Bill was \$2,400,212, and in 1881 it was \$2,281,000, a reduction of \$119,212 from what it was nine years previously. Did that show extravagance or unwise expenditure? Notwithstanding the increased grants in aid of the institutions built or started since 1871, they had a decrease in the expenditure. The Opposition would say that the years he had mentioned were exceptional, and in order to meet the argument he would give the average of the nine years from 1873 to 1881, and if the Government had been guilty of extravagance it would surely be shown then. The average for these years was \$2,290,000 and the expenditure for '81 was \$2,280,000 or less than the average of nine years. (Applause.) He had always contended, however, that no accurate test could be applied as to the economy or extravagance of a government by a general comparison of the total expenditure of one year with another. It was only by coming down to particulars of the expenditure, seeing where increases or decreases had been made, and what they consisted of, that a fair test could be made. He would, therefore, leave this part of the subject in order to take up the items where they found increases, and first of all Civil Government. It was under this head that extravagance would be found, if the Government was an extravagant one, because they had the power of controlling it and could increase the salaries or the number of the servants in order to save themselves work or responsibility. In 1873 the expenditure on civil government was \$1,564,646, and in 1881 it was \$1,748,333. These were the figures given by his hon. friend the member for Leeds, and it was then very properly pointed out that he had omitted to notice, in making the comparison, an item of \$29,725, which was an expense in connection with the Education Department which had been charged to civil government in 1881, but was charged under the head of Education in 1873. If this was deducted they had \$1,540,000 as the net expenditure, which showed a decrease of \$2,000 from 1873. He had already shown that the Opposition had approved of the general test which took place in 1873. If they did not approve of them it was their privilege and their duty to move for their reduction. They had taken advantage of that privilege and moved reductions where they thought reductions necessary. In all the opposition to the increase, the Opposition had only moved to reduce the Clerk of the Executive Council \$800, the Inspector of Prisons \$600, and to disburse with the Inspector of Division Courts and expenses of \$2,300. These amounted to \$3,700, and were the only items for which the Opposition were not responsible equally with the Government. For every other dollar of the expenditure under this head in 1873 the Opposition expressed approval. That expenditure was as before stated \$1,564,646, and in 1881, notwithstanding the increase in population it was only \$1,540,078. The expense per head of the population in 1873 was 9 cents, in 1881 it was only 8 cents, an evidence of economy of which the Premier might well be proud. Comparison had also been instituted on the subject of legislation, and here he would remark that his hon. friend had done himself an injustice, and he would not take advantage of it. He said the expenditure under this head was in 1871 \$74,671, and the average of the four subsequent years \$108,000. He had found that the average for the nine years between 1873 and 1881 was \$118,227. What was the expenditure in 1881? In this year it

was \$178,954, and attention had been drawn to the fact that about \$60,000 of that expenditure was in connection with the Agricultural Commission, and deducting this they had \$118,954, which was almost exactly the average expenditure for the nine years between 1873 and 1881. He would go a little into details of the increase. He thought it would be in salaries where they would find the expression of an extravagant Government's expenditure, but in this there was a decrease of \$1,350, while in the matter of seasonal writers there was an increase of \$1,855. The Government was not wholly responsible for this increase, because it was well known that the employment of these men was subject almost wholly to the needs of the House. In connection with returns and printing and that sort of thing, the House divided responsibility with the Government, because if members called for returns, and the House ordered them to be printed, the Government could only obey its wishes.

Mr. Meredith—That is a new doctrine.

Mr. Ross—I don't think it is a new doctrine. Again, they had an increase of \$4,973 for indemnity to members. He was sure that the Opposition would bear their share of this increase. Passing to the Administration of Justice, he found this was another point where the hon. member for Leeds endeavored to make a point against the Government. Here, again, he took the estimates for 1881, and not the actual expenditure for 1881. In 1871 the expenditure for the Administration of Justice was \$182,021, and in 1873 it was \$204,604. If they took the average for a number of years and found that there was a regular and undue increase, they then might conclude that there had been extravagance. For the nine years from 1873 to 1881 the average was \$203,606, and in 1881 it was \$251,119, or less than the average. He found that a large proportion of the increase took place in connection with criminal justice. As hon. gentlemen were aware of the expenses of criminal justice were expenditures made by the county and city municipalities, under the direction of magistrates and judges, over which the Government had no control, government too much to be induced upon any such flimsy charges to withdraw their confidence from him. The hon. member sat down amidst enthusiastic applause.

Says Dryden: "She knows her man, and when you rant and swear. Can draw you to her with a single hair." But it must be beautiful hair to have such power; and beautiful hair can be secured by the use of CIGARETTE HAIR RESTORER. Sold at 50 cents by J. Wilson.

Best of the world for Cuts, Bruises, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. Wilson.

Mr. Meredith—Have you taken into account special services?

Mr. Ross—If we take into account all the expenditure under the head of Crown prosecutions, passing to the public institutions, he might say, as he had said before, that from the very large number of these institutions which were not in existence in 1871 the comparison was useless. The Government of Sandfield Macdonald had only three or four of these institutions, and their expenditure must necessarily be less than Mr. Mowat's Government which had twelve or thirteen. He would just read over the list of those not in existence when the Macdonald Government left office. The Central Prison—it was true that the construction was commenced by the Sandfield Macdonald Government, and if there was any charge of extravagance under this head the Opposition ought to share it; but he thought that this was a wise thing, though the Sandfield Macdonald Government made no expenditure for its maintenance. The Asylum, Orillia; the Blind Asylum Brantford; Lunatic Asylum, Hamilton; School of Practical Science, Agricultural College, and Kingston Asylum, when institutions all came into existence since 1871. Mr. Ross then proceeded to show that there had been no increase in the cost per head per annum in the public institutions since the Mowat Government came into power. In 1871 the number of inmates in all the public asylums was 1,553, and in 1881 3,063, and we were now maintaining 1,511 prisoners formerly kept in the county gaols, and it was most puerile to say that while more than double the number of these unfortunates were being maintained by the Province now, the total expenditure for this purpose should not be increased. Yet that was precisely what was being argued by hon. gentlemen opposite who attempted to charge the Government with extravagance because the total expenditure had increased since 1871. The Government had expended on the erection of these public institutions since 1871 \$1,594,000, and the annual cost of maintaining those not in existence in that year is \$290,000. Hon. gentlemen dare not say that the expenditure should be reduced, and the Government would be reduced to the families of the afflicted. In the matter of education he wished that the increased expenditure had been much larger than he found to be. In 1871 the expenditure on public schools was \$351,306, and in 1881 it was \$502,824. In 1871 there was paid for High Schools \$71,483, and in 1881 \$243,497, an increase of \$172,014. In regard to Public Schools, the Government contributed for the support of these in 1871 \$178,975, and in 1881 \$253,497, an increase of \$74,522. This was, he thought, the proper means for distributing surplus revenue. His own county, Huron, was now receiving from the Government \$2,005 more annually for the support of her schools than she did in 1871. He thought it would take some thing more than the eloquence of

the leader of the Opposition or the hon. member for Leeds to make the people of his county or any other county which had received proportionate increase believe that this liberality of the Government merited condemnation. So long as the revenues of the Province permitted it he should like to see this liberality continued. Since 1871 they had erected an additional Normal School at Ottawa, and if the leader of the Opposition had had what he wanted there would have been another at London. If this had been done he supposed they would have had him holding up his hands in holy horror at the extravagance of the Government. Then there was a large increase in the accounts paid to superannuated teachers. In 1871, the net outlay was but \$834. In 1881 it was \$40,795. This was included in the total increase in education which the Opposition condemned the Government for, but they themselves passed the Act in 1871 that established the Superannuation Fund. He thought it was time that this Act should be repealed. Of course no injustice must be done those who have contributed to the fund, but it is time this expenditure was checked. In all these matters, the Opposition dare not come down to particulars or place their finger upon any single item and say, here has been an extravagant increase or there an unwise expenditure. Well, perhaps he was not strictly correct in that. The hon. member for Leeds in his premeditated and deliberate arrangement of the financial policy of the government, upon which hon. gentlemen are going to ask the electors to condemn them, has gravely indicted them upon two charges. One that Mr. Mowat did some five or six years ago pay Mr. M. Candless \$1000 without authority of Parliament, and the other that in another case where \$5,000 was authorized to be paid, he had actually paid \$5,500, both payments afterwards being approved by the House. Well, he could congratulate the hon. Premier that after ten years of administration, these were the only specific charges his opponents could bring against his financial management, and he could rest assured that the people of the Province appreciated honest and economical government too much to be induced upon any such flimsy charges to withdraw their confidence from him. The hon. member sat down amidst enthusiastic applause.

Says Dryden: "She knows her man, and when you rant and swear. Can draw you to her with a single hair." But it must be beautiful hair to have such power; and beautiful hair can be secured by the use of CIGARETTE HAIR RESTORER. Sold at 50 cents by J. Wilson.

Best of the world for Cuts, Bruises, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. Wilson.

Mr. Meredith—Have you taken into account special services?

Mr. Ross—If we take into account all the expenditure under the head of Crown prosecutions, passing to the public institutions, he might say, as he had said before, that from the very large number of these institutions which were not in existence in 1871 the comparison was useless. The Government of Sandfield Macdonald had only three or four of these institutions, and their expenditure must necessarily be less than Mr. Mowat's Government which had twelve or thirteen. He would just read over the list of those not in existence when the Macdonald Government left office. The Central Prison—it was true that the construction was commenced by the Sandfield Macdonald Government, and if there was any charge of extravagance under this head the Opposition ought to share it; but he thought that this was a wise thing, though the Sandfield Macdonald Government made no expenditure for its maintenance. The Asylum, Orillia; the Blind Asylum Brantford; Lunatic Asylum, Hamilton; School of Practical Science, Agricultural College, and Kingston Asylum, when institutions all came into existence since 1871. Mr. Ross then proceeded to show that there had been no increase in the cost per head per annum in the public institutions since the Mowat Government came into power. In 1871 the number of inmates in all the public asylums was 1,553, and in 1881 3,063, and we were now maintaining 1,511 prisoners formerly kept in the county gaols, and it was most puerile to say that while more than double the number of these unfortunates were being maintained by the Province now, the total expenditure for this purpose should not be increased. Yet that was precisely what was being argued by hon. gentlemen opposite who attempted to charge the Government with extravagance because the total expenditure had increased since 1871. The Government had expended on the erection of these public institutions since 1871 \$1,594,000, and the annual cost of maintaining those not in existence in that year is \$290,000. Hon. gentlemen dare not say that the expenditure should be reduced, and the Government would be reduced to the families of the afflicted. In the matter of education he wished that the increased expenditure had been much larger than he found to be. In 1871 the expenditure on public schools was \$351,306, and in 1881 it was \$502,824. In 1871 there was paid for High Schools \$71,483, and in 1881 \$243,497, an increase of \$172,014. In regard to Public Schools, the Government contributed for the support of these in 1871 \$178,975, and in 1881 \$253,497, an increase of \$74,522. This was, he thought, the proper means for distributing surplus revenue. His own county, Huron, was now receiving from the Government \$2,005 more annually for the support of her schools than she did in 1871. He thought it would take some thing more than the eloquence of

## BOOTS AND SHOES

At the Oldest Established Shoe Store in Town,

## In Endless Variety

to suit the most fastidious and the most economic buyer

## MY WINTER STOCK

Is now complete, and I take pleasure in informing my customers that at no previous time have I had such a

## Large &amp; Varied Stock

As at present. I have raised the Standard of Quality and Lowered the Price until it is a positive fact that no such value in foot wear can be got elsewhere.

## CUSTOM WORK

of every grade still receives my prompt and careful attention, and will be made up in the most approved styles by first-class workmen, and of the very best material obtainable.

## E. DOWNING.

## A GOOD INVESTMENT.

You will Save Money by Buying Your

## Groceries and Provisions

## D. FERGUSON'S

HAMILTON STREET.

We are Now Selling This Season's

## NEW TEAS

From 30c per lb to 75c.

## New Raisins,

New Currants,

Coffee, Sugar, &amp;c.

Will be Sold Proportionally Cheap.

## Extra Family Flour

AT

\$2.25 per 100 lbs.

A Full Supply of

## Oatmeal, Cornmeal, Bran, Shorts, etc.

Always on Hand.

## The Best Quality of Coal Oil at the Very Lowest Prices.

SEEGMILLER

## Chilled Plow

—AND—

## AGRICULTURAL WORKS.

Having purchased the Goderich Foundry, and fitted the premises for the manufacture of CHILLED PLOWS and AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS on a large scale, Mill Work General Repairing and Jobbing will be continued. All work guaranteed.

Mr. D. Runciman is the only man authorized to collect payments and give receipts on behalf of the late firm of Runciman & Co., and all persons indebted are requested to govern themselves accordingly.

S. SEEGMILLER, Proprietor.

## GODERICH BOILER WORKS.

## Chrysal &amp; Black.

## TO MILLMEN and SALT WELL MEN

New BOILERS and SALT PANS manufactured on shortest notice.

All kinds of Repairing executed under the personal supervision of the Proprietors who

## Practical Workmen.

P. O. Box 103 1787

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## PAIN KILLER.

## W. S. Hart &amp; Co.

PROPRIETORS OF THE

## Goderich Mills

(LATE PIPER'S.)

Reg to return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage received during the past year, and to state they are prepared to do

## GRISTING

on the shortest notice, or for the convenience of parties living at a distance will exchange grists at their store

Late W. M. Hilliard's

Masonic block, East St. Goderich. Highest price paid for wheat

\$500.00 Reward.

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we treat with our Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Singular Cures. Large Boxes containing 20 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Be careful of counterfeits and imitations. The pills manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 31 and 33 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. Free trial packages sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

For Sale at WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

## Health is Wealth!

DR. R. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Debility, Nervous Prostration, and all the ills of the brain, resulting from the use of alcohol or tobacco. Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in men, Sexual Involuntary Losses and Speculations, caused by over-excitation of the brain, self-abuse or over-indulgence. One box all cure one case. Each box contains one month's treatment. The full course, or six boxes, for \$1.00. With each box is received by express, a copy of our pamphlet, "The Nerve and Brain Treatment," which will show the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guaranteed issued only by JAMES WILSON, sole authorized agent for Goderich, Ont. JOHN C. WEST & CO., sole proprietors, Toronto, Ont.

## Gray's Specific Medicine.

TRADE MARK THE GREAT TRADE MARK

English Recipe. An Old Family Cure for Scurvy, Weakness, Nervous Prostration, Rheumatism, Indigestion, and all the ills of the system. It is a purely Vegetable, and never fails to give satisfaction. Singular Cures. Large Boxes containing 20 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Be careful of counterfeits and imitations. The pills manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 31 and 33 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. Free trial packages sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

For Sale at WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

BEFORE TAKING, follow a course of treatment. AFTER TAKING, follow a course of treatment.

Attention is called to the fact that the above is a purely Vegetable, and never fails to give satisfaction. Singular Cures. Large Boxes containing 20 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Be careful of counterfeits and imitations. The pills manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 31 and 33 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. Free trial packages sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

For Sale at WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

BEFORE TAKING, follow a course of treatment. AFTER TAKING, follow a course of treatment.

Attention is called to the fact that the above is a purely Vegetable, and never fails to give satisfaction. Singular Cures. Large Boxes containing 20 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Be careful of counterfeits and imitations. The pills manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 31 and 33 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. Free trial packages sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

For Sale at WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

BEFORE TAKING, follow a course of treatment. AFTER TAKING, follow a course of treatment.

Attention is called to the fact that the above is a purely Vegetable, and never fails to give satisfaction. Singular Cures. Large Boxes containing 20 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Be careful of counterfeits and imitations. The pills manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 31 and 33 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. Free trial packages sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

For Sale at WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

BEFORE TAKING, follow a course of treatment. AFTER TAKING, follow a course of treatment.

Attention is called to the fact that the above is a purely Vegetable, and never fails to give satisfaction. Singular Cures. Large Boxes containing 20 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Be careful of counterfeits and imitations. The pills manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 31 and 33 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. Free trial packages sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

For Sale at WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

BEFORE TAKING, follow a course of treatment. AFTER TAKING, follow a course of treatment.

Attention is called to the fact that the above is a purely Vegetable, and never fails to give satisfaction. Singular Cures. Large Boxes containing 20 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Be careful of counterfeits and imitations. The pills manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 31 and 33 King St. West, Toronto, Ont. Free trial packages sent by mail prepaid on receipt of a 3-cent stamp.

For Sale at WILSON'S DRUG STORE.

BEFORE TAKING, follow a course of treatment. AFTER TAKING, follow a course of treatment.

Attention is called to the fact that the above is a purely Vegetable, and never fails to give satisfaction. Singular Cures. Large Boxes containing 20 Pills, 25 cents. For sale by all Druggists. Be careful of counterfeits and imitations. The pills manufactured only by JOHN C. WEST & CO., "The Pill Makers," 31 and