E NO. 10, 1902.

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UAL STATEMENT

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West, Toronto

31st, 1901.

$3,773,508 08

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3,461 56

$1,099,396 58

$4,872,904 66

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$4,194,309 61

$1,200,489 63
737,848 54
1,322,168 92
416,936 41
278,827 44
215,170 00
22,868 65

$4,194,309 61
178,581 85
47,881 92

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# PARIS STYLES TO DATE—

# FASHIONS IN FASHION'S HOME

Paris, Feb. 8.—The latest and most important sartorial sensation in the fashionable world has been the trousseau of the little Archduchess Elizabeth Marie of Austria. She is a thoroughly up-to-date girl in her love of pretty clothes and thanks to her indulgent grandfather, and her grandmother's magnificent legacies, she has been gratified in that way to her heart's content. I think there has always been a great deal of romantic interest taken in her, owing to the terrible shadow thrown over her early days, when she was too young and innocent, happily, to be conscious of the grim and

Mrs. Langtry in "Mademoiselle Mars."

**Often Misunderstood Tragedy**

of her father's end. Then came, later, another awful misfortune to the ill-omened House of Hapsburg, in the "Martyrdom of the Empress." Now, people rejoice that the younger generation appears to have more luck, for the young Archduchess has made a real old-fashioned love match in wedding her Prince Otto, and one cannot help admiring her pluck or determination in preferring to give up all her rights to the Imperial throne rather than her fiancee. In this, too, she has shown herself a true girl of the period; long buried are the days when the young people never dreamt of "standing up" to their parents or guardians, or holding their own against the stern decree forbidding unsuitable alliances, there is no more meek retiring to wail in private, or sob out their heart-breaks on the arms of some comfortable old nurse. Parents nowadays do not dream of disobeying or protesting, though they may, 'tis true, keep the key of the family coffers, and make things hot, legally, for the obstinate young person. Elopements and

**Clandestine Weddings**

are pretty well demodes, for the independent spirit of the age prefers to face the music and take the consequences. Is this a sign of advancement or decadence, I wonder? Well, it has little to do with fashion, anyhow, and as my land lies in the world of dress, I will not wander farther afield.

* * * *

One of the prettiest ideas which has cropped up lately, and evidently intends to flourish vigorously, is the ribbon costume. I have seen some very fascinating examples, which you may like to copy, for evening dresses now, and later on for fetes and garden parties for they will be just the thing for the summer, crowned by an airy, fairy hat, and one of the parasols for which I strove, last time, to ensure your patronage. One, worn by a woman of a more "serious" age—there are not many left!—was composed of black panne-satin ribbon, about three inches wide, having

**Groups of Purple Orchids**

upon it, this alternating with Chantilly lace of the same width formed the skirt. At the bottom of the train, which was long all round the feet, the ribbons hung in longish detached loops, over thick frothy pleatings of mousseline-de-sole, the whole mounted on black taffetas—the new, soft, satiny make. The corsages of these ribbon gowns are usually in Louis Quinze style, as the ribbons arrange themselves prettily into coat-sides, or pointed bodices, with an inner chemisette of lace or tulle; the one I have just described had an inner arrangement of heliotrope tulle, arranged fichu-wise, under a deep black panne belt, fastened with important paste buttons; a realistic spray of orchids on the side of the bodice made a finish. For a "younger" costume, I saw

**A Delicious Arrangement**

of cream satin ribbon, spotted with gold the size of peas, alternating with cream filet lace, the frou-frou, on which the ribbons rested at the edge of the skirt, being of gold-spangled white tulle, each ribbon ending in a gold "dangle-dangle." The high corselet belt was of gold tissue, and the tiny globe-like sleeves of the cream satin ribbon puffed out by the spangled tulle A tiny gold-topped marabout feather nodded over the coiffure. For other similar frocks, any pretty chine, brocaded or Pompadour ribbons, may be used; or ribbon velvets alternating with lace have a charming effect. Sometimes, the underdress is of pale-hued silk, according with the tones in the ribbons, and showing up the pattern of the lace with telling effect. The tops of the skirts are fitted closely with tiny pleats in the lace, the backs being usually gathered, as a little fullness does not look amiss in such airy materials. The great thing is to have the ribbonp well set out at the bottom by their reposing on innumerable "frillies," otherwise they lose their cachet, and fringes, or aiguilettes, make a pretty finish to the loops. For this, yet, marabout, or pearls may be used, whichever goes best with the ribbon, worn with a spangled tulle toque.

* * * *

For smart restuarant dinners the favorite tulle toque has a bunch of cherries as its note of chicness. Not the fruit we used on our summer headgear—which was wont to look so temptingly edible—but jet, gold or pearl cherries. They make a cheerful sort of musical-glass tinkle, tinkle, and are a pleasant change from inevitable roses—du roi and —edelweiss. On a pearl grey tulle-swathed toque of alluring shape, with white paradise feathers nodding over the brim, a spray of pearl cherries, with silvered foliage and stalks, looked dainty and uncommon, worn with a frock of grey crepe de chine, bedecked with old Valenciennes, the yoke and mitten sleeves being of the latter, which appeared also three times, "incrustingly," on the fully pleated skirt. In the way of tiny

**Toilette Accessories,**

ideas for which, I think, always "come in useful," I have remarked several novelties and innovations. The coiffure is simply inundated with combs, so to speak. Combs, combs, everywhere, catching up the loops and curls, dividing the hair where no partings would otherwise be, and puffing out the still beloved "bouffant" round the temples and sides. Little pearl headed combs are much worn, and very small ones divide even the fringe in a piquant fashion. These fringe combs show prettily under the aureole-brimmed hat, and with the Marquise and Tricorne chapeau, they are again seen, catching up the pretty knot of curls which are now arranged just about the middle of the head and rest on the nape, or a little higher up sometimes, a la grecque. The newest flower wreaths are three little

**High Spikey Bunches,**

with a leaf or two connecting them, standing up like a tiara, or diadem, over the forehead. The leaves just taper off at the sides, and disappear under the low coiffure. This style was favored by a bride at one of our recent ultra smart weddings, the three little bouquets being of myrtle, from which the heirloom veil, of priceless Brussels lace, fell gracefully from the back, over the train. Little diadems of violets look very pretty in blond hair or white marguerites with golden hearts; the flowers should be small and dainty, to grasp the proper effect. It is a change from the Napoleonic foliage wreath, which has been a prime favorite this season and is still to be seen on the stately head of Mrs. Langtry, as Mlle. Mars. Her Greekly-arranged coil of hair is crowned with green and gold, bay leaves having diamonds round their edges. Her personification of the famous actress, who so cleverly influenced and scored off the wily First Consul, is very good. The dresses and stage furniture are beyond all praise for their absolute perfection in every detail; of the richest possible materials, all have been imported from France, having been faithfully copied from those of Napoleon's day in the Louvre. They give one a charming version of real Empire and Directoire dresses and furniture, and some of the frocks would make fascinating models.

* * * * *

It has been piteously cold of late on our side of the Herring-pond, and if cablegrams tell the truth you are also at the freezing stage. Skating goes on wildly and deliriously; the Austrians still skim along with their glittering jewel-bedecked skates, it is a conspicuous freak which will not, I fancy, catch on. The ultra-chic Patineuses favor

**White for Their Costumes.**

I have seen one in an underdress of white broadcloth topped by a captivating little coat like an Austrian Hussar's, which seemed to hang loosely from the shoulders, and was caught across by big cream brandenbourgs, and netted buttons; the big black fur collar and toque made a telling note on the snowy-whiteness, and was becoming to the wearer, whose hair was of the "chatain rouge" order. A great many skaters prefer grey to white fur this year, and many add a touch of pink, in the shape of a bunch of La France roses, to the pretty toque, muff and pelerine which are "ensuite," and smarten up a little costume of black zibeline or panne marvellously, a touch of old lace being frequently added discreetly to the three "objects d'art."

* * * *

At the very first note of spring Parisians fly to summery hats, and already some alluring shapes have appeared in black crin and lace straws. These straws are crowding by the million metres into the millinery houses, for as you know the best modistes make up all their own fascinating shapes, just as they want them, evolving new and lovely ideas with fairy facility. We are told that many spring hats will have curtains, made in the same straw or in another material. Of course, for some time, French women have had a leaning towards things dropping from their hats, ribbon and velvet ends, lace scarfs, etc., have sometimes reached the shoulder, and look graceful on a

**Prettily Set French Head.**

They must be arranged with taste and discretion, however, for it is a fashion which may easily enough be caricatured or vulgarized. The curtains I have seen are really pretty; they are lined beneath, like the brims, with drawn tulle or chiffon. The crowns are low and have flower branches round them, resting over the curtain or a swathing of tulle witn narrow gold ribbon—or ribbon velvet — twisted round it at intervals. Jewelled buttons are placed wherever it is possible on hats, and make a sparkling centre to the tulle or panne choux under the upturned brims. The newest straw will be the chrysanthemum straw, which comes in a variety of lovely tones, and will make most airy becoming hats. I think it must be of Italian growth, for it has a soft, satiny look, and is composed of delicate spikes and petals. It has the lightness of tulle, with more durability. I saw a hat of scarlet chrysanthemum straw, which would be perfect for a brunette; it had a couple of black angel's wings (excuse the contradictory term!) as its trimming in front, an Alsatian bow of scarlet chiffon catching up the side, which was raised off the hair. I am told that there is a chance of

**Powdered Hair**

following in the wake of the Louis XV. style of evening dress; it might be appropriate, and a dash of white (or gold) powder is certainly becoming, but to me it savors too much of theatricals and fancy balls, and any way "seeing is believing," and it has not come into my social horizon as yet!

* * * *

The newest handkerchief bags, sacs a mains, are long and narrow, not so long or narrow as fan bags, but more in that style. They are embroidered and spangled and set into quaint fastenings, which you may, with a little "poking about," pick up in the Rue du Bac, or other curio localities. Some of the mounts are in antique silver or ormolu, with little snake's heads to fasten them. The said little serpent is having great popularity as an object of jewelry since. Sarah Bernhardt has paid him the compliment of introducing him in "Theodora"; in all his undulating suppleness he is seen in her much-talked-of

**Ring and Bangle,**

he is covered with little red and blue enamelled spots, his eyes are red Mexican moonstones; you may find his double in the Rue Royale, but I warn you you will pay dearly for copying the "divine" Sarah, who I am told believes in the luck-bringing propensities of her little snakes. People are decorating themselves with antique miniatures of their ancestors, or other people's, which they wear on the end of a long watered ribbon. A girl I know had the clever inspiration of taking her great-grandmother's miniature from its faded little red frame and having a tiny mirror set into the back. At the end of a black watered ribbon she finds her ancestors both useful and ornamental! With a white gown, an old pearl-rimmed miniature hanging on a ribbon of Pompey-blue, looks very picturesque and uncommon But, I think, that for this week, my tale is told, so—— to our next merry meeting! Chante-Clair.

**Only a Substitute.**

Mrs. Knice—Bridget, I was surprised to see you wipe a plate last

Bridget—That wasn't my handkerchief. You must never do such a thing as that again.

evening upon your pocket handkerchief, mum; it was one of the napkins that I have been carrying for a day or two; all my handkerchiefs are in the wash.—Boston Evening Transcript.

# SUNDAY SCHOOL

**INTERNATIONAL LESSON NO X. MARCH 9, 1902.**

The Disciples Scattered.—Acts. 8: 3-17.

Commentary.—3. Saul made havoc —The Greek word means to "destroy," "ravage," "devastate," as a ferocious animal would destroy its prey. Saul did his utmost to ruin the church. He was mad against the Christians and set no bounds to his rage and cruelty. He did this under the sanction of the rulers. Every house—He searched everywhere that none might escape. Haling—An old English word for hauling. And women—His fury knew no bounds. He arrested the innocent women and "dragged them forth" the same as the men. To prison—So many were arrested that it was impossible to bring them to trial at once.

4. Scattered—Heretofore the work had been centralized in Judea, but now the persecutions drive them out, and the church enters upon a new epoch of expansion. Everywhere—Through Judea and Samaria. Preaching the word.—These dispersed Christians were like so many itinerant preachers. It is the "word,"—plain, simple, gospel truth—that reaches the sinner.

5. Philip—The deacon, mentioned in chap. 6, now advanced to the degree of an evangelist. Samaria—Our Lord commanded them to bear witness of Him in Samaria after Jerusalem. Acts i. 8. "It furnished the bridge between Jerusalem and the world."

6. With one accord—The original words imply that crowds of people gave their faith and consent to the new teaching.—Cam. Bib. When they heard, etc. (R. V.)—They heard what had been done in other places and saw what Philip was now doing.

7 Unclean spirits.....came out—Hence it is evident that these unclean spirits were not a species of disease, as they are here distinguished from the paralytic and the lame. There is nothing more certain than that the New Testament writers mean real diabolic possessions, by the terms unclean spirits, devils, etc.—Clarke.

8. Great joy—This joy arose (1) from the fact that a large number had been healed, and (2) that the gospel had been preached to them. A revival of religion always produces joy.

9. Simon—Much has been written regarding this man, although little is known about him. He is usually spoken of as Simon Magus. Sorcery —He practiced magic, "exercising the arts of the Magi, or magicians; hence the name Simon Magus." "The sorcery which Simon used was probably no more than a greater knowledge of some of the facts of chemistry." Amazed the people (R. V.)—By his magic and lying wonders, which seemed to be miracles. Modern Spiritualism is very largely on this order.

10. They all—Both old and young were carried away with his deceptions. The great power of God—See R. V. here. They believed him to be the one invested with the power of God, supposing that the wonders he performed evinced his possession of great supernatural gifts.

11. Had regard—"Gave heed."—R.V. In the hope that he might be the deliverer for whom they had long been waiting. Of long time—His birthplace was in Samaria, and it is most probable that he had lived there a great part of his life.—Cam. Bible.

12. Believed—Where God's truth arises, the kingdom of lies must wane.—Lange. When they saw the true light, they turned from the feeble, worldly light. Philip's teaching met their needs, and brought salvation, hope and joy. Good tidings (R.V.)—Philip preached the "gospel," which means "glad tidings." Kingdom of God—Defined by Paul (Rom. xiv. 17) as being "righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost." It is a spiritual kingdom which Christ sets up in the hearts of His followers. The name—They believed that Christ was the Messiah of whom there was some expectation even among the Samaritans. Were baptized—Thus they made a public profession of their faith in Christ.

13. Then—Simon simply drifted with the popular tide. Men often profess religion in order to gain a better standing in the community. Himself believed—It would appear to be a great triumph to have the leader of the opposition speak out boldly in favor of the truth, but the narrative shows (vs. 18-24) that his heart was untouched by divine grace. He perhaps believed that Jesus had wrought miracles and was raised from the dead, but he had no thought of renouncing his sorcery.

14. Sent Peter and John — We gather from this that there was no special pre-eminence assigned to any among the apostles in those early days.—Cam. Bib. They were so sent to assist Philip in the great work that had so quickly opened up before him. The "harvest" the Saviour saw (John iv, 35) was being gathered. The apostles had greater authority than Philip, and the results show that they were especially needed at this time.

15. Prayed for them—Instead of at once exercising their own authority they seek direction from God. Might receive—They at once let the new converts into a deeper Christian experience.

16. Was fallen—This expression is several times applied to the Holy Spirit. It means that he comes from heaven, and denotes the rapidity and suddenness of his coming.—Barnes. In the 'name' of Jesus Christ means the same as Jesus Himself."

17. Hands on them—The blessings came from God through the apostles. Received the Holy Ghost—We have here as at Caesarea (chap. x, 44-48) and at Ephesus (chap. xix, 5-7), a miniature Pentecost.

PRACTICAL SURVEY.

Saul the persecutor. This view of Saul, though brief and passing, is very significant. He was party to the execution of Stephen. Saul was full of ignorance and blind passion. What he afterwards felt about his conduct is thus expressed in his charge to Timothy: "Who was before a blasphemer, and a persecutor, and injurious." This example should be a standing warning to us against trust in mere feeling and enthusiasm.

The effects of persecution. It led to dispersion and the dissemination of the truth. Through the country of Judea and Samaria the scattered ones went, leaving in every village, house and heart, stirring memories and new thoughts. There is a general historical lesson here. The old dragon is ever ready to devour the child of the woman, the hellish Python would wrestle with the glorious Apollo, Herod would put to death the child Jesus, Saul would slay the infant church; but the victory of eternal light and love is not doubtful.

The work of Philip. Well does it stand in contrast with that of Saul in this glimpse of early Christianity. Saul, the wolf amidst the fold, breathing out threats and slaughter; Philip, as the shepherd, feeding and healing and comforting. Again and again we have the repetition of the true effects of Christianity. Good words are spoken, good deeds are done, and joy breaks out in every city.

Simon's mistake in professing belief in Christianity. Because true discipleship is no mere profession, no sudden, excited impulse, no vanishing sentiment, but a sober, calm, judgment, a full and hearty surrender and entire consecration of heart and life to Christ. Simon did not sit down first and count the cost. He had no idea of taking a lowly place in Christ's service. He wanted still to be some great one.

The object of the gift of the Holy Ghost. 1. In relation to the apostles as agents. They never assumed that the gift came from them. It only came through them. God might have sent his Spirit directly and apart from human agency. Probably he used the human means in order that the source whence the gifts came could be recognized and men should not treat it as an accident.

# ORIGIN OF A SLANG PHRASE.

"The popular phrase, 'Go way back and sit down,' has been credited to many sources," said a music publisher, "but the true story has never been printed.

"One night, about a year ago, several colored sports gathered in a saloon in the Tenderloin owned by a negro, and patronized chiefly by men of his own race. In the party were Smithy, the tenor, and Bully, the tout. Smithy came from the west and dressed in the height of fashion, while Bully's home was in the south.

"Bully had had quite a turn of ill-luck, and his attire suffered in consequence. Smithy began kidding him about it. Finally Bully got angry. He sized Smithy up from head to foot for a few seconds, and then he sailed in.

"'Yo' am er dude, yo' am,' he began, contemptuously. 'Yo' done come 'round here an' try t' let de folkses know dat yo am livin' on easy street.

"'Don't yo' fink, man dat dem horses am a-gwine t'run fo' you in the snow dis winter. Yo' ain't no steel rod. Yo' kin git broke.

"'Say, nigger, do yo' see dat chair yonder by dat stove? Take mah advice an' go 'way back and' sit down, an' w'en yo' git dere stay dere, an' don't come back no more to-night. Understand, honey?'

"Smithy did go 'way back and sit down and was not heard of the rest of the night. Al. Johns, a colored musician, who was present, thought the phrase was unique, and the next day he told Elmer Bowman, a negro song writer, about it.

"Johns thought it would make a good title for a song, so Bowman wrote some verses, which Johns put to music. In the story of the song Bowman stuck to the incidents that took place in the saloon that night, and when the song was published it at once became popular.

"The phrase was used a good deal by the opposite political parties in the last campaign."—New York Sun.

The better a man thinks he is the more foolish he acts.

# THE MARKETS

**Toronto Farmers' Market.**

March 3.—There is still nothing being brought to market. The wretched roads are keeping the farmers at home. There were ten loads of hay offered, and they sold at $13.50 to $14.50 for timothy and $9 to $10 for clover. Straw receipts were nil. Prices nominal Wheat, white, 70 to 77c; red, 67 to 70c; goose, 67c; spring, 70c; rye, 59c; barley, malt, 50 to 63c; oats, 46 to 46 1-2c; peas, 85c; seed, alsike, $6.50 to $8; red clover, $4.50 to $4.60; timothy, $2.50 to $3.25; hay, timothy, $13.50 to $14.50; clover, $9 to $10; straw, $10; butter, pound rolls, 16 to 19c; crocks, 15 to 19c; eggs, new laid, 25 to 27c.

**Toronto Live Stock Market.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Export cattle, choice, per cwt. | $4 80 | to | $5 35 |
| do medium | 3 50 | to | 4 30 |
| do cows | 2 00 | to | 3 50 |
| Butchers' cattle, picked | 4 40 | to | 4 55 |
| Butchers' cattle, choice | 3 65 | to | 4 40 |
| Butchers' cattle, fair | 3 40 | to | 3 60 |
| do common | 3 00 | to | 3 35 |
| do cows | 2 25 | to | 2 75 |
| do bulls | 2 50 | to | 3 25 |
| Feeders, short-keep | 3 50 | to | 4 00 |
| do medium | 3 00 | to | 3 50 |
| do light | 2 50 | to | 3 00 |
| Stockers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs | 3 00 | to | 3 70 |
| Milch cows, each | 35 00 | to | 50 00 |
| Sheep, ewes, per cwt | 3 50 | to | 3 75 |
| Lambs, per cwt | 4 00 | to | 5 00 |
| Hogs, choice, per cwt | 6 00 | to | 0 00 |
| Hogs, light, per cwt | 5 75 | to | 0 00 |
| Hogs, fat, per cwt | 5 75 | to | 0 00 |

**Leading Wheat Markets.**

Following are the closing quotations at important wheat centres today:

| | Cash. | July. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 82 3-8 | 82 1-2 |
| Chicago | 74 1-4 | 76 7-8 |
| Toledo | 84 | 80 1-2 |
| Duluth, No. 1 Nor | 73 5-8 | 76 1-8 |
| Duluth, No. 1 hard | 76 5-8 | —— |

**British Live Stock Markets.**

London, March 3.—Here and at Liverpool prices are unchanged at 12 to 13c per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is 9 to 9½c per lb.

**Bradstreet's on Trade.**

At Montreal this week there has been considerable activity in wholesale trade. There is a good demand for money, and rates are steady to easier.

More buyers have been in Toronto this week than at any time since the first of the year. Travellers have been doing well on the road with spring samples, and in some departments of wholesale trade sales for this month will show a large increase over last year. Business at the Pacific Coast the past week has not been very active. Business at London this week has improved some. The country roads are better and there has been more farm produce coming out. Hamilton wholesale firms are busy with spring shipments now. The travellers are sending in liberal orders for the spring, and reports, so far as learned by Bradstreet's, are exceedingly encouraging. The western business of Hamilton firms is expanding, and a large increase in the season's sales is looked for in the west this year. The condition of the market for staple manufactures is very satisfactory. Manufacturers are filled up with orders, and are very firm in the matter of prices. Country remittances are very fair for this season. March payments are expected to be quite as good as last year.

**Fully Define'.**

"Father," said his son, looking up from a book with a puzzled expression in his face, "what is pride?"

"Pride" returned the father. "Pride! Why —a —oh, surely, you know what pride is. A sort of being stuck up, a kind of—well, proud, you know. Just get the dictionary; that's the thing to tell you exactly what it is. There's nothing like a dictionary, Johnny."

"Here it is," said the latter, after an exhaustive search. "Pride, being proud.'

"Um—yes, that's it," replied the father. "But—" "Well, look at 'proud?' That's the way, you have got to hunt these things out, my lad."

"I've got it," answered Johnny. "Pre-pri-pro"—why—"

"What does it say?"

"'Proud, having pride.'"

"That's it. There you are as clear as day. I tell you, Johnny, there is nothing like a good dictionary when you are young. Take care of the binding, my son, as you put it back."

**"Kill and Eat."**

A New Englander, about 70 years old, who apparently is a vegetarian, having learned that Henry van Dyke, author of "The Ruling Passion," made occasional expeditions to Canada and elsewhere in search of big game, recently sent to him a pen drawing made by himself of a stag —a charming piece of work for a man of such years—and underneath placed this motto in large letters: "Thou shalt not kill." Dr Van Dyke, in acknowledging receipt of the drawing, thanked his friend for his kindness and suggested that under certain conditions a more appropriate text would be, Acts x. 13: "Rise, Peter, kill and eat."

# Apply This Test to the Nerves

**If You Have These Symptoms Your Nerves Are Weak and Exhausted—You Can Get Well by Using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.**

Nervous diseases are little understood. They have long been enshrouded in more or less mystery by the medical profession. Many who are fast falling victims of nervous prostration, paralysis, or locomotor ataxia think that they are merely not very well, and will soon be around again—so insidious is the approach of nervous diseases and nervous collapse.

Study these symptoms. They are for your guidance. You may not have them all, but if you have any of them your nervous system is not up to the mark, and a little extra expenditure of nerve force may bring the dreadful downfall.

Intolerance of motion, noise and light; twitching of the muscles of the face and eyelids; fatiguing sleep, sudden startings and jerkings of the limbs; dizziness and flashes of light before the eyes; irritability and restlessness in every part of the body; headache, indigestion, feelings of weariness and depression, and loss of interest in the affairs of life.

So long as the daily expenditure of nerve force is greater than the daily income, physical bankruptcy is certain to result sooner or later. Nerve force must be increased, and this can best be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because it contains in concentrated form the very elements of nature which go directly to form nervous energy. Nervous diseases do not right themselves. They come on gradually as nerve force becomes exhausted, and can only be cured when the nerve force is restored.

No treatment for nervous diseases has ever received such universal endorsement by both physicians and people as has Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

In the press of Canada you will find hundreds of earnest letters telling of the wonderful benefits derived from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50c a box, 6 boxes for $2.50, at all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

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