

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Jogging Their Memories

Some time ago The Guardian called attention to the fact that the potato quota under the Washington agreement was not allowed by the U. S. authorities to be filled last year, notwithstanding that Prince Edward Island producers were left with thousands of bushels of seed on their hands, which had to be kept in bond to be entered under this year's quota.

Another point emphasized by Mr. Brooks was the Liberal pledge to reduce taxation. It may have been for Mr. PETER SINCLAIR's benefit that he analyzed the greatly increased revenues derived by the KING GOVERNMENT under the increased Sales Tax.

"The Stone"

When one speaks of "the Stone" in connection with the coronation of a British Sovereign, it is not of the famous Black Prince's Ruby, worn at Agincourt, which is now the central ornament of the Imperial State Crown; or the great Sar of Africa (the "Cullinan" diamond) which occupies a prominent position in front of the band just below the Black Prince's Ruby; or the priceless Stewart Sapphire, set in an exactly opposite position at the back of the KING'S State Crown; or the Sapphire of St. Edward in the centre of the cross at the top of the State Crown which is held to have been in the Coronation Ring of Edward the Confessor; or even of the most fabulously costly of all the gems in the Regalia, the Koh-i-nur diamond, once the crowning jewel of the Great Moguls of India.

Wrote HECTOR BOUCE, a native of Dundee, during the first quarter of the Sixteenth Century. RAFAEL HOENHOLD, in his "Historic of Scotland," which he dedicated to QUEEN ELIZABETH'S MOTHER, the EARL OF LEICESTER, also wrote of the Stone of Fate. His story, says a writer in the Illustrated London News, is a strange mixture of fact and legend. He begins in Egypt with Gathelus, son of Cecrops, said to have been the first King of Attica and the founder of Athens. Gathelus took to wife Scotia, the famous daughter of Pharaoh who discovered the infant Moses in the bulrushes. To escape the plague in Egypt Gathelus and Scotia decided to emigrate to Spain. The Egyptian princess took with her "the very stone on which Jacob had rested his head while he saw the vision of the Heavenly Ladder at Bethel." Gathelus prospered in Spain, where he built the town of Brigantia, afterwards known as Santiago de Compostela. In Brigantia he delivered justice seated on Jacob's Pillow.

Gathelus and Scotia's son also sought a new country. He established himself in Ireland, where Jacob's Pillow became known as "Lia Fail" the Stone of Destiny. It was placed upon Tara's Hill and all the Celtic Kings sat upon it for their Coronations. From Tara's Hill it was taken to Iona, "as a bond of union with the Scots of the mainland," by King Fergus. In the Holy Isle, St. Columba drew his last breath with his head resting upon it. It was next discovered at Dunstaffnage, on Loch Etive, by King Kenneth, who bore it to Scone, in Perthshire, and enclosed it in a wooden chair.

The Stone's removal to England was accomplished by Edward I., "beside many other cruelties," Edward took it to Westminster Abbey and ordered a new chair to enclose it. This chair is the one still to be seen in the Abbey, and used at every Coronation, draped in cloth of gold.

Robert Bruce vainly attempted to recover the Stone from Edward II., and not until the

Crowns of England and Scotland were united by the accession of James I. and VI. did a Scottish King sit on it again. "Jacob's Pillow," "Lia Fail," "The Scottish Stone," "The Stone of Scone" is declared by geologists to bear a close resemblance to the stones of the doorway of Dunstaffnage Castle. No similar stratum has been found in Egypt, nor is it at all like the surrounding rocks at Tara's Hill, or on St. Columba's Isle. Its origin however is of less interest than the wealth of history and tradition associated with it.

Editorial Notes

Admiral Byng was shot 180 years ago today.

In today's Forum, Mr. Hemming ably discusses unemployment, and indicates the Provincial Government are fully convinced of the necessity for immediate action to relieve the situation.

Rev. W. H. Harding, Summerside, declares "conditions are gradually getting worse" under Prohibition, and prophesies that "inside of six months we will have Government Sale on P.E.I."

Mr. F. E. Lathe, M.Sc., of the Research Information section of the National Research Council, who has been a couple of days with us, was here only in an advisory capacity, not as was thought by many to conduct a research. The latter is in the hands of the Provincial Government, with Hon. B. W. LePage at the helm.

So the Maritime protests re transportation innovations have been turned down flat by the Powers-that-be at Ottawa. This lets us see what chance our provincial rights would have were the British North America Act to be amended to be subject to Ottawa instead of London. We would soon be where the Lady of Niger found herself on return from a ride on a tiger.

For years there has been agitation in government circles at Ottawa to build a new supreme court and in this year's supplementary estimates an appropriation of \$250,000 has been made to start construction. Plans have been drawn and the site is now being chosen. Possibly within a year the seven judges will leave the nice and the dusty air of the present law courts and pack their books and briefs off to their new legal home.

Speaking in New York on the question, "Has the church, as at present organized, outlived its usefulness?" Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., indicated that it had. He made it plain, however, that he referred to the man-made church, and not to religion itself. "Do not misunderstand me," he said. "I am not suggesting that religion has outlived its usefulness. On the contrary, it is the only hope of the world. Never was it more needed than now. I speak only of the church of today, as man has made it." The trouble with such predictions is that they are much more easily made than proved. And so much depends upon what is actually meant by "the man-made church."

The chances of curing primary cancer of the breast, one of the most serious aspects of the disease, have increased from 46 per cent. in 1920 to 87 per cent. today. Dr. Frank E. Adair, secretary of the American Society for the Control of Cancer, reports. Dr. Adair cites the progress as evidence of the value of the educational campaign which the society has carried on for twenty-four years. He attributed it to the increased attention paid by women to early symptoms indicative of the disease. His figures were based upon a survey at New York Memorial Hospital, where he is a staff member.

Absurd rumours about Mrs. Warfield Simpson's doings and intentions are current gossip on the continent and in the U.S.A. necessitating her Cannes host, Mr. Herman L. Rogers, issuing the following disclaimer: "There is not the slightest truth in the report that Mrs. Simpson will share the Duke of Windsor's cash settlement from the royal family on condition that she does not publicize their affection. Naturally, whatever happens, Mrs. Simpson will not write memoirs or appear in a film. There has never been any question of allowing her a pension or of her being asked to promise not to write or act."

Evidently New Brunswick wants to follow P.E.I. Oyster Conservation policy, just as Nova Scotia is now doing. "Production of oysters in Canada in 1935—the last year for which complete figures are available—was higher than for many years," says the Telegraph-Journal. "The total catch was 27,113 barrels, as compared with 22,424 barrels in 1934 and the low of 19,477 barrels in 1922. Prince Edward Island led the provinces in production, as it did also in 1934. But this was not so in 1933 or 1932, as the following table of production by provinces in the four years will show:

Table with 5 columns: Province, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: P. E. I. bbls., N. S. bbls., N. B. bbls., B. C. bbls.

Of course all ducks are not as dual as most of us imagine though now they claim 600 years of dignity so far as Britain is concerned. It was on March 17, 1337, that Edward III. conferred the dukedom of Cornwall on his 8-year-old son the first of 412 dukedoms which have been conferred since then. Time was when there were great magnificences among the dukes, but modern dukes seem to be of a humbler stripe. The eighth Duke of Devonshire, for example, it was one of the proudest moments of his life, he once said, when one of his pigs won first prize at an agricultural show. And there was the father of the present Duke of Norfolk, who was once ordered out of his own grounds at Arundel Castle on a visitors' day. He dressed with no more carelessness, and a woman who saw him fussing about his own

Notes By The Way

The decrease of unemployment and the increase in the output of the heavy industries and in the investment of long hoarded capital are proofs that M. Blum, so far from preparing the way for Red or Black saviours of society, has allowed in the economic and financial state of France. His financial policy has also belied the prophesies of evil. The Franco-Soviet understanding—a legacy, be it always remembered, from the politicians of the Right—has not in pired French foreign policy to take any unnecessary risks. So little, indeed, has M. Blum "played up to Moscow" that the Communist allies, by the staminate-like policy which he has maintained in Spain, recently withheld their support in a critical division.—London Times.

If Canadians ceased to believe in the Empire as the greatest and most unselfish human force for good, as the upholder of peace, order, and progress, and as the ever-ready extension of the helping hand, it would be time for Canadians to cease claiming to be British. But they will not cease believing. There seems to be one urgent task for all Britons: that is to null the falsehoods spread about the Empire and Imperialism. The stigma attaching to the terms "Empire" and "Imperialism" is much glory surrounding them. It is humiliating to English journalism that such questions should have to be asked.—Manchester Guardian.

For the second time the Home Secretary was asked in Parliament whether he could take any steps to end the increasing intrusion of the press on the private affairs of citizens and the frequent exploitation of the grief of the bereaved in the interests of a "story." It is humiliating to English journalism that such questions should have to be asked.—Manchester Guardian.

Why not all nations have the same advantages and the same security if all together they let fall the armour which it has pleased them to carry since they believed they were in danger? But it will be objected: "Up to the present it has been by arms that an aggressor has been repulsed. Yes, but the economic conditions of the whole world have changed. Nations can no longer get on without one another. And there is a sovereign method, surer and more powerful than the method of reprisal by arms,—it is that which consists in isolating a nation which is dangerous to peace, to have no contact with it, to send back to it all its national living abroad and aiding its prosperity; to separate it from the rest of the world; to have no connection with it to let it vegetate without pity, weaken and die in its shame and its remorse.—La-Tribune, Sherbrooke.

Ford Madox Ford, the British novelist, is of the opinion that the present ferocity of the world is the result of badly prepared food. When people have had cooking they have indigestion and when they have indigestion they cannot be amiable with their fellows, and want everybody belonging to it rather than their own to be stood against a wall and shot. It is an attractive theory, but it contains one or two flaws. Some people would say it reverses cause and effect; that Germany, for example, is not war-like at present because it has had food, but that it is reduced to food shortages because it is so warlike. But there is a more serious difficulty. Among the English, yet they are far from the most warlike people in the modern world. Further, cooking was no better in the Victorian era than it is now, but somehow the world was on the whole distinctly more peaceful. As a social theory, in short, Mr. Ford's conclusion is a little too sweeping, but as a theory that applies to many individuals it has a great deal to recommend it.—New York Times.

The empire does not involve the world in its domestic problems and crises. Other nations have diverted the discontent of citizens by precipitating crises with neighboring or weaker nations, but the empire has kept its domestic troubles within its own boundaries. Even though unemployment and poverty within the empire have been exploited by the enemies of the British system, the empire has not retaliated, but has gone on in its quiet dignity and brought its enemies to reluctant acknowledgment that the integrity of the empire is essential even to the welfare of those who would become its enemies. not as a nation, but as the exponent of an opposing order. Thus it goes: enemies, rivals, competitors, all know that were the empire to falter in its stride, the peace of the world would diminish. The empire is the driving wheel, the motive power, and the safety-value of international production and welfare.—Melbourne Argus.

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And noo he's in a happier land— It's Gospel truth, and Gospel law That Heaven's yett maun open stand To folk that for their country fa'. But Jamie will be ill to mate; He lo'd nae music, kenne'd nae tunes Except the sang o' Tweed in spate, Or Talla toupin' over its linn. I sair misdoct that Jamie's held A crown o' gowd will never please; He liked a kep' o' dacent tweed Whaur he could stick his cast's o' fees. If Heaven is a' that man can dream And a' that honest herts can wish, It maun provide some muirland stream, For Jamie dreamed o' nocht but fish. And weel I wot he'll up and speir In his bit biate and canty way, Wi' kind Appties standin' near Whae in their time were fishers tae. He'll offer back his gowden crown And in its place a rod he'll seek, And bashful-like his herp lay down And speir a leister and a cleek. For Jims had aye a poachin' whim; He's sume gowd tired, wi' lawfuir flees. Made frae the wings o' cherubim O' castin' ower the Crystal Sea. I pieter him at gloamin' tide Steekin' the backdoor o' his hame And hastin' to the water-side To play again the auld quid game. And syne wi' saumon on his back Catch't clean against the Heav'nly law. And Heav'nly byllifin on his track, Gaun linkin' down some Heav'nly shaw. —John Buchan.

roses burst out at him. "It's the 'kes of you as loses the privilege of 'liting the castle for the likes of us,"—Brandon Sun.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

HISTIDINE RELIEVES PAIN OF ULCER OF STOMACH AND SMALL INTESTINE

Despite the fact that the use of insulin will prolong the life of the diabetic and the use of liver or liver extract will prolong the life of the patient with pernicious anaemia, it is only natural that these patients should grow tired of the continuous treatment. As you know diabetes and pernicious anaemia were and are incurable ailments; insulin and liver simply supply the substances needed to keep the individual alive.

In a somewhat similar manner, the individual afflicted with ulcer of the stomach or ulcer of the small intestine has learned that by the use of a strict diet and alkalies, calmness of mind and no fatigue of body when eating, he can remain fairly comfortable—not too much pain or distress. But just as the diabetic and anaemic patients get tired of insulin and liver so the ulcer patient often feels the desire to eat anything and everything anytime and anywhere whether he is rested or tired.

Dr. E. Feldheim in Medical Press, Paris, reports his experience with histidine in the treatment of 32 of these patients. In one series, no treatment except histidine was given; the patients were allowed to eat the ordinary foodstuffs except that spices were reduced in quantity. In another series the usual diet and alkali treatment was followed together with the use of the histidine.

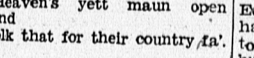
To each of the patients of both groups a series of twenty injections of histidine into the muscles was given.

After the treatment had been followed for three or four days practically all the patients became free of pain, in spite of a usual history of prolonged and intense pain for many months.

After treatment for forty days an X-ray was taken. The films showed that the condition of the ulcer had improved in some cases but not in others.

It was Dr. Feldheim's conclusion that although histidine alone may be extremely effective in relieving pain of ulcer it has little ability to cure the underlying process.

The point then is that just as insulin does not cure diabetes and liver does not cure pernicious anaemia but relieve symptoms, similarly histidine, though not a cure for ulcer, relieves the pain and distress and makes life worth living.



FISHER JAMIE

Puir Jamie's killed, A better lad Ye wadna find to busk a fleec Or burn a pule or wield a gad Frae Berwick to the Clints o' Dee.

And noo he's in a happier land— It's Gospel truth, and Gospel law That Heaven's yett maun open stand To folk that for their country fa'.

But Jamie will be ill to mate; He lo'd nae music, kenne'd nae tunes Except the sang o' Tweed in spate, Or Talla toupin' over its linn.

I sair misdoct that Jamie's held A crown o' gowd will never please; He liked a kep' o' dacent tweed Whaur he could stick his cast's o' fees.

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I pieter him at gloamin' tide Steekin' the backdoor o' his hame And hastin' to the water-side To play again the auld quid game.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

CITY COUNCIL FINANCE

Sir,—Mr. Chandler's letter furnishes additional evidence that as City Councillor he is not yet on to his job. He showed his folly to the full by declaring at the recent meeting of the City Council that the statements made previously by the City Council had employed valuations to appraise and value the plant and property of the Maritime Electric Company and that they made the City liable to pay the cost thereof as being absolutely false. Yet the very resolution he moved in the City Council on May 11th, last, proves these statements to be absolutely true. The Board of Public Utilities are merely the authorized agents in the matter of the City Council and whatever they do about it makes the City liable to pay the bills. I sat on to his job that one who is not yet on to his job doesn't understand. But most people do. There is no difficulty in seeing now where the prevarication belongs.

I am Sir, etc., CITIZEN

THE GREAT TAXATION BRIGADE

Sir,—In a letter some time ago I pointed out that the one objective of Liberalism was to increase taxes, and line their own pockets. Every passing event confirms my claim.

These wise enough to understand the psychology of Grit politicians will have learned that the campaign against tax increases must be interpreted to mean the direct opposite of the spoken word. Can any one cite an evidence to the contrary?

No further taxation, but economy to ease the overburdened taxpayer. That was the spoken word. The direct opposite has in every case, apart from repudiation and refusal to pay honest accounts, been their practice.

Ever since assuming office the whole energy has been applied to the utmost in devising methods for tapping the Treasury for personal benefit, and to searching out the untaxed things, "tangible and intangible," by which to extort more money from the people.

Every session of legislatures, local and provincial, shows in the various acts passed, hidden under the camouflage of new regulations, the crave for pulling more from the pockets of the unfortunate taxpayers.

Sales taxes, tariff schemes behind the doors, commissions, etc., in the roads, amusements, corporations, road signs, succession taxes, increased liquor taxes, and now the proposed bus and truck taxes, and the prophets are scarce who can with any degree of certainty predict the end.

It is the magician's sleight of hand method of pulling the dollars from the victims in a manner that they will not notice the deception. Let those who use these public utilities take thought of the fact that they are the ones who have to pay the piper, and the piper is the one who pockets the proceeds. Let us ponder the fact that governments, provinces and municipalities are already seeking relief in bankruptcy, repudiating their honest obligations, and placing the blame upon their communities, and by the meanest methods robbing those who invested in good faith.

And that is where the profligate, spendthrift trend of all present day Liberalism is designed to land us.

I am Sir, etc., TAXPAYER

UNEMPLOYMENT

Sir,—I had hoped, now that the Economic Conference is over, to have withdrawn into my shell and to read what others have to say, but I simply cannot refrain from seconding the ideas regarding unemployment so forcibly expressed in Thursday's Guardian by your correspondent "Friend of Labour," and who would not disagree upon labour in this Province and city, suffering real hardship as so many workers and their families are today.

The present unfortunate conditions had to come, for, once the demand for our young people on the mainland was closed by the depression, the lack of a variety of employment on the Island forced them into idleness so soon as they left school and college. Moreover each year—unless something is done to open up new avenues of work—the situation will become more serious. What is upon us today was evident three and four years ago to those who studied world conditions, but we were told that "nothing could be done." Now it is a case of simply moving heaven and earth for something to be done. Otherwise our Province and City taxes will have to be increased to unbearable figures, and, what is worse still, we shall be flooded with an era of crime for Satan has a way of providing idle hands with things he likes, to be done. He's hard at work already and gaining ground against such efforts as are being made to battle with him.

Difficult as our problem is, it is also very simple because of the fact that, having no mines, or forests, we have only two vocations to look to for assistance, farming and fishing. Farming methods can no doubt be improved, particularly by the raising of more livestock, more hogs, cattle and poultry, but that will not be sufficient to solve the problem of unemployment in itself by any means.

Look where you will and you will realize that there is only one solution, namely, to convert the raw materials of our two main industries into finished products and ship them off the Island. What can be consumed by our small population is not worth considering in this connection. This was proved beyond peradventure in the discussions at the Economic Conference. The only real troubles that ap-

peared upon the horizon were: (1) the time that must necessarily elapse in having the farmers change their producing methods sufficiently to provide a Cannery with the required fruit, vegetables, poultry, etc. (2) what market can be depended upon for the canned goods in what form and at what prices. To answer the second question call for immediate active investigation and fortunately the information can be obtained at comparatively small cost. Moreover, until it is known just what form the finished products must take, and in what quantities, it would not be safe to ask the farmers to start working upon new lines.

In the matter of fish the conditions are different, for our fishermen require no notice to bring up from the sea all the supplies that any Cannery would require. This seems, therefore, to be the solution, namely first to set about to discover exactly what finished goods of all kinds can be sold, and then to employ management of the highest skill to start upon a fish cannery, and, while occupied in their organizing work, to make all the necessary plans for the farm products.

Fortunately Premier Campbell is thoroughly seized of the benefits of the whole undertaking and of the need for immediate action, as evidenced in his radio address in Education Week, and again at the Economic Conference, while Mr. LePage, Mr. McIntyre and Mr. Dennis are equally impressed.

When the Legislature opens it is but reasonable to suppose that the question of unemployment, the most important problem facing the Province today, will be seriously considered and that the members will give to the Government a free hand in the matter, in order that such a course as the Government may deem necessary shall be followed without loss of time.

Mr. Lathe was admittedly strongly impressed with the economic possibilities of the Island and it is safe to predict that the forthcoming report from the Research Commission will warrant the taking of immediate steps to improve the labour situation.

I am Sir, etc., H. K. S. HEMMING

AINING OUR FARMERS

Sir,—Yesterday I read with much interest the account of the meeting of the "Economic conference" here the day before yesterday; there were some noteworthy suggestions, or at least thought provoking.

I am sure that the most of us are in accord with Mr. Acorn in his desire to keep the young men of this province, in this province, some of us, perhaps all, for more or less self motives.

Now I have a suggestion, one which I believe to be practical, yet I have never seen it tried, or even suggested; it is simply this: Why not buy farms and equipment, for our young men who have had practical experience, and the necessary training in up-to-date methods; and who would like to farm, but lack the necessary capital? Let them pay for them on a commodity basis.

Any intelligent farmer, even a young one, can tell approximately how much he can produce of any given commodity; but even our experts are likely to make a mistake in their predictions of the values of commodities, thus losing their profit, or even incurring debt.

I feel sure that this plan would appeal to our young men, and women too, and has great possibilities. Such a plan would I believe go a long way in keeping our young people here, in what is primarily an agricultural province.

It would tend to give us a class of profitable and permanent, law-abiding citizens, and for such an end it would be well worth all it would cost, even if the investor, "the people of the province" lost some hard cash in the transaction. It might be very difficult and expensive to re-stock these farms with people as suitable as we have here now.

I do not agree with the idea expressed by one of the members at the last meeting of the Board of Trade, in Charlottetown, that the young men do not go into farming because they are unable to get credit; believing that one can show that a business's profitable credit will be forthcoming. Nor do I believe that any other trade, appeals to the majority more than farming.

The answer to why they do not stay on the farm is best given in the form of a question. Does it pay? To buy a farm on a commodity

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THE TWO MACS. basis would certainly pay many a young man. I am Sir, etc. NIX GAMBLA

Oysters. (St. John Telegraph Journal) The Nova Scotia Legislature has just approved a bill to enable the provincial government to co-operate with the Dominion in encouraging and developing the oyster and other mollusk industries in the province. The legislation follows along lines similar to that adopted by Prince Edward Island a few years ago, following which a decided improvement was noted in oyster production. A survey of the Nova Scotia oyster areas has been completed by both federal and provincial officials, and it is understood that experimental stations will be established on the mainland and on Cape Breton Island.

Table showing production of oysters in Canada in 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Columns: Province, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932. Rows: P. E. I. bbls., N. S. bbls., N. B. bbls., B. C. bbls., Total bbls.

Two outstanding trends are noted in these figures; first, that Prince Edward Island, since assistance by the federal department was obtained, the best areas on the provincial coast seeded, and oyster culture carried on by experts, the production in that province has almost doubled; and second, that in the same period the output in New Brunswick has dropped almost in proportion as it has risen in the island province. In 1932, New Brunswick produced more than half the Dominion's oyster yield; in 1935, less than one-third.

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