

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1933

ENCOURAGING

A feature particularly encouraging in the recent domestic trade improvement is noted in the December Monthly Letter of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. This is the fact that the improvement can be traced in part to the purchasing power of those farming districts, where good crops coincided with better prices. Other factors have been the upturn in employment reported for October, and a sudden rush for seasonal foods following an unusually early winter. Summing up the general economic situation, the Bank letter says: "More widespread employment, even overtime operations in some trades, renewed interest in construction, a larger share in the world wheat trade and an increase in exports of basic commodities, including animal products, metals and newsprint, are the features of recent developments in Canadian economy. A considerable improvement in Canada's position in relation to the international balance of payments is foreshadowed by her more favourable showing on merchandise account."

THE BIBLICAL WAY

The world today has many schools of political economy. Few of them seem to have improved upon the plan of Joseph in Egypt thousands of years ago. Probably it was that Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Dominion Finance Minister, had in mind when he remarked in the course of an address recently before the Association of Life Insurance Presidents: "I am old-fashioned enough to believe that as in centuries past we may expect the fat years and lean years, and the wise husbandman it is he who lays by a portion of an abundant harvest to sustain his people in the lean years to follow. It is my belief that while we must contemplate in the future, if not depression, at least tendencies to depression, these tendencies can be averted and controlled in large degree, if not entirely eliminated, by wise, prudent and carefully planned expenditure on public undertakings. Unfortunately Canada had in power a Pharaoh who "knew not Joseph" during the fat years of world prosperity immediately preceding the depression from which we are now recovering. The money then so lavishly squandered would have gone far to relieve the drain on the public treasury today."

A BILLION IN GOLD

Commenting upon the rapid development of Canada's gold industry in recent years the Northern Miner notes that prior to the epochal discovery of Porcupine and Kirkland Lake, in 1906 and 1912, respectively, the total all-time production of gold in the Dominion amounted to only \$8,000,000 fine ounces; whereas in the past twenty years the production of Canada's gold mines has exceeded \$9,000,000 fine ounces, which is a greater amount of the precious metal than was produced in all the world in the 20-year period of 1831-1851. It is true that at the close of the last century came the Klondike and Roseland, British Columbia, mines, but even in 1900, when the golden sands of the Yukon gave up their treasure most prolifically, the total gold output of the Dominion aggregated only 1,260,000 fine ounces, compared with more than 8,000,000 fine ounces for the calendar year of 1932. The Northern Miner estimates that by the end of 1933 the mines of Canada will have produced a billion dollars in gold.

OTTAWA CONFERENCE

Wednesday, Dec. 14, is the date set for the Dominion-provincial transportation conference, called by the Hon. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways, to discuss means of implementing recommendations of the Duff Commission as to highway and railway transportation. In these recommendations, says the Montreal Gazette, there is no suggestion that the present policy of the Canadian railways is owing wholly to motor competition. The railways have been, and still are, affected by the economic crisis through which the world is passing. The question that has been raised is whether they will emerge from the crisis with that chance for their lives which the many interests they involve deserve. The report of the Duff Commission leaves no doubt that the railways should be permitted in ordinary times to earn and retain a fair net income upon the value of their properties. Given the fair chance that is their due, there is every reason to believe that the ingenuity of railway management will meet the competition of motor transportation. Control of the powers and the duties of the autobus and motor truck can, it is suggested, be exercised only through the provincial

administrations, and round the table of the Minister of Railways at Ottawa representatives of these administrations will endeavor to draft a programme that can be given practical and fairly uniform application in all the provinces. One thing that enhances the prospects of a successful and mutually satisfactory outcome of the interprovincial conference is the fact that trucking companies organized on a business basis are declared to be at one with the railways in demanding that highway transportation should be so organized as to prevent continuance of unfair competition. The better companies favor conditions which will bring about payment of decent wages to drivers, will reasonably limit their hours of labor and impose such conditions as will avert what, manifestly, are the suicidal practices which at present are injuring the good trucking companies as well as the railways.

FOR EMPIRE TRADE

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson on his return to London gave an interview to the Canadian Trade Pioneer, in which he declared that conditions in Canada had improved very much since he was last here. The improvement could not be described as universal but it was spreading rapidly. "What is particularly pleasing to me," continued Mr. Ferguson, "is the increased volume of purchase from the Mother Country. The favorable trade balance this year will be substantial. The total volume of trade with Great Britain has increased largely. The sentiment with regard to Empire trade is strong. People are bending their efforts towards the greater development of Imperial trade. In the discussions and talks I had with the representatives of various business organizations I found them anxious to buy more goods in the Mother Country wherever possible." The Canadian people recognize that the Ottawa agreements were designed for the mutual advantage of the Dominions and the United Kingdom. They appreciate the fact that the United Kingdom is entitled to her full share. Here and there, no doubt, said Mr. Ferguson, there are business concerns that have not derived any benefits from these treaties. They look at them from the standpoint of their own business and criticize from that particular point of view; but benefits will come to them from the general improvement.

THE GROWTH OF STARS

"Change and decay in all around we see," is a statement as true of celestial bodies as of earthly phenomena. A star, however, takes much longer to grow old than it does to grow up. That is to say, it remains much longer in the dwarf than in the giant stage, and this is the reason why giant stars are relatively rare. Such is the theory advanced by Mr. W. H. Stevenson, British scientific writer in a recent issue of published volume, "Suns and Worlds," from which we quote: "The actual range of the diameters and densities of the stars is enormous. Though it is impossible actually to see the disc of any star, we can, in the case of a few of the largest and nearest, measure its size with an instrument known as the 'intercometer.'" "The results agree remarkably closely with those deduced from theory alone, and show that a red giant is vastly bigger than our sun, which, by the way, is a yellow dwarf. To take an example, the star Betelgeuse, in the 'shoulder' of Orion, is found to be over 260,000,000 miles in diameter; which means that if its centre were where our sun is, his surface would be well outside the orbit of the earth; and even larger stars than this are known."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The statisticians of the Metropolitan Life have been analyzing the mortality statistics of Canada, as compared with those for the United States. Leaving out of the consideration the Province of Quebec, where the mortality rate is somewhat higher than in the rest of Canada, the average Canadian's expectation of life at birth is 60.74 years, as compared with 59.31 for the white male in the United States. For females the figures are 63.23 and 62.83 respectively. Even including the Province of Quebec, it is still true from age one on, for males, and from age two on, for females, that the Canadian has a better expectation of life than the individual in the white population of the United States.

Notes By The Way

The German Nazis promise that if Dollfus is overthrown the frontier with Germany will disappear and that the Tyrol will have its outlet for lumber into Germany. In the meantime they, like nearly all the other countries, bar out Austrian goods, both agricultural and industrial. Until the rest of Europe accepts Austria's exports the German Nazi offer of no frontier barrier at all, provided the swastika floats over Vienna, cannot but be tempting. And the rest of Europe seems slow to act. Should Dollfus lose it would mean a Nazi bloc of 75,000,000 Germans, as opposed to no other European State will lock up on without misgivings.—Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

According to the annual report of the Ontario Board of Motion Picture Censors, 76 British talking pictures were shown in that province in 1933, three times the number shown in 1932. Two Canadian companies or exchanges are now importing and exhibiting pictures in addition there are importations from British agents operating in the United States. This is a significant development. And its significance does not lie in the fact that the Canadian public want British pictures just because they are British. It lies in the fact that the British have begun to make better pictures, that technically and in many other respects they now equal, they do not surpass, the United States product.

The test of whether President Roosevelt can "take it" in violent criticism and opposition from powerful quarters has come earlier than expected. Following a heavy barrage laid down by Alfred E. Smith, Professor Sprague and others, a whole legion of critics have directed at the President the reformed ranks of the Republican Party. Following the Hoover debacle the Republicans became seemingly petrified. Now they have revived themselves by their old foe, Al Smith, and by the rebellious mood of Democratic papers like the New York Times and the Baltimore Sun, they have entered the field with an old-time partisan address at London, meeting the demand of the Hooverites that this far been done is confined to relief work, and most of it at the expense of permanent recovery."

From Washington came word of General MacArthur, United States chief of staff, wanting a bigger army, more equipment and arms. Later came the Secretary for the Navy demanding more ships, Capitan from London, meeting the demand of the Hooverites that this far been done is confined to relief work, and most of it at the expense of permanent recovery."

The power company which recently offered the citizens of St. Hyacinthe, at the rate of one-third per cent in the rates prevailing up to that time was not actuated by motives of philanthropy. The taxpayers and citizens for better treatment from the company and has been met with a statement of exception on their part. The taxpayers thereupon voted for the municipalization of the electric service of St. Hyacinthe, and with their plan. Terrified, the company approached the municipal authorities and made them the eleventh-hour offer which has been announced. To which St. Hyacinthe replied: "Too late; we have made other arrangements." In a few months' time St. Hyacinthe will be producing all the power needed by the city—and the company looks like losing hundreds of customers.

The annual statements of Canadian banks emphasize a genuine and quite widespread improvement in economic conditions. In his address at the meeting of the Bank of Montreal Sir Charles Gordon stated that for the better part of this year a definite gain in business has been apparent. Sir Charles added: "From personal observation I can say that the number of businesses of which I have an intimate knowledge are showing marked improvement. Canada's external commerce has grown in volume and value; nearly all industries have participated in the increase in production and a better market. A substantial decrease of unemployment and general confidence that the end of the downward path has been reached, are all encouraging signs. The word of cheer I give you is that business comprehensively is better and that there are some sound reasons to believe that the betterment will expand."

The leaders of the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, whose effort to control the recent British Columbia elections fell far short of success, made another attempt to destroy the party in the recent municipal elections. They received good comfort. Especially was this true in Hamilton. One of the constituencies there is represented in Parliament by a Labor member. His Labor system are strong. As was to be expected, the Labor candidates were returned but not a single anti-C.C.F. candidate was elected. It is significant that about 80 per cent of the available vote was polled and that one-third of the trade unionist candidate for the Board of Education defeated his C.C.F. opponent. The desire of the public to retain experienced men was shown by the return of almost the entire 1932 Council, though Herbert E. Wilson, a former Hamilton newspaperman, with a considerable municipal record, defeated Mayor Peebles by over 5,000 votes.

What the public wants to see, says Le Soleil, is not the nullification of power, but a reduction

What Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

HEAT TO BACK OF NECK TO PREVENT VOMITING

One of the distressing conditions that arises in the home or in the hospital is a severe attack of vomiting. Just what is causing the vomiting is often hard to discover and naturally different forms of treatment are given to prevent it. Something in the stomach, something in the throat, irritation of the inner ear as seen in the vomiting of sea sickness, all have something to do with causing vomiting. However all these conditions affect the vomiting centre or part of the brain situated in the lower part of the back of the head, or the uppermost part of the back of the neck. Nearly, if not all, vomiting appears to be treated through this part of the brain.

Now the treatment for vomiting has varied according to what was thought to be causing the vomiting, but at the Academy of Medicine, Paris, a few months ago, research physicians showed that all vomiting in the treatment of vomiting due to any and every cause, by applying heat to the upper part of the back of the neck.

You may remember that many cases of nose bleed are helped by the application of cold water or cold metal to the back of the neck. Further, the massagers of India massage the back of the neck of submerged and suffocated persons to restore the vitality of this part of the brain.

These research physicians applied heat to the patients by means of a small electric temperature of 122 F., heat applications were found to be effective when continued for from two to ten minutes.

By means of the fluoroscope screen the effect of this heat on the brain could be seen in the way it lessened or quieted the spasms of the stomach, when every other method had been of no avail. Vomiting due to liver and stomach disorders, nausea due to the various methods of travel (railway train, boat, automobile, airplane) were quickly checked in nearly every case. Even seasickness was much benefited, nausea due to migraine or one-sided headache and sleeplessness were headed, and hives were relieved (urticaria).

The reports show that the applications of heat to the base of the brain could be seen in the way it lessened or quieted the spasms of the stomach, when every other method had been of no avail.

The Poet's Corner

ON A PERTHSHIRE HILLTOP

Picts dug their earthworks on this airy crest; It hides a Roman outpost in its day. Where now in sunny solitude I rest And see what they saw, centuries ago.

Time's toys are dwarfed to naught, so far below; The train, white-manned, that threads the valley there; The village houses in their rigid row; The black, ruled roads, the engine's airy feet.

The Pict, the Roman, sitting where I sit, Watching blue shadows drift from hill to hill, Breathed from his soul the praise of sun and sky And of the peace that reigns unbroken still.

They knew the thyme's pure scent; like me they saw The jeweled insect thrutting through the grass; Are we not kin by wonder and awe And by delight in things that do not pass?

—W. K. H. in the Glasgow Herald.

Whispering in Church

(St. Thomas Times-Journal) While the pastor of a Scottish church was engaged in prayer the other Sunday he electrified the congregation by suddenly stopping and saying, "I wish to protest against whispering during the prayers." The report says there was a sudden hush in the pews, but that as soon as the minister resumed his prayer the whispering broke out anew. No doubt the congregation had to whisper about the rebuke to whispering. The reporter says the people were "thunderstruck" and inquiring glances were exchanged. Outside the church after the service they stood in groups and discussed the event.

Whispering in church is a pretty general complaint. There is scarcely a minister who does not suffer from it, but none so far as we know have had the courage to speak out boldly about it. Somehow, there are many people who take the opportunity of bowed heads to carry on a running conversation with their neighbors in undertones. It is noticeable among choirs—but perhaps the choir notice it among the congregation, too. In price. The system does not much matter, so long as the users are free from the sensation of being overcharged. This is the crux of the matter, the real knot in the problem. Every other consideration, every other theory, sinks into insignificance beside this question of dollars and cents.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The contributors' opinions do not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

MORE ISLAND HISTORY

Sir—Your note of Monday on "Thirteenth Lieut. Governor of the Province" touching the transition period from a Crown Province into Confederation, includes:—"W. F. C. Robinson, June 1873 (appointed prior to Confederation. At Confederation he remained for two months and afterwards served with distinction in other parts of the Empire). Sir Robert Hodgson Kt., Nov. 22, 1873."

I speak from memory, without claim to infallibility, and think an enquiry will give me some support. Sir William Francis Cleaver Robinson, Governor of Prince Edward Island prior to the Union was never assimilated to the status of Lieut. Gov. on the first day of July 1873. His Excellency the Governor General of Canada became, by the B. N. A. Act, Governor of this and all provinces. Since Confederation colonial provincial governors ceased to exist.

Governor Robinson I remember well as a gentleman of the truest English type, about middle age, dignified, yet affable and attractive of friendship and popularity and clever in the duties of a then exacting position. His residence placed by your note at about two months and twenty days will bear correction. I knew him in office for years. Succeeding Governor Dundas (1869) Chief Justice Robert (Hon.) Hodgson (Sir) became Administrator pending arrival of Governor Robinson, probably in 1870. In 1871 he appears, no doubt opening the Legislature, and in communication with that body on public affairs. Later on, notably in 1873 his signature (modestly William Robinson) appears frequently in documents negotiating Confederation. As the direct representative of the Crown he naturally remained a couple of months completing official transfers, but not as Lieut. Governor.

As jurisdiction passed to Canada on July 1st, 1873, it became incumbent upon His Excellency the Governor General to appoint his Lieut. Gov. At that time, if I am correct, Canada was under an Administrator, and in temporary expedient Robert Robinson Hodgson, formerly Private Secretary (afterwards Sir) was appointed Administrator, in which capacity he must have served several years. In 1875 we find him still referred to as Administrator. He was later elevated to the full status of Lieut. Governor, and to Imperial Knighthood, how long after I do not say from memory. He too will be pleasantly remembered by our older citizens, retired in his residence at the site of the Canadian National Hotel.

I am, Sir, etc.

LEWIS P. TANTON.

(Mr. Tanton's memory is unfortunately at fault. The Guardian referred to the King's representative at Confederation as W. C. F. Robinson, not "W. F. C. Robinson." He was not a Knight, at least during his residence here, and was therefore not entitled to be designated "Sir." He was never "Governor" of Prince Edward Island. As Lieutenant Governor he issued the Proclamation bringing the Island into Confederation. See Royall Caslake, June 28, 1873: "A Proclamation by His Honour, William Cleaver Francis Robinson Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over His Majesty's Island Prince Edward, and the territories thereto belonging, Chancellor, Vice Admiral, and Ordinary of the same, etc., etc." On August 15, a month and a half after Union was consummated, he telegraphed the Secretary of State: "Commission to Chief Justice as Administrator having issued, I purpose returning to England by mail of twenty-fourth." The Parliamentary Guide (Page 509 of the 1883 edition) is authority for the statement that his successor, Sir Robert Hodgson was appointed Lieutenant Governor on November 22 of the same year. The idea that the B. N. A. Act effected a change in the title of the King's representative in this Island from "Governor" to "Lieutenant-Governor" is a common but erroneous one. Except for a period of fifteen years under the Patterson regime, we employed such a distinction. See Warburton's History of Prince Edward Island, pp. 207-8: "In 1794 an important constitutional change was made in the Island Government. In 1799 it had been erected into a government separate from Nova Scotia, and having a Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of its own. The Island was now to be annexed to Nova Scotia and administered by a Lieutenant Governor. The Legislature was to be preserved intact, and every act of the government was to be executed by the Lieutenant Governor, except when the Governor-in-Chief of the Province of Nova Scotia was in person on the spot. A commission as Lieutenant Governor was sent out to Patterson, which he read to the Council, and took the prescribed oaths. He appointed a new Council, which was the same as the old, except that Mr. Townshend, collector and naval officer, was added, and Mr. DesBrisay, who had been Lieutenant Governor, was left out. . . . This arrangement, however, was of short duration. The Island of St. John, in common with Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, was soon affiliated with Canada, the Governor-General being Lord Dorchester, better known in Canadian history as Sir Guy Carleton. Patterson's second commission, revoking his Lieutenant-Governorship, appointed him Lieutenant-Governor, and the title invariably assumed by his successors in office, in the Dominion Archives.—Ed. G.)

Ship Lobsters Alive To Distant Cities

(Fisheries News Bulletin)

As a general rule, lobsters do not migrate long distances in the sea, or so it is believed, but a good many of them from Canadian waters travelled hundreds of miles last year just the same. Those were the fellows who were shipped alive by fishermen to various Canadian centres and to United States markets—millions of pounds of them, the exports to the United States totalling more than 11,500,000 pounds. Some of them travelled on express trains, some by wily of steamship lines, some in boats known as "well smacks" which are so constructed that sea water may reach the crated lobsters, and some on specially equipped lobster transportation boats which, under an arrangement made by the Dominion Department of Fisheries, serve fishing areas in Eastern Nova Scotia where the ordinary commercial transportation services do not meet the needs of this particular trade. They made their trip in crates built for the purpose, with their claws carefully plugged so that their pugnacious instincts might be held in check as they journeyed along together.

The trade in live lobsters, or lobsters "shipped in shell," has become a big business in Canada within recent years. Improved transportation facilities and increased knowledge as to the most efficient methods of handling live lobsters have made the development possible. Much the larger part of the Dominion's annual lobster catch—the Canadian lobster fishery, an Atlantic coast fishery, is the biggest in the world—still goes to market in the canned form but the upbuilding of the live lobster trade has given the fishermen an additional outlet for their fares.

Out of a total 1931 catch of nearly 43,550,000 pounds over 14,308,000 pounds of lobsters were shipped to market alive, and last year the shipments totalled something more than 14,448,000 pounds out of landings of 48,348,000 pounds. The marketed value of the 1932 shipments was \$1,948,000 in round figures, which was about \$700,000 less than the market value of this year's canned lobster output.

The Gadabout Girls Of 1900

(London Morning Post)

A strange new light is thrown on the "Victorian miss" as a result of investigations by Mrs. Ray Strachey, who, in delivering the Fawcett lecture at Bedford College, London, last night, asked: "Are the young women of today different from the young women of 1850, or are they the same creatures, differently dressed?" Mrs. Strachey tried to get evidence from essays which professed actually to describe young women at different dates. And this is what she found:

In an essay of 1800: "Young women of today live in a perpetual round of amusement; their three rules are to read novels, dance and live in idleness. . . . Young girls go about alone by day and night in perpetual freedom; they read the most improper books and the foam of a poisonous philosophy falls from their lips."

In an essay of 1835: "The girl of the period is a creature who dyes her hair and paints her face, a creature whose sole idea of life is fun, whose sole aim is unbounded luxury. . . . All men whose opinion is worth having prefer the simple and genuine girl of the past, with her tender little ways and pretty, bashful modesties, to this loud and rampant modernization."

for CORNS & WARTS



Useful Gift Sets

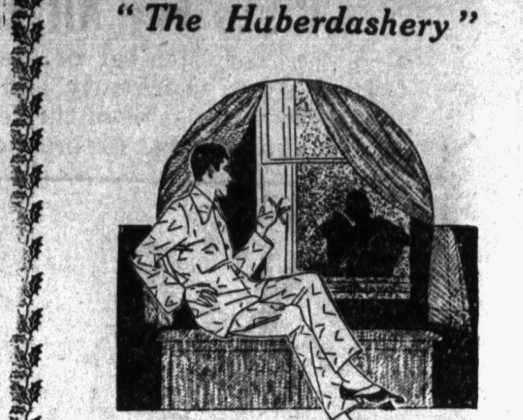
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