

Became So Weak Could Hardly Stand

Mr. Wm. Palmer, Tomahawk, Alta., writes: "Last spring I had a long spell of sickness and became so weak I could hardly stand. I could not sleep at night as the least little noise would wake me up. I tried blood tonics and other nerve pills, but they did me no good, and I was getting worse. I wrote my mother about my condition, and she sent me three boxes of



After the first box I was feeling much better, so I kept on until I had used the three boxes, and now I feel as well as ever I did when I was a young girl." Price 50c, a box at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

SOLVING MYSTERY OF HEART ACTION

A further step, according to news from Berlin, has been taken towards the solution of the mystery of the heart's action. The heart never rests from birth till death ensues, and it has long been debated as to what is the form of stimulus that ensures its continuous activity. This problem, the message states, is the question as to the origin of the power regulating the activity of the heart. Professor Ludwig Haberland, of Innsbruck, has now discovered a substance in that section of the frog's heart known as the sinus venosus, which he claims is the exciting agent. It possesses the property of producing and quickening pulsation. A frog's heart which had been isolated and lifeless for three days, spontaneously revived when treated with a solution of the substance. The new excitant is soluble in alcohol, but not in ether. A chemical substance has already been isolated that slows down the heart's action, and the presence of a chemical excitant has long been suspected. If this has been isolated, a step in advance will have been taken according to London physiologists.



A few drops well rubbed in bring prompt relief

for Rheumatic Pain

Absorbine Jr. THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT At all Druggists 1/25

FARM FOR SALE

At Hazel Grove, 2 miles from Hunter River Station, consisting of 134 acres, 90 clear, balance covered with hard and soft wood. Apply to HAROLD BAGNALL

MORTGAGE SALE

To be sold by Public Auction in front of the Bank of Nova Scotia in Montague in Kings County on Tuesday the 25th day of January, A. D., 1927, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon ALL that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in Township, Number Sixty-three in Kings County, aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the Southeast angle of Angus McFadyen's land on the North side of the Peters Road and running along Angus McFadyen's East line until it reaches the division line between Townships Number sixty-one and sixty-three, thence East along the said division line six chains until it reaches land in possession of Alexander Bruce, thence along Alexander Bruce's line eighty-four chains to Peters Road, thence West six chains to the place of commencement containing fifty acres of land a little more or less.

The above sale is made under a Power of Sale contained in an indenture of Mortgage dated the twenty-seventh day of October A. D., 1922 made between Roderick McKenzie of Peters Road in Kings County in Prince Edward Island, Farmer and Margaret Elizabeth McKenzie his wife of the first part, and Annie Mae McLean of Montague in Kings County in said Island, Single Woman of the other part, default having been made in the payment of the principal and interest secured thereby.

For further particulars apply to S. S. Hessian, Solicitor, etc., Montague. Dated this twenty-second day of December A. D., 1926. J. LESLIE MCKINNON, Assignee of Mortgagee.

Sixty Years Conflict With Liquor Evil In P. E. Island

A Series of Papers Reviewing Drinking Conditions and Temperance Effort and Enactments up to Our Present Day of Prohibition Enforcement.

(By An Observer)

SCRIPTS OR PERMITS.

It was the preacher who told us that—"The medical profession is one of the highest callings on earth." With a fixed belief in this truth the legislature, in passing our Prohibition Act, placed in their charge a sacred trust and responsibility which could not be placed in any other hands with a reasonable degree of safety. But the same preacher in his periphrastics has discovered that all of the medical fraternity have not measured up to that high stature of nobility and perfection which was set for them by Hippocrates, their illustrious founder, whose standards of ethics they proclaim with a pardonable pride. Because some of them have transgressed their bounds, the public are seductively asked to put the ban of condemnation on the whole fraternity.

Some clergymen have been known to wander quite a distance away from the practice of their own precepts, some others no doubt have gone astray without being discovered, yet we find no popular clamour to abolish the pulpit and assign the duties of that sacred office to appointees of the devil. Judges and men in high judicial positions have figured out before the public as unfit to exercise so important a trust, but none have had the temerity to condemn the system, and to advocate a wholesale dismissal, to substitute in their stead the criminals whom they try, or their aiders and abettors. You may say there is no parallel in these cases in a deadly identity. You admit without reserve the physician's qualification to be the highest, his character the soundest, but, because a few fail, you would take the work from their hands, and transfer it to the votaries of the grog shop.

Rev. Mr. Herman classified the profession very correctly into three grades. The first who "will not give a script to any man." This class I submit are exceedingly rare. His second are those who only give them to "those who are absolutely in need of them." These are physicians of the genuine type, who command the respect of the general public, and the admiration of the honorables of their own profession. It was for such as these that the prescription feature of our prohibition act was designed. The third class—very properly designated—are—"Those who will take your temperature and everything else they can lay their hands on." It is this latter type, not so numerous as some imagine, which constitutes the "tail," according to the moderate, "that wags the dog."

It is not in dispute that "the medical profession is one of the highest callings on earth"; that in their two major classes they are the soul of honor, and that they are the only persons properly qualified to medicinally supplied. But because a limited fraction of them degrade their profession to the bootleg status, the pseudo-moralist and visionary reformer would wipe out all these medicines of high character and clean operation, and transfer their functions to some political heeler under government control, or, if they could, into the hands of the more open enemy to sobriety—the licensed grog seller. This is surely moderation and reform, with a vengeance.

There was considerable of hot air let loose when the present Commission was appointed, over an alleged increase in the supposed limit of prescriptions allowed to physicians. The point was that a former allotment of 100 per month was increased to 200. In actual practice it was the opposite of this. It was instead a reduction of a previous record of four to five hundred down to the present alleged two hundred. In actual fact, however, the Commission had nothing to say in the matter. The Prohibition Act very properly, gives them no discretion as to how many or how few the number of scripts a Doctor may handle. But it does give them power to punish him for exceeding his professional privileges.

There is real wisdom in this particular provision. By what pretense of right could any legislature, or any commission, be empowered to limit the number of patients a physician may minister to, or still more seriously, to say that a certain proportion of your patients may have medical treatment, but those in excess of that number must suffer or die for want of a necessary medical treatment. Such a law, or such a provision of law would be absurd upon its face. All medical men have not the same extent of practice. Would there be justice in limiting an old established physician, with an extensive list of patients, to the same number of scripts as to the young man just

starting into professional labors with a very few clients? And would it be justice to the purposes of the Prohibition Act, or to temperance reform, to give to the small practice physician a free license to use, without restriction, as many scripts as the older professional?

And while the preacher and the uninformed gossips are thus dealing with those "scripts" in the multiple of hundreds, it will be interesting to the reader to learn that the actual practice is only countable by the fifties. That is that for the average year of the former Commission the total of scripts used reached an average of fifty three for each medical doctor, while under the present Commission—those men so flippantly charged with increasing the number—it has been actually reduced to fifty per M. D. The Newspaper Bureau tells us that our population has increased. If so, this fact must be rather a cold crack to the sensationalist who proclaimed that "the fewer people we have the more rum we drink." It is quite easy to inflate an audience not posted to facts by haphazard statements drawn from a fertile imagination. The reaction comes back severely when the dreamer is confronted by the substantial evidence of hard cold facts.

From the view point of temperance even this fifty average is too many. It is true enough most modest in comparison with similar figures in other countries, even the most temperate and under the strictest enforced laws. The abolition of the moral reformer is for even a better record. How are we going to get it? By abolishing the system, the preacher and the grog seller both assure us. By wiping the doctors from the Act would surely cut out the negligent doctor's scripts, but what would it replace? The very best substitute you could get would dump you from the frying pan into the fire. It would increase the sale of liquor, and its curse of increased poverty. If politically administered it would be a shield to protect the smuggler and bootlegger, if his political pull was, as is often the case, a strong one.

Then we have before us that infamous libel as to the extent of the operations of the medical faculty. The street corner bumper says they issue 200 a month, \$2400. per year, piling up fortunes for their sick (or thirsty) patients to an aggregate of \$144,000 each year. By wiping the Rev. Mr. Herman slightly modified this exaggeration, making the total scoop of the physicians \$120,000.00. This is a sample of the wildfire imagery set up for fools to worship. In the first instance it is magnified exactly to four times the actual number of scripts issued. In the second, almost four times the amount the doctors could possibly realize if they exacted the full dollar for every prescription given. Must we call this deliberate deception, or, apply the milder term, elasticity of imagination?

It is safe to say that not half of the scripts issued by doctors are paid for. On the other hand, it is not more than a total of \$20,000. Just think this over. Only \$100,000.00 astray in this computation. \$20,000.00 magnified into \$120,000.00 to excite public prejudice, and to misrepresent a profession—the "highest calling on earth." Look at it another way if you will. Instead of the doctors absorbing \$2400. per year on the average, he takes in less than \$300., upon which the advocates of unrestricted rum declares he is amassing magnificent fortunes at the expense of the poor.

Next comes the vile charge that our medical men are "forced to become hypprites and liars in order that there be no break in the business." Who applies this force, and when is it applied? It is not asked for by any provision of the Prohibition Act. On the contrary it is up to them to do so under severe penalty. They are given a straight path in which to walk, and are told to diverge at their peril. Rather than forcing them to "lie," it impels the truth upon them. They have only to tell the whiskey bum that the law forbids, and punishes him if he gives an unauthorized script. It is an easy door out of the preachers alternative of "hypocrites and liars."

Important in this connection, is the per capita consumption of liquor within the province. It has been found to appear to the world at large that we are a community of drunkards, and, from many of the inflammatory descriptions and figures published, it might puzzle the elect to see how any of our people could consume the heralded quantities and still be sober. In glittering, hard, cold fact it is doubtful if there is a community on the continent—even in the most temperate district of the prohibition United States—where there is less drinking per capita, than in P. E. Island. The sale of spirituous liquors (exclusive of malt) by our vendors is about one pint per head of our population, less than a bottle, per year.

About fifty years ago the writer remembers a number of drunken teen age boys starting to annoy a citizen. After capturing several of them and giving them a sound cuffing he remarked,—"You've had a bottle of ginger beer amongst you, and it sets you all mad drunk." Those who are not teetopers, would have been as easily set drunk as those boys—if a pint of spirits would keep him so drunk as he is described for a whole year. But there is a catch even here. This pint per capita, sold by our vendors, is not all consumed by our own people. Quite a proportion of it, of necessity, is used by the large number of tourists during the summer. This proportion must be deducted from the pint allotment to our own population, leaving them less of an alcoholic average than even the boys ginger beer, upon which to get drunk, and to keep drunk for a whole year. These solid facts, based



and a host of Improvements on the most Beautiful CHEVROLET in Chevrolet History

New BODIES BY FISHER — DUCO COLORS — RADIATOR — FULL CROWN FENDERS A.C. AIR CLEANER—A.C. OIL FILTER GASOLINE GAUGE—COINCIDENTAL LOCK—BULLET TYPE HEADLAMPS ETC.

A. HORNE & CO. PRINCE MOTORS Charlottetown Summerside Dealers for Prince Edward Island

Tomorrow's Radio Program

SUNDAY, JANUARY 23

International Radio Programs

MORNING SERVICES

- 8.30 A. M. KFRU (500) Columbia, Mo. Sunrise Service. 9.30 A. M. WJZ (455) N. Y. Children's hour. WCAE (462) Pittsburgh, Bible Class. WOS (441) Jeff. City. First Christian. 10.45 A. M. WHAR (275) Atlantic City. Chelsea Baptist. 10.50 P. M. WEEI (349) Boston. Old South Church. 11.00 A. M. WMCA (341) N. Y. Christ Scientist. WTAM (390) Cleveland. Church Service. WJZ (455) New York. Park Ave. Baptist. WCAU (278) Phila. First Unitarian. CFCA (356) Toronto. Services. 12.10 A. M. WHB (366) Kansas City. Church Services.

AFTERNOON SERVICES

- 2.45 P. M. WOO (509) Phila. Sunday School. 3.00 P. M. WEAJ (492) N. Y. Interdenominational. 4.00 P. M. WCAE (461) Pitts. Radio Church Service. 4.15 P. M. OKCL (357) Toronto. Men's Services. 5.15 P. M. WCAU (278) Phila. Udenominational.

EVENING SERVICES

- 6.00 P. M. WSB (428) Atlanta. Church Services. 7.00 P. M. WJZ (455) New York. Park Ave. Baptist. CFCA (356) Toronto. St. Pauls. WIP (509) Phila. Holy Trinity.

FEATURE CONCERT—TALKS

- 2.30 P. M. WJZ (455) New York. Sunday Forum. 3.00 P. M. OKCL (357) Toronto. Organ Recital. 4.00 P. M. WNYC (526) N. Y. Concert. 5.30 P. M. WEAJ (492) N. Y. Music. 6.00 P. M. WAUI (294) Columbus. Dinner

upon actual figures, goes far to refute those scandalizers of our medical profession and prohibition enforcement, and more properly to locate from whence comes that "cackle of ignoramuses."



music. WJZ (455) N. Y. 3 Park Ave. Baptist Church Carillon. 6.30 P. M. WCAE (462) Pittsburgh. Dinner Concert. 7.00 P. M. WBEZ (333) Springfield. Copley Plaza Concert. 7.05 P. M. WGY (380) Schenectady. Sunday Musical from WJZ. 7.20 P. M. WEAJ (492) N. Y. "Capitol Family." Maj. Edward Bowles, to WEEI, WJAR, WWJ, KSD, WRC. 8.30 P. M. WOR (405) Newark. Pryor's Band. WCAU (278) Phila. Bonvit Teller Ensemble. CFCA (356) Toronto. Musical Program. 8.50 P. M. WLW (423) Cinci. Classical Program. 9.00 P. M. WGY (380) Schenectady. Sunday Musicale. WCAU (278) Phila. Battery Hour. 9.15 P. M. WPG (390) Atlantic City. Operatic Recital. WEAJ (492) N. Y. Atwater Kent, to WGR, WRC, WSAI, WWJ, WEEI, WGN, WCCO, KSD. WEAJ (428) Atlanta. Southern Atwater-Kent Radio Hour, to WSM and WHAS, with the New York Chain. 9.30 P. M. WIP (509) Phila. Concert. 10.15 P. M. WEEI (349) Boston. Keith's Radio Review. 10.30 P. M. WGBS (316) N. Y. Recital.

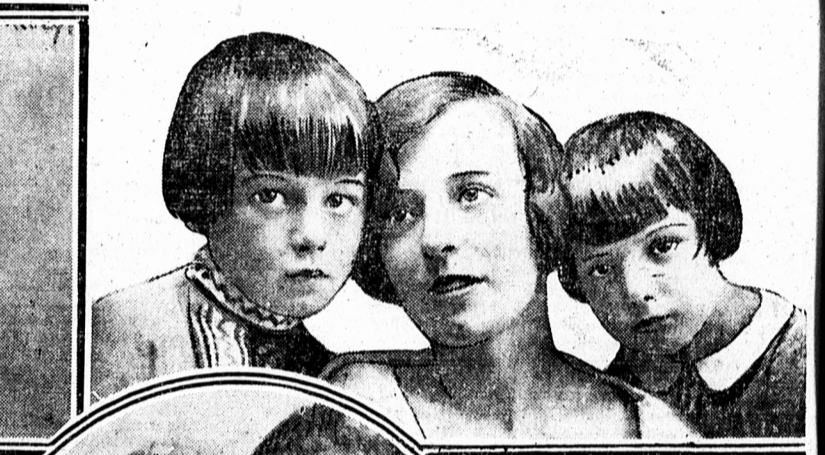
DANCE ORCHESTRAS

- 4.00 P. M. WHN (361) New York. Roseland. 8.00 P. M. WMCA (341) N. Y. Golden's. (Copyright, 1927, by International Radio Programs, Chicago.)

PREPARING FOR THE BREEDING SEASON

(Experimental Farms Note.) The poultry flock on the average Canadian farm will be made up of one of the general purpose breeds, that is, a breed that will give good table fowl and also lay a fair number of eggs. The egg production end of the business is the one from which the greatest profits may be expected and even when mating the general purpose flock egg production must be kept prominently in mind if the best returns are to be secured. Vigour is the foundation on which all mating must be built. Continued heavy egg production over a prolonged period is one of the best indications of this desirable quality. This is especially true when there is, in conjunction with this, the ability to give fertility and hatchability to the eggs and viability to the chicks.

Those who have no records to which they may refer should select females that are bright, prominent eyes and that handle well (that is, those having soft, pliable skins and that have soft abdomens



According to despatches from London, there is little credit laid to the report from Paris that Count Karolyi is planning to bring a party of 200 Hungarian emigres to settle in Alberta. ABOVE are shown photographs of the former Hungarian premier, his wife and her children.

Annual Meeting Brookfield Presbyterian Congregation

The annual meeting of the Brookfield section of the Brookfield congregation was held in the Presbyterian Church at Brookfield, on the afternoon of Tuesday January 11th. After a short devotional service conducted by the Pastor, Rev. R. H. Staver, the business of the day was taken up and dealt with. Growth and development marked all of the various departments of the church work. The regular Sunday services have been well attended throughout the year and among other results of this the offerings were considerably larger than the year before. During the communion season the special services held were of a higher order and the Sacrament service held on July 18th was a very impressive one. Three new members were received into full communion on profession of faith. The Sunday School has had a very successful year. The attendance has been fine, and quite a large number of diplomas for the reciting of the Primary and the Shorter Catechisms and certificates for the memorizing of Scripture passages have been given out to the scholars. The S. School concert and Christmas Tree recently held was a marked success. After all S. School periodicals had been paid there was found to be quite a snug balance to the right side. The Women's Missionary Society reported a fairly good year. The contributions to the Bible Society were somewhat larger this year than usual. In carrying on the regular work of the congregation after all running expenses had been met there was still on hand quite a substantial

balance. After having looked into the standing of all of the different departments of the work of the church it was held that this had been one of the best years in the history of the congregation. With their reaffirmed loyalty to the standards of the Presbyterian Church in Canada with a deepened interest in the different branches of the work and with a greater realization by each of their own individual responsibility for the good of the Master's Kingdom the Presbyterians of Brookfield are carrying on splendidly and the outlook for the future is truly bright. A letter of introduction was handed by an actor to a manager. It described the presenter as an actor of much merit, and concluded, "He plays Macbeth, Hamlet, Shylock, and billiards. He plays billiards best." The young editor had just founded a new magazine—one of those cover brown things, with pale-grey covers and thick, uncut pages—and was eager for applause. "What do you think of it?" he asked the literary critic to whom he took a copy for examination. "Well," replied the other wearily but warmly, "the stuff you rejected must have certainly been rotten."

Advertisement for Chase's Nerve Food. Includes image of a woman and the product logo.

Advertisement for Bromo Quinine tablets. Includes text: 'For Colds, Grip, Influenza and as a Preventive. Take Bromo Quinine tablets. The Safe and Proven Remedy. The First and Original Cold and Grip Tablet. Proven Safe for more than a Quarter of a Century. Price 30c. (Made in Canada). The box bears this signature E. H. Snow. Since 1889.'