

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1928

TONIGHT'S MEETING.

THE annual meeting of the Prince Edward Island Publicity Association will be held in the Board of Trade Rooms tonight, opening at 8 o'clock. It is very important that this meeting be largely attended. The business of the Association touches all interests in the province, commercial, industrial, social. During the past few years the Association did splendid work, in placing Prince Edward Island on the tourist map and adding thousands to the number of visitors coming to the province. Much has been done, but very much still remains to be done. We unquestionably have the most genial summer climate in North America. This opinion has been freely expressed by men and women who have sought a warmer resting place in many parts of Canada and the United States, and many who have been going elsewhere for their summer vacation are now annual summer visitors here. The number can be greatly increased by judicious publicity abroad and by making necessary preparation at home for the accommodation of those who come to us. To promote this publicity and to develop and improve our accommodation is the work of the Publicity Association, and in this work they need the assistance and co-operation of every man and woman in the province.

At tonight's meeting plans for the development of our tourist business will be discussed, the work done last year and the results obtained will be reviewed and the public informed as to what has been done and what is proposed for the coming season. This is the time for preparation and it is most important that there shall be a full and free discussion. Other sections of the Maritimes are making elaborate preparations for the extension of the tourist trade and, if we are to have our share of it we must move more rapidly. Let there be a large and representative meeting tonight. Let suggestions be submitted and let all make up their minds to stand behind the Association in its efforts to promote our tourist business.

OUR TRANSIENT STAGE.

IN spite of difficulties—even great difficulties—the industry, economy and enterprise of a people will, under Providence, result in success and prosperity. This fact has been demonstrated here. The forest was conquered by the early settlers of this Island, and all the obstacles found in a new country were overcome by means of the labor of the people, even though the proceeds of the cleared lands had, in the first place and in comparatively large part, to be transported as rent to proprietors living in the Mother Country. Labor omnia vincit.

But the conditions in which the people labor—particularly in a new country—may be improved by means of legislative action on their behalf. This fact has been wonderfully proved in the United States. At the end of the Civil War, the people there were dependent upon Great Britain and other countries for many of the things needed by them in the ordinary course of their lives. The country, as a whole, was heavily in debt to foreigners; and its paper currency was worth little or nothing outside the States in which it circulated. In these circumstances, the Congress of the United States enacted laws by means of which home industry was promoted. The products of foreign countries were subjected to heavy import duties, and the home industries were thus protected and encouraged. Imports were thus checked, and the enterprise of the people was stimulated. Factories were established and capable workmen from Great Britain and Europe were attracted to the States by the higher salaries and wages offered. The results now seen are that the Great Republic is well peopled throughout its entire area, that the

people as a whole are rich; that the country is out of debt to foreigners, and that it contains a greater number of individual millionaires than any other in the world.

Canada is now in somewhat the same position that the United States were in 1865. There lies within the borders of Canada a great abundance of the raw materials of every kind of industry. But a larger population is needed. The country is heavily indebted to investors in Great Britain, the United States, and other countries, as well as to those of Canada.

Canada is in a better position than the United States were in 1865, for she is well supplied with railways and other means of transportation, and there are uses to which water-power and electricity are now applied which were then unknown. Canada has also had the advantage of the National Policy, applied in 1879, but since then weakened by various innovations as well as by preferences in her markets afforded to products of the Mother Country and the other Dominions of the Empire. Moreover, the trade of every foreign country in the world is now subjected to Protection, making it the more difficult for Canadians to export their products.

In these circumstances the National Policy of Canada should, evidently, be strengthened. Parliament will meet at the end of this month. A tariff commission has been taking evidence and obtaining information regarding the conditions affecting many Canadian industries. We shall see what will be done by Premier Mackenzie King and his colleagues.

The need of these Maritime Provinces is a great enlargement of the coal and steel industries at Sydney; the restoration of industries at New Glasgow, Amherst and Moncton; the stimulation of the trade of Halifax and Saint John; and, as a result of all, the establishment of a stable home market for the agricultural products of the farmers of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. To be dependent upon markets in the United States and other foreign countries in which high import duties have to be paid, and in which the demands of any year may be met by the home supply, is not a condition in which the people of this part of Canada can continuously prosper or in which they can live contentedly. Moreover, there is need for a freer interchange of the products of the various Dominions and Colonies comprised in the British Empire. We shall see what the Liberal Government will do about it.

WEATHER RECORDS.

STATISTICS for 1927 compiled at McGill Observatory in Montreal reveal that the year was featured by weather that consistently reversed traditional procedure and broke several records of long standing in the Observatory books. Among the interesting sidelights is that the warm months of 1927 were cold, and the cold months were warm; that precipitation records went by the board during the month of November, and that sunshine records during November and December were substantially below normal. The figures will also show that the lowest July drop in temperatures since 1891 occurred one morning during July, 1927. The statistics also show that December was much milder than usual, the mean temperature being 23 degrees, where the normal is 19.4. The maximum temperature during the month was 48 degrees, which was reached on December 8. The minimum temperature was one degree below zero, which was touched on December 4. It was the rainiest December since 1920. There were 2.4 inches of rain where the normal is 1.3 inches. The snowfall was 10 inches against the normal of 25 per cent. inches above normal, reaching 34 inches above normal, where the normal is 24. The 1901 that Montreal has experienced total precipitation for the month was 5.6 inches, which is two inches above the normal of 3.7 inches. The sunshine for December was 1.3 per cent. is 1.3 inches. The snowfall was 10 inches against the normal of 25 per cent. inches above normal, reaching 34 inches above normal, where the normal is 24. The 1901 that Montreal has experienced total precipitation for the month was 5.6 inches, which is two inches above the normal of 3.7 inches. The sunshine for December was 1.3 per cent.

Notes by the Way

WHEN we read of the great floods in England that have submerged half the land in the country in the winter season, it brings to mind the vaster area in the Mississippi valley that was submerged last summer. With our sympathy for the flood sufferers, so vast in numbers on both sides of the Atlantic, and the greatness of their losses of life and property, we should be thankful that afflictions of this sort have never befallen the people of our own fair province. Nor are we in any danger of floods in the years to come. Our rivers are short, useful and harmless. They enrich and irrigate the lands along their shores without at any time becoming a source of danger.

Tariff revision on an extended scale is to be expected at the coming session of Parliament, according to recent advices from Ottawa. Many petitions to the Tariff Board have been heard during the recess since last session. In all there are about 120 of these, which have been classified as follows: For upward revision, 41; for downward revision, 37; for free listing, 13; for sales tax adjustment, and other changes, 6. The woolen and cotton manufacturers are asking for more considerate conditions and adjustments and the fruit and vegetable growers want a seasonal tariff. The Australian-New Zealand trade treaty will also come under discussion because of features that are distinctly injurious and that bring unfair competition with Canadian dairymen and farmers in their home market.

There is seasonal unemployment in all Canadian cities in winter at the best of good times. In that respect Canada is at a great disadvantage compared with Australia and New Zealand, where winter as we have it here, is unknown. It is vastly worse in Canadian cities when general trade depression prevails throughout the year. In recent weeks we have read of immigrants from the British Isles returning home with the ill-tidings of "unemployment in Canada." Whether enforced idleness be seasonal and temporary, or prolonged, it checks immigration and stimulates the exodus. All-year employment is dependent upon indoor manufacturing industry. But what has the King Government yet done to give one day's employment or pay to a Canadian worker?

So many cold waves have come eastward from the Prairies and beyond in past years, that a change has become urgent. Alberta has abundance of coal, which is potential heat, and at every cold dip hereafter ought to ship trainloads of her black diamonds into Ontario, to take the chill off the lake region. In what other way can Canada with equal ease keep within her own borders a hundred million dollars now yearly expended in the States, than by purchasing Alberta and Nova Scotia coal, mined by Canadian workers and transported over Canadian railways? Common sense dictates that this should be done, but common sense does not always prevail in Parliament.

Nineteen-twenty-eight is moving on apace, but Prince Edward Island is still without a Cabinet Minister, and narrow-gauge locomotives still feebly toot their whistles in King's and Queen's counties. As for our three Liberal M. P.'s they are as mummified as the frogs asleep in the mud when such matters are mentioned. Soon now they will be rewarded with cheques for \$4,000 each for their discreet silence.

People will talk, and when their representatives are about to depart to Ottawa to attend the session they talk more about them than at other times. That seems to be the way just now. It is the members who support the Government that the people look to get things done and they are now inquiring, What have Messrs. Jenkins, Sinclair and McLean done for Prince Edward Island since they were last elected? And that it has been very little seems to be the general conclusion. What they have neglected or failed to do is of much more importance.

Saying "yea, yea," to everything the Government or Railway magnates devise is not a very distinguished public service. These gentlemen, if they have distinguished themselves at all at Ottawa have done so along the lines of subservience and docility. At home they have been diligent, energetic, and successful in attending to their own affairs. If we mistake not many electors who voted for them in 1926

will vote next time to leave them at home, where they may make themselves useful. It seems very doubtful whether either one of them is worth \$4,000 per session at Ottawa. PUTTING THE TREAT IN TREATMENT Doctor—Your temperature seems to have taken a drop. Patient—Can't you arrange it so I can do the same, doctor?



By James W. Rarion, M.D.

PREVENTING DEAFNESS

Some wet morning, after a sleepless night due to indigestion, you are of the opinion that the world is getting worse, and is hardly a fit place in which to live. Having forgotten your watch you ask the first man you meet for the correct time.

Immediately his hand goes up to his ear and he leans forward to catch your spoken words. He finally gets your message, perhaps because you point to his watch, and you learn the time of day.

You begin to realize then that quite a few folks are afflicted with deafness, and wonder as to its cause, and the possibility of cure. Fortunately for this old world of ours there will be a lessening of the number of these deaf folks, because deafness in children will now be discovered early, and early treatment will restore the hearing of many, and prevent the progress of deafness in others.

As you know school teachers long ago learned that poor eyesight was responsible for backwardness in children. This deficiency in eyesight was really not difficult to discover, and the youngster was given a seat near the blackboard, besides having glasses fitted properly. Deafness however is somewhat different in that the child who is hard of hearing doesn't know that he is hard of hearing, until it is discovered by the teacher, perhaps accidentally. You will remember that our army test consists of having recruit try to hear the ticking of a watch, the rattling of a tin, or the sound of a watch, at a distance of 4 feet. This was quite a satisfactory test because you were examining recruits one at a time. However the new test permits forty children to be examined at one time. They are seated at desks, provided with pencils, record sheets, and a "receiver" which the child puts over right ear first, and told to write down the numbers which he hears, in a column. Then the left ear is tested. The ones showing mistakes are then checked up again, and tested individually.

Those showing a definite loss of hearing are then examined by the ear specialist and proper treatment started. Figures show that about one child in every hundred examined had some defect in hearing. This work among school children has been done by the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing, Incorporated. Their work has the endorsement of the American Medical Association. The amount of good accomplished by this splendid work is hard to estimate. It is just another evidence that the world now cares more for the afflicted than at any time in history.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

January 10, 1928

PERFECT TRUST—The Lord will perfect that which concerneth me: thy mercy, O Lord, endureth forever: forsake not the works of thine own hands.—Psalm 138:3.

PRAYER—Lord, I will trust and not be afraid.

CLEAR SHINING AFTER RAIN The wind that doth moan; and the cold rain fell. And the garden blooms no more; But the dark clouds fly O'er the wintry sky. And the sweet flowers now that decaying lie, Shall the Spring restore.

So care may come with a blighting breath And the hope of life decline; But the tear and sigh With the hour fit by. As the wind and rain from the cloudy sky, Neath the bright sunshine.

And Death his shadowy wing shall spread O'er the young head, fair and gay; As the flower shall fade, Neath its baneful shade, His youth in the bed that the worms invade For the mouldering prey.

In vain the wind and the rain shall beat O'er the dreamless sleeper there; Through many a year Shall the Winter sere, Return with the howling tempest clear. To the sons of care.

How on—for the winds be calm to him, And his grave sweep softly o'er; On his darkened eyes Shall a dawn rise— The sun of a cloudless paradise, To set in storms no more.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Rarion, M.D.

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Prince Edward Island Business

(REVIEWED BY R. G. DUN & CO.)

The general trend of business for 1927 in this Province has on the whole been good, crops have been quite satisfactory, both as to yield and price. The Island has no large manufacturing industries but her numerous small ones have been steadily employed and there is an air of prosperity in Canada's smallest Province. The potato crop is probably the most important item in the affairs of the Province and the acreage for 1926 was about 35,000 acres of which 9,000 acres were under Government inspection. In 1927 there were 47,000 acres under seed with approximately 27,000 acres under inspection. During 1926 estimated that close to 2,000,000 bushels were shipped by rail and water and for 1927 the movement thus far in the vicinity of the same amount, perhaps a trifle smaller to date but increased shipments very likely to go forward before the year closes. The estimated yield this year was 150 bushels to the acre which would mean about 7,000,000 bushels raised and the average general price for quantity moved 50c.

The cash receipts from the Fox industry are generally conceded to be better for 1927 than in 1926 as the industry is constantly expanding and the number of foxes kept, growing each year. The demand for breeding foxes in 1927 has been good, large numbers having been shipped to European countries, particularly Norway and Sweden, the exports for the year being probably double that of 1926 and several shipments are at present being prepared for France, Germany and Belgium. Pelt markets have been well maintained, several buyers buying for export to various markets, the price being equally as good, if not better than 1926, live animals being somewhat higher than the previous year. Total production was better for the year and total cash receipts considered greater than 1926.

Predictions for the industry in 1928 are very encouraging but of course a great deal depends on markets, the price being equally as good, if not better than 1926, live animals being somewhat higher than the previous year. Total production was better for the year and total cash receipts considered greater than 1926. Failures in 1927 total 4 with assets nominally of \$3,550 and liabilities \$18,500 as against 4 for 1926 with assets of \$6,950 and liabilities of \$21,000. Thus it will be seen that Prince Edward Island has well maintained her position and her people can look forward to 1928 for even better results in a business way.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yelsh

Canada's Coal Resources

Q. What are Canada's coal resources? A. Canada's coal resources are estimated to be 41 billion cubic tons of actual reserve and 819 billion tons of a probable reserve, chiefly in Alberta. The annual coal production is steadily increasing, having reached in 1926 over 16,000,000 tons worth \$60,000,000. Nova Scotia led with 6,747,477 tons and Alberta next with 6,503,705 tons. The coal industry is in a much better position than for several years past.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Is it polite for a man to guide a woman by her elbow? A. No, it is a bit of crudity. Q. When may a man give a woman an article of wearing apparel? A. Only when she is a close relative. Q. What is the proper time for a late dinner guest to offer his excuses? A. After the meal.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFFENSE MISUSED: Do not say "red, blue, or green will do, but the latter is preferable." Say "the last" when referring to more than two. OFFENSE MISPRONOUNCED: Impotence: accent after the m, not after the o. OFFENSE MISPELLED: Havana; there's only one n, confess, admit, SYNONYMS: concede, allow, certify. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: INDELICACY; that which is offensive to modesty or refined taste. "The indelicacy of his remarks embarrassed her."

The Infatuated Youth: "Thinking of me, darling?" The Weary Girl: "Oh, was I laughing? I'm so sorry."

Colonial Furniture In P. E. Island

(BY BLOWDEN DAVIES IN TORONTO SATURDAY NIGHT.)

We have reached a time, in Canada, when we have both the leisure and the inclination for a little self study, and we are discovering that, young though we are as a nation, we have developed provincial characteristics of absorbing interest. Quebec's native characteristics have already been capitalized successfully, but in the Maritimes there has been only a recent awakening to the value of their old colonial attributes. The provincial, or more properly speaking, colonial flavor to life in Prince Edward Island, for instance, constitutes one of its chief charms. As an Island colony it was geographically isolated, and that very circumstance has preserved its old English atmosphere.

To this day the Island gives an impression of colonial life. Charlottetown transports one back into pre-Confederation days. Its public buildings and its old market-places are set in a square and ringed early with shops in a distinctly old English fashion, but it is in the old houses that one feels most intimately the colonial atmosphere, among the relics of those old and flourishing days when prosperous Islanders built and sailed their own fleet vessels around the world, when rich merchants and traders ransacked the market places of three continents for furnishings for their Island homes.

Occasionally one finds among the nineteenth century furnishings relics of another age, eighteenth century pieces which came to the Island with Loyalist settlers, or with colonial officials sent out from England to manage the affairs of the new colony. Unfortunately, there are very few pieces that go farther back than that, to the earliest age in Island history, the French Occupation. The life of French colonialists was one of hardship and neglect, the demands expelled from Nova Scotia took little with them, and left little more when they fled at the arrival of the conquering English. The three or four hundred who had the courage to remain hid for years in the woods and remote places and passed on only the rarest of relics to their descendants.

There is one old Louis the Fifteenth table which, according to its owner, was the property of a French family prior to the Conquest, but of its authenticity there is grave doubt. There are, however, interesting pieces of furniture which travelled to the Island with the earliest British settlers, and chief among them is the magnificent old brass-faced clock which went there with Samuel Holland, friend of Wolfe and the original surveyor, who laid out the Island in the "lots" which to this day constitute divisions of the province. This old clock it was which he used in making his calculations, and it stood in his little home on Observation Cove when his son, the first British baby on the Island, came into the world. The clock, and a very beautiful fassimile of Holland's famous report are now in the possession of his great-granddaughter in Summerside.

In Souris there is a pretty three-legged, tip-top table, which travelled all the way from Kent in England in 1764 with the first of the Wright family. Two of the Wrights in turn succeeded Samuel Holland as Surveyors-General, and there are numerous descendants on the Island to-day. The table is the only piece of furniture to survive a fire which totally destroyed the Wright home and furnishings many years ago.

A contemporary of the Holland clock, and one of the best "grandfathers" on the Island, is a quaint old time-piece with wooden works and hands, which stood for many years in a New Jersey farm house before it came to the Island with the Loyalist family of Robins in 1783. There is a tragic interest in this old clock, too long to relate here, and it is still in possession of the Robins family, who paid dearly for their devotion to the English cause.

Many of the Loyalist families brought with them not only high traditions, but some degree of wealth, and great stores of house furnishings. There were, for instance, the Coffins, rich merchants, and shipbuilders from Norman times; the Colbicks, the Beers, and others like them, who assumed their natural place in the society of the colonial administrators. Because of its isolation Prince Edward Island has preserved many of the social traits established by this old Tory society. The graveyards record their family histories, and their complex record of inter-marriages bespeak the feudal pride with which eighteenth and early nineteenth century families preserved their social status.

It is among the descendants of these families that to-day may be found many beautiful old pieces of furniture. Happily, many of their dwellings have been undisturbed for many years, and they were big enough to shelter the accumulations of each generation. More happily still, there has developed in many of the younger generation a genuine love of old furniture quite independent of its romantic associations. These younger people are now sufficiently wide awake to search out the obscure hiding places of good old pieces, and to rescue them from the hands of the Philistines. Many a lovely bit of eighteenth century mahogany has revealed itself under a coat of yellow paint, and many an old fruit wood chair has been retrieved from a disfigure of home-made upholstery.

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In one old home on the Esplanade in Charlottetown I found two beautiful fiddle-back chairs of undoubted Louis the Fifteenth origin, and knowing something of the history of the family, I had an inkling from whence they had come. They were brought to the Island, I was told, by one of the Desbrisais, one of the earliest officials of the colonial government, and came by intermarriage into the family of their present owners. They were certainly as lovely bits as might be found anywhere on the Island. Out in Mount Mellick I found a pair of beautiful old Windsor chairs, in the possession of Samuel Lane, cousin of Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior in the Wilson cabinet, who was also Island-born. These chairs came from Yorkshire in the eighteenth century with Henry Lodge, great-grandfather of the present owner Henry Lodge, being under the impression that he could bring no furniture with him aboard the crowded vessel in which he was to sail, disposed of all he owned to neighbors, and then, too late, discovered he had been misinformed. One of his friends, realizing the good man's keen regret, gave him back these two chairs, which have been carefully treasured by the Lanes ever since.

The old Peters home, on the outskirts of Charlottetown, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Duvar, has been filled with fine old furniture by its youthful owners. Among their treasures is a drop-leaf table, which is probably one of the oldest pieces of furniture on the Island. In fact, it was old when it came to the Island in the eighteenth century with the Kollough family, which settled at Cornwall. It is of oak, quite black with age, and its hand hewn wood has been put together with hand-made nails. Most intriguing of the old pieces of eighteenth century furniture are those with secret drawers and hiding places. I saw one fine old mahogany chest of drawers, with great ball feet, and hand-turned ebony handles, which had a large shallow drawer ingeniously hidden. Its front formed part of the moulding just under the top of the chest, and it was necessary to remove one of the top drawers to reach the finger hole by which it could be moved out.

Up until the Island's entry into Confederation in 1873, the colony was governed by British officials. The home of the Governor was that lovely century-old mansion, west of the capital, on the waterfront, which to-day stands deserted and forlorn. Each of the viceregal families brought to the Island a store of household furnishings, and most of them, on the termination of their regimes, disposed of their belongings to the Islanders and returned to England to outfit themselves in the prevailing modes. Thus it is that here and there you will find splendid English pieces to which their official associations still cling.

One of the earliest and most curious of these relics is Governor Fanning's table, which must often have resounded to banging fists in those stormy years when he and the governor he displaced, lead rival factions in the government. Across one leaf of the table is a great crack, well onto a hundred and fifty years old, upon which there hangs a tale. Governor Fanning, it is said, at one of his gayest parties, undertook to do a step-dance on the top of this table, and stepping too close to the corner, lost his balance, and table and all crashed. He must have had some reason for commemorating that party, for he kept the table, crack and all, and later on presented it to a friend, James Laird, who passed it on to an adopted son, Joseph.

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