

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1935.

WHO "STRANGLER" IT?

Mr. Mackenzie King's claim that the Bennett Government is "strangling foreign trade" can be answered in a nutshell: In the last year of Liberal rule Canadian exports were "strangled" to the extent of \$800,000,000, the decrease over the preceding year. What was responsible for this was partly the free trade ideas of the Liberal Government, partly the inexperience of Mr. Dunning as minister of finance, and partly the fall in world prices which began about the middle of 1931. This was also due to the operation of the gold standard. It slightly reduced the quantity of exports, but reduced the value of them about 50 per cent. Canada, to avoid national bankruptcy, had to restore a favorable balance of trade, for in the last analysis foreign obligations are paid out of surplus exports; otherwise, foreign obligations could not have been met and Canada would have suffered irreparable evils. This is what Mr. Bennett's tariff revision saved this country from and it also promoted recovery.

AMPLIFIED JUSTIFIED

Our contemporary complainers of the strong language used by Conservative speakers in denouncing the misstatements made on platform after platform by the King's County Liberal candidate. Its own columns of last Saturday furnish a good illustration of the misstatements in question. Dr. Grant is credited therein with saying that Premier Bennett had built a \$1,250,000 home for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in Calgary so that "in the event of war he could move the seat of government to Calgary and have all the Mounted Police around him to protect it."

Such claptrap, of course, is more or less harmless, since there is no one over kindergarten age in this Province to whom it would be likely to appeal. But the malicious intent behind its utterance is obvious enough. It is surely splitting hairs to complain of the unparliamentary language used by Conservative speakers in denouncing statements of this kind. In using the only adequate word they merely gave expression to responsible public opinion on both sides of politics.

HELPING THE FARMERS

The following figures of exports to the United Kingdom during the four fiscal years of the Bennett government speak for themselves. Agricultural and vegetable products, total exports: 1931-32, \$68,725,113; 1932-33, \$114,201,252; 1933-34, \$121,497,846; 1934-35, \$127,657,646. Animals and animal products: 1931-32, \$32,066,166; 1932-33, \$29,852,848; 1933-34, \$44,707,074; 1934-35, \$54,567,585. One of the most striking gains under the heading of animal and animal products, is bacon and hams, which advanced from \$1,751,231 in 1931-32 to \$19,834,521 in 1934-35. Yet Liberal speakers have the audacity to assert that the Bennett government has done nothing for the farmers!

THE FRUITS OF OTTAWA

"Our Empire", an independent journal of the returned men in Great Britain, in its July issue quotes some Empire trade figures as given by Mr. J. H. Thomas in the House of Commons, London. The following are the figures in relation to Canada: "Compared with the exports to Britain in 1932 those in 1934 from Canada, increased by \$7,500,000. In the other direction British exports to Canada increased by \$3,500,000." The journal adds: "Mr. Thomas was able to report a growth in trade between the Mother Country and the Dominion which more than vindicates the Ottawa agreements." Yet in this country during election times, we have politicians damning the Ottawa agreements. Surely the splendid address of the Hon. Mr. Weir on Thursday night should be a sufficient answer to those urging such a claim, as well as the claim that trade in agricultural products has fallen off during the term of the Bennett Government.

Our people, especially our farmers, should study carefully the figures given in Mr. Weir's address, where they will find proof not of decreased trade in agriculture, but of greatly increased trade, which

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Conservative candidates open their platform campaign at Eidon tonight. King's is likely to have a Steven's candidate. In Prince the Stevenites evidently have called a halt. The Liberals are sore discouraged and dismayed at the lack of enthusiasm for their candidates on the stump. The Prime Minister is to be opposed in Calgary West by a Social Credit candidate. How disappointed Mr. King will be, depriving him as it does of his claim that the Social Crediters were favouring Bennett in anticipation of favours to come.

"We don't want to fight, but by jingo if we do", seems to be the attitude of both the Canadian and British labor organizations, expressed by resolutions at their annual congresses. The union of the whole of the Montreal area in one big city seems now to be practicable politics. Annexation by Montreal of all municipalities on the Island was recommended by property owners in session at a recent convention of the Property Owners' League of Quebec. The proposal, declared to be the most practical solution of the thorny problem of municipal administration, was contained in a report submitted by a league committee and was adopted by the convention along with other suggestions for better municipal government.

Statesmen at their wit end have a way of being derisive. Remember Mr. Thomas affected to laugh to scorn Mr. Bennett's scheme for Empire trade, only to swallow the leek later with the best possible grace. Similarly Mussolini while pretending to scorn the League of Nations peace proposals may yet find in them the basis for the completion of a "peace with honour" treaty. Let's hope so.

President Roosevelt has instructed the Treasury Department to extend until January 1 generalization of reciprocal tariff concessions to Canada. Under his original instructions these privileges would have been withdrawn on October 1, since Washington and Ottawa are now engaged in negotiating a trade agreement which, it is hoped, will eliminate discriminatory trade practices, it was decided to prolong the time until the end of the year. By that time it is expected that the agreement will have been completed and signed.

Mr. Edgar S. Fay, the London barrister who is in New York to gather material for a book, got lost in the Wall Street district. He approached a policeman and inquired the direction of the nearest subway uptown. The policeman eyed him for a moment, then said: "Now where you from? Don't tell me. I'll guess." He thought a bit. "You is from Suffolk, ain'tcha?" Mr. Fay had to admit that he was. A faraway look came into the policeman's eyes. "That's where I hails from originally," he murmured, shaking hands with the visitor. "Some day I'll go back and see you there. Your subway is down this way." Recalls an incident in Quebec City when a visitor with his best French accent enquired of a French policeman his way to the Levis ferry. "Levis y'mean—I'm frae Aberdeen masel."

The world's so full of a number of things, "R.L.S." was sure we all should be happy as kings. But then he did not know there would come a day when three quarters of a million Russians would be compelled to live in exile, driven from their homes and country by the Bolsheviks. The Political Committee of the League of Nations reported so last week. Thirty thousand refugees are aged and infirm. Sixteen thousand are children under 12. Many have been expelled from country after country, unable to obtain legal entry to other nations and compelled to live the life of outlaws. This should help to modify the good opinions being broadcast by ministers, professors, and others who have enjoyed cheap excursions to Russia to see what the Bolsheviks want them to see—and no more.

It was three years ago that Benito Mussolini, dictator of Italy, declared: "Italy will never be the one to disturb the peace of the world—never." It was the same Benito Mussolini who yesterday sent to Paris the message that Italy's minimum demand for peace-ful settlement with Ethiopia is occupation of Ethiopia by the Italian army. Italy, that is to say, will consent to abstain from disturbing the peace of the world, provided she is given, without the use of force, all of the things she has hoped to gain through force.—Hamilton Herald.

Under the circumstances the extension of credits to Italy, either directly or indirectly, by a government-sponsored credit body would almost be equivalent to a charitable donation to Mussolini to aid him in

Notes By The Way

Just for a change it would be nice to hear what the King of Italy is doing or thinking. Mussolini might take a rest for a day and let his monarch review the domestic staff of the Italo-Somali day nurseries for war babies or inspect the fancy needlework bandages rolled by Sicilian village Red Cross workers. Mussolini's terror of economic pressure that makes him scream that sanctions mean war is bad for France in her present nervous state. France is to be pitied. Hitler is adding to her apprehension. If he grabs Memel it will be very disturbing. His claims of absolutism are now old stuff and his devoted followers believe that he is the founder of a new religion has been long growing. Perhaps Adolf is more dangerous than Benito. If he decides to act it will probably be all over almost before his intention is notified instead of waiting for a few months of frothy raving.—Exchange.

This French diplomat suggests that "a new word for war" might settle everything. He points out: "If Premier Mussolini should wage 'war' against Ethiopia it would automatically require action by the League of Nations. But if the 'war' could be called a 'punitive expedition' or a 'police measure' then the League might legally tolerate it." War by any other name may still be hell to the boys in the trenches. But to the warriors of the wind-pipe it makes, oh, such a great difference!—New York Post.

The Italian grievances against the Ethiopian government are, so far as they have been made known, singularly flimsy. But in a general way it may be admitted that the business of the League is not merely to avert war, but to provide a substitute for war. In the long run the League of Nations will stand or fall in so far as it proves itself capable of bringing about by other means the changes demanded by historical evolution which in the past have been made by war and does not become merely an instrument for the maintenance of the status quo.—London Times.

General Hertzig has been placed in a difficult position by the Cape Town longshoremen who refused to load meat for Italian troops in Eritrea. Many will understand the spirit that animates these men and will sympathize with their wish not to contribute by their labor to Italy's preparations to attack Ethiopia. However, the matter is still under discussion. Representatives of governments are engaged in very delicate negotiations and these are liable to be rendered more difficult by action such as this. Doubtless the intention is laudable, but at this time it is ill-advised.

"Since the provincial government set \$500 as a minimum for teachers' salaries some school boards are hiring teachers at \$500, as usually happens when minimum wages are set. It is nothing less than a crime that any teacher entrusted with the education and character of young Canadians should be expected to work for \$500 a year, or \$12.50 per week for a school year of forty weeks. We would suggest to the minister of education that the limit be raised to at least \$800, which is little enough when we ask that our teachers undergo special training before undertaking their heavy responsibilities. The quality of teachers otherwise is going to steadily down grade."—M.G. and Free Press.

Someone said not long ago that the consumer would play a much more important part in the country's economic future than he had in the past. The ground for that statement was not fully explained, but a pat illustration of the consumer's power is reported in New York. The President of the Society of Restaurateurs announced recently that New York restaurants generally had abandoned the 10 per cent price increase they put into effect last April. And the reason is that people aren't eating so much and that fewer people are eating. New York restaurants depend pretty much on the trade of white collar workers in the various offices. A careful survey of average lunch checks indicate a definite decrease in consumption after prices were raised. The white collar workers have so much to spend for lunch, it appears, and that must do. If the sun won't covet the accustomed meal, the belt is simply tightened and the luncheon restricted to what the budgets amount will buy.—U.S. Exchange.

Stoppers of arms and munitions shipments to the African nation threatened with invasion and conquest may be good strategy from the prospective invaders' viewpoint, but seems hardly consistent with the spirit of fair play and the principles of international equity embodied in the League of Nations covenant. Geneva may disavow all responsibility of course, but at best that will not lighten the task of "face saving" for the League in this Ethiopian business.—New Orleans Picayune.

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When Statesmen Differ

(Montreal Star) One of the humorous of the campaign is the determined effort of the Liberal speakers to make the people believe that Bennett and Stevens are really "in cahoots," engaged in working opposite sides of the street with the intention of joining at the end.

"What the electors will want will be to get a clear view of the exact relation of both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens to the purposes which they both pretty well have in mind. No one imagines that they have quarrelled seriously over objectives. They both feel that there must be a fairer division of wealth. Mr. Bennett has said so as emphatically as Mr. Stevens. They both feel that money must be easier for the private citizen to get. They both favour lower interest rates. They both insist that government must be permitted much more than in the past to interfere with business. They both joined in the Spreaders Commission investigation. They both want to expose any wrong-doing in that area. They both insist on caring for the aged, the helpless and the unemployed.

"But where they differ—and honest differ, we make no doubt—is in the means by which these ends can best be reached. No one would mistake a speech by Mr. Stevens for a speech by Mr. Bennett. Mr. Bennett is for "sound money." He does not think it necessary to dilute our good money with vast rivers of paper currency in order to get through monetary advance trade, industry and agriculture, that where Mr. Stevens stands on the money question, it is hard to say; but he has declared that the gold basis is a sham and that he thinks it necessary to appoint a Commission to find out what is not a sham. If he should make Mr. Aberhart chair-man of this Commission, he would get a different report than would be the case if Mr. Montague Norman. We cannot deduce much from his Commission proposition till we know who will be on the Commission.

"Mr. King's test for the sincerity of their antagonism seems to be their neglect so far to name candidates against each other in their home ridings. Can it possibly be that the Liberal leader, in calling attention to this omission, hopes to compel them to fill these gaps? If his thrust should have this result, he might embarrass two of his men who, of course, he would not have them in the cabinet. Mr. Aberhart and not Stevens, it would be likely to put up a candidate against Bennett—and he has already said that he will not do so. Does this mean, in Mr. King's opinion, that Bennett and Aberhart are "in cahoots"? Mr. King had better be careful. If Bennett is "in cahoots" with everybody, including the electors, the returns on October 14 may be disappointing to some people."

These convulsive states can be controlled by diet and medicine and the individual can go about his usual work, mental or physical, and engage in all the various pursuits of life without fear. If the simplest suggestions now known everywhere throughout the world are followed. These suggestions are: 1. Cut down on all liquids—tea, coffee, water, soft and hard drinks. 2. Cut down on all starch foods—bread, potatoes, sugar, pastry. 3. Increase the fat foods—butter, cream, fat meat, egg yolks. 4. Take the dose of phenobarbital daily as prescribed by the family physician.

Statistics show that individuals suffering with this convulsive state modern medicine has not been able to mentally as non-sufferers. The only danger mentally that might occur would be due to the fact that they worry about the condition and withdraw themselves from others.

Speed, bonnie boat, like a bird on the wing; Onward, the sailors cry; Carry the lad that's born to be king Over the sea of Skye.

Loud the winds howl, loud the waves roar; Thunder-clouds rend the air; Baffled our foes stand by the shore. Follow, they will not dare.

Though the waves leap, soft shall Ocean's royal bed; Rocked on the deep, Flora will keep Watch by your lowly head.

Match the lad fought on that day, Well the claymore came to hand; Yet ere the night, silently lay Dead on Culloden's field.

Burned are our homes, exile and death Scatter the loyal men; Yet ere the sword cool in the sheath, Charlie will come again.

—Sir Harold Boulton.

What Boys of Power

By James W. Barton, M.D. THE WORD EPILEPSY SHOULD NOT BE USED IN MOST CASES

"The word epilepsy has been carrying a message of desolation and despair into the ears and minds of countless numbers of patients over many centuries. The average individual believes that epilepsy is an incurable disease, that there will be an ever increasing number of attacks each one more dreadful and devastating than the previous one, that it cannot be controlled by medicine or treatment, condemning the sufferer to mental decay (insanity), and sure to descend upon the individual at the "wrong" time—on the street car, office, shop, theatre, movie, or in any sort of social gathering."

It is a pity that Dr. Henry Allop Riley of the Neurological Institute in an address before the Medical Social Service Section of the Welfare Council of New York City. Dr. Riley stated that the word epilepsy should not be used because the patient with ordinary "convulsive" attacks or symptoms immediately felt that he had the severest type of epilepsy and because paralyzed in will, ambition and work with deplorable results to himself, his family and his future, often withdrawing himself completely from all artistic, cultural and social life.

Also the idea that patients suffering with so-called epilepsy will have children who will suffer with these attacks is not true, unless it is well established in the family, or is in the families of both parents. Dr. Riley would call the majority of cases now called epilepsy simply "convulsive" states.

These convulsive states can be controlled by diet and medicine and the individual can go about his usual work, mental or physical, and engage in all the various pursuits of life without fear. If the simplest suggestions now known everywhere throughout the world are followed. These suggestions are: 1. Cut down on all liquids—tea, coffee, water, soft and hard drinks. 2. Cut down on all starch foods—bread, potatoes, sugar, pastry. 3. Increase the fat foods—butter, cream, fat meat, egg yolks. 4. Take the dose of phenobarbital daily as prescribed by the family physician.

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Orders of Chivalry

(London Times) The Garter may claim with certainty to be the most ancient as well as the "most noble" Order of Chivalry in the King's Dominions, and St. George's Chapel, where the banners of the Knights hang proud and solemn above their stalls in the choir, is a very noble and beautiful building. But some there are who would claim that King Henry VII's Order is an even more beautiful setting for the pageantry of Knighthood, especially now that, like St. George's, it has been restored and cleaned, so that the lovely light for which it is famous is able to fall with the clearest beauty on the banners and the stall-plate of the Knights, and man the chivalry are not for the general eye upon the King's Grand Cross themselves, as they take part in their peculiar ceremony of installation, a ceremony consecrated and majestic beyond parallel. In one point the installation recently cannot compare with two that have gone before it, the installations of 1813, and of July, 1928. The King, the Sovereign of the Order, was not present. He was present in 1913, when the Duke of Connaught, then already in the twilight of the thirty-four years for which he has been Great Master, revived a capital feature of the life and meaning of the Order, the ceremony of installation, which had fallen into disuse for more than a century. The King was present again in 1928, at the fourth installation which had taken place in his reign. And since the days of King George I, when the Order began its existence anew, the presence of the Sovereign at an installation has been rare enough to lend a supreme distinction.

It is said to be a matter of amusement to our foreign friends that the two greatest of the English Orders of Chivalry should be named after a humble article of dress and an intimate process of the toilet. But the connection of the bath with Knighthood is not confined to the history of the Most Honourable Order. Not till the time of King Charles II. does the taint of ridicule creep in, when the destined Knights, Companions, on the eve of their installation, "bathe" more or less as each of them found convenient. In earlier days the bath was a part of the symbolical preparation of the squire for the Order of Knighthood. It represented the purification from sin, and was followed immediately by a lying down in bed which physically was intended to dry the bathers and, spiritually, to present the idea of rest and composure of mind. A night spent in prayer in the chapel was another part of the preparation; the colour of every garment in the ceremonial investiture had its meaning in bed which shedding of his blood, and his white lining for his unrolled honour; a blow on the neck warned the Knight never to be inebriated of indignity or affront; and the Master Cook awaited him with a sharp knife,

Just now the eyes of the world are directed upon that little-known African country, Abyssinia, by some named Ethiopia. The former title is said to be derived from an Arabic term "Habesch." The former signifies a mixture or confusion of racial elements through some of the modern authorities hold that in the main the Abyssinians are of Arabic stock. The term "Ethiopia" is adopted by the people themselves. According to the old-time Greeks this name connotes the "People of Scorched faces"; yet the Greek knowledge of this territory was very slight, and there seems better grounds for referring the name to some ancient Egyptian term the original of which is now unknown. Abyssinia covers an area of some 200,000 square miles and its population is estimated at about four millions, acknowledging allegiance to Emperor Selassie the present occupant of the throne.

The people of Ethiopia were styled by the Egyptians as "Kashi" or "Kushi", a name manifestly identical with the Cushites mentioned in the Bible. Professor George Rawlinson tells us that Egyptian wars with the "miserable Kashi" began as far back as the time of the entrance of the Hyksos dynasts upon the scene; and that the great kings of the eighteenth dynasty pressed their arms further southward, with the result that a northern part of Ethiopia was annexed to Egypt and from the arts and civilization of the Egyptians were adopted by the Ethiopians of that region in imitation of their conquerors. It is certain, too, that in early times the Hebrews had commercial intercourse with the Ethiopians. According to the Bible tradition, the Queen of Sheba, who visited King Solomon, was a monarch of their country, and from her son, Menelik, the Kings of Abyssinia are descended. During the Hebrew captivity in Abyssinia and took with them in that country a knowledge of the Jewish religion.

Christianity is said to have been introduced into Ethiopia about the years 330 A.D., and for some time afterwards the monastic system flourished in the country. During the sixth century, the King of the Himerites, on the hither side of the Red Sea, having embarked upon a persecution of Christians,

Emperor Justinian invoked King Caleb of Abyssinia to avenge their cause. This was done, and crossing over to Arabia he conquered the Yemen, who were subjected to the Abyssinian rule for 67 years. This was the most prosperous period in the history of the country. When, in the seventh century the expulsion of the Abyssinians took place, the event entirely changed the state of affairs. The setback was such that Gibbons says the Ethiopians, "encompassed by their enemies, slept for near a thousand years, forgetful of the world by whom they were forgotten. At the close of the fifteenth century Portuguese missions entered Abyssinia under the aegis of Vasco Da Gama, who was commissioned by Don Manuel, the Portuguese King, to explore the coast of Africa and find a route to the East Indies. The explorer presented letters and gifts to the Emperor, hailed under none other title than that of "Prester John." What a romance that name recalls. But it brings us within the modern cycle of Abyssinian history, and there are those still living who can recall the trouble there in the month of July, 1867, when Sir Robert Napier was placed in command of a military expedition into that country to enforce the release of British subjects who had been imprisoned by the Emperor Theodore. Magdala was stormed, the Emperor took his own life, and the British troops were withdrawn from the country the following year. It will be seen that Abyssinian traditions have a long backward trail of romantic associations, and small wonder it is that a hand

which ran boast of possessing one of the most ancient monarchies in the world can claim the whole world's attention and interest when threatened with conquest.

BOLIVIA CUTS ARMY STRENGTH TO 5,000 LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 23.—Demobilization of the Bolivian Army to the limit set by the Chaco Peace protocol signed June 12 with Paraguay has been completed, General Enrique Penaranda informed the Government yesterday. Only 5,000 men remain under arms, he reported. Strong efforts are being made by the neutral military commission at Asuncion to obtain agreement of the Paraguayan Government to release unconditionally "all prisoners of war."

FAIR WALK 90 MILES TO ALTAR AND HOME EDWIN, Tenn., Sept. 24.—Young Mr. and Mrs. Estroy Cody returned to their North Carolina mountain home, foot-sore but happy after a 90-mile jaunt on foot to and from the altar. The young couple, who married here Monday after walking from Bull Creek, N. C., in 14 hours. They were accompanied by the grand-mother of the bride, the former Byrd Myers. Young Cody paid the \$5.50 license fee and had only a nickle left in the tin snuff box where he kept his money. County Judge W. W. Martin performed the ceremony and then the trio began their 45-mile return journey.

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Advertisement for Hickey & Nicholson's Rival Pipe Smoking Tobacco, featuring a man in a suit and the text 'NO HIGHER Recommendation Than to say that our RIVAL PIPE Smoking Tobacco is manufactured from Ontario Burley leaf, one of the finest products on the continent. Burleys smoking quality is unsurpassed. HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S'

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