

The Charlottetown Guardian

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1936.

At Ottawa

Important as is the programme of legislation now facing the Dominion Parliament, the Government can render no better service to the country at large than by bringing down its budget as early as possible in the session.

Unemployment Relief

Dissatisfaction with the Provincial Government's attitude towards unemployment relief is apparently not confined to Charlottetown. A Prince County subscriber, writing to inquire how the situation stands as between the Province and the Federal Government—what amount, if any, the Province receives monthly and what strings are attached to the contribution—says in part:

"It does seem to me that there is a niggardliness about the way 'relief' is being provided for people in want that ought to be attacked by the thinking people of this Province; I know personally that families are asking for 'relief' out of the very extreme poverty, and yet they are being denied, or receive it five and six weeks after application. That sort of thing ought not to be permitted to go unchallenged. What is happening? Is the government making money out of the relief business? I have no desire to claim that the administration of the matter by the late MACMILLAN Government was not too loose and free in the matter. But it is better, after all, to err on the side of mercy than to commit slow murder as the present administration is doing in refusing to help where help must be given or dire suffering caused."

The only provision made by the MACKENZIE KING Government, so far as is known, is with regard to assisting the Provinces in the matter of direct relief to the municipalities, pending the appointment of a National Commission on unemployment and relief, which was promised "early in January" but has not yet materialized.

Over and above this assurance, however, there were the promises of our legislative and federal members in the election campaigns that the unemployed had "no need to worry"—that there would be "no starvation under Liberal rule," and that work would be so plentiful that direct relief costs could be reduced without hardship to anyone.

So far as the Federal Government is concerned, increased grants were given for the months of December, January, February and March under arrangements made at the Dominion-Provincial conference at Ottawa last December. These grants were given—according to the statement issued by Prime Minister MACKENZIE KING—

"for relief purposes in order that the Provinces in turn might be enabled to lighten the heavy relief burden of the municipalities. The decision to increase substantially and immediately the grants-in-aid to the Provinces has been influenced by the fact that the larger cities and towns of the Dominion have borne throughout the last five years a charge for unemployment relief which has involved many of them in financial difficulties and has threatened others with similar consequences. The present increases are in the nature of interim assistance throughout the winter months pending action by Parliament. . . . It cannot be urged too strongly that this responsibility must be faced courageously by all governmental agencies."

To enable this problem to be faced "courageously" the federal grant for the months in question was increased to each Province; in our case from the previous rate of \$1,250 to \$2,187. This was to be given, not direct to the municipalities, but to the Provincial Government as the custodian of the responsibility for further assisting the municipalities. In other words, for the purpose of increasing the joint federal and provincial contribution, which previously amounted to two-thirds of the unemployment relief costs.

The Nova Scotia government discharged its duty by distributing the federal increase to the municipalities by way of extra grants varying from one-quarter to one-half of the municipal costs. Some municipal bodies, instead of bearing one-third of the relief cost as heretofore, now have to bear only one-sixth of the cost, while others have to bear less than one-quarter.

\$1,250 from Ottawa and were paying out \$7,000 from the Provincial treasury."

The onus, therefore, would seem to lie entirely with Mr. Campbell's government if the relief money is not being properly distributed at the present time.

Editorial Notes

Civic honour seekers are beginning to get "all het up."

The Fox Notes in this issue are unusually interesting.

It is not too cold for bridge parties, market—or even church tomorrow.

Looks as if some ground hog, bear, or something did see its shadow on Candlemas Day.

Premier CAMPBELL has yet to learn that it seldom pays in politics to threaten. Besides, it is one of those things statesmen never do.

On the principle that there is no smoke without fire, we may assume there is some foundation for the officially denied rumor of peace negotiations.

The Coronation takes place in London in the summer of 1937 probably in June. Shortly afterwards advantage will be taken of the presence of Dominion and Colonial Premiers to hold Imperial Conferences.

To all intents and purposes, the U.S.A. grabbed Alaska from Canada; now a New York representative in Congress asserts that Japan is preparing "to grab Alaska in the event of war, to provide a food supply."

An Island plant pathologist, Mr. L. J. HOWATT, M.Sc., associated with the staff of the Fredericton Experimental Laboratory, has discovered that brown heart in turnips can be prevented by spreading 10 to 15 lbs. of finely powdered ordinary borax in the drills with the seed.

In a card published in today's Guardian, Mr. B. ROY HOLMAN makes his appeal as candidate for the Mayorality in the coming civic election. We direct the careful attention of our readers to Mr. HOLMAN's announcement.

Mr. P. W. TURNER, candidate for the Mayorality, makes his appeal to the electors of Charlottetown in a card published in today's Guardian, to which we direct the careful attention of our readers.

Candidates for election as Councillors in the civic contest set forth their claims in cards published in today's Guardian. Those making such announcements are in Ward Two, Dr. F. CHARLES DOUGAN, in Ward Four, Mr. ROBERT B. RATTRAY, and in Ward Five, Messrs. ARTHUR H. MACDOUGALL, GEORGE W. MACLEOD, VINCENT BLAKE, HENRY LAPHORN, and ERNEST A. FOSTER.

The Provincial Government has purchased the old P. E. I. Hospital from the Trustees for \$25,000. It will be recalled that the previous government leased the property as an infirmary for men patients of Falconwood, with the option of purchase. The Government, with money at 3%, finds it cheaper to avail itself of the option than to continue paying rental on a basis of 6%.

Owing to the death of Senator HUEY P. LONG, his widow has been appointed to finish his term in the U. S. Senate. Two women will now sit in the Senate at Washington, as in Ottawa, the other being Senator HARRIET CARAWAY, who also succeeded her husband. In the Canadian cases, the husbands did not amount to shocks politically, Senator Mrs. WILSON and Senator Mrs. FALLIS obtaining life appointments on their own political merits, and not reflected glory.

Keeping New York streets clear of snow for traffic is no small undertaking. While more than 30,000 workers continued the gigantic task of clearing the streets of frozen snow and ice left by the storm of twelve days ago, the Board of Estimate at a special meeting appropriated an additional \$1,500,000 to carry on the work. Added to a previous appropriation of \$1,000,000 at the time of the snowfall, the cost of the storm mounted to \$2,500,000. Earlier appropriations brought the cost of snow removal this Winter to \$3,700,000. The new funds will be raised by the sale of special revenue bonds.

It is well to recall that the Hon. J. RAMSAY MACDONALD has set no new precedent in changing his political views and remaining prominently in parliamentary life. PEEL was a "turn coat," GLADSTONE, the rising hope of the unbending Tories, not only bent, but boxed the compass. CHAMBERLAIN, the star of British republicanism at the outset of his career, ended as the most Imperial of Imperialists. It was he who bitingly replied to WINSTON CHURCHILL, who had renounced his Tory allegiance for Radicalism and criticised Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S South African policy—"There is one thing worse than the cant of Imperialism—the recant of Imperialism." WINSTON has lived to realize it.

Loughbeggy Presbyterian Church in the County of Down, Northern Ireland, is this year enjoying a rare distinction. In the year 1786 the Rev. WILLIAM MOORHEAD was ordained to the ministry of that parish. On his death he was succeeded by his son, the Rev. ROBERT MOORHEAD. On the latter's death he in turn was succeeded by his son, the Rev. JOHN NESBIT MOORHEAD, who at the age of 85 continues in active work as the minister of the parish. Thus the incumbency has descended in unbroken succession from father to son over a space of 150 years. The Rev. Dr. ROBERT MOORHEAD LEGATE of this city has the fourth generation, preached in the pulpit thus occupied by his great-grandfather, grandfather and maternal uncle.

Notes By The Way

Even the issues of the election, in so far as there can be any others than a weighing in the balance of Mr. Roosevelt and his New Deal, are as yet doubtful. There has seemed much reason to suppose that the revision of the Constitution might be the chief issue. The Republicans certainly have looked as if they wanted to make it such. Mr. Roosevelt has talked at times as if he would gladly take up such a challenge. But not until after this session of the Court has concluded its work, or until both sides have discovered what they can of public sentiment on the point, will even that matter be definitely settled. For the moment foreign observers would do well to wait. Mr. Roosevelt invites Americans to do away a welcome and overdue breathing-space so far as American domestic developments are concerned.—Frank Dorvall in the Fortnightly (London).

It is always an exciting occasion when some new relic of Roman London is discovered, but a more than ordinary interest appears to belong to the discovery of the foundations of a Roman tower in the course of excavations in the cellar of a house on Tower Hill. Projecting from the back of the ancient town wall (with which the excavations were originally concerned) the tower is about 10 feet high, with walls 3 feet thick. It is built of Kentish ragstone and hard mortar, with bonding courses of Roman tile, and as these are the materials employed in the town wall it is thought that the tower dates from the same period, namely, the beginning of the second century A.D.—Truth (Lon.).

In America Roosevelt is facing the concentrated opposition of powerful critics, and the domestic situation is far from easy. Italy is beginning to feel the serious effects of sanctions, and Mussolini is withdrawing soldiers from the home army to work on the land. Economic distress is growing. Germany is having to encounter subterranean opposition and criticism, which, though not vocal and open is none the less menacing in its possibilities. Contrast all these conditions with Britain, where freedom of opinion persists, and where steady industrial and economic progress is being made. No wonder the foreigners call us "Happy Britain."—Manchester Sunday Chronicle.

Captain Sir Edgar Britten, who just has been placed in command of the Cunard Line's superliner Queen Mary, started as a ship's boy on a colliery. He's been instructed, when the liner docks here, to give no interviews regarding the name of his new charge. But the real story still is undenied—that the Cunard always christens its boats with a name ending with "a." and intended to christen this new vessel "Victoria" in honor of Queen Victoria. The directors were ushered into King George's presence, to apprise him of their plan. "We," their spokesman informed, "will name our new liner after England's most beloved Queen." "King George bowed and said 'only King George's bow and a very pleased!'"—New York Post.

Latest Russian invention to advance interest in the sport of gliding is a rubber glider which, when deflated, will go into an ordinary suitcase. The glider is a shapeless bag of rubber, which is blown out for use. It is spread out on the ground, a hard rubber tail piece and certain stiffening parts inserted and then the rubber is inflated through various valves. Tests in the air show the device does not collapse and well obeys the controls. It weighs 12 lbs., and its wing spread 30 feet.—Science Service.

Mussolini's official salary is \$,000 lire per month (about 660 Roosevelt dollars) but he has a drawing account, "small, unspecified, and variable," at the treasury, which probably receives assistance from the U.S.A. in America, he gave most of it to the Rome poor. For a long period his chief source of income was \$1,500 per week from the Hearst press; early in 1935, however, he gave up writing regular articles because international politics were so delicate that he could not express himself frankly. He gave a share of his Hearst income to Margherita Sarfatti, his biographer, who helped him prepare the articles. Mussolini's brother Arnaldo was rich, because the Popolo d'Italia became a prosperous newspaper; its director now is Mussolini's nephew.—John Gunther in Harper's.

But how long is one area or community entitled to call upon others to sustain it? Is there a time limit? Take the relief situation, for example: How long is Regina or Moosejaw or Saskatoon entitled to receive assistance from people not living here? Obviously, it is all right to receive such assistance for a time—for communities to be aided over a situation that was not expected, and for which provision could not well be made. But the end comes some day. Help from outside cannot be obtained forever. The time comes when we have to carry our own burden or it will not be carried at all. There is much point to the old saying that may now be applied to a community: "Root, hog, or die."

The time has not arrived when the situation anywhere in Canada may be so hopeless that it is a case of people pulling up stakes and trying to find something better somewhere else. But the fact that a community cannot depend upon outside help indefinitely ought to be receiving serious consideration in every part of the country.—Regina Leader Post.

Communist Russia, report Moscow correspondents of American newspapers, is swinging back to the ideals of a state founded on sound family life. This attitude of the Government is said to be complete, and the warm smile of Stalin

PUBLIC FORUM

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

CRIME AND EVIL VS. ILLEGALITY

Sir,—The Senator, in shooting his bolt at Prohibition on the eve of his departure for Ottawa, has acted in accordance with the proverb: "He who fights and runs away, may live to fight some other day." It looks as if he had considerable respect for the arm and aim of his adversary. A noticeable change has taken place in the burden of his lament. His former effusions deplored the "moralization" allegedly caused by Prohibition. But having been unwillingly convinced that rum had caused as much or more demoralization when there was no prohibition of selling or drinking, he changes his plaint to "legality." The ships will come again and wake our port. From winter sleep—the ships we long to see.—Greeba Williamson Findlay.

one year you are likely to send out of the Island more than you profit it (?) in five years. That's a great bargain. I am, Sir, etc., BERT WAINER. Feb. 6th.

THE FIRST PROHIBITION ACT

Sir,—I cannot allow this occasion to pass without uttering my most emphatic protest against the abominable doctrine that the law-violator's rebellious nature and aversion to coercion must be assuaged by eliminating the law to the enforcement of which he rebels. Such a doctrine could only lead to anarchy and the absence of all law. The whole edifice of Prohibition dare take exception to this when stated as a general principle. The whole edifice of Government is based upon law. We are told that God appointed a Ruler over every people when he divided the nations of the whole earth, and therefore if a people will refuse all government, it were against the law of God. Jurists have declared that obedience is the essence of law, and every moral man is as much bound to obey the civil law of the land as the law of nature.

ANTI-ROT

IT PROFITETH NOTHING

Sir,—The Government of this province admit, indeed claims as a reason for its wobbly attitude in the matter of the Prohibition Act, that pressure is being brought to bear upon it to exchange the present law for some form of government sale law. Surely no group of men is so foolish as to believe our representatives to be forming a government in this province would change the law without consulting the people. That being so, and since anything might happen in a "solid house," it might be well to begin to consider the matter before it is too late. There are other things. And in this we might do worse than have before us the experience through which a sister province, (Nova Scotia), is passing. The argument set forth by government sale advocates is always a moral one—better social and moral conditions, etc. of course this is only camouflage. It is never intended that this result should be realized. And it never is. The last state is always worse than the first. The real argument—that used by the brewer and the distiller with governments, and that in the back of the head of every advocate of government sale, who is not out for his own booze and nothing more or less, is the financial one. I am advised by a member of a former government that Ottawa suggested an exploration into the mysteries and secrets of revenue from government sale of liquor before further proposals were made for a larger subsidy. Probably we may assume that the voice of the tempter was not silent this fall.

But what has Nova Scotia discovered about the secrets of revenue from government sale of liquor? (And we must remember that Nova Scotia was promised by her premier of the time the best government sale act in the Dominion, one with all the good points of the acts of the other provinces minus all their weak points). Take the figures from government reports. In 5 years, 1930-1934 sales amounted to \$1,000,000. This profit of \$1,000,000 paid to brewery and distillery dividends and, say, \$2,000,000 into the pockets of the provincial treasurer, or government grafters and officials. They might better have saved \$13,000,000 and paid \$2,000,000 in taxes direct. At least that is the case with a much better bargain for the people. And further, in one year there was sent out of the province for liquor and Dominion taxes on it, more than all the so-called profits in the 5 years, viz., the tidy sum of \$2,281,000.

Now to get a line on our probable experience, divide these figures by six, since that is about the comparison of the population of the two provinces. Imagine spending about \$2,500,000 of good P. E. I. dollars in five years for sale, \$300,000 profits and all the degradation, misery, want, squalor, immorality, suffering, tears, death, sin and shame that goes with two and a half millions worth of liquor. For \$600,000 a year some would have us worse than waste \$500,000. In any

is pictured often these days in the Soviet press as that of a dotting father. Stimulated with this change has come a revolution in Russian divorce and marriage laws aimed at strengthening home ties and popularizing the idea of family life. "It Stalin can be happy as a family man, the rest of the nation can be likewise—that is the idea," shares this view apparently has learned she can not afford to discard the cornerstone of her progress. The social progress of all history can be traced directly or indirectly to the place of the family in the state, and the Russian attitude is significant for its recognition of a basic need.—Victoria Times.

The Poets' Corner THE SLEEPING PORT

All through the summer, when the world is green, Our river brings us ships that come and go. Laden with life from every foreign land, Making us long to sail where strange winds blow.

But now, when winter shrouds us deep in snow, Our sleeping port is dead and cold and drear; The music of the ships is lost awhile; The port is silent now, but spring is near.

And when it brings warm winds to cast their spell And set our mighty ice-bound river free, The ships will come again and wake our port. From winter sleep—the ships we long to see.—Greeba Williamson Findlay.

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That Body of Yours THE EYES OF CHILDREN

By James W. Barton, M.D.

When we look over the report of number of defects found in the pupils—running up into many thousands in an average town or city, we may wonder if the children of to-day are as healthy and strong as were the children of the previous generation.

If we look over the report carefully we will find that the great majority of the defects are in the teeth, and as far as teeth are concerned the present generation of school children have not so good teeth as their parents or grand-parents. These defects are not in decayed teeth entirely but in the shape of the teeth and in the shape of the mouth itself.

Fortunately the school dentist, physician and nurse work together and the children are instructed to eat more vegetables and fruits and to chew their food more completely before swallowing it.

Another defect is in the eyes. Youngsters may be "just a little" short-sighted or long-sighted, have a little astigmatism (when curvature of front of eyeball is unequal) or may have cross-eyes.

Fortunately when parents are unable to purchase the necessary glasses the school authorities do so and precious sight is preserved. However there are localities where there are no school inspections and hence children are considered inattentive or lazy when the trouble is their inability to see the blackboard clearly. In order to see the board the child may have to "strain" the eyes and what begins with a very simple defect may mean a severe defect of the vision in future years.

And practically all these defects can be corrected, headaches prevented, advancement made in mental and physical health by the use of properly fitted glasses.

Of course it must always be remembered that a decayed tooth, infected sinus, or ear, or a slow growing tumor, or a child with a defective eyesight. If these conditions are not found, glasses of the wrong strength might be thought to be necessary.

The eyes are in invaluable possession and if there is no regular school eye examination every child should have his eyes examined before he enters school.

Why Water Freezes

(Calgary Herald)

It is recognized that liquids contract as they become colder, and consequently heavier. How is it, therefore, that the water in the river during the Winter does not freeze solidly up from the bottom? It is fortunate that it does not, for such action would destroy fish and animal life, besides taking a tremendous time to thaw in the Spring.

The reason that ice forms on the surface of water is an interesting phenomenon of nature. In the Autumn, chilly nights lower the temperatures of the streams. The water contracts and becomes heavier, but only up to a certain point. For at a temperature of about 39 degrees Fahrenheit, a miracle happens. Instead of becoming heavier, it expands and becomes lighter. Previously the warmer water at the bottom was forced upward to in turn be chilled and sink into the whole river temperature reaches 39 degrees.

But ice does not form until 32 degrees are reached, and a lowering atmospheric temperatures occur the surface water solidifies into ice, but still remains suspended on the top of the water.

So a sheet of ice forms a protective coating over the rivers. It thickens—except in the case of a stream flooding over its own banks—until the water under the side, and normally water does not freeze much more than 18 inches to two feet below the surface.

It is this power of water expanding instead of contracting just before it freezes which explains the bursting of pipes and other vessels containing liquid during the Winter.

left. The people chose sobriety and declared against the beverage use of alcohol after this hundred years of effort when they voted to adopt the Canada Temperance Act of 1878.

One hundred and five years of experience was enough. There are people today, however, who wish to go back and try the experience all over again with the Government acting as the tavern-keeper or the license-holder.

It is because of this persistence, notwithstanding all the warnings of history, that I deem it advisable, and not unprofitable, to give some details of the various measures, resources and expedients taken by our legislature to preserve sobriety among the people, while still retaining the beverage sale and use of alcohol.

I am, Sir, etc., W. E. BENTLEY

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Air Vice-Marshal Bishop

(Ottawa Journal) To Honour Air Vice-Marshal Bishop, V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C., a respectful salute. With much-delayed and much more deserved recognition of his achievements and valor in the Great War, he has been created the highest ranking officer in the Royal Canadian Air Force, and none among his countrymen will begrudge him the honor.

For it is an honor which was won by exploits which shed lustre upon Canada's story in the air, by achievements which ranked as an epic of the war. Certainly to be called "the greatest living fighting airman" and this by an air ace, himself a Canadian, Capt. Roy Brown, reputed to have brought down the great German Richtofen, is something unique in the world, though Colonel Bishop's fame was secured without any such distinguished baptism. His decorations—V.C., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.—and many allied awards, in themselves told his story.

The title of Air Vice-Marshal, introduced into Canada with Air Vice Marshal Bishop, is equivalent to that of a Major General in the Army, a Rear Admiral in the Navy. It will be something for our future airmen to shoot at.

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MACS Pig Worm Powder

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