

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1928

DOES IT PAY?

THE Federal Government of Canada employs a fleet of armed vessels to ward off smugglers and rum-runners from our coasts. The smugglers and rum-runners succeed in landing enough liquor to keep the bootlegger employed and all three classes are making good profits out of it. It has been said, is still being said in fact, that some members of Parliament, tempted by the enormous profits in smuggling, have carried on the business successfully for several years. This has not been legally proven—it is so difficult to prove anything dishonorable against a member of Parliament—but it is well known that some of them have become fabulously rich and, like the miller's hogs, no one knows whose money enriched them. The gentleman who practically opened the door for the smugglers by demoralizing the Customs Department, was made a Senator.

In Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, the provincial governments maintain an army of inspectors to watch the bootlegger and, when they catch them put them in jail—where they are boarded at the expense of the taxpayers. These two are the only "dry" provinces in Canada and official court statistics prove they are the "wettest." In Nova Scotia the Grand Jury in their report to the Supreme Court attributed the increase of crime in that province to the administration of the Prohibition Act. In Prince Edward Island, while no such official pronouncement has been made, the police and other court records show that drunkenness and crime are increasing. In both provinces a few men and women, sincerely, no doubt, are trying to enlighten the rest of Canada in the way it should go, by holding up the flickering tallow candle of prohibition which does not prohibit.

The Federal Government is importing millions of gallons of liquor and licensing the manufacture of millions of gallons—charging from nine to twelve dollars per gallon in Customs and Excise duties. This liquor, imported and home-made, is for home consumption or for export to the "dry" United States. Smugglers, tempted by the enormous profits to be made by landing a cargo of liquor, succeed in keeping the bootleggers in the "dry" provinces, well supplied, and the result is that the "dry" provinces are so "wet" as to be a laughing stock.

Looking the whole miserable circle in the face—Government, smuggler, bootlegger, in one eternal round, one chasing the other on sea and on land—and the poor taxpayers paying for it all—does it look like a procedure worthy of sane men? Would not common sense show that the first thing to do is to stop the smuggling, not by chasing it either in pretense or in earnest, but by taking the money out of it, by reducing the tallow candles would throw up their hands in holy horror at the idea of cheapening liquor, but this is the situation, and if it were left to sane, business men this remedy would be applied. Unfortunately our politicians are being lured away from the path of sanity by a noise the volume of which far exceeds its capacity either for good or evil.

RESPONSIBILITY.

THE driver of a motor truck for a firm in Toronto, accidentally collided with a bicyclist at a street crossing. The bicyclist, who had his hand permanently injured, brought suit against the firm and was awarded \$10,000 damages. A Toronto newspaper comments somewhat severely upon the amount of the award. It states that the members of the firm were not personally directly responsible for the accident, although they might

may have been indirectly responsible in not properly instructing their driver.

The incident is mentioned here only to show how far-reaching responsibility is. No doubt the court in this case took cognizance of all the circumstances. If the driver was habitually careless, the firm was clearly responsible in retaining him in a service which is admittedly liable to accident.

The lesson, certainly a severe one, will serve as a warning to employers of men handling machinery, driving automobiles or doing any kind of work in which there is an element of danger to the public. The apparently excessive damages awarded the young man were no doubt founded on the fact that he was permanently incapacitated from working, so far at least as his injured hand was concerned—and, in this view of it, the \$10,000 is probably not too much. Men have lost a hand or a limb and it opened to them a door to success which, without the accident, would have been permanently closed against them.

Every reader of this article can recall the name or names of men who, through apparent misfortune, won their way to success.

The question of responsibility is a large and somewhat indefinite one. For example, the Magdalen mail, service aeroplane, flying over Charlottetown the other day, frightened several horses that were hitched near the Market Building. Two of them got away, one of them after breaking the sleigh to which he was attached, and collided with an automobile. Fortunately the only damage resulting was the destruction of a sleigh. But the question remains, who is responsible? Is the Post Office Department responsible, as the Toronto firm was, for the act of its chauffeur. Other questions would arise, such as, "was the aeroplane flying lower than was necessary?" Was the driver of the aeroplane playing with the machine to give the citizens an opportunity to see it, which they took advantage of and enjoyed—all except the owner of the damaged sleigh.

THE TEACHER.

TEACHING, says Dr. Frank Crane, is the most honorable occupation in which any one can engage. It is the most self-respecting business on earth.

In it one knows he is earning his salt, if he is faithfully fulfilling his duties; he is justifying his existence among men, and he is doing his bit for the state, and he is serving the Lord. No profession offers such constant inducements to be honest, truthful, humane and intelligent. The teacher has the most admirable of all opportunities for the development of high character.

There are probably fewer immoral, shady, devious or hypocritical persons in the teaching business than in any other, not excepting preachers and reformers.

Good teachers are born. When a boy finds one, the kind God makes the kind that inculcates the pupil with the love of learning, he has found a pearl of great price.

The teacher's influence I reckon to be the most far-reaching of all. No reform is of much value that is not begun with children. It is more honorable to teach than to make money, or to hold high office, or to lead an army.

The teacher has the greatest opening for intellectual advancement, for we learn more by teaching than we do by studying.

The money reward of teaching is not large, but the wise person will prefer to teach at half the salary he could get in any other calling.

Teaching is hard work. But it is the kind of work that strengthens and constantly refreshes life, and not exhausts life, when pursued in the noble for the accident, although they might

Notes by the Way

WE mentioned the other day the millions of gallons of whiskey and beer of Canadian manufacture that are poured into the United States by the rum-running traffic that has been carried on for years past as stated by The Toronto Globe which is a well-known advocate of Prohibition. The local organ of Prohibition tells in its news columns of a single seizure of a rum cargo valued at \$500,000 that came into the Prohibition country from the sea. This enforces the impression that by land and sea an ocean of intoxicating beverages is in demand by the thirsty ones in the so-called "dry" Republic.

If anything were wanting to establish the fact beyond peradventure it is supplied in its leading editorial column of Wednesday last. Therein we are told of the heroic and vigorous effort made by Governor Pinchot, the "dry" Governor of the supposedly "dry" State of Pennsylvania, to clean up the rather appalling condition of things existing in that State. And truly the condition was bad enough according to the statement of the Governor's counsel, Wright: "More whiskey stored than in any State of the Union except Kentucky"; "more denatured alcohol than in any State except Maryland and Louisiana, and more beer and cereal beverages produced in Pennsylvania breweries than in any other State except New York." Here are five States named, four of which were in one respect or another in a worse condition than Pennsylvania.

The statement is a most interesting one in several respects. The States named are very populous, containing a very large proportion of the people of the entire nation. They elect their Governors and State officials for various terms from one to four years. Much depends upon whether a State has a "wet" or "dry" majority of voters—most of them being "spotty"—partly "dry" and partly "wet," with a large minority in either case, which becomes a majority from time to time. And at the end of 1923 Prohibition and the Volstead Law had been in operation four years. What a truly shocking condition prevailed in Pennsylvania when the enforcement spasms came over Philadelphia and Pittsburgh under the Pinchot regime.

A spasm of that sort is invariably followed by a reaction. But what about Kentucky, Maryland, Louisiana and New York today? or any one of a dozen other States, including Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and California? If one State is consuming less booze than it was five years ago there must be five others that are consuming more. In no other way can the floodtide of rum that is being poured into the country be accounted for. At every attempted house-cleaning under Prohibition facts brought to light by its own advocates demonstrate the enormous and increasing consumption of intoxicating beverages in the United States.

Hon. E. B. Bennett, speaking at a banquet given him in Ottawa, pointed out the unpleasant fact that the census figures for the three Prairie Provinces for 1921 as compared with 1926, presented "one of the most striking indictments against the policies of the country. Despite the fact that hundreds of thousands of people had poured into these provinces," he said, "we have not, after five years, shown an increase in population that is equal to the natural increase by birth. Where have the people gone? We have met them at the front door and welcomed them, and we have passed them out of the back door to the great Republic to the South. Unless we are able to deal with this problem adequately we cannot maintain our present position."

The opening of Parliament was heralded by a blizzard of wide range, and marked violence. There seems no good reason, however, to apprehend that the weather conditions outside give any indication of the political prospects within the Parliament Buildings.

A "Hoover campaign" has been started in New York. Hon. Herbert Hoover made a distinguished public record at home and abroad during and since the war. He has a considerable reputation outside his own country, and since President Coolidge had finally declined to accept re-nomination, Mr. Hoover's name has come notably to the front as a Presidential candidate of the Republican party. Very few, if any, who have been spoken of for promotion to the White House have as good a record for noted services rendered in the past than Mr. Hoover, or are so free from personal objection as he.

Poland's Lost Crown (British United Press). BERLIN, Jan. 25.—The discovery recently of the ancient Polish crown in the historical museum at Dresden.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

I was visiting a "health exhibit" some months ago, and the various suggestions regarding food, sleep, exercise, and sanitation, were most timely, being graphically displayed by pictures, models, and clever posters.

However there was one poster that struck me so forcibly that I thought it worth handing out to my readers. It was:—"Illnesses don't happen, they develop."

Now we speak about accidents happening, but when you think of it, illnesses do not come suddenly, they develop. In most illnesses it will be found that perhaps for some days or weeks there is a carelessness about diet, about sleep, about the ordinary care of the body.

Perhaps there has been a long period of stress and strain. During the Flu epidemic there were a great many cases where the wife waited on her husband and saw him fall through the illness, only to fall a victim herself, and pass away in a few days. It was developing during the time she was caring for her husband, and with overwork, loss of sleep, insufficient food, and deep anxiety, resistance was broken down.

A rheumatic condition, appendicitis, heart, kidney, and blood vessel ailments, do not occur suddenly, but take long periods to develop. For instance a case of heart disease, when traced back, will be found to be the after effect of a childish ailment such as scarlet fever.

Rheumatism is most frequently an after effect of infected tonsils. Perhaps the individual will have three or four attacks of tonsillitis, before the attack of rheumatism ensues. Your kidney ailment with albumen in urine, frequently develops from an over indulgence in meals.

Diabetes develops from over indulgence in starches and sugars. Attacks of paralysis develop from arteries which have been slowly degenerating for years.

Now there are certain ailments such as smallpox, malaria, diphtheria, and so forth, against which you can guard that body of yours, but what about these ailments of heart, lungs, kidneys, and bloodvessels that develop slowly?

Remembering that they don't happen, but develop, why not let your family doctor look you over regularly. Give him an hour of your time at least once a year.

He can make suggestions that may prevent the development of these ailments, or teach you how to live "safely" if they do develop.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Is it good form to send a tea or luncheon invitation to anyone before a first call has been made? A. No.

Q. What kinds of stationery are always in fashion? A. Plain white or cream paper, of good quality.

Q. Are hot puddings eaten with the fork or spoon? A. With the spoon.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Q. Who was General Robert Prescott? A. General Robert Prescott was the twenty-third Governor General of Canada from 1797 to 1807. He had served with Amherst and Wolfe at Louisbourg, Quebec, and was appointed Governor-in-chief in succession to Lord Dorchester. He also played an active part during the American Revolutionary War.

den amongst a heap of "properties" occasionally lent out for civic masked balls, fancy dress processions and festive occasions. The kind, is of some historic interest. Queen Marie Joseph of Poland and Electress of Saxony, in terror at the approach of Frederick the Great concealed the emine royal robes, the crown and other jewels in one of the great brass-bound chests of the castle armory, doubtless in the belief that Frederick was worse than even a bad reputation could have made him out to be. No more mention was made of these treasures until in an inventory of the year 1836 they were reported as missing.

Pass It Along

A GOOD HALIFAX STORY

Historic The racy story from Halifax copied below asks for a small favor which The Guardian cheerfully grants.

It is a story on Charity in Halifax. In many other cities similar acts of Charity are practised, especially in winter months. In our own city of Charlottetown and outlying towns generous donations are likewise bestowed. Also in country parishes. Here in Charlottetown we also have the Coal Fund and other funds too numerous to mention. We now copy the story as follows:—

Everybody likes a story, no matter how old. Like an old song, it bears repetition. And the best songs in the world today are the old songs. Let me mention a few classics: "Home, Sweet Home," "When You and I Were Young, Maggie," "The Old Folks at Home," "The Last Rose of Summer," "Acushla Mac-tree," "Take Me Back to Old Kentucky," "Annie Laurie," and countless others. They will live as long as the world endures; they are human ballads, and go straight to the heart.

"The story I have to tell this week has been told before. It is worth repeating. Halifax today has many good institutions, but my story refers to the Pops Association. Friends, that is one of our best institutions. The men who carry it along do no advertising. They seek no reward. They make no outward show. Their only return is in the fact that they are doing something for poor school children.

And these same men, mind you, are busy men. They have much to do. Yet they find time to carry on this merciful work. They give time that is never theirs, they turn to personal gain, and they give it for their work. In fact, it is a phase of religion of which the world does not see enough.

"Last week I met a citizen who is interested in this work. He told me what they were doing this winter. One would think, to hear him tell the story that he was setting a good thing out of it himself. And so he is. But there is the coin of the world—something better, that sense of satisfaction which makes a man feel "Somewhere in the good book there is a passage. "Inasmuch as ye do it unto the least of these, ye do it unto me." That may be an incorrect quotation; but you all know what it means. That is printed on the first page of their book of life. They never forget it. It is part of their business, their religion, their lives. They preach from that text, to their children, and what they preach they practice.

"One hundred and eighty breakfasts were served last week," this citizen told me. "You should see them eat," he said. "Poor, but happy; the sight is a physical and spiritual tonic; it puts a man in good humor for the rest of the day."

"And there is no restriction in respect to race or creed. There's a hot breakfast for every child that comes to the table.

"That, my good friends, is the story. Pass it along. There are many good citizens who help in this work. You know them. So do I. But they do not want their names mentioned. And there are others who might help if they but knew. That is why I say this story along. Like an old song, it will bear repetition.

"Millions of dollars can be spent for many purposes less worthy than this. Yes my friends, thousands are invested in wild-cat schemes in the hope of getting big profits. And in many cases the money is lost, and goes into the pocket of some shrewd swindler. But in the case of the Pops Association the profit is sure. The dividends are not paid in dollars and cents; they are paid in a far richer coin—that brand of money which enriches manhood and brings out the best trait of the human character, namely, Charity!

"In this great work everybody who can possibly do so should contribute. Then men who are and have been carrying on need financial assistance. The more they receive the better for the little ones. So come, folks, help them now. Don't wait until you "go West"—it will be too late then!

It will be noted that the Halifax organization is founded on a different basis, inasmuch as it reaches out to individual donations given in meals and gifts of various forms without organization or any record being kept or on mention of them. This is truly practical work among the poor, especially in the large centres of population where the prayer "God bless you," is all that is said.

Needless to say those practices are admired by everybody. Pass it along!

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

January 27, 1928

THE STEADFAST LOOK—But mine eyes are unto thee, O God the Lord; in thee is my trust, leave not my soul destitute.—Psalm 141:8.

PRAYER—We rejoice to know, dear Lord, that no one who trusts in Thee shall ever be left desolate.

THOUGHTS

I gave my thoughts a golden peach, A silver citron tree; They clustered dumberly out of reach And would not sing for me.

I built my thought a roof of rush, A little byre beside; They left my music to the thrush And flew at eventide.

I went my way and would not care If they should come or go; A thousand birds seemed up in air, My thoughts were singing so.

—MARJORIE PICKTHALL.

The 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.

DEVELOPING RESOURCES

Sir.—I notice that the Province of Quebec is quietly developing its natural resources. Not only are the minerals and forests of Quebec drawn upon by the capitalists and workmen of that Province, but agriculture is being promoted. There, as here, educated farmers are taking the lead; for they read and think and adopt the latest methods and best machinery and go to work themselves. There can be no doubt that success in the future, in Quebec even more than in the past—will result from the efforts of educated farmers. And as in Quebec so in P. E. Island. Our boys who intend to become independent farmers must, first of all, learn how to farm upon right principles; and the tendency of education in our Provincial high schools and Prince of Wales College should be in the direction of agriculture. In Quebec it has been noticed that the successful farmer is the man who has made the closest and most intelligent study of his profession. Though the quality of land of Quebec is not as good as that of P. E. Island, the farmers there are constantly making improvements and quietly going ahead. They learn to labor efficiently; and then they labor!

I am, Sir, etc.

AN ISLANDER

WHAT IS A BONA-FIDE PATIENT?

(This letter has been considerably condensed.—Ed. G.)

Sir.—I would like to have been able to credit you with a similar measure of fairness and candor to that contained in my letter, which you first consented, and then criticized your own product of disorder.

Temperance people, and notably including myself, have grown accustomed to your criticisms to an extent of that "familiarity that breeds contempt."

You ask: "What is this intemperate scheme but the much-anathematized Government Control, the imaginary horrors of which and the promise to wipe them out placed the Saunders Government in power."

Prohibition—in its broadest sense—is Government Control. Liquor interests appropriated these words, under protest from every leading temperance source, as a cloak, or camouflage covering for their scheme of practically unrestrained government sale. If liquors were absolutely prohibited, even for medicinal and other purposes, that would be, in the most literal and complete sense—Government Control.

Your scheme, that which was so "much-anathematized" and the "horrors of which and the promise to wipe them out placed the Saunders Government in power," was not Government Control of liquors. Your confusion is in adopting universal distribution of intoxicants as a "Temperance for Government Control License for Government Control." (The Conservative policy is restriction and control with the maximum protection for the young.—Ed. G.)

You talk of the doctors having "protested against being made the official distributors of liquor." The Prohibition Act does not make them so. They are under penalty if they assume such a role. Our Temperance Alliance, and those associated with it, are emphatically opposed to anything of the kind. Personally I would not tolerate it for a moment. (Under the present law a medical doctor is the channel by which alcoholic liquor may be obtained.—Ed. G.)

A physician's obligation is to treat his patient to the best extent of his skill. His diploma, and provincial license to practise, is given to him upon this understanding. The Criminal Code of Canada recognizes his right to administer the most violent poisons in legitimate doses, without restrictions as to the number of cases to which he can apply them. But the same Code will imprison him for any term up to a life sentence

for their criminal use. Our Prohibition Act, and my interpretation of the best method of enforcement, is to give him the same rights and privilege in the use of liquors, as he now has in relation to the more powerful poisons. And likewise to restrict him to their legitimate use for that purpose only, in the same manner as the other acts regulating his profession now limit him, and with such penalties as are applicable to the case. My contention is that we have no right to tell a doctor how many patients he may include in his practice, or dictate to him as to what drug he may prescribe, but we can see to it that the case is of the kind to demand the medicine administered—and the patient a bone-fide one.

I am, Sir, etc.

LEWIS P. TANTON.

(If a doctor is merely to be restricted "in the same manner as the more powerful poisons, and likewise to restrict him to their legitimate use for that purpose only, in the same manner as the other acts regulating his profession now limit him, and with such penalties as are applicable to the case. My contention is that we have no right to tell a doctor how many patients he may include in his practice, or dictate to him as to what drug he may prescribe, but we can see to it that the case is of the kind to demand the medicine administered—and the patient a bone-fide one.")

(If a doctor is merely to be restricted "in the same manner as the more powerful poisons, and likewise to restrict him to their legitimate use for that purpose only, in the same manner as the other acts regulating his profession now limit him, and with such penalties as are applicable to the case. My contention is that we have no right to tell a doctor how many patients he may include in his practice, or dictate to him as to what drug he may prescribe, but we can see to it that the case is of the kind to demand the medicine administered—and the patient a bone-fide one.")

(If a doctor is merely to be restricted "in the same manner as the more powerful poisons, and likewise to restrict him to their legitimate use for that purpose only, in the same manner as the other acts regulating his profession now limit him, and with such penalties as are applicable to the case. My contention is that we have no right to tell a doctor how many patients he may include in his practice, or dictate to him as to what drug he may prescribe, but we can see to it that the case is of the kind to demand the medicine administered—and the patient a bone-fide one.")

(If a doctor is merely to be restricted "in the same manner as the more powerful poisons, and likewise to restrict him to their legitimate use for that purpose only, in the same manner as the other acts regulating his profession now limit him, and with such penalties as are applicable to the case. My contention is that we have no right to tell a doctor how many patients he may include in his practice, or dictate to him as to what drug he may prescribe, but we can see to it that the case is of the kind to demand the medicine administered—and the patient a bone-fide one.")

(If a doctor is merely to be restricted "in the same manner as the more powerful poisons, and likewise to restrict him to their legitimate use for that purpose only, in the same manner as the other acts regulating his profession now limit him, and with such penalties as are applicable to the case. My contention is that we have no right to tell a doctor how many patients he may include in his practice, or dictate to him as to what drug he may prescribe, but we can see to it that the case is of the kind to demand the medicine administered—and the patient a bone-fide one.")

(If a doctor is merely to be restricted "in the same manner as the more powerful poisons, and likewise to restrict him to their legitimate use for that purpose only, in the same manner as the other acts regulating his profession now limit him, and with such penalties as are applicable to the case. My contention is that we have no right to tell a doctor how many patients he may include in his practice, or dictate to him as to what drug he may prescribe, but we can see to it that the case is of the kind to demand the medicine administered—and the patient a bone-fide one.")

(If a doctor is merely to be restricted "in the same manner as the more powerful poisons, and likewise to restrict him to their legitimate use for that purpose only, in the same manner as the other acts regulating his profession now limit him, and with such penalties as are applicable to the case. My contention is that we have no right to tell a doctor how many patients he may include in his practice, or dictate to him as to what drug he may prescribe, but we can see to it that the case is of the kind to demand the medicine administered—and the patient a bone-fide one.")

(If a doctor is merely to be restricted "in the same manner as the more powerful poisons, and likewise to restrict him to their legitimate use for that purpose only, in the same manner as the other acts regulating his profession now limit him, and with such penalties as are applicable to the case. My contention is that we have no right to tell a doctor how many patients he may include in his practice, or dictate to him as to what drug he may prescribe, but we can see to it that the case is of the kind to demand the medicine administered—and the patient a bone-fide one.")

It's the little things that count

In addition of the simpler remedies for the most common ills and ailments a drug-store has perhaps its best opportunity to prove its policy and method of serving the public. "It's the little things that count."

Because preparations for certain purposes are in common and constant demand, it is all the more reason why they should be carefully dispensed even if the ailments they are to treat are considered lightly.

Foster's Laxative Fig Syrup

is a pleasant and agreeable fruit laxative that induces prompt and painless bowel action—Exceptionally beneficial for children. 35c bottle.

E. A. Foster Central Drugstore.

the lid of a safety-match box has been lost or misplaced, the match can be lighted by rubbing it across a piece of glass or window pane.

Few people know that cut flowers can be revived to a great extent by plunging the stems into boiling water.

COLD WEATHER WILL NOT STOP YOUR HENS LAYING IF YOU FEED Blatchford's "Fill-the-Basket" Egg Mash

It builds up health and supplies the nourishment from which eggs are made.

Use Blatchford's Poultry Feeds

Sold by us they give great results. It pays to feed the best and Blatchford's have no superior.

For sale at our SEED STORE and by leading merchants

CARTER & CO. Limited

C. M. Lampson & Co. 64 Queen Street, London, E. C. 4, England.

Public Auction Sales OF Raw Furs Represented by Alfred Fraser 212, Fifth Avenue New York.

The 2 Macs Drug Store 149 GREAT GEORGE ST. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

For Your Stock

Mac's Condition Powders—gives Horses a good appetite—glossy coat, loose hide which helps the sale of your stock.

Its effect on Cattle, pigs and Poultry is marvellous. Besides Mac's Condition Powders we carry Woodbury's—Pratts—International Royal Purple. Come to our store for information regarding your stock.

Big Demand FOR THE NEW ENLARGED DICTIONARY 1 Coupon and 98c

Readers of The Guardian are daily taking advantage of the opportunity to obtain a valuable Dictionary at a merely nominal expense. It contains thirty to forty per cent more defined words than any similar dictionary.

THE BIGGER AND BETTER DICTIONARY "Your Old Dictionary is out of Date." Clip the Coupon and get the new one by sending at once to The Charlottetown Guardian

It's the little things that count

In addition of the simpler remedies for the most common ills and ailments a drug-store has perhaps its best opportunity to prove its policy and method of serving the public. "It's the little things that count."

Because preparations for certain purposes are in common and constant demand, it is all the more reason why they should be carefully dispensed even if the ailments they are to treat are considered lightly.

Foster's Laxative Fig Syrup

is a pleasant and agreeable fruit laxative that induces prompt and painless bowel action—Exceptionally beneficial for children. 35c bottle.

E. A. Foster Central Drugstore.

the lid of a safety-match box has been lost or misplaced, the match can be lighted by rubbing it across a piece of glass or window pane.

Few people know that cut flowers can be revived to a great extent by plunging the stems into boiling water.

COLD WEATHER WILL NOT STOP YOUR HENS LAYING IF YOU FEED Blatchford's "Fill-the-Basket" Egg Mash

It builds up health and supplies the nourishment from which eggs are made.

Use Blatchford's Poultry Feeds

Sold by us they give great results. It pays to feed the best and Blatchford's have no superior.

For sale at our SEED STORE and by leading merchants

CARTER & CO. Limited

C. M. Lampson & Co. 64 Queen Street, London, E. C. 4, England.

Public Auction Sales OF Raw Furs Represented by Alfred Fraser 212, Fifth Avenue New York.

The 2 Macs Drug Store 149 GREAT GEORGE ST. Mail orders receive prompt attention.

For Your Stock

Mac's Condition Powders—gives Horses a good appetite—glossy coat, loose hide which helps the sale of your stock.

Its effect on Cattle, pigs and Poultry is marvellous. Besides Mac's Condition Powders we carry Woodbury's—Pratts—International Royal Purple. Come to our store for information regarding your stock.

Big Demand FOR THE NEW ENLARGED DICTIONARY 1 Coupon and 98c

Readers of The Guardian are daily taking advantage of the opportunity to obtain a valuable Dictionary at a merely nominal expense. It contains thirty to forty per cent