THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Editor and Managing Director—J.E. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D.E. Carrie.
Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5.00 per year (in advance) delivered.
$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20, 1934.

THE BUDGET

Great interest attaches to the Budget speech which Premier MacMillan will deliver in the Legislature this evening. Though the Budget speech was made last year by the present Premier, it was in his capacity of acting leader of the House. The present occasion will be the first on which he will make this important address as Government leader.

Since the House opened on March 6 there has been a good deal of discussion on financial and other matters, and it is generally admitted that the Government speakers and supporters made an excellent showing in debate. They were easily able to show that much of the Opposition criticism was based on exaggeration or misstatement. Their defense of Government measures was characterized by a tone of moderation and fairness, and contrasted favorably in this regard, not only with Opposition statements on the floor of the House, but even more so with the criticism that has been advanced in the Liberal press.

A courtesy which the Opposition should appreciate has been the promptitude with which many departmental reports for the year were tabled, on the very day on which the Draft Address debate closed. Time has been given for a thorough study of these reports before the Budget debate begins. Moreover, a special effort was made to answer, as early as possible, the questions on the order paper, thus affording the fullest possible information for discussion of matters of relevancy or importance in the public interest. The debate on the Address, however, has been so full and exhaustive that there is very little left for the Opposition to discuss except the details of expenditure, with which the Premier will deal this evening in introducing the Budget.

AID TO FISHERIES

Efforts which the Dominion Government is making to assist the fishery industry were outlined recently by Hon. Mr. Duranleau, Acting Minister of Fisheries, in the House of Commons, the subject under discussion being a vote of $85,000 "to assist in the conservation and development of the deep sea fisheries and the demand for fish." We quote the Minister's explanation of the manner in which this grant was expended last year, in reply to questions by the Liberal member from Antigonish-Guysborough:

Mr. DURANLEAU: "We seek by educational work and by the enforcement of rigid regulations to ensure that the fish shall be properly packed and cl[illegible] and sent abroad in first class condition. The fisheries inspectors are being qualified to give instruction in methods, and it has been found necessary to have a thoroughly qualified man devote his whole time to such work, one who can be available to help the fishery officers if needed. We have a special officer known as the promoter of proper fish curing who has done valuable work in that respect."

Mr. DUFF: "What is his name "

Mr. DURANLEAU: "George Earl, and he has assistants."

Mr. DUFF: "I have heard of this gentleman, but I have never come in contact with him. Where is he? What does he do? How does he earn his salary? What is the minister paying him for? What are the officials in Ottawa telling him to do "

Mr. DURANLEAU: "During the season of 1933-34 this man worked chiefly in Prince Edward Island, Guysborough and Richmand counties in Nova Scotia, and the Magdalen Islands. Six assistants were employed at times to help him. This class of work is proving highly beneficial, and the department is finding it difficult to keep up with the requests for his services from different localities."

MARKETING BOARD

Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, has introduced in the House of Commons a resolution paving the way for the establishment of a Dominion marketing board. The resolution reads: "That it is expedient to bring in a measure to improve the methods and practices of marketing of natural products in Canada and in export trade, and to provide for a Dominion marketing board, the remuneration of the members thereof and of assistants and employes, and to authorize payment to the board of such sums of money as may be necessary for the purposes of the proposed legislation."

The proposed legislation will apply not only to agricultural products, but to all natural products, including lumber, minerals and fisheries. The Government's purpose is to improve the present methods and practices of sale for export and generally to promote successful marketing operations. It is to be noted, however, that the board will not actually engage in selling operations. It will rather seek to standardize and raise the level of Canadian exports with a view to increasing their popularity in the British and other markets.

There is tremendous opportunity under the preferential Anglo-Canadian trade agreements and the other Empire trade agreements signed at Ottawa in 1932 to expand our exports of agricultural products. If the Federal Government, by insisting on a more radical standardization of our products for export, and by other legitimate means, can assist our people to popularize their products on the British and other markets, the advantage to the men on the land and to the whole Dominion will be really tremendous.

U. S. FUR-RANCHING

Fur farming—domestic cultivation of the silvery fox and mink—has been on a fairly profitable basis for the past three years in the United States, reports F. G. Ashbrook, of the Bureau of Biological Survey.

"It has been, during the last three years, I believe, the one livestock enterprise that has actually given a profit," he said.

Fur farmers harvested 150,000 silver fox and 50,000 mink skins in 1933. The largest problem is to improve the pelts. Too many of them are inferior in quality. About thirty to thirty five million dollars is invested in equipment and animals, buildings and runaways.

Rabbit breeding is also conducted to a large extent on small farms but largely for the purpose of selling the meat. The U.S. fur trade uses more than 100,000,000 rabbit skins annually, but 9 per cent. of these come from Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, France, and other foreign countries.

A VANISHING EMBLEM

One must reluctantly concede, says a mainland contemporary, that the cane, as a supplementary item of man's attire, has forfeited much of its former vogue. Just why this is, it would perhaps be difficult to explain. But the fact is that the cane has become, well let us be candid—somewhat passe. No longer is it carried by men of fashion as it once was. True, the top hat and its natural concomittant, the stick, have not parted company. Formality still sees them disporting themselves together much as they did when they adorned the young bucks of the Regency at Vauxhall, or the macaronis of the Tuileries gardens.

The decline of the cane began slowly and perhaps inevitably with the advent of the motor car. No motorist needed a cane, either as a prop to his waning energies or as a weapon with which to ward of the attacks of suspicious and unfriendly dogs. Once masculinity took to the motor car, it is perforce left the cane behind. The jocular headline, "Mr. Jones Caned By His Friends," disappeared from the news columns. Rows of malaccas and bamboo sticks in the tobacconist's shop, almost the last stronghold of the cane, stood in disconsolate array, gathering dust, a target for the casual, questioning glance of youthful customers in quest of smokes.

Then came the war, and the cane almost at once leaped into something like its old-time popularity. Army officers strutted the streets with toothbrush moustache and airy stick. Pope speaks of "the nice conduct of the clouded cane." The implied ritual, however, belongs to a more ceremonious and leisurely age. It bears no allusion to the modern cane, symbol of youthful courage that led platoons to battle, nor yet to the prop of palsied age, nor again to the brief succour of the sick; nor to the imaginative man who carried a cane for company.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Flour ground from Canadian wheat was exported in 1933 to 79 countries. The total shipments amounted to 5,570,424 barrels valued at $19,016,758 compared with 5,131,781 barrels in 1932 worth $17,182,775. Four new markets were developed last year—France, Portugal, Salvador and Alaska. Canada's best individual customer for flour in 1933 was Great Britain, which took 2,438,447 barrels as compared with 2,285,961 barrels in 1932. Other large buyers were the Irish Free State, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago, Japan, Hongkong, Norway, China and the Philippines.

Notes By The Way

When circumstances eliminate a blacksmith shop it is replaced by a garage or a service-station employing more men; the tradition of the cross-roads carriage shop is continued in the automobile factory, and so on down the roll of industry. Among them the engineer, the inventor, the scientist, it appears abundantly proved, have made far more jobs than they have destroyed, and in addition they have added enormously to the comforts and luxuries available to the masses of the people.

For Soviet Russia, the Chinese, Eastern Railroad has a vast importance. Its Pacific terminal is the important city of Vladivostok. It is Russia's shortest way across the new hemstitched puppet State of Manchukuo (nee Manchuria.) Therein lies peril. On both sides of the Amur River, the rather vague boundary between Siberia and Manchukuo, troops of Russia and Japan are stationed; aviators of both parties zoom to and fro; every element of a major explosion is present. Now is the time for every organization dedicated to the preservation of peace to concentrate attention and effort on that railroad and river.

For a number of years after the World War, says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, there prevailed an idea that navies could be reduced to police patrols, co-operating by agreement to keep the peace on the seas. But this idea was predicated on the assumption that no great nation would risk the accusation of violating treaty law. We have seen this assumption sadly shattered. The whole mechanism of peace has been weakened and broken. The Japanese took the risk and were willing to face the consequences. The situation in the Far East has had vast repercussions. Among other results, it has dragged the world out of a fool's paradise to face realities. One reality is that the United States and all other nations, according to their means, must look to their first line of defense. The American naval program is a part of the logical answer.

The general opinion outside of C.C.F. circles is that the developments which occurred over the week end spelled the beginning of the end for that organization in Ontario. The trouble began when the rural group became restless over the reckless utterances of Communist members. Alarmed at the effect upon public opinion of speeches made by the extreme radicals, the agricultural members demanded that the Communists be expelled, and action was taken to that end, the Communists resisting bitterly. The situation grew steadily worse until the United Farmers of Ontario on Saturday deadlocked with the Labor members, with the result that the U.F.O. withdrew from the C.C.F. altogether. Mr. Elmore Philpott, organizing president of the Ontario C.C.F. club section, resigned, and so did Miss Agnes Macphail M.P., from both the provincial and national executives. With Miss Macphail and the gallant captain out, what remains of the C.C.F.

In many towns tradespeople are ruined because people, perfectly well to do, do not pay their bills for a year or two. That is only a form of theft. The man who can pay and does not is on precisely the same level as a man who puts his hands into a till and takes out what he finds there. Such people are common robbers.—Bishop of Hull.

The most revolutionary things which have happened to masculine dress in the period have been the disappearance of the frock coat and the decline in popularity of the top hat. A top hat shining in the June sun is a very beautiful spectacle, suggesting a world of peace, progress and prosperity in full swing. It is the crown of the successful man.—New Statesman.

Hitler's achievement of power was in no small degree due to his far-reaching economic promises to the German electorate. A proportion of this electorate supported him on account of what was a truly ambitious and Socialist programme. It is now almost a year since he and National Socialism rode to power on these promises, and thus enough time has gone by in these days of greatly accelerated economic evolution to be able to ask, in all fairness, for a balance-sheet. One strange fact is immediately apparent. Politically, he has kept many of the promises he made, even though they had disastrous effects upon the prestige of Germany as a civilized nation. Economically, hardly one of the promises made has been fulfilled, and it will be seen that the half-hearted attempt to keep some of them was soon abandoned after resulting in a chaotic dislocation of the commercial and industrial machine.—Contemporary Review.

We have, says the Review of Reviews, a considerable number of bankers in the United States who know about banking, but we have had thousands of men running local banks who could not qualify for the job of managing a branch bank in Canada. Some of them are retired farmers, and others have been money lenders or stock market speculators or bucket-shop traders, lacking both the essentials of character and the background of training requisite for bank management. Suppose bad times come, with the bank's resources spread out over the neighborhood largely in loans to farmers. And suppose something happens to frighten depositors. The bank has to lock its doors, and the slow process of liquidation of assets begins. This could not have happened in Canada, simply because, other things being equal, there would have been no stampede of depositors. Everybody would have known that the bank was merely a branch. The central bank of the system would take full care of its local units if depositors suddenly wanted to make withdrawals.

Dean Eliot of Harvard is reported to have said: "My life has been much more varied and interesting than that of most men, but I should say that nineteen-twentieths of it was drudgery." It was a highly decorative drudgery, one of academic splendour, honour and fame. Whatever the type of drudgery Dean Eliot had in mind, he was not entangled by it. He gave dignity and distinction to the things that came to his hand. From this point of view there is drudgery in the life of the king and the subject, the prince and the peasant.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

PREVENTING STIFF JOINTS

The usual treatment for a stiff joint, some years ago, was simply to give the joint continued rest; it was considered a mistake to move it or have it massaged.

Even to-day the treatment of some cases of stiff shoulder is to prevent movement but this is usually in tuberculosis of the joint or an active inflammation about the joint or in the nerves or muscles surrounding it.

However when the inflammation has stopped or subsided, it is now felt that movement and massage should be given to prevent the joint becoming permanently stiff.

Where the shoulder has been injured as in football or other game, or from a fall, as soon as the immediate soreness and inflammation stops, which is a matter of a few days or two weeks, then movement of the joint and massage is the best treatment.

Before any movement or "manipulation" takes place in the joint a few minutes of heat should be given by means of lamps, hot towels, hot shower bath or other means. Then the arm should be moved gently upwards, downwards, and to either side by the attendant. This movement should at first be only for two or three minutes at a time, and then followed by the heat again for a few minutes.

By the use of heat first, the parts become relaxed to some extent, and there is not so much pain when the movements occur and the massage is given. The heat acts almost like an anaesthetic and allows the attendant to move the joint and massage the surrounding muscles without causing pain and hence too much resistance from the patient.

The moving or manipulating of the joint breaks down fine and coarse little fibres or adhesions which allows more movement in the joint.

Then by using the heat again after this manipulaion, the blood vessels are kept more widely open, removing wastes, and bringing more fresh or pure blood to the joint.

The point then is that after injuries particularly, nothing is gained, in fact harm is done if manipulation and massage are not given within a few days or a couple of weeks after the injury occurs.

Also in old rheumatic cases, manipulation and massage should be given after the inflammation passes away.

It is this manipulation and massage that prevents permanently stiff joints.

Profane Characters

(Exchange)

The most august calm in the world, the calm of the British Museum Reading Room, has been broken of late. To many talkative readers have been gaining admission. Protests have been made at the disturbance and congestion and now stricter watch is being kept on those going in.

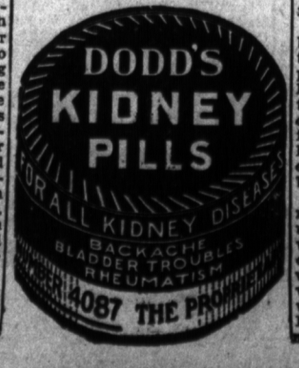
It is intended that the only people to use the Reading Room should be those wishing to carry out research which cannot be done elsewhere. It is erudition's final court of appeal, and the man with a genuine difficulty will find no place in the world where he is so likely to find its solution.

There are some 4,000,000 books in the encircling galleries. Placed back to back they would reach from London to Bournemouth. On an average day 775 readers use them. The last official figures for a year's borrowings were 2,026,920.

A strange mixture of men have sat absorbed in that room. Lenin and Marx, possibly dreaming of revolutions. Macaulay, who was trustee of the Museum, wrote most of his history there. Swinurne of the fiery hair and fierier genius would sit lost in Elizabethan plays. Carlyle, a terror for the noise makers, plunged for hours into weighty tomes.

George Gissing almost lived there when writing those novels which should give 'a darker and truer picture" of life. He shared the indignation of other penniless literary men at the notice above the handbasins in the adjoining cloakroom. "These basins are intended for casual ablutions only." Many of those struggling Victorian writers had nowhere else to wash!

Dairy production in most foreign countries has shown an increase during the past few years, this trend being especially noticeable in New Zealand and Australia where both butter and cheese production has shown a marked expansion.



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.

HOME PRODUCTIONS AND INDUSTRIES

Sir,—It is, I think, conceded to be a wise and good policy, not to send abroad for goods that can be produced at home.

Unfortunately, for this province we have got into the habit of discounting our own capabilities, and this deplorable habit has much to do with our own hard times. We have been trying to live too fast, to put on style, to "keep up with the Jones' ". Look at the changes. No country grist mills. No country or city shoe making. No carriage factories. No furniture factories. No country carding or cloth dressing mills. We are sending away our money for flour and meal which can be produced at home. We are buying our clothes from the great manufacturers of Eastern Canada or from England. Our shoes and boots are all imported, paying from four to eight dollars a pair, instead of having them made at home out of our own material and by our own workmen.

Our tanneries are shut down and our hides sacrificed. We have bought too many cars. Too much imported furniture. Too many radios. We sport too much fox fur. Too much broad cloth and silk. We twist about on spike nail heels, smoke, sport and play too much.

It appears to me that the time has come for a crusade for home industries and economy.

I am, Sir, etc.,
OBSERVER.

A CREDIT TO OUR ISLAND

Sir,—In these days one hears a great deal about the mistakes that are being made by Governments as well as by individuals, but one seldom hears of the good, the worth while things that are going on about us. I think that there are comparatively few people in Charlottetown who have any idea of the attractions of the new infirmary.

A few weeks ago, it was my privilege to call there, in company with a friend. Words can hardly express our surprise and pleasure when the door was opened by a most attractive matron whose personality radiated kindness.

The large hall of the old P. E. I. Hospital never looked to better advantage. The room to the left (I think it is the reception room) had over the mantel a charming old picture of Florence Nightingale sitting in an open doorway, as it were to welcome and comfort the sick and the afflicted. We first visited what used to be the men's ward of the old Hospital, it is now the women's. There were not any sick in bed, except one poor old body who had fallen down stairs, she had not broken any bones, but was suffering from bruises. She asked me to give her something to read. Then she said come and see me again, for I have no one living belonging to me. I am alone—not alone, I said, for there is evidence of a Divine companion, who is especially attentive to those who are helpless and lonely and has put it in the hearts of men, and women to minister to their needs. You have comforts and care, without money and without price, who pays the bill, you don't know, and I don't know. Be thankful, and truthful, that you will be cared for. There are about 40 women down stairs and the same number of men upstairs. I did not go up stairs, I saw enough to assure me that all were being cared for. My object in writing this letter is to create an interest in those who would pass by the unattractive sufferer by the wayside, forgetting that by whatever service we render, we shall ourselves be served. Let us make it our business to bring a little brightness into the lives of others. Like prayer more things are wrought by kindness than this world dreams of. Visit the Infirmary. It is a credit to our Island.

I am Sir, etc.
M. L. B.

THE TRADUCER AMUCK

Sir,—The scandalizing of clean public men is growing more shameful than ever, and the bane and curse of Canada. It is the offspring of the small, the crooked and the contemptible, and avoided by all men of probity and mental stature. The mean soulless creater of scandal and falsehood has not mentality enough to realize that his stupid slanders bring neither approvel nor reward.

A full column of this buncombe, in black type and effusive capitals is in Friday's Patriot. We know that "in love and war all things are considered fair", but when the active war has ceased and a four or five year's armistice declared by decision of electors, exaggeration and wilful misrepresentation at least should cease and in the interim warfare be conducted on the basis of truth and facts. But this wholesome verity has little influence upon the small press and the small demagogues of Mackenzie King followers. Shakespere's Apothecary's excuse was,—"My poverty, but not my will consents," to preparing the deceptive drug and the poison. Perhaps their poverty of grounds for complaint forces them to these vile subterfuges: if so what a confession of weakness and defeat.

If Hon. Mackenzie King were to be held responsible for all the utterance of all his press his present pilgrimage through the valley of humiliation would be diverted to a torturing one through the inferno of despair. If he were only pilloried for the blundreings of his Charlottetown organ alone, his worst enemy would pity him in his unbearable tribulation.

And why must Hon. R. B. Bennett be held responsible for every utterance of every supporter? By what right does the traducer broadcast to the public as his, language which he never used, promises which he never made and policies which he never advocated? If a heated speaker in an election turmoil paints the horizon in more gaudy colors than the facts warrant, then blame the speaker and not the faultless rise or set of the sun. Why twist hard cold facts into the flimsy fallacies of partisan malice and madness?

Referring to Mr. Thane Campbell's speech in the legislature the Patriot says:—

"(1). In the election campaign of 1930 one of the planks in Mr. Bennett's platform was the immediate construction of a great national highway."

"(2) The provincial electors were promised that this would include a concrete or asphalt highway from Tignish to Souris or Georgetown.

It is not true that Mr. Bennett promised the "immediate" construction of this or any other highway. Nor is it true that he promised "concrete or asphalt" as specific material. What Hon. Mr. Bennett did promise is embodied in his Election Manifesto and its implementing qualifications as in Hansard. Nor is the Patriot's statement that in Parliament he stated that he asserted his project "referred to the completion of a few miles in British Columbia and a few miles in Northern Ontario" a truthful one.

No one but the responsible leader, or a responsible lieutenant has the status to make any promise. And when the Liberal organ and party chanticlers parade their home made propaganda to the public, trying to palm it off as a product of authorised Conservative leaders, the exaggeration is as deliberate as it is dishonest.

Its assertion that Mr. Bennett promised to build a highway "from Tignish to Souris or Georgetown" and "take over and maintain all our main roads" is without foundation.

What the Hon. R. B. Bennett did promise was to complete a national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. What he did say in parliament was that the Government's project was to continue the highways already constructed, principally in Ontario, and to build and connect these in a great national coast to coast highway. And without aid of the snipers variations there is not a syllable of the Premier's promises which are not in progress of fulfillment.

With crocodile tears the Liberal organ laments that Sydney, the eastern coast terminus, is not the Capital of a Province, and thus excluded under an imaginary dictum that only the "connection of capitals of provinces" is intended. What a dearth in their sanctum of targets to snipe at? I might predict, but I protest against any opinions being hereafter twisted into official promises of government, that with the lifting of the dark cloud of depression many of those needed road constructions, although as yet unpromised, will be undertaken in days to come by the Conservative party, the only real builders that Canada has ever been blessed with.

Is there no balm of Gilead to soothe the sores of the rump of sick King worshippers? Can they find no policy to expound or scheme to cloak their shame and political misdeeds? Can their press and their fetishmen find no better employment than making toadstool stews and putrid skunk pies as sacrificial offerings to their idols.

I am Sir, etc.
STICK TO TRUTH

Over 43,000 more hogs were graded in Canada during the first ten weeks of this year than in the corresponding period of last year, namely, 657,811 in 1934; 614,687 in 1933.

The annual report of the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture pays a tribute to "the splendid co-operation received from the officers of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, not only in carrying out those policies which are co-operative in nature but also in the general work of furthering livestock interests in the province."

The Poets' Corner

HEIGHTS AND DEPTHS

He walked in glory on the hills;
We dalesmen envied from afar
The heights and rose-lit pinnacles
Which placed him nigh the evening star.

Upon the peaks they found him dead;
And now we wonder if he sighed
For our low grass beneath his head,
For our rude huts, before he died.

—Bliss Carman.

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