

The Charlottetown Guardian

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"Balancing The Budget"

The electors, our contemporary says, will soon know what the Conservative expenditures were before going out of office. Unfortunately, it will be much more difficult for them to obtain information about the present Government's financing, there being no opportunity of putting questions in the Legislature except through Government supporters. This is a disadvantage which no other taxpayers in the British Empire are under. It is one of the most serious aspects of a situation which puts a premium on irregularities of all kinds. No government has ever been vested with dictatorial power without abusing it; and the CAMPBELL Government gives no evidence of qualifying as an exception.

Selling government cars as an "economy" gesture will fool no one who has visited the Provincial Building during the past few weeks. Even those taxpayers who have not had the opportunity of doing this, have read with amazement the Patriot's glowing description of the oriental splendour of the offices, "new throughout" of the Premier and his secretary, with floorings of tile and polished birch, with fancy "cornices," radiator "grilles," "renovated" furniture, brick open fire-places and built-in book-cases; with the Public Works minister's luxurious suite of offices, also, no doubt, ornate with cornices and sculptured cupids as well as a "rubber-tiled floor;" with the Legislative Assembly Chamber "renewed throughout," its ceiling decorated "in ground ivory with the high leaf tinted in gold," set off by gorgeous new lighting fixtures; with the "completely renovated," re-plastered and re-carpeted Speaker's room, and Premier's room, and Members' "rest room"—whatever that's for!—and all the other evidences of extravagance and magnificence which the late "extravagant" Conservative government never dreamed of. They, poor fellows! were only intent on insuring the safety and stability of the building.

Nor is all this unnecessary work being done by tender, which Liberals in Opposition insisted was the only economical way, but by day's work, under an eight-dollar-a-day foreman and numerous highly-paid sub-foremen and hangers on. What the total bill will be, we doubt if Mr. MCINTYRE himself has any conception. There is not a scrap of legislative authority for expending money on anything over and above the necessary repairs which Ex-Premier MACMILLAN outlined in the House last March. What was the Liberal attitude on that occasion? If our contemporary has forgotten, we refer it to its issue of April 15, 1935. Therein, under the heading: "Urgent Appeal for a Balanced Budget made by Mr. B. W. LE PAGE," the present President of the Executive Council is quoted as saying:

"I notice by the report that this Government contemplates spending the sum of \$40,000 on the foundation of the Provincial Building, I would strongly advise the Government to go very slowly in expending such a large sum of money, and if it is absolutely necessary to spend money on the foundation tenders should be called for."

What a change from this solicitous attitude in Opposition, to the orgy of extravagance in interior renovations and alterations now going on in the very same building!

Railway Debt Burden

The report of increased revenue earnings of the Canadian National Railways for 1935 is encouraging, but by no means to be taken as evidence that we are out of the woods financially. As the Montreal Star points out, the report shows that the cash deficit for the year, without meeting one cent of the interest due to the Dominion on loans but after making provision for the payment of \$53,468,792 interest on the funded debt held by the public, was \$47,421,464. This is \$886,436 less than the cash deficit for 1934. If the interest due on Dominion loans for which no provision is made, \$35,949,676, is added, plus all other debts, the system's net loss is shown to be \$115,281,689, as against \$86,662,353 in 1934. The large increase is due to the addition of \$29,111,717 debts for retired road and equipment. Even if the Dominion loans interest and the other debts be disregarded, the net result of the year's operations of the Canadian National Railways is the addition to our national debt of \$47,421,464, on the best possible showing.

Another feature of the situation is worth noting. Under the policies of the BENNETT Government whereby Mr. JUSTICE FULLERTON was appointed chairman of the Railway Commission, having jurisdiction over both the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific railways, the management of the Canadian National was wholly taken out of politics and was directed to take advantage of every means of economizing to reduce expenditure and increase revenue. That meant that a considerable number of employees had their services dispensed with and prevented additions to the staff which many communities (including Prince Edward Island) considered necessary and desirable.

The first gesture of the new Liberal Government was in the direction of undoing all the economic policies inaugurated under the FULLERTON regime. The Minister of Railways, Mr. HOWE, declared he was determined to have a "free hand" in the management of the Canadian National Railways, and coincidentally Labour Minister ROGERS intimated that labour camps would be closed down and employment obtained, as far as possible, on the C. N. R.

What this means is just this: that the MACLENNAN Government is pursuing its own policy of ostensibly relieving the public exchequer of direct expenditure by having it incurred by the Canadian National Railways which, in the long run, means borrowing money on the guaran-

tee of the Government, which thereupon becomes responsible for its repayment.

Editorial Notes

Prohibition controversy is practically dead.

Tomorrow last Sunday in March and Fourth in Lent.

Easter promises to be one of the biggest and gayest in years.

Italy seems to be making hay while the sun shine in Ethiopia.

Owing to Court mourning there will not be the same round of festivities associated with the opening of the Legislature.

It was most appropriate HITLER should call for peace from the "mike" at KRUPP's munition foundry.

JOHN KEBLE, the poet, from whose "Christian Year," we quote in the Poet's Corner, died seventy years ago tomorrow.

Now the Temperance forces demand the Government, which was and still is, expecting to get revenue from liquor, as a beverage, should contribute toward their organizer's salary.

When all the important visitors from Europe tell the New York newspaper that war is inevitable, there can be no excuse for unpreparedness. Still, hope springs eternal.

An increase in February of 2,444 cwts. of U. S. A. imported potatoes on the duty free list is going some. Soon our farmers will have to abandon potato growing as they already have barley.

The feeling against the TASCHEREAU government is so intense in old Quebec that when the Liberal caucus was held it had to be guarded by uniformed policemen who kept the corridors cleared of loiterers.

Perhaps Premier CAMPBELL thinks he will feel the better for his Lenten banquet at Summerside last (Friday) night, and the beautiful gold-headed cane he received to keep order in caucus.

During the current fiscal year the export of butter has risen considerably and in the last eleven months the value of the export was \$1,788,513 compared with \$97,777 in the same period of the year before.

To type an average order-in-Council should not exceed five cents, and yet Mr. KING's reason for refusing to give copies to Parliament was that it would cost the country too much! How many orders has the KING Government passed?

The export of eggs up till end of February was 12,688 dozen at \$4.014 compared with 81,726 dozen at \$4.374 in February 1935, the largest purchasers being Bermuda and Newfoundland. For some time the export of eggs has been less than that of a year ago.

Professor ANTOINE GOSSET, French surgeon, has informed the Paris Academy of Science he had succeeded in immunizing animals against sub-cutaneous epithelial cancer, one of the forms of the malady. Extensive experiments with rabbits proved they could be made immune to the disease, he said.

The export of cheese for first 11 months was 711,000 pounds at \$103,467, which is about double the export of a year ago. The largest buyer was the United States with 465,500 at \$64,050, the next largest customer being the United Kingdom with 109,000 pounds at \$16,721. The export during the past eleven months was valued at \$6,517,289 as against \$6,423,471 the year before.

Mr. J. J. POULLIOT, Liberal member for Temiscouata, Que., who proved the record breaking obstructionist under the BENNETT Government, is continuing his tactics under KING—so much so that the Junior member for Queens threatened to have him "named" by the Speaker. He subsided with the parting shot that he had put Mr. BENNETT and Mr. DONNING "in the same bag."

Nine weeks have been named and arranged for Vancouver's Golden Jubilee celebration proper this summer, but the festivities will cover the entire season and are expected to attract visitors from all over the world to honor Canada's western metropolis. Events of the city's earliest days will be recalled in this summer's celebrations dating back even before Mr. VAN HORNE, later Sir WILLIAM VAN HORNE, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, gave the name of Vancouver in 1884 to the company's proposed terminus at Coal Harbor, on Burrard Inlet.

"Twisting the Lion's Tail" not being productive of satisfactory political results in U. S. A. election campaign, it seems to have been unanimously resolved by all parties and types of political thought to make the late President WOODROW WILSON the goat. It will be remembered that the Nye munitions probe tossed Mr. WILSON's name around with scant respect, but that was just the beginning. FATHER COUGHLIN called WOODROW WILSON a "traitor" and charged that he was responsible for the Federal Reserve System and its subsequent ills; a Tammany paper charged that WILSON had carried out a policy of hostility against Americans of Irish extraction and said he had an "unfathomable hypocrisy"; the Nazi supporters claim that WILSON tried to ruin Germany with the conditions he wrote into the Treaty of Versailles; the anti-Nazis are equally sure that WILSON's conditions fattered the rise of HITLER and Hitlerism; HEARST is still fighting WILSON's attempts to drag his country into European politics, and the Republicans are hammering at him with all the unrestrained glee of a group of boys climbing into a band wagon.

Notes by the Way

To confer present enfranchisement on Orientals is not to be thought of. To adopt a policy of absolute exclusion is to slap friendly nations in the face and to invite bitter resentment in a sister Empire state. That, too, is not to be thought of. In a special class there are native-born Canadians of Oriental blood. There are many thousands of them in Vancouver and adjacent communities, educated in our schools, drilled in our language, our history and customs. They pay taxes, but are without the direct representation accorded to other citizens born in Canada. Some day an equitable dealing with the question of these young people will have to be carefully considered. But there is no obligation to settle the matter of votes for Oriental immigrants at the same time. Our native-born sons and daughters of Asiatic blood are in quite a different category. Time alone can determine the measure of citizenship Canada can afford to extend to Orientals. Meanwhile, those who are with us suffer no injustice from a denial of the franchise. They have all the other rights of citizenship that any of us enjoy; the same protection; the same freedom to pursue the occupations of their choice. The Oriental shows no disposition to awaken this sleeping dog. In that respect he shows a sound philosophy. It would do no harm in the House of Commons—Vancouver Province.

The ordinary two-wheel scooter with which the children push themselves along the sidewalk has come in for a more servicable use. Colonel Turner, one of the speed fiends of the United States, cudgeled his brain about getting away quickly from a stop, and after a long and fruitless search, he called in the idea of the children's scooter. He had one of these made with wheels about the size of the tall wheels on a transport plane, fixed a flat seat on it, placed a small motor at the rear which was governed from the handle bars, and presto! evolved a power-driven scooter. It carries a horn and a number plate and costs about a cent to run five miles. It is so small and compact that it is easily carried in the plane and is ready to his hand on alighting at any airport.—Exchange.

Germany broke the Treaty of Versailles. She said that its terms were forced upon her. In that case no treaty ending a war is worth anything because the beaten side is always agreeing under some measure of compulsion. Then she broke the Locarno Treaty, admittedly signed of her own free will, and her "justification" seems feeble on the face of it, but that the Hague can decide. Germany would have been on much surer ground if, instead of trying to make out that the Franco-Russian agreement violates Locarno, she had arrayed other facts. The days of Germany's abasement are past. Versailles, according to prevailing thought, placed Germany at certain disadvantages. Locarno perpetuated at least one of these, the demilitarized Rhineland. Granted a German government, subscribable to Locarno, by the German people, however, have since then repudiated the entire system represented by that government. Revolutions have their international effects. If enduring peace is to come from the new security arrangements, they must follow the principle of "equality" for Germany and this includes sovereignty in her own domain.—Ex.

Whenever a business man tries to make plans for the future he is sooner or later confronted with the necessity of trying to figure out whether the world as a whole is going to wrack and ruin. That is to say that he cannot simply look at his own line of trade, judge the future by the past, and lay his plans accordingly. Things may happen away off in Italy, Germany or Russia, that would completely upset such schemes. Any comprehensive planning must make some sort of prognosis of the state of world civilization as a whole.—Guelph Mercury.

What, then, divides us? Not character, nor religion; not race, class, or occupation, nor, except in a limited degree the position we occupy in society. What divides the two great parties can only be described as divergent and often blind loyalties and, less often, blind prejudices and blind passions.—Sir Arnold Wilson in the Nineteenth Century (London).

There is no question about the growing demand for fruit, and of course the production in many parts of the world is also largely increasing. Fruit could not altogether escape the effects of the world depression but it is significant that it has not suffered as much as most other primary products. This industry has, in fact, been one of the few which have continued to enjoy a fair measure of prosperity, both in Empire and foreign countries, and tropical fruits have shared in the general movements. For instance, the demand in 1934 for grapefruit and oranges was greater than that of any previous year, and exports from the British West Indies showed a progressive rise. The imports of B. W. I. fruit into the United Kingdom were heavier than in any previous twelve months except 1932, and it must be added that those from South Africa, and Palestine constituted new high records.—Trinidad Guardian.

A United States correspondent calls a Czechoslovakian demand of freedom in a sea of madness. It is surrounded by Germany, Austria, Hungary, Rumania and Poland, not one of which knows the meaning of personal or political liberty as practised in the English speaking world and a diminishing number

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.

WHAT ARE WE TO BELIEVE?

Sir,—In the report of the Grand Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance he makes this statement: "To any fair minded person who is of an observing nature, it is gradually becoming more and more apparent that conditions are growing rapidly better." And in the brief recently presented to the Government by the Temperance Federation we read, "Our observations lead us to the conclusion that strong drink is becoming more easily obtainable and is being consumed in greater quantities than a few years ago." On all hands there are evidences of increasing indulgence, particularly among the young people; "bootlegging, from being an occasional violation of the law has become a great industry," "as is ever the case, where there is an excess use of money there is an immoral living flourishes;" "in our courts it is too often the case that the evidence savors of perjury;" "we are of the opinion that the situation, which we bring before you, is one which has grown and is growing steadily worse." And from the Education Committee of the Temperance Alliance in his Kensington address we have, "A great smuggling and bootlegging industry exists in this Province;" "Summerside alone has thirty illicit 'joints,' eight of which he knows personally to be doing business as openly and well equipped as any retail store."

These are the statements made recently by the heads of three strong temperance organizations and we find one of them directly contradicting the other two. Which are we to believe?

I am, Sir, etc., W. K. ROGERS.

IN PRAISE OF OUR WINTER

Sir,—I am a stranger on your beautiful island, but I love it, not only for personal reasons, but because it is emitting a glow of light that is a prophetic sign of things to come. I take it upon myself to tell you who have always lived here, that you do not appreciate winter on Prince Edward Island, as you should!

This winter I was thrilled by the atmosphere of interrupted sunshine and blue skies; yet every Islander who greeted me so warmly and asked, "How do you like our Island?" scarcely waited for my enthusiastic response before saying, "Oh, you just wait until the summer—then it is beautiful!"

In vain I assured each one that I was perfectly glorious now—with a wave of the hand, and a genial smile, the lovely present was brushed aside in favor of an uncertain future.

Yes, the summer will probably be, you say, heavenly, but I sincerely bewail the end of the winter. To eyes long used to the drab, squawky, uninspired snow of New York, the pure white banks of snow, the wide expanses of white fields, the living green of fir powdered with snow like some fairy's infection, were of a penetrating loveliness.

Even now, I look back with regret at the drives to town in the sleigh; a desire of my childhood, fulfilled at last; such peace, now dragging, now gliding, no sound but the creak of the bells, and the trot of the horse, and the grind of the cutters—no dirt, no nothing but whiteness all around.

I love it for not coming too suddenly. Its gradual approach is a joy. Yesterday the roads were fringed with pussy-willows, sparkling soft white blooms on stems of dusky pink. A row of stiff firs and spruce and satiny silver birches stood out, marooned on an island of snow, and wove patterns of unforgettable beauty against the sky.

I am, Sir, etc., RUHAMAH SCHEINFELD FRANK

ENFORCEMENT & EDUCATION

Sir,—Since the argument over the prohibition law is now apparently settled for the time being, and public assurance has been given that there is to be no loosening of our P. E. I. liquor laws at the coming session of the Legislature, a great many people are breathing more freely. But it remains to the temperance people to consolidate their position, and this must be done as thoroughly as possible.

The argument from the prohibition side was a very easy one, as evidence of the harm done by the establishment of government sale in any public works program to provide work for unemployed and to put us on the road to prosperity. Bridge projects and a large expenditure for a national park fade into insignificance when compared to it. Here we have a scheme that will benefit every man, woman, and child in the province. Can anyone picture what it would mean to electrify the province? The possibilities are unlimited and it is my contention that the path should be made easy so that the people may enter into the enjoyment of such great benefits. Other provinces provide power works. Why not we?

Let me again quote from the Pictou County Power Board. They applied to the Nova Scotia Power Commission to install a power plant of European countries.—London Advertiser.

the liquor problem. There remain two other parts to be attended to. One is the enforcement, and the other is education. Both are more difficult than the mere retention of the Prohibition law, but just as necessary or more. While these are receiving insufficient attention, the Province will always be in danger of being overcome by an attack from the liquor interests, and far too many of our young people will continue to become victims of drink.

In calling attention to the need of improved enforcement, it should be clearly understood that the services of those officials who are honestly carrying out their duty are highly appreciated. Especially do they deserve credit for doing their work so well while many times not receiving co-operation, not only from other officials but from the general public. Any man with a clear conscience can take no offence from the statement that a clean-up in enforcement is needed. But there are weeds as well as vegetables, and the Garden of the Gulf needs weeding.

The people of this province want the government, the magistrates and the police to carry out the mandate of the people. Some of these are doing it now, as well as possible under the circumstances. Too many are not. But the people of this Island did not vote for a law that was to be disregarded whenever an official felt like it.

Now that the brewers and distillers are checked for the time being, our next enemies are the officials who are accepting their salary and not doing their duty. What business concern will hire a man going to work? Why should we pay officers to enforce the prohibition law who are not willing to do it? Why should honest officials be interfered with in the discharge of their duties? Who gives a magistrate the authority to dismiss a man when police officers bring in a plain case of law violation?

The same people who protested against any loosening of our liquor laws also protest against poor enforcement. Now our government wants to know how much enforcement the people want. It is to us to tell them. Let us do so with the same conviction with which we spoke in defence of the law on the statute books. If the law needs improvement, let it be done. But the biggest need in this matter is a clean up in enforcement.

The other part of the liquor problem that needs greatly increased attention is education. The statement that temperance people depend on legislation and not education, is false. We ask for both and both are necessary. The Government should take a much more active part in informing the public of the actual effects of beverage alcohol on the individual, on society, on business, etc. Every public school and every teacher should emphasize the teaching in the text books about alcohol. There is no greater danger to our national health, physical and moral, than liquor. Every Sunday School should give regular instruction in total abstinence, as the only safe and sane way of life, and apart from which it is impossible to do one's best for God and for humanity. Temperance organizations have been carrying on a worthy work in education, but receiving all too little support. The home, too, must do its duty.

In the Government Sale provinces the brewers and distillers are carrying on far more successful education leading to drink, than all church, school, home, temperance organization and government education combined, for sobriety. In our province for some years the education for and against the use of liquor has probably been just about balanced. It is necessary to put more weight on the right side, if progress is to be made. It is not the law that is our main concern. It is the people, especially the young people. Every means and every effort must be used that our people may be victorious over the great enemy, alcohol.

Reader, which side are you on? I am, Sir, etc., T. R. GOUDGE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PROGRAM

Sir,—The Province of Quebec at its present session proposes to give aid for the electrification of rural municipalities and districts. Light, heat and power are the modern necessities as necessary to the full enjoyment of life and governments everywhere are legislating so that the people, urban and rural alike, will enjoy the benefit of these necessities at the lowest possible cost.

Quebec was looked upon for years past as very partial to the barons, but that day is past. Quebec is giving heed to the aspirations of its citizens and so the prospect of electricity at fair and reasonable rates seems to be an assurance for that province.

It is not generally known that there is ample water power here to supply electricity to the whole province. Some years ago two engineers from one of the Federal Departments at Ottawa came to this province to make a survey of its water courses and the possibilities of heat and power. They made a set of plans showing how a number of streams could be linked up starting at Morell river and ending at Driscoll's, Lot 48. There are at least two of our leading citizens who inspected these plans and they were assured that enough power could be generated to supply the whole Province.

Here then is a scheme or project that should receive the serious consideration of both our provincial and federal governments. It is an ideal work that should be carried in any public works program to provide work for unemployed and to put us on the road to prosperity. Bridge projects and a large expenditure for a national park fade into insignificance when compared to it. Here we have a scheme that will benefit every man, woman, and child in the province. Can anyone picture what it would mean to electrify the province? The possibilities are unlimited and it is my contention that the path should be made easy so that the people may enter into the enjoyment of such great benefits. Other provinces provide power works. Why not we?

Let me again quote from the Pictou County Power Board. They applied to the Nova Scotia Power Commission to install a power plant

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE COMMON COLD AND PNEUMONIA

It is related of a certain physician that his wonderful record in curing all his pneumonia cases was due to the fact that immediately he was called in and found the patient was suffering with a cold, he told the patient that it looked like pneumonia and the treatment would take some time; it would not be less than two weeks at least before he could get out of bed. Thus if every case with simply a cold was called pneumonia this physician's record in curing practically all his pneumonia cases can be understood.

Personally I am inclined to believe that this physician had treated so many cases of pneumonia that he had started as a simple cold that he knew would take only a few days on the part of the patient such as getting up too soon or going to work or business too soon might cause a relapse and pneumonia readily follow. But, by telling the patient it "looked like pneumonia," and the common way is to advise the doctor for pneumonia the patient took "for granted" he must remain in bed. He would therefore not mind remaining in bed for a time and would naturally make a good recovery.

Of course there might be cases where the very thought of pneumonia would take all the "fight" out of the patient, but even in these cases, as the patient was kept in bed, there might be some depression of spirits and even of the heart itself, but not sufficient to prevent him recovering from a cold.

The thought then is that this physician likely had more in mind than getting a name for curing pneumonia; that is he made sure that the cold weather severe or not, was not going to be allowed to undermine the general health and make the heart lose some of its "reserve" power, by letting the patient up about the house at work too soon. Naturally two weeks or even ten days is usually longer than is necessary to rest in bed with a cold. The usual method of most physicians is to have the patient remain in bed (after the temperature is normal) one whole day for each degree of temperature above normal during the height of the illness. Thus if the temperature was 103 degrees, that is four degrees above normal, then the patient remains in bed four days after the temperature is down to normal.

At Sheet Harbor, 52 miles distant, The Power Commission agreed to do so and the work cost \$1,118,664, which includes storage dams, generators, transmission lines and distribution systems. The Pictou Board became responsible for the capitalization and operation of the system, in addition to the operation charges of the system at Sheet Harbor and the maintenance of all lines on basis of cost rather than cost per k. w. h. Last year it cost the Pictou Board \$116,700 and they look as much as they can to get the power system which last year divided into this cost gave the Board a unit of 98c. per k.w.h. The result is that the customers of the Pictou County Power Board are receiving the cheapest rate for light, heat and power anywhere in the province, except Tacoma, Washington.

What can be done in Pictou County, Nova Scotia, can be accomplished here if our leaders catch the vision. May I respectfully suggest that a power commission be appointed to look into the possibilities of power development, the cost of same and what help may be obtained from the Federal Government in any proposed scheme. It will be remembered that ex-Premier Bennett favored power development. It was one of the planks in his pre-election program. Possibly the present government will get on along somewhat similar lines. In any case there is ample justification for such a policy.

I had decided that this would be my last letter on this subject at the present time, but it is possible that you may yet make a summing-up of the points presented to date. In the meantime,

I am, Sir, etc., JOHN F. WHEAR.

Good And Bad Tourist Advertising

(Regina Leader-Post)

The Dominion Government's appropriation for advertising Canada abroad is a sample of the incompetent manner in which public business is too often conducted. To spend large sums to advertise in foreign magazines and periodicals Canada's tourist attractions, while ignoring the vastly more important publicity power of the home press, is the kind of thing that is not to be done.

It is blind prodigality. The tendency, for example, of recreation-seekers from the United States to visit Canada is a long-established and steadily growing movement, which magazine advertising can but slightly influence. The kind of tourist advertising necessary is the kind that will serve as a directory to such visitors, when they do arrive, of Canada's attractions, of its worth-while places of resort, of its transportation services to and from its best show-grounds and historical monuments, of its facilities for the accommodation and entertainment of its summer guests. Manifestly this publicity can only be obtained through the medium of Canadian newspapers. And this is the vital kind of advertising, because its aim and tendency would be to prolong the stay of visitor, to add to the enjoyment of their holiday, to convert them into boosters of Canada.

SCIATICA Stabbing pain in hip and thigh

MACS Pig Worm Powder

This is the season to use Pig Worm Powder. Just received a large shipment. MACS CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. Tones up the system, cures all skin troubles and gives a glossy coat of hair. For swollen legs, purifying the blood and as an eradicator of worms it is an unfailing remedy.

MACS HAIR RESTORER. It will restore gray hair to its original color. An excellent hair food toning up and invigorating all the glands, blood-vessels and nerves of the hair and scalp, thus producing a rich and abundant growth of hair. Promotes new growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff. Price 60c.

THE 2 MACS Great George Street Orders C. O. D. Given Prompt Attention, Prescriptions a Specialty.

The Poet's Corner

(From "The Christian Year") "And Moses said, I will now turn aside, and see this great sight, by which the bush is not burnt."—Exodus 111, 3.

Th' historic Muse, from age to age, Through many a waste heart-sickening page Hath traced the works of Man: Stays her, like Moses, on her way The works of God to scan.

Far seen across the sandy wild, Where, like a solitary child, He thoughtless roamed and free, One towering thorn was wrapt in flame— Bright without blaze it went and

Who would not turn and see? Along the mountain ledges green The scattered sheep at will may glean The Desert's splotchy stores: The while, with undivided heart, The shepherd talks with God apart, And, as he talks, adores.

Ye too, who tend Christ's wandering flock, Well may ye gather round the rock That once was Zion's hill: To watch the fire upon the mount Still blazing, like the solar fount, Yet un-consuming still.

Caught from that blaze by wrath divine, Lost branches of the once-loved vine, Now withered, spent, and sore, See Israel's sons, like glowing brands, Tost wiled o'er a thousand years . . .

God will not quench nor slay their life, But lifts them like a beacon light Th' apostate.

And hark! amid the flashing fire, Mingling with tones of fear and ire, Soft Mercy's under-song— 'Tis Abraham's God who speaks so loud, His people's cries have pierced the cloud, He sees, He sees their wrong;

He is come down to break their chain; Though nevermore on Zion's fane His visible insign wave; 'Tis Zion, whosoever they dwell, Who, with His own true Israel, Shall own him strong to save.

He shall redeem them one by one, Where'er the world-enrolling sun Shall see them meekly kneel: All that He asks on Israel's part Is only that the captive heart Its woe and burthen feel.

Gentiles! with fix'd yet awful eye Turn ye this page of mystery, Nor sight the warning sound: "Put off thy shoes from off thy feet— The place where man his God shall meet, Be sure, is holy ground." —John Keble.

da after they leave, and thus to give the Dominion-ward tourist movement the most effective stimulus any publicity campaign could produce. It is unnecessary to waste money on foreign advertising to inform the American people that Canada lies at their border, that it is a country of majestic proportions, salubrious climate, ample space, and picturesque scenery. The average American is quite as well aware of all this as the average Canadian. What the average tourist from the United States does not know is just where to go when he does arrive there, how to make the most of his time and use his money to the best advantage.