

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SHAKESPEARE

Any deliberate attempt by ardent amateurs to give a studied and consistent interpretation of a Shakespeare play is always laudable. One of the signs of the times is that Shakespeare is coming into his own again. It is being freshly realized that he wrote not only for his own generation, but that he belongs to the ages. British newspapers reveal that there is at present a remarkable renaissance of the Shakespearean cult through the largely increasing number of both professional and amateur presentations of the plays.

QUITTING POTATOES

Dr. John F. MacNeill, who according to Mr. Allen is the "junior" Liberal member for Summerside, has announced his decision "to retire definitely from public life, so far at least as active participation in political matters is concerned."

The genial Doctor has many friends in both parties, to whom his decision will come as a matter for personal regret. A shrewd politician, he doubtless realizes that since the Lenten banquet fiasco, the prospect of getting anywhere with the Lea-McIntyre aggregation has ceased to be problematical and has now become hopeless.

Nor is it unlikely that his example may be followed by one of the Liberal members for First Prince, the ex-Attorney General in the Lea Government, whose absence was noted ominously from the House during the all-night session on the Estimates, as well as from the closing proceedings on the following day and the subsequent banquet and pre-banquet soirees at which the Liberal "platform and policy" appeared and disappeared like a rabbit in Houdini's hat.

WHO SAID "BAIT"

It is certainly amusing to read the complaint in the Liberal press that the contrast, cited in these columns Saturday, between the Bennett and Mackenzie King attitudes towards a national highway policy, is an attempt "to bribe the electors of Canada with their own money." If the implementation of the Bennett highway policy is a "bribe," in what category does our contemporary place its own leader's threat given in Parliament in the dying hours of his administration, that he would not "give a single cent to any Tory Government?" In assuming that Mr. King meant what he said, have we not a right to say that if he should again be returned to power, no federal assistance in unemployment projects of any kind—including the trans-Canada highway—need be expected? And have we not the right to compare his attitude with what this Province is now receiving in the way of federal assistance, both in its highway undertakings and in other unemployment relief projects? If the contrast is odious to our contemporary, who but its own federal leader is responsible?

Does it deny that the King Government when in power, allowed the grants under the Canada Highways Act to lapse, and that in 1929 a resolution introduced to restore these grants, was turned down flat by Mr. King and his followers? Hon. Mr. Robb, Finance Minister, expressed the Liberal attitude when he said: "We were elected to this House to look after federal finances and not to secure more money for the provinces to spend." Mr. Bennett made a forceful plea for federal obligation with respect to a national highway policy. Mr. King declared that his government did not feel that it could recommend the expenditure. He repeated Mr. Robb's argument that the matter was essentially provincial, and went on to say that in his opinion for one government to raise grants for another government to spend, as would be the case if federal aid were accorded the provinces for highway purposes, was "a thoroughly vicious principle."

the King Government on a vote of 85 to 104. Every member of the Government from the Prime Minister down voted against the national highway policy. Every Conservative member voted in favor of it.

Subsequently, in the session of 1930, Mr. King extended his malédiction to the whole range of unemployment relief work. On April 3 of that year, he issued his memorable ultimatum, first that he "would not give a single cent to any Tory government," and later, to the cries of "Shame!" which echoed through the House, he retorted: "May I repeat what I have said, with respect to giving money out of the federal treasury to any Tory government in this country for these alleged unemployment purposes, with these governments situated as they are today, with policies diametrically opposed to those of this government, I would not give them a five cent piece!"

Even the Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal) was constrained to admit, (April 11, 1930) that "Mr. King's statement, 'looked at in the nude, seems rather indecent.'"

What he did was in effect to put the gun to the head of every Canadian elector and say: "You'll vote Liberal provincially and federally or you'll get no help from my government." "Glittering bait," indeed: Before talking about election "bait," the Liberal press would be well advised to read over its prelection files of 1930, and refresh its memory on its own leader's enunciation of the most atrocious partisan statement of policy ever enunciated by the leader of any government in the whole history of Canadian politics.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Hon. H. H. Stevens is the man of the hour.

When the legislation based on the Stevens report goes into effect an economic and social revolution will have been inaugurated.

Farmers and others interested should note that Mr. M. A. MacPherson's meeting is to be held in the Board Room, City Hall on Wednesday evening. The P.W.C. hall is engaged for the teachers annual conference.

Mr. Hepburn has taken cold feet as the result of the commotion his "reputation" bill has caused, and has now amended it to come into effect only by order-in-council. This means it has been held up until such time as his Government can adjust matters to the satisfaction of all concerned. Had it not been for the effective filibuster by the opposition in the Legislature, Ontario would have been today on the downgrade road to repudiation and spoliation.

The reference in Mr. Lea's banquet speech to government cars recalls the days prior and subsequent to the Bell Government. Mr. Bell and Mr. Lea were then also all for economy in that respect, but though the former personally discarded the use of a car he handed it over to relatives, and the economy was in name only, for the car became a decrepit "has-been." In this province unless the ministers or their departments had cars, work would be held up, and officials not infrequently have to stay overnight out of the city away from their desks.

According to Mr. Denton Massey, with the report of the Price Spreads Commission, Mr. Bennett is just beginning his reforms. The Premier's desire to introduce reforms as soon as economic conditions had improved to the point where reforms were practicable had been known to him, Mr. Massey said, since 1931. There was no "deathbed repentance" or "election promise" about the program, but the honest fulfillment of hopes expressed by the Prime Minister four years ago. And the Prime Minister's reforms were in line with those he himself had advocated for the last ten years, he said, and had seen the need for when he himself was working as a laborer.

Church bells in thousands of parishes in Germany were mute Sunday in protest against the arrest and imprisonment of some of the church leaders. Fines and jail terms threaten anyone who "under the guise of defending religious or dogmatic principles, contravenes and speaks derogatorily of any principles of the Nazi movement." The decree was signed by Joseph Terboven.

Notes By The Way

The Fascist government in Germany is trying a new method of approach to the problem of caring for the aged. It is going to abolish old age pensions for all persons between 65 and 80 who are capable of doing any kind of light work. Special shops will be set up in which these people can earn their own living—with work especially adapted to their physical powers.

With but three-fourths of its fiscal year over, the United States Treasury is in the red to the tune of \$2,183,000,000. This, however, is not as bad as was expected. President Roosevelt having estimated a \$4,000,000,000 deficit for the year. Tax receipts have been better than anticipated.—Moncton Times.

Contracts for the supply of power from Quebec sources to the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission were made in good faith, but the Government in Toronto has decided that they cannot be legally enforced; so they are to be cancelled. It is hard to believe that the Ontario Government has spoken on the validity of the contracts, merely because no legal action can be taken by the private power companies against the Ontario Government. It must surely occur to Messrs. Hepburn and Roebuck that nothing is ever settled unless it is settled right.—Ottawa Citizen.

From Gorky, U.S.S.R. comes the report that Ivan Butzef, who had lived for years on a Soviet pension, has died at the age of 70 leaving a fortune of \$500,000 in gold and other articles that the authorities did not know he possessed. Apparently there are chisellers in Russia also.—Ex.

There was something encouraging in the action of the Quailcum resident who paid back to the British Columbia Government the sum of \$112.50 which he had received in the form of unemployment relief. His note accompanying the cheque contained an expression of regret for the aid he had received, and the information that since the clouds had cleared away from his financial horizon, further assistance was unnecessary. The sense of loyalty and gratitude represented by the return of this money should be an inspiring example.—Victoria Times.

The emperor of Abyssinia has again issued one of those statements that are not necessarily what they seem. He says he seeks peace, but will defend his country against invasion. That sounds reasonable, but what in his mind constitutes invasion? The whole present trouble centres on disputed territory.

In Germany there is to be compulsory military service for all male citizens aged 18 to 45 who are physically fit. In this respect the new dictatorship is as severe as the old Imperial order over which the Kaiser presided. The Germans seem determined to restrict their personal liberty.—Montreal Gazette.

Hebburn, near Newcastle, England, which is described as probably the hardest hit of all the derelict towns in England, is rejoicing in the fact that the shipyard which has been idle for years has been bought by Vickers-Armstrong and is to be revived. The people have been existing largely on unemployment insurance and the dole, and have not been happy. Now they are rejoicing at the prospect of work, which is the best medicine for any community, no matter what the form of government.

Declared to be the largest piano in the world, an all-silver instrument was first played in a London broadcast recently. It is 11 feet 8 inches long, and 12 men are required to move it. The piano was built especially for the King's Jubilee celebrations. It cost \$3,000 and required a year to construct.—Montreal Herald.

It cannot be denied that the (labour) camps are serving a useful purpose. They provide temporary housing for men who formerly were drifting aimlessly about the country. They give them a chance to earn their keep and some money, and every encouragement is given them to secure work elsewhere. No one is compelled to remain in a camp against his will. Those who are abetting agitators in their destructive campaign are not serving the public welfare.—Calgary Herald.

In Danzig also there is a move to change the constitution. The Nazis wish to do this as a preliminary to another move to reunite with Germany. This is a case where local politics will not necessarily decide the issue because the integrity of the Polish corridor is involved. In spite of Nazi activity in bringing voters from long distances they have failed to win the necessary majority to ensure a constitutional change, and even if at some later date they are able to do this, it will still have to be referred to the League of Nations.

Thunderstorms and asthma have baffled a group of scientific men at the University of Illinois Medical College. These investigators know they can relieve asthma sufferers by putting them in an air-conditioned ward or room, but they are up against a blank wall as to why the thunderstorm sets the patients back. They believe some factor other than pollen, temperature,

humidity and ozone must play a part in bringing on asthma attacks. Patients in the air-conditioned ward suffered less severe attacks after the thunderstorm and recovered more quickly than patients who had been in a room with filtered but not conditioned air.

That Body of Yours. By James W. Dimes, M.D. REDUCING THE WEIGHT AT HOME. "Weight loss can be satisfactorily accomplished by watching the diet alone in an institution. It is however exceptional for cases of severe obesity (overweight) to lose weight successfully to a diet at home. They complain of being faint a good deal of the time, since they do not take the trouble to prepare a diet containing an abundance of bulk in a sufficiently appetizing form."

"I am quoting Dr. J. Markowitz in an address to the Académie de Médecine, Toronto, some weeks ago. In an institution all varieties of foods are at hand so that if the body needs building up, cream soups, cream, butter, meats, nuts and dried fruits, sugar and sweets are available. Similarly if weight must be reduced and the individual gets that faint and hungry feeling, two types of food are usually given: (1) lean meat in some appetizing form which helps to give a "satisfied" feeling stomach, and (2) bulky foods that are served in an inexpensive but valuable form. Thus a level tablespoonful of butter has as many heat units (100) as a whole pound of cabbage or cauliflower.

If then the overweight individuals are really willing to prepare the foods that are served in an institution for reducing weight, they can secure the same satisfactory results. The most important point is maintaining the strength of the body while reducing the weight. This is best done by the right protein diet, meat, eggs, fish, poultry, cheese and whole milk. These are body builders (not fat formers). A little fruit should be eaten daily to prevent acidosis, a condition likely to occur during food reduction—apples, grapefruit, cantaloupe, oranges.

However to supply a diet containing an abundance of bulk in an appetizing form is when the weight reduction occurs. The best bulky foods are asparagus, beets, beet greens, broccoli, cabbage, cauliflower, green peas, celery, cucumber, dandelion, egg plant, lettuce, onions, parsnips, squash, spinach, string beans, tomatoes and turnips. This offers a wide variety.

The Poet's Corner. THE SHEPHERD'S TREE. Huge elms, with rifted trunk, all notched and scarred.

Like to a warrior's destiny! I love To stretch me often on thy shadowed sward, And hear the laugh of summer leaves above; Or on thy buttressed roots to sit, In careless attitude, and there reflect On times, and deeds, and darlings that have been— Old castaways, now swallowed in neglect; While thou art lowering in thy strength of heart, Stirring the soul to vain imaginings, In which life's sordid being hath no part, The wind of that eternal ditty sings, Humming of future things, that burn the mind To leave some fragment of itself behind. —John Clare.

Proposed Calendar Reform

(Exchange) From time to time there is an agitation in various parts of the world for reform of our present calendar. The present calendar, it is claimed, has disadvantages for business because of the impossibility of making exact comparisons with the years preceding, and it is believed this inconvenience could be overcome by the adoption of some of the plans that have been suggested.

The Rational Calendar Association of Canada is advocating a scheme of reform that is less drastic in its changes than the thirteen-months' proposal, and is urging that the world should accept it and make it effective January 1, 1939, when the new years begins on a Sunday. Summarized this plan is as follows: The calendar itself remains the same in appearance and operation. Seven small adjustments of days give equal quarters of 91 days conforming to the natural seasons. The half-year is likewise equally divided. Every month has the same number of week days, 26; and each day, year after year, forever falls on the same date.

The years, half-years and quarters begin always on the same day, Sunday, the first of the week. Christmas remains where it naturally falls, Monday, December 25, perpetuity a long week-end religious celebration and holiday. Easter is stabilized according to general Church approval on April 8. Within its structure the calendar retains enough variety to free it from the charge of being fixed or mechanical.

As with every plan for reform, the odd 365th day becomes Year End Day. This stabilizing day would probably become a universal holiday. Leap Year Day occurs as usual every fourth year, but at the end of June, balancing that half year, instead of February. Balanced in structure and perpetual in form the Twelve-Month Equal-Quarter Calendar is an economic saving, neither adding to existing expense nor increasing labor. The use of fractions is lessened; and computations and comparisons are made easier. One easily memorized calendar serves a lifetime. And while it assists industry to an extraordinary degree, it does not subordinate the calendar into a purely commercial adjunct of business.

Courtesy In Cross-Examination

(London Advertiser)

Striking evidence of British insistence upon fair play for all concerned in proceedings before British courts of law is furnished by a rebuke administered by the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Sankey, to eminent counsel in a recent case decided by the House of Lords, which sometimes sits as a purely judicial body. It has long been a fundamental principle of British jurisprudence that an accused person must be given every protection by the court, whose responsibility it is to see that he or she gets an absolutely fair trial. It is with a view to preserving this inviolable right to have all the facts of the case brought out that cross-examination of witnesses by counsel is permitted both in criminal and civil trials. But it is recognized also that witnesses have an equally inalienable right to the protection of the court against unfair or discourteous cross-examination, and it is this right which Lord Sankey so firmly upholds in his remarks before the House of Lords.

The action in question involved the famous Austin Motor Co. Limited and a firm known as the Mechanical and General Inventions Co. Ltd., and was concerned with a patent on a motor car "sunshine roof." The issue was a complicated one, but it is sufficient to say that a large sum of money was involved in the case, and the most prominent legal counsel in England were engaged on both sides. Witnesses included Sir Herbert Austin and also Dr. Edouard Lehwes, a director of the Inventions Co. Apparently both were subjected to more than ordinary severe cross-examination at the hands of opposing counsel, which drew the following criticism in the Court of Appeal by the Master of the Rolls (Lord Hanworth):

"Cross-examination is a powerful and valuable weapon for the purpose of testing the veracity of a witness and the accuracy and completeness of his story. It is entrusted to the hands of counsel in the confidence that it will be used with discretion, and with due regard to the assistance to be rendered by it to the Court, not forgetting at the same time the burden that is imposed upon the witness.

"It is to be regretted that in our opinion the cross-examination in the present case did not conform to the above conditions, and at times it failed to display that measure of courtesy to the witness which is by no means inconsistent with a skillful yet proper cross-examination."

The judgment having been appealed and carried to the highest tribunal, the Lord Chancellor expressed himself as in agreement with Lord Hanworth's censure except that he did not think it should apply to Sir Stafford Cripps, K.C., and associated counsel for the appellants. Counsel for the respondents, Sir William Jowitt, K.C., former Attorney General in the MacDonald Government which preceded the present administration, and it is noteworthy that not even so distinguished a member of the bar was exempt from Lord Sankey's strictures on a point of professional behaviour. The Lord Chancellor said:

"It is right to make due allowance for the irritation caused by the strain and stress of a long and complicated case, but a protracted and irrelevant cross-examination not only adds to the cost of litigation but is a waste of public time.

"Such a cross-examination becomes indefensible when it is conducted, as it was in this case, without restraint, and without the courtesy and consideration which a witness is entitled to expect in a court of law.

"It is not sufficient for the due administration of justice to have a learned, patient and impartial judge. Equally with him, the solicitors who prepare the case and the counsel who present it to the Court are taking part in the great task of doing justice between man and man.

In that statement he enunciates an important principle which both bench and bar throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations must sedulously observe if British justice is to maintain the enviable reputation it now enjoys throughout the world.

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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.

FLOWING MATCHES

Sir,—I was interested in Mr. McFadyen's letter and your ever readiness to help along any worthy cause. Mr. Walter B. Robertson in giving a sketch of the early settlers of Marshfield says: "This sketch would not be complete without making mention of Donald McDonald, master plowman of Prince Edward Island," etc.

Mr. McDonald was farmer for the late Senator Robert Haythorne, and was always known as "Donald Haythorne." His widow and family lived in a cottage on a part of the estate, and the fields adjoining are known as the "cottage fields."

Just south of those fields are several larger ones where Donald earned the title of "Master Plowman," at plowing matches sponsored by Mr. Haythorne.

Wouldn't it be a good idea to have the next one held in the same fields?

I can safely say that after the lapse of sixty years a fair number of the old spectators, if not actual participants will be there.

I am, Sir, etc., FARMER. A VISITOR'S PRAISE

Sir,—I am writing to say how much interested I was reading in your issue of 11th inst., the broadcast of your Lieut. Governor on Tourist Trade more particularly the paragraph where he speaks about the kindness and hospitality of the Island people. We have experienced it on many occasions and all one has to do in our family is to mention Prince Edward Island and immediately we say "do you remember this and do you remember that" and "what a picture that was from such a point."

We were on the Island twice last year, the second time at the Exhibition and are planning on being there again this year; it is a pleasant prospect.

We take delight in the beautiful countryside which reminds us so much of our old home in England and we have no desire to tear over the roads at 40 or 50 miles per hour; there is too much to be seen and enjoyed along the way. Friendly people to chat with and cosy homes to admire.

There is also the feeling that contented people live here, people who have high regard for the Sabbath Day, who keep their churches in excellent condition and whose outlook on life is the best.

We also take delight in dodging into the roads where we think there is likely to be a stream dammed up to make a pond for power purposes—a little saw mill or grist mill—all tucked away in the valley with a comfortable farm home in the setting. I remember one such place a few years ago. Rev. George Somers of Kensington was with us and we came across a very tiny old mill and there was the grandfather putting a log through, he was all alone and seemed very contented. The machinery was antiquated and was going so slowly we could almost count the spokes in the big wooden pulley as it revolved. But he seemed so happy doing that bit of work as he was probably too old to do much farm work.

Speaking of mill ponds brings me to that most beautiful spot where we "put up"—no, that is not the proper way to say it—where we join the family circle in more earnest reference to Belmont Lodge, East Royalty the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Andrew. A place where one has the run of the home, where the lawn is clipped to the water's edge, delightful woods and garden, the waterfall, the old mill and where the quack, quack of the ducks in the early morn bid the sleeper awake to another glorious day on Prince Edward Island.

We visit Mrs. Gordon McMillan's flower garden at Cornwall about 7 miles from Charlottetown, also Mrs. Younkers in Winsloe where the old grey mare keeps the lawn well clipped without touching the flowers or vegetables—a most remarkable circumstance. We also call at the wee home and wonderful flower garden somewhere around Bedouq, Allison Hood. I think it is the name—a little paradise which includes the usual pond or dam.

(By the way, I have a flower garden here at Brookville—4 miles

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east of St. John—where some regard the flowers worth while coming to see—and if any Islander passing this way would care to pass through, his license plate would constitute his "admission ticket."

We have been pretty well all over the Island and find beauty everywhere, and the Lieut. Governor's appeal to the Islanders to regard themselves as fortunate in living on the Million Acre farm is well justified.

I am, Sir, etc., H. G. S. ADAMS. Brookville, N. B. April 12th, 1935.

Fixing Election Day

(Sydney Post-Record) The scope of speculation as to the date of the coming Dominion election has been narrowed down considerably by recent political developments. The political prophet now limit his forecasts of polling day to the month between the middle of September and the middle of October. An election earlier than the former date is virtually out of the question, and the probability is that the battle of the ballots will be deferred till early in October. It is not difficult to work out this conclusion in view of the provisions of the new Election Act, which prescribes the process of registration of thousands of Canadians who have since come of age and become qualified voters. As a matter of fact, the revision of the lists started a week ago, and during the present month applications will

be received for the addition of new names and the purging of the lists by striking off those who have ceased to be qualified voters. The time set for the holding of the revisers' court, for the revision of officials in person, is the six-week period between May 15 and June 30. Thereafter the new lists shall have to be completed and got ready for the printers, a process which will require at least another week. In point of fact the completion of the lists and their printing cannot be accomplished before the middle of August.

On the other hand, the constitutional life of the present House of Commons will expire on August 18. This means that dissolution must occur before that date, and even if only a month is allowed to elapse between dissolution and polling, election day cannot be earlier than Monday, September 16. At least such is the picture given by those who have charge of the machinery which has to be got into operation as a preliminary to the holding of a general election.

THE NEWEST COLONEL

FRANKFORT, Ky.—The latest member of the Kentucky colonels is Lou Little, football coach at Columbia University. Lou was commissioned a colonel on the staff of Governor Ruby Laffoon.

AGREE ON COLORS

LONDON—Without troubling the Football Association, Sheffield Wednesday and West Bromwich Albion have agreed on colors to be worn for the English soccer cup final at Wembley, April 27. Wednesday will play in white shirts and black knickers, while Albion will don blue shirts and white shorts.

H. K. S. HEMMING, B.A., C.P.A., C.G.A. CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT MEMBER OF CANADIAN SOCIETY OF COST ACCOUNTANTS COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING AFFIDAVITS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF P. E. I.

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