

Bronchitis?

Quick attention to bronchitis will usually ward off its serious complications. Shiloh reduces inflammation in the tubes, eases the dry, painful cough and heals the raw throat tissues. At your druggist, 30c and 60c.

SHILOH FOR COUGHS

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a gentle laxative "Tea" relieves sick headaches. At your druggist 30c and 60c.

TRIMMED WITH ECRU



Wool crepe in a charming shade of soft tan is used for the youthful little frock shown here. This particular model was made for an ingenue in one of the new plays, and it expresses the youthfulness of the part.

The only trimming is of the finest ecru batiste, daintily embroidered. Inset bands touch the gathers at either side, and the strings extend around to the back, where they tie in a jaunty bow.

The Spring season is bringing in a decided vogue for the daintiest may be made of organdie, fine linen or batiste.

His Own Death Notice.

Mike was working diligently in his potato patch when he saw the postman coming up the road, bringing a black-edged envelope.

"Mike became uneasy, and showed it. 'Hope it's not bad news,' said the postman.

"It is that," said Mike, looking at the address. "It's upset I am entirely. My brother Pat's dead. I can tell by his handwriting!"

Mr. A. C. Saunders

(Continued from Page 12)

ture is going to be cut down. Even if the Premier is correct in anticipating a small surplus for next year, that will not go far towards paying off the total debt.

The highways expenditure will not be justified unless there is a proper maintenance system established. Mr. Saunders was not going to excuse even the late Liberal Government in this matter. The first year or two they were in power he could understand Mr. Crosby's position, but he should have got busy, and in the same way the present Minister should get busy, and adopt a proper system of road maintenance, because we have always had in this Province a haphazard way of looking after our roads. The present Government, he contended, did not even take a leaf out of their predecessors' mistakes, if it could be called a mistake. Mr. Saunders never excused the late Commissioner for the delay during the last two years of the Bell Government.

Mr. Crosby should have had a proper working system. Mr. Saunders had suggested a system which he thought might work out, well, but nothing was done. We should have a system similar to that carried out on our railway. Divide the work up into sections. Farmers are busy just at the time when the work on the roads should be done. We must see to it that men are properly paid to make it their business to go over the roads from day to day in automobiles and see that the holes are filled up and that the roads are properly cared for. Otherwise, let us stop this improved highway work altogether; it is dragging us down to such an extent. Last year there was a large amount paid out on highways. Have we got substantial results? If the work must have been done in King's County where the Minister of Public Works may have been working for a purpose. So far as Queen's and Prince Counties were concerned, Mr. Saunders had never seen a man or a road master on the roads until the middle or the latter part of June.

The Minister of Public Works referred to a resolution re the roads passed at a Liberal convention in Prince County, and had suggested that the remarks of Mr. Saunders about the Western Road and the wording of the resolution were suspiciously alike. Naturally, as Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Saunders had attended that convention, had heard that resolution discussed and had joined in the discussion. He knew perfectly well that the resolution was true. It had some effect, because the Government put men on the road, but not until the summer, when the roads were dry, and it was a waste of time; they made an effort when it was far too late. He had travelled the roads before that and had never seen a man working on them before the 20th of June. If they were, it must have been neglected; they were allowed to go into ruin and decay. He referred especially to the roads from Bordentown to Kensington, and from Summerside to Kensington. The people must be beginning to think that this wonderful Minister of Public Works is not equal to the occasion. He would not say anything about the Minister as a private citizen; he believed him to be a very fine gentleman, but as a public official, that was another matter. In 1923 the roads from Bordentown to Kensington, and from Summerside to Kensington, were not much better in some places than a ploughed field. You could hardly pass over the road last year from Wellington church to Richmond;

some ploughed fields would be equally as good.

The Premier, referring to the criticism of the Opposition upon the Land Tax, accused the Liberals of saying that the taxes would be increased under the new Act. What Mr. Saunders had said was that if the Government loses the Poll Tax receipts and the agricultural grant from Ottawa they will either have to increase the Land Tax or there will be a deficit. No such statement was ever made that the Land Tax was amended for the purpose of increasing the amount of the tax. It is true that the Government has not increased the Land Tax, but they certainly have increased the deficit.

As to the Gasoline Tax, Mr. Saunders had no great fault to find, except that the rebate system is wrong. Notwithstanding the fact that the farmers and fishermen can apply to the Government and get the amount of their gasoline tax rebated, there is so much red tape to it that they would rather lose the money. He referred to a letter which appeared in the Press from one Russell Howatt, of Cape Traverse.

It is now proposed to introduce a bill to tax gentlemen in this Province who pay their good money into the treasury in other ways. Was it fair to tax agents of outside companies \$100? The firms they represent will not pay the money; it will simply come out of the agent's pocket. On the other hand, a traveller from Moncton or some other point can come over here and do all the business needed in a day and return to the mainland without paying the tax. That was simply killing our own people.

PREMIER STEWART: You do not read the Act right, my hon. friend.

Mr. Saunders maintained that that was the interpretation he put on it.

PREMIER STEWART: Is it a new law?

Mr. Saunders admitted it was not. The Act was in effect some years ago, when the late Mr. Leveson was representing here the firm of Greenshields, Montreal. He was asked to pay the tax and he refused, and judgment in the Court was obtained against him. The case was appealed to Ottawa, and that was the end of it. The Government never proceeded further.

PREMIER STEWART: What year was that?

MR. SAUNDERS: I can't tell the year exactly, but it was the same Act.

PREMIER STEWART: You are mistaken in the Act. The Act you refer to was passed in 1911. This Act was not passed until 1916.

Mr. Saunders maintained the Act was materially the same and read from the Statutes the wording of the previous Act.

Premier Stewart pointed out that there was not anybody taxed under the 1916 Act who did not pay under the Tax Act of 1920.

Mr. Saunders replied that two wrongs never made a right. He maintained that the proposed legislation would work great hardship. Some of our business men have three or four side lines, and they would have to pay this tax out of their own pockets. They would be driven with their families elsewhere. Had the Government done the wise thing and left that equitable Poll Tax on they would not have to resort to measures of the former Conservative Government. They committed the blunder of going to the people and asking them to tax themselves. That measure was voted down by the people, and come into power again what would have happened to the teachers? How could they, in face of that vote, increase the teachers' salaries? Fortunately the Bell Govern-

ment came in and they did the only thing open to any Government; they got the necessary revenue and gave it to the teachers. Ever since the teachers have been satisfied. The many schools that were closed have since been re-opened. Today the schools are open and fairly successful work is being done, but who should get the credit?

Education is a vital problem. Mr. Saunders was well aware that it was a hard thing to properly regulate and adjust. Conditions are not what they should be. He perfectly agreed with the Premier and other speakers, that we are not getting value for the money this Province is expending in education. Some adjustment must be made, and at once. What is the sense of playing with the situation? It is a terrible condition to have 140 or more schools with an attendance of fifteen pupils or less. He did not believe that any schools should be conducted with an average attendance of less than fifteen. The only remedy is consolidation of the small schools; only in that way will we get better results, and at less expense. Furthermore, we know that the curriculum is overcrowded. There are too many subjects taught in Prince of Wales College for any student to undertake. Mr. Saunders would not, on hand, to name the subjects, but the essentials are struck out, but considered first. We must sit down at a table with a menu containing everything nice and fine, but if a man started at the top and ate right through the list, he would be pretty sick at the end. That is exactly the situation with regard to our curriculum and getting something stable and fixed that will not be changed every time the wind blows. The school books should be the same for many years to come. He regretted that the former Superintendent of Education, Mr. R. H. Rogers, had taken an interest in his work and he was useful to the Province ever had. His place has been filled by a gentleman who happens to be the Provincial Engineer. Mr. Shaw is a very competent gentleman, but no man is qualified to fill two posts at the same time. The Government members say he is with the amount of money we are spending on our roads we need all the time of Mr. Shaw. So also in the matter of education; it is so important that we should have a man devoting his full time to the subject. It will be a great relief to Mr. Rogers, but of a great many others. The Premier had touched on the question of prohibition. Mr. Saunders did not intend to make a Temperance speech. Far from it. He wished merely to give a comparison of amounts of revenue received by the Liberals and the Conservatives. For some time the sale of liquor fell off in the years 1922 and 1923. Mr. Saunders confessed that he was unable to see very much difference during the last four or five years, so far as the revenue concerned. The Liberals were commiserated for taking "blood money" in 1920 and 1921 out of the sale of liquor. What then can be said of the present Government for 1924? In the matter of prosecutions we have to pay large sums. Adding these to the amount of revenue stated in the Public Accounts, we must have received something in the vicinity of \$70,000 from the sale of liquor during the year. How much liquor has been sold in order to realize that amount. Something like a quarter of a million dollars worth of booze! If this was for medicinal purposes, there must have been a lot of sick people in the Province! It has been said, "Why do we not get a Prohibition Act that will be workable?" The whole thing, Mr. Saunders believed, rests with the people. We have a good Act. It is exactly the same as with the Criminal Code of Canada. If the people themselves allow crime to be committed with impunity, how soon would the law come into disrepute? Our liquor prosecutors are doing their duty well, but they cannot be in every part of the Province at one time, and their movements are carefully watched. The people should get behind the law, instead of laying the blame upon bootleggers and moonshiners. Unquestionably there are a few things that should be amended in the Act. Something should be done to stop the large amount of liquor that is being sold. Why should a quarter of a million dollars' worth of liquor be sold in this Province from year to year? Have the doctors any right to issue prescriptions for liquor? Our liquor are issued? They receive from 50 cents to \$2.00 for a prescription. They are the ones who are profiting by the Prohibition Law. Incidentally, in all professions we have men who do not have very much regard for what is right. Sensible men know that there is ten times too much liquor sold, if it is sold for medicinal purposes. Surely the only alternative is that the doctors are not issuing their prescriptions carefully. It is deplorable to think that a man when he does require liquor, has to pay a doctor's dollar or two dollars for writing his name on a certificate, and then pay a substantial additional amount for the liquor. There is something radically wrong.

So far as the bootleggers and moonshiners are concerned, Mr. Saunders believed we would be in just the same position if we had provision for the sale of light wines and beer. If the men who would sell light wines and beer could stop the bootlegger, why do they not stop him now? How would conditions be made better? If the people throughout the country get behind and put our present Prohibition Act in operation the results will not give them very much cause to complain.

Mr. Saunders said that a gentleman by the name of John McGuirk had done good work be-

fore, and Mr. Saunders was told that the road Mr. McGuirk had constructed under the Bell Government was the best road to be seen anywhere. On page 31 of the Public Accounts it would be found that Mr. McGuirk's tender was by far the lowest. Mr. Saunders would ask the Minister of Public Works why Mr. McGuirk did not receive the contract.

HON. J. A. McDONALD: If the hon. member will put his question on the Order Paper he will get full and complete information.

MR. SAUNDERS: I only got this last night and I am putting it for what it is worth. I want to know why that man's tender was not accepted.

HON. J. A. McDONALD: Let the hon. member put the question in the regular way and I assure him it will be fully and completely answered. (Applause.)

MR. SAUNDERS: I am not asking the question, I am just directing my remarks to the House. (Laughter.) My hon. friend can do all the talking he wants when he gets the floor. I can't understand why that tender was not accepted. (Laughter.)

HON. J. A. McDONALD: Does the hon. member want a reply?

MR. SAUNDERS: We must naturally conclude that the other projects were done in the same way. I am told that the motto was "No Liberals need apply." There was not a single Liberal tender accepted last year. That is not the way the late Commissioner of Public Works acted, because in every tender the man who tendered the lowest and gave his deposit was accepted. But a new order of things has prevailed and we find that the lowest tender in many cases has not been accepted, and not a single Liberal has been given any work to do.

Continuing, Mr. Saunders said that in regard to agriculture there were other members of the Opposition who could discuss the matter more intelligently than he could, though he had a few potatoes on hand for which he would be glad to have a market.

HON. MR. MYERS: What is the price?

MR. SAUNDERS: You will get them at the current price.

The Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Saunders admitted, was a fine looking gentleman. Mr. Rogers had no great quarrel with him or his department, but he was evidently making undue efforts to impress his hearers. The Minister had referred to an incubator he had discovered which had been neglected by the Bell Government and which he (Mr. Myers) turned over to the Egg and Poultry Association. Mr. Saunders had received information to the effect that some gentlemen had come to the Minister, from the Egg and Poultry Association, who knew that the machine was there. They wanted to purchase it and they approached the Minister of Agriculture for support. If there was any credit to be given to anybody it should be given to the Egg and Poultry Association. There was another matter the Minister spoke about. That was in connection with a clover cutter.

MR. McARTHUR: (In a whisper) No cutter; huller.

MR. SAUNDERS: (aloud) No huller. I am not a Farmer.

MR. SAUNDERS: I don't know what it is. (Laughter.)

At any rate (Mr. Saunders continued) the Minister had insinuated that the clover machine was a "ministration." But was that so? Then take the Lord of the Isles, Falkonwood, when Hon. Mr. Lea took over the department the cows were eating their heads off; they had no pure bred cattle in the institution; they had no pure bred heifers. But Mr. Lea, being a practical farmer, set to work at once, and through his efforts one of the finest cattle herds was raised on the farm. Instead of 23 pounds of milk per day they were giving 47 pounds. When Mr. Lea left the department they had over 100 pure bred hogs at Falkonwood. He had increased the quantity of roots from 4,000 or 5,000 bushels to something over 10,000 bushels.

Mr. Saunders would like to know what the present Minister of Agriculture has done. Has he inaugurated anything new? School fairs had been spoken of; but we have held them for many years. They were a good thing, and of educational value to the farmers. He however had very little confidence in Exhibitions. Probably some benefit does arise from them and the amount expended is all well and good. He was not suggesting that the grant be cut out, because he did not believe the people would be satisfied with that, but he was convinced that School Fairs and Seed Fairs are really better. Seed Fairs are most important; it is too bad that they have been discontinued for some years. He was not sure, but he understood this was the case. If so, the Minister of Agriculture should take the matter up.

Mr. Saunders understood that the Minister of Agriculture was going to introduce a bill with respect to establishing a disease-free cattle area. Such a measure would be a great thing for the Province and would meet with his support.

Mr. Saunders stressed the importance of Seed Fairs along the line of competition in seed oats and other grains. He never could understand why these fairs had been discontinued. In Summerside they were well attended and most beneficial. He was not criticizing the present Government for this. He believed the fairs were discontinued under the Bell Administration; but for the life of him he could not understand why. He admitted that the present Government, as well as the late Government, has lent reasonable assistance to the Potato Growers Association. Might it not be advisable to take into consideration the question of having a representative in one of the Eastern

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"Up in the attic where I slept When I was a boy, a little boy." Eugene Field



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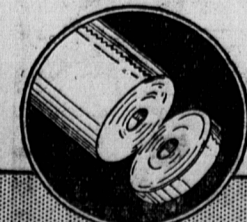
EVERY house has one! Some times it's tucked away beneath the eaves, with windows that are small and poorly placed. Sometimes its single window faces a brick wall a scant three feet away. These are the rooms which constitute a problem.

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TAN CORDED SILK ENSEMBLE IS TRIMMED WITH LIGHT BLUE

States; not necessarily an Islander, but a man who knows conditions here and would be in touch with market conditions in the States, and who would be able to supply this information to the provincial Department of Agriculture. Mr. Boulter and Mr. Dewar are doing good work in the Potato Growers Association, but one or two men cannot undertake the entire responsibility. It would be well to have representatives not only in two or three places in the United States but in Upper Canada as well. We need an extended market for our seed potatoes and seed grain and the only way we can secure this is by having someone on the spot who will send in the necessary information from time to time.

In buter and cheese making, an up-to-date system was being taught in the Technical School under the Bell Government. Mr. Saunders had to confess that he had never inquired what had happened to the machinery used in connection with that course. He did not know whether the course is being continued now or not; but if not it is really unfortunate, because he was satisfied that it was of great benefit to our dairymen.

As to Falkonwood, Mr. Saunders believed we are expending more and receiving less than we should. The Premier stated he had taken the matter up and apparently the Government has made some reduction in this department. But Mr. Saunders did not think the Premier had reached or nearly reached the limit whereby that institution could be made to yield additional revenue. A fairly large revenue should be obtained, inmates whose families save well to do should be made to contribute.

When he heard what the Premier suggested by way of increasing the revenue at Falkonwood, he (Mr. Saunders) was dumbfounded and struck silent. (Applause from the conservative benches.) The Premier's proposition was to let the inmates of Falkonwood go at large—those who were quiet and harmless,

in order to relieve the present congestion. The Premier must be intending to have the place vacated in order to permit other people taking the places of the present inmates.

Mr. Saunders did not wish to harp on the question of returned soldiers, if any men in the Province should be treated fairly it is these men. Why should politics be brought into a question of this kind? He knew that a great many returned men were turned out of office. He happened to see a letter in the papers by the Premier, stating that these positions had been filled with other returned men, with the exception of one.

PREMIER STEWART: Did you see a letter written by me?

MR. SAUNDERS: Signed by you, PREMIER STEWART: I never published a letter in a newspaper in my life; it could not have been signed by me.

Mr. Saunders explained that the letter purported to be from the Premier, and it said that every position, except one, had been filled with returned men; but that statement was not correct. He (Mr. Saunders) happened to know that in Summerside the Sheriff of Prince County, a returned man and an able official, was dismissed and a civilian substituted in his place. Right in this House we know that the Sergeant-at-Arms could not very well go to the Front; but nevertheless he took the place of a returned soldier who filled that position under the Bell Government. In another instance, the position of care-taker of the Technical School, Mr. Saunders understood, was taken from a returned soldier, and given to a civilian. On the whole, the soldiers have not been properly dealt with. These things should be outside the realm of politics. The interests of returned men should be regarded as almost holy. They should not be turned out in the cold, in approaching winter, and their places taken by civilians.



Corded silk makes the youthful ensemble shown here, with its jumper frock and three-quarter coat. The silk is of the corded variety which is much used this season. The dress is made with inverted pleats for fullness and is worn with a blue and white striped silk blouse. The coat reaches to within a few inches of the bottom of the frock. It is trimmed with bands of light blue corded silk, which also mark the pocket of the frock.

McClary's PANDORA RANGE

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