

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Monday, June 14, 1937

Unemployment Relief

One thing expected of Premier Mackenzie King when he returns from the Imperial Conference will be to make a frank statement regarding the work of the National Employment Commission. Recently the Minister of Labour, Hon. Mr. Rogers, was quoted as saying that employment is improving rapidly and that it may not be necessary to continue the Commission for a long period.

All this, complains the Financial Post, leaves the taxpayer very puzzled. Mr. Rogers is preparing the way for winding up the Commission, while its chairman confirms what the public has long suspected, that relief is wastefully conducted, and that matters are going from bad to worse.

The National Employment Commission, it is recalled, was Mr. King's major election platform. It was going to solve the country's most pressing problems. He was very critical of the manner in which the Bennett Government was handling the situation and the invitation extended locally by Mr. King's supporters was to "vote Liberal and get back from the Poorhouse."

And how the question arises: Is the failure to implement this promise due to the Commission doing its responsibilities and wasting time, or is it because the King Government has been pawning-biting the Commission's proposals and declining to support it wholeheartedly or even halfheartedly?

Mr. Rogers' statement, to say the least, was a little disturbing. The country is entitled to know if re-employment and the correction of the financial and social evils created by unemployment are still regarded by Mr. King's administration as problems calling for as much attention as they were given during the election campaign. The country is entitled, too, to know what steps Ottawa is going to take to get relief costs under adequate control, as suggested by Mr. Purvis.

Another question, to which the Post does not refer, involves the unfair distribution of relief moneys in those provinces which, since the King Government's return to power, have had or are having elections of their own. How much of the taxpayers' money at Ottawa was spent buying votes in Quebec and British Columbia, to say nothing of the "special grants" received by the Nova Scotia Liberal Premier to provide fishermen's bonuses and other vote-catchers? This is one matter at least, in which investigation by an independent National Commission would be welcomed.

The Patriotic Fund

On August 13, 1914, the Duke of Connaught, then Governor-General of Canada, called a meeting to consider his proposal "that a Canadian national fund should be formed to make provision for the families and dependents of those serving in the Canadian forces, on active service, whether at home or abroad."

This was the beginning of what came to be known as the Canadian Patriotic Fund—which closed its books last month after nearly 23 years of service. Its final report told something of its splendid story.

During 23 years of its life the Patriotic Fund handled \$51,584,000; more than \$1,600,000 was distributed in relief in excess of all contributions received. The Fund received \$48,103,000 in direct contributions, took in an additional \$3,481,377 from interest, premiums and discounts. All of the moneys received, nearly \$50,000,000 went directly to the families and dependents of soldiers. During the war years the Fund distributed monthly relief to upwards of 50,000 families. It was still carrying 484 families on its monthly disbursement roll nearly 20 years after the war.

That Liberal Victory

"Could any election results be more grotesque, more like a pure gamble, than those in the recent election in B.C.?"

The interest attaching to this question lies in the fact that it is raised by the Winnipeg Free Press, a leading Liberal newspaper. And the same paper gives the answer in the following analysis:

"The Liberals are extremely fortunate—and fortunate is the exact word. When the returns were in, on election night, it was seen that they had swept the province. They had won 30—afterwards increased to 31—of the 48 seats in the province. But when the popular vote was known, it was learned that the Liberals had only 152,849 votes out of 495,745, the total number. Thus, with the support of 37 per cent. of the voters the Liberals secured 64 per cent. of the representation in the Legislature."

"The Conservatives and C.C.F. together had 231,000 votes, or 50 per cent. more than the Liberals. But they elected only 15 members as against 31 Liberals."

"It took only 4,935 votes to elect a Liberal member, while it took 14,750 votes to elect a Conservative member, and it took 16,178 votes to elect a C.C.F. member."

"This is simply because of the rule under the old voting system, still in vogue in B.C., that the candidate with the largest number of votes is

elect. With three or more candidates in the field, it is purely a horse race, victory going to the first one past the post.

"Under the rules of the game in B.C., the Pattullo government, with 37 per cent. of the popular vote, is quite entitled to nearly two thirds of the seats in the Legislature because its candidates were lucky enough to capture so many seats. In other elections in Canada where the alternative vote is not used, results nearly as absurd are frequently recorded."

"Are intelligent Canadians satisfied with an electoral system which produces such gross misrepresentation? Then how long will they put up with it?"

Editorial Notes

The dogs on the loose again.

This date 1800 Napoleon defeated the Austrians at Marengo.

The farmers must needs make up for lost time in potato and turnip planting.

Soon the longest day of the year will be upon us—this day week.

Only the ultra rich, the ultra queer and plus-ultras generally become kidnapper victims.

The vice-regal visitation to New Brunswick would have been a complete success but for the Clerk of the Weather.

Now 30-30 candidates have been selected to run the Nova Scotia election, every constituency being assured of a contest.

Our Island bus service is to be followed by an Island truck system. Then our railway and railway servants will be among those described by the poet "They also serve who only stand and wait."

At a meeting of Verdun branch of the Canadian Legion, Mayor Hall of Lambert expressed irritation at Government tendencies to economize by cutting pensions, but it was declared that the Canadian Pensions Act was both generous and sound. The trouble was that it was not administered in the right spirit. Mayor Hall stated that the average official in a Government department developed a "departmental attitude."

The Legion should set quietly to work to try and get rid of such a situation. He recommended that every branch of the Legion should pass a resolution asking the Government to make the "benefit of the doubt" clause in the Pensions Act effective. At the present time it was a "wash-out," he said.

Here is Sir George E. Foster's summarization of Sir Robert Borden's post-war accomplishments for Canada: "Following the War the Peace Conference met in Paris, and in this Conference and in its deliberations and decisions Canada, and the other Overseas Dominions, were given National Status on a perfect equality with the Allied Nations. Finally in the Constitution of the League of Nations, Canada's place and status, her rights and privileges are made exactly the same as those of the family of Nations which made up the membership of that great World Institution. And finally, since the War, by an arrangement made with the British Government, Canada has been given the right to send a representative to Washington with ambassadorial rank and full power in all matters which concern Canada and the United States alone; and such representative, in the absence of the British Ambassador at Washington, may take charge of the Embassy and act for the British Government."

That is what Sir Robert, now honoured with a State funeral, accomplished for Canada without any loud blowing of trumpets or demagogic declaration.

The first of a series of eclipses breaking all records of modern times happened on Tuesday last in mid-Pacific Ocean, at noon, lasting seven minutes, four seconds, the longest in 1,200 years. Two still longer are to come. The next one will last seven minutes, six seconds, in the astronomically brief period of 19 years hence, on June 20, 1955. The longest will be seven minutes, 14 seconds, on June 21, 2130. In between, 36 years from now, is one of seven minutes three seconds, June 30, 1973. All that the astronomer can say is that a rainstorm on June 20, 1955, will be, to them, the most unfortunate shower in 1,218 years, if it obscures the eclipse that day. For that one will be over land, in Ceylon, Siam and the Philippines, where observing will be possible barring rain. There is no land where the June 8 eclipse lasted seven minutes and four seconds and only two of all the world's astronomers were in a position to see this long sight, from the rolling deck of a steamship. The other observations will be made where the June 8 eclipse lasts between three and four minutes, in Peru and Ceylon.

In connection with the rift between Premier Hepburn and Prime Minister King, as well as the alleged defection of Hon. Mr. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, it has been said many times that Mr. King was a thorough Liberal out of office but an orthodox Conservative in office, and in this connection it should be recalled that from 1922 to 1930 the Liberal leader frequently complained he never commanded a sufficient majority to give effect to the kind of policies which he thought his Liberal supporters had a right to ask. In the past two years he has had behind him the largest majority ever accorded a party Government at Ottawa, and this is one of the facts which has prompted Western and Quebec Liberals to insist upon a return to the kind of Liberalism they thought they were backing when they voted in the fall of 1935. More than once it has been declared that it was only on fiscal policy that the Liberals and the Conservatives could be differentiated, but last session Western Liberals complained the present tariff was still higher than when their party went out of office in 1930, and Mr. Bennett, in the closing days of the session in April, made some devastating tariff comparisons.

Notes By The Way

British policy in the Near East is particularly successful in Iraq. Great Britain has maintained her geographical integrity, assisted her internal stability, and on the whole, maintained a rigid neutrality as far as her internal questions were concerned. That is how Great Britain won the confidence of the Iraqi people and at the same time also gave a healthy void to her relations with the whole Arab world. Today Great Britain is reaping the fruit of her wise handling of Iraqi relations. The Arab Powers are helpful, and she is trusted to solve the problems of the Middle East, as well as the example of British policy in Iraq should be followed by other countries, such as, for instance, France in the Syrian question.—Ex.

To ladies who run lawn mowers has provided a woman in Hamilton cut her hand badly when working one of these contraptions. And to men we bring the reminder that a gentleman suffered a stroke shortly after shaving in a shower. Just who should cut the grass we do not know.—Peterborough Examiner.

Flowers have personality, even though they voice their existence through nothing more than color and fragrance. We speak of the person who gives out nothing who has in you cold and uninterested. On the other hand, the person who attracts you is the one whose mind is alert and expressive and whose very presence gives you a sense of joy, cordiality, or whose vital nature inspires you. A personality can be developed. Human contact, reading, travel—and all experience—put something into one's personality that is an evident expression of what that person represents in life.—Adams.

"British tradition has ever been that religion counted little beside the ability to distinguish between Right and Wrong, determinative to take it in. It is the need for self-annihilation," writes Ashley W. Cooper. "That teaching commenced at the mother's knee, is carried through school and youth to manhood, and with rare exceptions, the British of that generation have been products of that education. Stanley Baldwin is the peer of our age."—Windsor Star.

I would like to tell you just a little bit about the work of a prime minister. It is the loneliest job in the world, and for this reason: a prime minister cannot share his ultimate responsibilities. He is the peer of the captain on the bridge of a ship; he must try to look far ahead, with much knowledge that is hidden from most of the people in this country. Time alone can be the judge of his work, because it is not until the work of his government is done that the men who form a sound opinion as to whether the judgment taken at this crisis or that was the right judgment or not.—Moncton Transcript.

If general peace is preserved, if Europe is kept from the suicidal course of a general war over the present situation, the world will be a better place than it has been. Indeed one shudders to think of the condition Europe would be in now—and most of the time—were it not for the steady influence of a certain headed, sometimes slow-moving and ever conciliatory British statesman. The situation is bad enough, in all conscience, but what would it be if the British Ambassador at Washington, now honoured with a State funeral, accomplished for Canada without any loud blowing of trumpets or demagogic declaration.

The other day in Ottawa a truck for examining the dominion was checked it over this is what he found, according to his report: The front tires were defective. The emergency brake was useless. The foot brake was defective. The steering action was bad with the column. The rear light and rear reflectors were missing.—Ottawa Journal.

In matters of foreign policy, England acts in her own interest, but the autonomy of the dominions is not directly affected by the decision of the British government. And if the Mother Country finds itself under the obligation of participating in a military conflict in Europe, or elsewhere, she knows in advance that she cannot count upon a levy of overseas British troops to come to her aid. On the other hand, she recognizes the assistance that the free nations of the Commonwealth are assuming the cost of their own territorial defence. The problem of military imperialism is thus equitably solved in the opinion of the British press which realizes the essential difference that exists between: an economic and a military alliance. As is the case with Canada, each of the former emancipated British colonies has its own obligations, which arise principally from geographical position but which may also derive from their British connection. That point there is nothing equivocal to fear. As regards the Canadian nation in particular, the most authoritative English newspapers recognize its continental debt above all, to the American interdependence.—Quebec Le Soleil.

As prime Minister Mr. Chamberlain will take possession of the charming country home of Chequer. Chequer got its name from the fact that an early holder of the estate was clerk to the exchequer under Henry II, and none will be occupied by the former Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Moncton Transcript.

English was not alone the language used in the broadcasting of the Coronation event. In addition thirty speakers, in various tongues, told of the happenings in the vernacular of the land, and heard their messages were addressed to. No other event in the world has ever been so widely or so simultaneously disseminated and the marvelous achievement adds still one more prominent incident to the record of an outstanding day.—Branford Expositor.

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.

A CORRECTION

Sir,—Sometime ago in your pages I made reference or comparison to the prices of mixed seed as offered by a Buying Club here and that, offered by a firm through the advertising medium of the Montreal Weekly Star. At that time I was under the impression that the seed as sold by the Buying Club originated from this firm. However, since that time I have been informed that although some of the seed was actually bought, the mixed seed wasn't necessarily bought from this origin. Therefore my argument would be void and without foundation. Although I have not been picked up on this statement, in all fairness to all concerned I wish to clarify matters, etc.

I am, Sir, etc., CITIZEN, MT. STEWART

The Essence Of Affairs

(Financial Post) In his recent address in Hamilton, Sir Joseph Flavel sought to discover the root causes of the world's present troubles. He began his address with a reference to the failure of the peace conference to bring about the end of the bitterness of the redemption for the world. The words of comment he addressed to be read and re-read: "Hated, bitterness want, of confidence have been in the saddle, and there have been the consequent destructive results of fear of employment in heavy taxation, and in restricted international trading. Each nation, feeling the burden of debt has endeavored to purchase as little as possible from other nations, for fear of impairing the limited amount of national resources which were liquid. High, and in some cases placed against the importation of foreign goods, and quotas have been imposed, because the harassed nations did not know how to fulfil their obligations; if the balance of trade was against them, these conditions, I believe, have not been sufficiently considered as the underlying cause in denying the human family the food, and necessary clothing and supplies."

"I am not seeking to blame or find fault. I am seeking to state the case that whatever faults there may be in our social or economic order, it is not our trouble, it is not our bad state of heart toward one another, which, having years, has produced a sense of fear, concern, anxiety, which has crippled the productive energies of faith, hope and courage. I have not yet learned the lesson of the fearful, destructive results of bitterness and hatred, and war, between members of the human family. We have now being to establish a will for good toward one another. We cannot be scooped into it, or legislated into it. We must learn the way of true friendship, and pray God for wisdom and understanding in its execution."

Industry, commerce, finance, agriculture corporations and inland fisheries are built not only upon the aggressive zeal of practical men, but they secure, as Sir Joseph said, life and sustenance from roots which are buried in the "deeper spirit." Principles which are born of the spirit, bring to mankind an unexpected harvest in more employment, income and a better world.

"We men of affairs are inclined to dismiss as unpractical the higher considerations. Perhaps we had a clearer knowledge of the deeper movements in life we would understand that they are of the essence of things practical."

Fisheries Research

(Exchange) It is only a few years since ling cod livers were worth exactly nothing a pound. Last year they brought the fishermen of British Columbia nearly 42 cents a pound. Work done by Canadian fisheries scientists under the federal Biological Board, or as it is now known, the Fisheries Research Board, demonstrated that ling cod liver oil is extremely rich in Vitamin A. Demand for the livers followed. What had been waste material became increasingly valuable and between 1933 and 1936 the average price obtained for ling cod livers marketed from the waters of British Columbia, the only Canadian area where ling cod are taken, rose from approximately 20 1-5 cents a pound to 41-3 cents, the Fisheries News Bulletin stated recently.

With rise in value, the collection of livers naturally increased. In 1936 something over 140,000 pounds of them were put on the market, as compared with less than one-third as great a quantity in 1933.

Halibut livers, like those of ling cod, used to be thrown away. The value of cod livers—cod and ling cod are different fish—for use in making medicinal oil had been known for a long time but halibut livers were regarded as valueless. Then science found that they, too, are rich in vitamin content and therefore valuable as a source of medicinal oil.

One result was that last year's sales of halibut livers by British Columbia fishermen totalled more than 189,000 pounds and brought a money return of over \$96,000. Per pound, the livers were worth, cents although three years earlier the price had averaged only a trifle more than 20 cents.

On the Atlantic Coast as well as in British Columbia the fishermen have been adding something to their earnings by the sale of halibut livers. The research established the medical value of halibut oil, but Canada's largest halibut fishery is in Pacific waters. In the Atlantic area the fish livers collected and brought to the greatest quantity are those of the cod. The cod livers of first quality go into the manufacture of medicinal oil, those which are not suitable for that purpose are utilized for the extraction of common cod oil which is put to industrial uses.

The livers of several other species of Canadian fish, the swordfish of the Atlantic and the black cod of the Pacific for example, are also marketed for use in the preparation of medical oils. These livers, too, were thrown away until comparatively recent years when fisheries research established their value and thus created a market for them.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

SINUS INFECTION MAY CAUSE SYMPTOMS USUALLY BLAMED ON TONSILS AND ADENOIDS

It is only natural that parents who have undergone the suspense and expense of having their youngsters' tonsils and adenoids removed should expect immediate and complete relief of the usual symptoms—frequent colds, discharge of mucous (or pus) from the nose, mouth breathing, snoring, sore throat, tiredness, loss of interest in work or play.

Fortunately in most cases the result are very gratifying; in some cases however the youngster still feels tired has frequent colds, and may remain or become ill tempered.

What should prove of interest to parents and to physicians also, is that in a number of cases where removal of tonsils and adenoids does not remove the symptoms, the cause of these symptoms may be some infection of the sinuses—the little hollows, or caverns in the bones about the nose.

Dr. James Crookes in 'Archives of Disease in Childhood', published by the British Medical Association, states that any of all of the large sinuses in the upper jaw is very frequently affected and the infection very readily discovered. In a large series of routine operations for removal of tonsils and adenoids about 15 percent had chronic disease of the sinuses ('pus'itis) This was shown by the fact that during the operation the wall of the sinus was punctured and the disease (pus formation) discovered.

"This is a startling fact which may go far to explain the trying group of 'failures' after the removal of tonsils and adenoids, in which symptoms of nose, throat, and adenoids are common. Other disorders occur again, despite the 'complete' removal of tonsils and adenoids."

Dismissing the relation between sinusitis and infection of the tonsils and adenoids, Dr. Crookes believes that sinusitis is a common cause of adenoids and to a lesser degree of tonsil infection.

"The knowledge then that sinus infection may be causing the symptoms usually blamed on adenoids and tonsils, will mean that in many cases during operation the sinuses will be opened up and drained if necessary, and also that physicians will now search for sinusitis and treat it if found before having the youngster undergo operation for removal of tonsils."

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For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

Gray's Churchyard (Bruce Hutchison in the Vancouver Province)

A pair of English robins—tiny, red-breasted creatures—a quarter the size of their Canadian cousins are very busy in the churchyard of Stoke Poges just now. They are expecting a happy event, or rather two, and they are so pleased about it that they will sit on Gray's tombstone—at a crows' nest of your fingers.

The robins' cheerful little voices seem to deny almost everything Gray wrote here in his Elegy. All the sweet, melancholy which he distilled out of the atmosphere of the churchyard had disappeared from Stoke Poges. The sun shines there now, the May sun, and there are flowers and tree blossoms everywhere. A lowing herd still winds slowly o'er the sea, but it is a herd of pilgrims who walk cheerfully among the headstones and photograph themselves beside the huge granite square where Gray lies with his well-loved mother. The robins twitter excitedly about their two blue eggs and flutter into the tiny church to get the crumbs that the verger throws to them on the floor.

Every schoolboy has imagined this churchyard. From this square tower the curfew tolled the knell of parting day. Across yonder green field the cattle wandered home and the ploughman homeward plodded his weary way as the young poet watched them from under this ancient tree. And there, under the tall, waving grass, the village worthies lie, the mute, inglorious Miltons, the Cromwells, the dullards of their country's blood.

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THE 3 MACS DRUG STORE THE 3 MACS CHEWING TOBACCO

The Poets Corner

EPITAPHS (From "Ding Dong Bell")

Be very quiet now: A child's asleep. In th's small grave, In this shadow deep!

Here lyeth our infant, Alice Rodd She were so small, Scarce ought at all, But a mere breath of sweetness seen from God.

Sore we did weep; our heartes on sorrow set, Till on our knees God sent us ease; And now we weep no more that we forget.

Just a span and half a span From head to heel was this little man.

Scarcely a capful of small bones Raised up erect this Migdet once. Yet not a knuckle was askew; Inches for feet God made him true. And something handsome put between.

His coal-black hair and beardless chin, But now, forsooth, with mole and mouse, He keeps his own small darkened house.

—Walter de la Mare

LONDON, June 13.—(CP)—Despite the fact he says he is "as fit as a flea" Dr. A. F. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London, who at 79 plays squash and field hockey, has announced his intention of retiring within 18 months. He often visits relatives in Canada.

ABUSE

Have you ever thought of it? The VALUE of your eyes. What would you do without them? Probably you would not part with them at any price.

What you may not understand is that abuse and neglect wear the eyes down. Experience shows neglected eyes fail early.

G. F. Hutcheson

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If so we have one of the best remedies to offer, namely BACK RITE TABLETS

Specialist effects for lumbago, sciatica, neuritis, joint muscular and other forms of rheumatism, which ordinary treatments fail to reach. PRICE PER BOX 45c DR. L. B. EVANS

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There is a Well Known Pass Word Between Many Old Island Friends When They Get Together. It Paves the Way to Friendly Talk and Good Fellowship