

The Charlottetown Guardian

President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President, J. K. Burnett, F. J. L.
Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1937
A Great Taxation Year

"Reduction in taxation," that Liberal pre-
election pledge which captured so many votes
for Mr. MACKENZIE KING and his supporters
in this Province in 1935, is still pretty far from
being implemented, according to the latest figures
released through the Canadian Press.

These figures are supplied by the National
Revenue Department. They include all the tax-
able sources, each of which will, when the books
close on March 31, show "a marked increase
over previous years and probably the best year
since before the depression."

Income tax collections this year will be close
to \$100,000,000, a boost of about \$20,000,000
over last fiscal year. A larger item, however,
is the eight percent sales tax, which is expected
to bring in about \$105,000,000. This will
be approximately \$25,000,000 more than last
year.

The excise duties and customs receipts will
probably run to between \$80,000,000 and \$85-
000,000, with a grand total of collections falling
short of the \$370,000,000 mark.

With all this revenue Mr. DUNNING ex-
pects to be a hundred million dollars short of
balancing the federal budget.

Credit Where Due

The reference in yesterday's Guardian to the
success of our Island seed potatoes at a Fair
held in Iowa, United States, is a reminder of the
fact that Prince Edward Island seed enjoys a
continent-wide reputation, and several States
and Provinces seeking foundation stock of
Irish Cobbler seed, know that the best obtain-
able is found here in this Province.

Apart from the credit due the Potato Grow-
ers' Association, which first built up the seed
trade for the Province, credit should be given to
the Certification Branch, of which Mr. S. G.
PEPPIN is and has been for a number of years,
the Chief Inspector for the Province. Mr.
PEPPIN has been untiring in his efforts to carry
out the regulations laid down by his Depart-
ment in Ottawa, and the very fine reputation of
our seed wherever it is shipped, speaks highly
for his success.

The growers generally have every confidence
in Mr. PEPPIN's recommendations, and those
who have been most successful have followed
them closely.

Old Age Pensions

One of the pre-election criticisms of our legis-
lators now in office was with regard to the al-
legedly inadequate amount of Old Age Pensions
paid under Conservative administration in this
Province. We note from the current issue of
the Labour Gazette that the average monthly
payment received by the 1,693 pensioners in
this province, as per Sept. 30, 1936, is \$10.60,
as against \$14.42 in Nova Scotia, \$13.11 in New
Brunswick, \$18.04 in Ontario, \$18.60 in Mani-
toba, \$19.16 in British Columbia, \$17.99 in
Alberta, \$16.49 in Saskatchewan and \$18.98 in
the Northwest Territories. Dominion Govern-
ment contributions from July 1 to Sept. 30,
1936, for old age pensions in this province
amounted to \$49,183.44. Since the inception of
the Act under the Bennett Government, Prince
Edward Island has received \$431,108.

The CAMPBELL GOVERNMENT is pledged to
endeavour to obtain 100 per cent, payment of
old age pensions from Ottawa, thus relieving
the Province of any further expense. Has
this matter been pressed on any of the many
visitations which the PREMIER and his as-
sociates have made to the Dominion capital?
and if so, what was Mr. DUNNING's reaction?

Bad Highway Casualty Year

The National Safety Council reports that
when the full count is in, highway fatalities last
year in the United States will number 37,450, or
450 more than in 1935. In November last there
was a five per cent, increase in traffic deaths,
as compared with the corresponding month of
the previous year. Up to the end of November
the death list totalled 33,790, while last year, it
was 33,340. December was a bad month, the
fatalities at the Christmas week-end being little
short of appalling. This increase was all the
more noticeable in that President Roosevelt
early in the season instituted a national drive
for safety throughout the nation, and states
and municipalities joined in the effort to make
the roads safer for everybody. This campaign
no doubt had the effect of making a great num-
ber of motorists more careful, and so the tale
may be better than if no widespread endeavor
had been made by the authorities and the vari-
ous automobile and safety clubs and leagues to
promote improved conditions. But there are all
too many careless and reckless drivers, and their
actions while at the wheel brought the fatality
toll up to new heights.

When the road casualty figures for Canada
are published, says the Montreal Gazette, it will
probably be found that there have been increases
in this country also. The statistics for both the
United States and Canada, so far as recorded,
indicate that too many motorists are prone to
take chances when in their cars. So long as
this spirit prevails the toll of the roads will be
heavy. The various safety organizations will
have to continue their lessons and pleadings for
greater caution, and the traffic police will have
to be constantly on the alert to keep the defiant
and careless in check. They have a permanent
task.

Landmark In Empire Relations

The question of revising the Ottawa agree-
ments has been for some time now under dis-
cussion between representatives of the British
and Dominion Governments. The negotiations
(says "United Empire," journal of the Royal
Empire Society) are stated to have proceeded on
lines satisfactory to all concerned. The Chan-
cellor of the Exchequer, in his speech at the
Conservative Conference at Margate, set Ot-
tawa in its proper perspective. There was, as he
recalled, a period after the war, following the
passing of the Statute of Westminster, when it
looked as though there was a real danger lest,
in the event of a clash between sentiment and
immediate national interests, sentiment might be
overlooked. "Ottawa," said Mr. CHAMBERLAIN,
"was an attempt to bring the Empire together
again and to supplement and support the com-
mon sentiment by bringing more material inter-
ests into line with it." The Chancellor, for his
part, has no doubt as to the beneficial result of
these agreements, whatever difficulties may have
arisen over their interpretation. He looks for-
ward to the young nations of the British Empire
advancing in numbers, in resources and in pow-
er, and forming, together with the United King-
dom, "a fortress of democracy which need fear
no onslaught from without." LORD ELBANK at
the Congress of the British Empire Chambers
of Commerce at Wellington suggested that per-
haps the Governments concerned are moving
forward too cautiously, but he agreed that the
foundations laid at Ottawa were sound. While
the immediate service rendered by the Ottawa
agreements has been to give a real stimulus to
Empire trade, there are signs in other directions
of movements that should help to round them
off. In both Australia and New Zealand, for
instance, a resumption of immigration is being
advocated; and at the British Empire Chambers
of Commerce Congress a resolution was passed
affirming "the vital importance of the early re-
inforcement of the populations of the Dominions
by organized and substantial migration." Ot-
tawa, in other words, may well prove to have
paved the way for that all-round "common pol-
icy on matters of common concern" which LORD
TWEEDSMUIR visualizes.

Editorial Notes

The lack of snow does not prevent many
people travelling these days as of yore.

After killing a snake two feet, eight inches
long, Robert Dunn, of Tiverton, cut it open, and
to his surprise out hopped a frog.

Lest we forget, is there a Canadian subject
and sea captain still in jail in U.S.A. waiting
extradition for an alleged claim for reparations,
involving a Canadian Senator?

It may be scarcely credited but this is the 152nd
anniversary of the first crossing of the Eng-
lish Channel by a balloon. Air flight is not a
thing of yesterday.

Germany and Italy have been given to Saturday
for a showdown. Appropriately enough that was
the date when the League of Nation's was
founded in 1920.

Five men of Aberdeen, who were prisoners
of war in Germany, are organizing a visit next
summer to German wartime prison camps.
Whether this be an extreme example of offer-
ing the other cheek or trying to get some of their
own back, report deneth not.

Two scientists of Cambridge, England, have
discovered that cockroaches can hear a wider
range of musical sounds than can men. Is it be-
cause they have become radio fans and locate
permanently at the dial? Otherwise one would
think man as a fan has a limitless range of
musical sounds.

A new "thermos bottle" steam engine, of one-
sixth horsepower, making steam directly from
sun-light was exhibited at Atlantic City for the
American Association for the Advancement of
Science. This "engine" will get up full power
in about five minutes. Dr. Abbot, Secretary of
the Smithsonian Institution, the inventor, said
it is the "flash boiler" principle of the steam
automobiles of 25 years ago. "I am not trying
to build a sun engine to be used, but to set up
the principles by which sun power can be used
whenever industry finds a place for it," said
Dr. Abbot.

An aged Scotsman returning to Edinburgh
from visiting his sons in London, asked what he
thought of the Cockney accent, replied, "I didna
hear it, ye see. I was speaking mostly to heads
of departments." This is revived by the follow-
ing from the Montreal Gazette: Patrick Dunne's
appointment in South Africa gives Scotsmen
almost a monopoly of Governor-Generalships.
Lord Tweedsmuir, his former colleague on Lord
Milner's staff, is in Canada. Lord Linnithgow is
in India, with Sir John Anderson and Lord
Erskine as Lieutenant-Governors in Bengal and
Madras, and Sir Arthur Wauchope in Palestine.
With Sir Ronald Lindsay as Ambassador in
Washington and Sir Eric Drummond in Rome,
Scotsmen have their share in both Imperial and
international high positions.

Evidently juvenile courts without semblance
of the majesty of the law, are losing favour in
England. Following the recent example of the
Newcastle magistrates, the Bench at Gateshead
County Juvenile Police Court decided that in
future a more impressive air shall dominate
the proceedings and that the so-called "drawing
room" atmosphere in which young offenders are
dealt with shall be removed. In future all the
police officers connected with the Court will
appear in uniform; the magistrates will sit on
the Bench instead of at a table as at present,
and all witnesses will be required to give their
evidence in a formal manner from the witness-
box instead of from a position near the magis-
trates' table, so as to impress the young off-
enders with the enormity of their offences
and the further consequences if they do not
mend their ways.

Notes By The Way

We do not love Communism in
this country, and even our Social-
ists are now critical of the Soviet
system of government and its re-
sults. But while we dislike commu-
nism, and still more the methods by
which it has been forced on Russia,
we have no desire to be associated
with Germany in an anti-Communist
orgy of hate. Herr van Ribben-
trop has made a false move at the
outset of his career as ambassador
in trying to enlist this country in the
German war on Communism. He
cannot be told too early or too
firmly that he will not promote
Anglo-German friendship along
these lines; if he is to fulfill his
mission of bringing the two coun-
tries closer together, he must in-
form his government that British
collaboration can be secured only
on the basis of a policy of genera
appeasement.—Edinburgh Scotsman.

The foreigner may be pardoned
for wondering if Japan has much
democracy to lose. The Japanese
Diet may say what it likes on issues
of defence and foreign policy, but it
has no practical way of making its
criticism effective. The peculiar
Constitution of the Japanese State
makes Parliament impotent on what
have for years been the most vital
issues of policy. It is laid down in
the Constitution—and the principle
has been affirmed afresh in recent
years—that the Army and Navy are
responsible, not to the Cabinet, but
to the Emperor alone.—Glasgow
Herald.

A rather neat phrase was turned
by Mr. Anthony Eden in his address
at Bradford. During the course of
his remarks, which were largely ad-
dressed to European dictators and
would-be dictators, the foreign sec-
retary urged the world to "turn
from armaments competition to eco-
nomic co-operation." Mr. Eden
would be the first to admit the
present state of affairs calls for
something more than high-sounding
phrases, but compared with the
plea for world co-operation with
Mussolini's "forest of bayonets" and
similar utterances by Hitler.—
Windsor Daily Star.

Scotland's shipbuilding industry is
smiling over its best 12 months since
1930. Clyde shipyards recently re-
ported to Glasgow representatives
that they had on hand orders for
merchant vessels totalling 500,000
tons. Tonnage launched in Clyde
shipyards in 1936 is estimated at
300,000 tons. Construction of the sis-
ter ship to the Queen Mary will be
an important factor in 1937 opera-
tions.—Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Victoria, British Columbia,
Times described this year's Christ-
mas as "the merriest Christmas,
commercially speaking that we
have had since the high old days of
1929." The accepted indexes show
gains of 10 to 20 per cent in pre-
Christmas retail sales over the pro-
ceeds of this year's Christmas trade
was probably the briskest Cape
Breton merchants have experienced
in 7 years.—Sydney Post Record.

Canada favors peace, but did any-
body ever escape a cyclone by mere-
ly favoring good weather?—Bran-
don Sun. The trouble is that people
talk and think just that way. They
regard war as something that is
bound to happen, and that it's no
use trying to prevent. So wars do
happen.—Toronto Star.

The House of Commons debate
about the Metropolitan Police dis-
closed a widespread interest in the
question of Fascist meetings. Es-
pecially in the London area these
present to the police a very diffi-
cult problem, and the Home Sec-
retary was doubtless expressing his
own feelings when, in answer to an
interrogation by Mr. Galscheer, who
suggested that the police should be
taken away and the rival parties left
to fight it out, he said it would
simplify the whole problem if he
could leave it at that. We have not
been altogether without experience
in these matters in the North, and
a recent visit of Sir Oswald Mosley
to Edinburgh shows that the Leader
arouses the same emotions and pro-
vokes the same scenes wherever he
goes. The Communist presumably
always "sees red." When Sir Oswald
and his band appear a deep infra-
red apparently suffuses the horizon,
and spirit of bellicosity invades
the minds of peace-loving citizens.—National
Review, London.

But the Free State still has not
cast itself loose from the Empire or
the British Crown. Mr. de Valera is
not yet ready to proclaim the coun-
try as a republic. He says that as long
as the King is the symbol of the
Empire he will be recognized as such,
and he will be recognized as such,
State. Accordingly the Free State
has joined the rest of the Empire in
acknowledging the transfer of
kingship from Edward to George VI.
Mr. de Valera is always cautious in
phrasing. All that can fairly be in-
ferred from his words is that the
Free State will not attempt to
declare itself an independent
public, free from any connection
with the Empire and the Crown.
But he has never refused to recog-
nize that Ireland must have, for
many reasons, a special relation to
the United Kingdom and to the
Empire of which it is the centre. He
has modified the formula of adher-
ence but the link, although spun to
gossamer fineness, still exists.—
Philadelphia Bulletin.

Don't talk to Englishmen about
America. Wait until they ask ques-
tions and then answer as sensibly
and truthfully as you know. Behave
toward them as casually as they be-
have toward you. Don't wiggle
fawn or show your teeth. Don't
don't get angry. Don't praise in a
loud voice, or at all, England or
English things, either in this coun-
try or England. Don't, for instance,
enter an English cathedral and ex-
pate on its beauty or age. Such
things are taken for granted. Ask,
don't, in an English court yard, ask,
have, Don't—if you are an English-
man—write a book. Don't be con-
tinually funny. Don't give advice.
The principle underlying all these
rules is, as I have hinted, that the
two nations should learn to take
each other more casually.—The
Forum, New York.

JANUARY SALE
of MEN'S OVERCOATS
25% and 33 1/3% off
25% off all NEW OVERCOATS
33 1/3% off Last Years OVERCOATS
SPECIAL DISCOUNTS ON MEN'S SUITS
Sale Begins WEDNESDAY MGRNING at 9 A. M.
COME AND GET FIRST CHOICE
HENDERSON & CUDMORE
MEN'S WEAR

That Body of Deeds
By James W. Burton, M.D.
MAKING THE MENTAL PATIENT FIT TO LEAVE THE HOSPITAL

Patients in mental hospitals
differ from those outside because
they are unable or unwilling to
give and take, and assume the re-
sponsibilities of a member of the
community.

Thus it is not a matter of brains,
but a matter of balance that de-
cides who shall be inside and who
shall be outside our mental hos-
pitals.

Now to let these patients enter
an institution where everything is
supplied them—food, clothing,
warmth—may be good treatment,
but for a short time in that "lead
of responsibility" is lifted from
their shoulders, but if they are ever
to become "normal" again they
must learn to shoulder responsi-
bilities and take their place among
those who are normal.

It is with this thought in mind
that occupational therapy—work—
is now an established part of the
treatment in mental hospitals.
When a patient finds that he can
do a piece of work, is expected to
do this work, it brings to him the
feeling and knowledge that he is
really of some use to himself and to
others. And of course the time-
hours every day—during which he
works is not used for thinking of
himself and his "has that much
more chance to become well.

Dr. Frank P. Ball in Hygieia de-
scribes an experiment in occupa-
tional therapy which is helping
patients with mental disorders to
find a meaningful existence. In a
setting of stately trees and sur-
rounded by shrubs and flowers
there stands on the extensive
grounds of a large private sanitar-
ium in Connecticut a low red
building of one story with wide
windows and skylights, the Pottery
Button factory. The workers are
the mentally ill patients. The em-
ployees in this little factory are
paid for the work they do.

As the patient learns the various
processes of making a button—
cutting, glazing, firing, packing—
gets paid for doing this work, learns
that an order has come in for so
many gross of buttons to be turned
out by himself and the other
workers, he realizes that "respon-
sibility" has been placed on him
and he is expected to measure up
to it. In fact he is being paid to
do this work.

The Basques

(Halifax Chronicle)
The incidents now taking place
between the Basque country on the
Bay of Biscay and Germany have
centred attention on this particu-
lar people. The Basques are an
entirely different folk from the rest
of the peoples of Spain. Their
language is not Spanish, but is
peculiar to themselves, and it is not
related to any other European
language. Their laws and customs
are different from the rest of
Spain and they follow a national
dress of their own. They thus con-
stitute a peculiar people the origin
of which is still obscure.

Not Out Of The Woods

(Monetary Times)
With nine months of the fiscal
year past it would appear that Mr.
C. A. Dunning, Finance Minister
of the Dominion, is likely to keep
the deficit of the country this year
within the limit he named in his
budget speech last Spring, when he
budgeted for a deficit of \$100,000,000.
This is gratifying insofar as it
goes, but it must be kept in mind
both by our legislators and the
people of the country that while
this will mark a step in the right
direction, there is still a long way
to go before our finances will be on
a sound basis.

In the first place the result aimed
at this year, if attained, will leave
the budget still unbalanced by
\$100,000,000, which is quite a tidy
sum of money even when you say
it quickly. There is still a balanced
budget to achieve. The govern-
ment announced its intention "to
end in the shortest practical time
the era of recurring deficits" and
this intention is one that will re-
ceive the support of everybody, but
it cannot be attained without work.
Revenues are increasing, but that
is no reason why expenditures
should not be scrutinized closely
until they are in a reasonable
balance with the income. Then it
must be borne in mind that a
balanced budget is only a present,
but not the ultimate aim. The
ultimate aim is to bring about a
condition that will make it possible
to pay off a part of the national
debt. It is not likely that it will
ever all be paid off, but it should
certainly be reduced to more reason-
able proportions in relation to the
population so that the burden of
interest charges will not be so
heavy, as they are now at \$138,500,000
in the last fiscal year.

The reduction of the deficit to
\$100,000,000 and the balancing of
the budget when it comes, while
satisfactory in degree, will not be
achievements to justify the gov-
ernment or the people getting
"high-hat", as long as there is a
little debt of around three billion
dollars outstanding.

a population of approximately a
million.
When they eventually came
under the rule of the Spanish
crown their own laws and customs
were guaranteed to them, and they
long preserved their own municipal
institutions. In the Treaty of
Utrecht in 1713 the Basques were
mentioned separately from Spain,
indicative of the peculiar place they
occupied. This independent auto-
nomy lasted until 1833, when
dispute arose over the succession,
which was not finally settled until
1871 when the Basque provinces
were assimilated to the rest of
Spain, with this difference, that
they succeeded in retaining their
municipal and provincial self-
government. They are a fiery in-
dependent people, which is now
apparently in their ready replies to
German interference.

So there were no libel actions,
though it was a poor issue of the
Saturday Review that he'd no
seven-letter early-English reference.
Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's doubtful
paternity and no announcement
that Mr. Stanley Baldwin was
a scoundrel, a potroom, a liar, a
traitor, or all four.
Lady Houston was a woman of
strong dislikes and no hesitancy at
all in putting words to them. More
than that, she was a spirited old
girl and a character. Haunting
fears that the race was sinking into
tasteful mediocrity, small gentle-
manliness and thin tolerance
could always be dispelled while she
lived and contributed to the Sat-
urday Review. For her contribu-
tions did not suffer from either
gentlemanliness or tolerance and
they were not mediocre. They were
bad. They were terrible.

The Poet's Corner
TO THE BEREAVED

Come, let us march seven times
Death's dark walls round,
And sing our songs and step with
quick sharp tread,
And with our bright breath blow
them to the ground,
And shout and crown Love King
and cry Death dead!
O let us twist a wreath for his dear
head,
And drench it in his dew, and with
the sound
Of doves and flutes O wipe the gash
that bled,
And press wet cloth and pour balm
on the wound!
For it is Spring, and Love is once
more Lord,
And from the dust of death the
white brief bud
Breaks through, and from the red
hill of his sword
A rose will flash out like a drop of
blood!
What walls can stand, though
Death builds deep and strong,
When Love strikes seven times
round with storms of song!
—Joseph Auslander.

Red White And Blue

(By JUDITH ROBINSON.)
The New Year doesn't promise
much amusement. Consider instead
Fanny Lucy, Lady Houston.
Now while she's waiting for her
executors to find her will and dis-
cover how to bury her is as good a
time as any to consider that most
surprising Dame of the British
Empire. For about now a lot of
superior and scholarly editors of the
old Saturday Review should be be-
ginning to stop revolving in their
graves. Like them, their successor,
Lady Houston is dead at last. It
must be quite a relief to their re-
mains.

Looked at from the point of view
of Beresford Hope's ghost, or Pro-
fessor George Saintsbury's or even
Mr. Andrew Lang's, nothing that
can happen the Saturday Review
from now on can possibly be as
painful as what happened in the
years when it was Lady Houston's.

For itself, this space has only
happy memories of Lady Houston's
Saturday Review. Most of them
concern the cover. The first thing
the lady did when she bought the
satellite and snooty Conservative
weekly was to change its cover.
She put it into red, white and blue
stripes Each week thereafter the
parallelogram of Imperial patriotism
used to come to the old Globe
office. Each week some joker would
lay the outrage on the desk of the
only man in the office who was
known to have read and cherished
the Saturday Review in the days of
its good taste. And each week the
victim, taking one look at the new
cover, would do his best to say
some part of all that he thought
about Fanny Lucy, Lady Houston.
Though he never exhausted the
subject, he said quite a lot every
time. Yet it didn't seem to help
him much. The next week when he
came upon the chattering he'd be
as mad as ever again.

As a publicist, Lady Houston
affected some people that way. As
a publisher, it is said that she
affected her editors that way. For
the Saturday Review did have
editors under Lady Houston, though
not always for long. Editors came
and went. They came and accord-
ing to report, as soon as they tried
to remove a little libel from their
employers weekly tributes to Mr.
MacDonald or Mr. Baldwin they
went. The strain of editing the pro-
prietress's copy was too great.
Moreover, the proprietress didn't
want her copy edited. She had
bought the Saturday Review as a
medium of Imperial self-expression.
She expressed herself imperially
and the British libel law was no-
thing to her. She was the richest
widow in England.

The theory is that the Saturday
Review escaped most of the law-
suits its owner invited simply be-
cause of the shrinking cowardice of
British statesmen. No politician,
however traduced, dared risk a
libel action against Lady Houston.
He would have been laughed at too
much.

THE 2 MACS
DRUGSTORE

Scotch Fire Bricks
Direct from Scotland
One Carload Scotch
Fire Brick—8000—
10 Tons Fire Clay
L. M. POOLE & CO.
Paoli's Wharves

For Vitality always use
BRAHMIN
ORANGE PEKOE TEA

This is the latest of them: a
tribute to the Duke of Windsor set
on a Saturday Review cover mad
mourning black for the occasion:
"Good-bye, good-bye,
We cry with a sigh;
Driven away
By a law that's a lie,
Great King and true lover,
For you we would die,
Will you never return, sir,
To gladden our eye?"
That is the way that Lady Houston
thought, and that's the way she
wrote. But for all that, the world
is a duller place for her death, and
a less English. For she belonged by
right in the oldest English tradi-
tion; the rich, high-hearted, wrong-
headed line of succession that
comes down from the Wife of
Bath to Lily Morris of the music
'halls by way of Margaret Newcast-
le and Aphra Benn and Neil Gwynn
and Sir John Falstaff and Mr.
Pickwick; yes, and Elizabeth of
England.
She was an original. And when
the English race stops producing
originals, then will be the time to
give it up for lost.
Which is the thing that Fanny
Lucy, Lady Houston, D. B. E.,
would never have thought of doing.

for RHEUMATISM
Put Minard's into a warm
dish. Rub liniment gently in
then apply it according to
directions... and soon
you'll get relief!
MINARD'S
"KING OF PAIN"
LINIMENT

DR. L. B. EVANS
Dr. L. B. Evans, noted phy-
sician treated successfully and
obtained permanent cures of
stomach conditions such as
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour
Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric
Distress and many other ail-
ments peculiar to the stomach
with a prescription which we
have secured and sell under
the name of Evans' Stomach
Mixture.

We alone have the sole
rights on this prescription and
since selling it have received
numerous testimonials from
satisfied purchasers.
Don't fool with your stom-
ach, because conditions are
likely to arise if you allow
yourself to lapse into a
chronic state of gastric
trouble.
Get a bottle to-day.
PRICE 85c.
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