THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) $5 00 per year (in advance) delivered.
$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1935.

AUDITOR GENERAL AND PENSIONS

One of the officials at Ottawa over whom the Government has no control is the Auditor General. The present occupant of that office, who happens to be a Liberal appointee, last year brought in a report in which relief expenditures in several Provinces were criticised. This year his report also deals with the question of soldiers' pensions. We quote the following comment on his report from the current issue of The Canadian Veteran:

"A particular sore spot with war veterans has been the activities of the Auditor General in questioning decisions of the pensions adjudicating bodies and claiming to find errors in the basis of entitlement to pension in several cases. Veterans contend that the auditor general by such action is setting himself up as superior to the pension appeal court and pension commission, and that his duties should be confined to ascertaining that payments have been made in accord with the judgments of those bodies.

"The Auditor General has now made a report to parliament on the matter, indicating an over-payment of $313,326 in war pensions as revealed by an examination of 8,195 pensioners files out of 96,061 active pensioners' accounts. These, he affirms, were caused chiefly by errors in entitlement having been waived by the pension commissioners.

"Cancelled and reduced pensions amounted to $44,029. Over-payments found in audit of pensions accounts totalled $804,659 of which only $60,000 is recoverable. Under-payments were $17,593.

"The auditors found errors in pensions along the following lines:

"Men pensioned because of disabilities incurred in France but never outside Canada; officers pensioned at rates applicable to higher ranks; allowances paid to wives until proof of death or divorce was produced by auditors; pensions awarded for disabilities incurred during service while attestation papers showed the disabilities were recorded at time of enlistment; pensions awarded for disabilities incurred while on harvest leave or while the soldiers were deserters."

LIBERAL OPINION

The Montreal Witness (Liberal) continues to applaud the Bennett reform policy and in a recent editorial urged: "Go to it, Mr. Bennett; the nation is behind you in the legislation so far proposed." It also administered a stinging rebuke to Mr. Mackenzie King, in words which we shall not attempt to paraphrase.

"We persist," says the Witness, "in believing that Mr. Bennett really did get an entirely new vision, a veritable inspiration from God—whence all good thoughts come—as to the direction in which Canada should move to reach the better day. And we believe that he is vindicating faith in him by speedily submitting the bills that are to realize his vision. We are sorry to see party rancors on both sides, like noisome smells spoiling the atmosphere of a house being sanctified by movements of reform. Attempts to make party capital out of joint legislation for the common good will surely react against the parties or individual politicians guilty of such low motives. The people want statesmen who are so absorbed in working for the general good that they forget themselves. "Enemy of the State No. 1" is not the man who kills another and makes a get-away from the penitentiary, but a politician who for personal or party gain, betrays Canada."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The lion seems to have it.

Plenty work shovelling snow these days.

The Legislature convenes for its final session of the present Parliament on Tuesday.

The Bennett Government is doing its best to provide ways and means of handling the unemployment situation; meantime the opposition is wasting valuable time merely talking on the subject.

Travelling in draughty trains from Ottawa to New York, back to Ottawa, then on to Toronto and back again to Ottawa—all within a few days has put Premier Bennett under the weather. The compulsory rest will do him good.

Despite the temptation of an offer of $300 a week for the foreman and $200 for the others, the Hauptmann jury has declined a vaudeville tour proposal. The jurors emerged from the difficult trial with the public's respect and they evidently intend to hold it.

France's new 35,000-ton battleship is to cost the enormous sum of $47,000,000, and, to make the prospect more uncomfortable for the taxpayer, it is altogether likely that it will have to be turned in for a new model before many years. A warship may become obsolete even more quickly than an automobile.

The Jacques Cartier visit was such a success last year that the experiment is to be repeated in another form this summer. Several hundred French war veterans will visit Canada in August, including the cities of Quebec and Montreal. Arrangements have been made by the Association of Ex-Combatents of Paris with the Legion of Quebec whereby groups of Canadian veterans, who saw service in France, will entertain the French party, which will also spend several days in New York as guests of the American Legion. The French veterans will sail from Le Havre August 9, aboard the Lafayette of the French Line.

The passing of Lieut.-Col. Goodwill recalls the stirring days of the war when recruiting was at its height. The Patriotic Society persuaded Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militia, to grant us an infantry regiment of our own—hitherto our recruits had been sent to New Brunswick—and nominated Major Goodwill, second in command of the old 82nd Regiment for the command. Instead, Sir Sam appointed Col. Beer then (as now) in Ottawa, and a personal friend of his own. A good deal of trouble ensued, which was ultimately straightened out, and Major Goodwill went overseas with the Army Medical Corps.

Make the "haves" pay for the "have-nots," or "robbing Peter to pay Paul" is the principle admitted by a medical member of the House of Commons, followed by doctors. Doctors, he said, usually charge extra fees to patients able to pay them to counteract the patients who could not or would not, pay. But the medical profession is not singular in this respect; lawyers do likewise; so do clergymen who are fortunate to have members in their congregations with a preference for display in marriage ceremonies. If we are to have one-price State doctors, we may claim the same privilege in law and divinity, and hope we may get it!

The British "Die Hard" Tories are determined to follow up their divisive tactics at Wavertree, by running an independent Conservative candidate against the official selection in the forthcoming by election in Norwood. Like Wavertree the Norwood division of Lambeth is ordinarily a safe Conservative stronghold, the late member having won by 30,851 to 7,217 to his Labor opponent, but with three candidates in the field, and two of them Tories, the Labour representative is likely to slip in, as he did in Wavertree. By these tactics Mr. Winston Churchill and his disgruntled colleagues hope to bring the National Government to terms, viz: provide them with seats in the Cabinet by dropping Premier Ramsay Macdonald, Sir John Simon, Mr. Walter Runciman, Sir Samuel Hoare, and probably one or two others.

To predict an early return to the gold standard would appear to be the height of optimism, yet that is what has just been done by the financial firm of Samuel Montague & Co., of which Lord Swaything is chairman. Britain is paving the way by building up a huge gold reserve. The value of gold held privately and by the British Government increased by £143,000,000 ($715,000,000) during the past year and now totals $1,500,000,000, the report says. "The fact that gold still occupies the chief place in the settling of international trade balances," the report declares, "seems to suggest that a suitable moment will ultimately arrive when the principal countries in the world will all base their currency system on a gold standard.

The burned out, unemployable war veterans had their brief moment in the House of Commons the other night when a vote of $2,250,000 was passed to be doled out to them in monthly cheques. It passed with the blessing of all members, an increase of $250,000 over last year's appropriation. Pensions Minister Donald Sutherland announced the appropriation would jump to $7,500,000 next year if the age-limit was dropped from 60 to 50, as advocated in some parts of the country. In addition, because of the natural increase in the number of men unable to work because of war services, over the next 10 years the appropriation would jump from $42,000,000 to $103,000,000. Another vote of $2,100,000 for special relief of veterans was passed by the House, and $19,800 for the Pension Appeal Court.

It is just announced that Argentina has reiterated claims to the Falkland Islands and that the Argentine Government has given instructions to consular agents that Falklanders visiting Buenos Aires must be given certificates of Argentine nationality. Two islanders, Mrs. Willis Bop and Mr. Francis Lewis, landed at Buenos Aires with identity papers describing them as "British." The Ministry of the Interior ordered these cancelled, and substituted Argentine passports. The Falklands consist of a group of small islands 300 miles from the Magellan Straits with a total of four or five thousand square miles. The principal industries are sheep raising and whaling, the leading exports being wool and whale produce. Revenue is raised by customs tariff. There is a huge surplus of assets over liabilities, and there is no public debt. Then why shouldn't Argentina covet this little Naboth's vineyard?

Notes By The Way

George Ade in reviewing his life on his sixty-ninth birthday, said: "I have lived in the greatest 50 years in all history," to which a writer adds: "If everyone made a chart each year of all the increased advantages and blessings accrued to them, and to the world, and compared each chart at the beginning of each new year, there wouldn't be so many grumblers and complainers around. I can imagine many a grey-haired old-timer smiling over the time when he walked a mile to borrow a book, or to attend school, in contrast to those who have a public or lending library a few blocks from their home, or who can purchase a classic for but a few cents at some public store. Public busses now take students to their schools in many places, and on my way to work each day I pass a school where scores of automobiles are parked. They ride to school these days. Many would never go if they had to walk!"

"Certain great ideas," said Dr. Osler, "flow fresh through the ages, and control us effectually as in the days of Pericles. Mankind, it has been said, is always advancing; man is always the same. The love, hope, fear, and faith that make humanity, and the elementary passions of the human heart remain unchanged, and the secret of inspiration in any literature is the capacity to touch the cord that vibrates in a sympathy that knows not time nor place."

Poor relief, as experienced in Europe and America has shown, can easily become as great an evil as that which it aims to alleviate. This danger is particularly lively in Ceylon, where the proneness of the people to charity has brought into existence ingenious forms of fraud. This is not to say that poverty and destitution do not exist. They do always prevail to a certain extent, and the economic depression has heightened the consequent distress. —Times of Ceylon.

Reading the letters of Napoleon to Marie Louise, one may think them stilted, perhaps restrained. Yet, in their way, they tell us more of the character of Napoleon the man, the human being, than tomes of speculations by grave historians. A love letter, read Cicero, is the mirror of the man. It is the reason why love letters are so varied. Singing always the same song, but always to a different tune, they are fervid or cold, pathetic or cynical, heartless or sublime, according as the writer is called Mary Wollstonecraft.—Ex.

The other day a Sydney woman wrote her will in shorthand. When it was admitted to probate at Sydney, a court reporter had to make a transcript before it could be passed. The estate disposed of recalls many strange stories about wills. There was, for example, the Los Angeles recluse who wrote his will on the hem of a woman's petticoat. He left £100,000 to his grandniece in this way. Again there is an old, old story of the sailor who wrote his will in scarcely legible writing, on an egg-shell. Wills on doors, on the legs of a bedstead, on collars, hats, boots, and even on wallpaper have been recorded. After the Battle of Jutland, a sailor's identity disc was found with his will engraved on it.

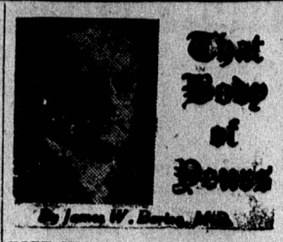
The French manufacturer, Alain de a Rochefordiere, was sentenced at Paris, a few days ago to a year in prison for shouting 10 words of criticism at Premier Pierre-Etienne Flandin as the latter entered Notre Dame Cathedral for the riot memorial service Feb. 6. He was convicted of insulting the premier after police testified that he shouted: "Thy place is not here; it is with the assassins!"

At Newcastle, England, a physician has been fined £154 and disqualified for life from holding a driving licence, for motoring offences, which included being so under the influence of drink as to be incapable of having proper control of a motor car, driving in a manner dangerous to the public at the same time and place, failing to stop after an accident, and failing to conform to a traffic signal. In addition he was ordered to pay £15 11s 6d costs. In the escapade the culprit's auto collided with two stationary cars and a traffic signal. As this practitioner will legally drive no more in England, the punishment is lasting. His fate is an awful warning to drinking motorists.—Globe.

Abyssinia is a beautiful, mountainous country, the home of a brave, free and ancient people. They are black, but the foremost of negro or negroid races, with a civilization going back thousands of years, and have professed Christianity almost as long as Italy. They are also the best fighters in Africa, except possibly the Soudanese—Kipling's "Fuzzy Wuzzies." They inflicted a disastrous defeat on an Italian army in 1889, and now have an army of about 80,000, well armed with modern rifles and machine guns.—Gloucester Times.

Most of them, (students) think the United States could remain out of another major war—a wish fulfilment. A great majority would fight if the United States were invaded. Almost the same majority would refuse to fight if the United States were the invader ("prefer not to" would probably be the more accurate term.) Sixty-three per cent think the largest navy and air-force no help to peace. Ninety-one per cent favour munitions control. Eighty-two per cent want universal wealth as well as manhood conscription. But for the purpose of this piece the vote on the League of Nations is the most revealing. If virtually half the student body of the country would like to see the United States in the League, how many more would advocate entry into the World Court?—Literary Digest.

One hundred and forty one million dollars. That is the amount of money that Canadian municipalities have defaulted on their bonds And Ontario municipalities are responsible for about two-thirds of it And who is now waiting for these municipalities to pay up? Life insurance companies, which have death losses to pay; fire insurance companies, banks, which bought the bonds with money entrusted to them; trustees of estates, mostly for widows and orphans, and so on. Let the municipalities fail to make good their pledges and they just start a vicious circle of non-payments and bankruptcies. Incompetent councils cause a lot of misery outside their own municipalities.—Sault Ste. Marie Star.



DIGESTION AND THE EMOTIONS

Your doctor will tell you that more than half the patients that come into his office have no organic trouble, but are troubled with various symptoms because their emotions have kept them upset.

It has been definitely shown that more than half the cases of "indigestion" are not due to any organic condition—ulcer, cancer, inflammation of the lining of the stomach,—but to emotional disturbances and wrong diet habits.

"There are far too many people in life who are under the influence of the major emotions—fear, anger, pain. These emotions interfere greatly with the digestive processes and may be the cause of the "indigestion" of which they complain."

As mentioned before, it may be that you are greatly enjoying food of which you are fond when you are upset by something which occurs at the table, a message over the telephone, an unwelcome visitor or other happening. Immediately your appetite or desire for food leaves you and it may be that you regret having eaten any of this food you like.

This emotional disturbance interferes with that part of the brain that controls the digestive juices and the juices may stop flowing for a number of minutes, the food thus lying in the stomach or other part of the digestive apparatus in an undigested condition. Often a feeling of heaviness in the stomach follows, together with headache and gas distension.

Now it does not have to be sudden news or happening to cause "indigestion." If you are under emotional strain or anxiety, you are likely to lose your appetite, and if you do eat, as the digestive juices do not flow freely, only a part of the food is absorbed into the blood.

It is eating certain foods when you are upset that gives you the idea that these particular foods "disagree" with you and that therefore you should not eat them. You can thus see that if you are often upset, or are under mental strain for any length of time, you would finally get to the point where scarcely any food would agree with you.

The thought then is that calmness or relaxation should be acquired not only during meals but for some hours afterwards if digestion is to be completed satisfactorily.

THE KIND OF TOURISTS TO INVITE, AND WHERE TO FIND THEM.

(This is Mr. Hemming's seventh letter on the Tourist possibilities of the Island. The eighth and final letter will appear on Saturday next.—Editor Guardian.)

All will agree that, so far as natural conditions are concerned, Prince Edward Island will take second place to no other part of the North American Continent in the matter of the advantages to be offered to summer tourists. On the other hand, we may as well admit from the outset that our Island has its limitations chiefly three in number:—

1. We are geographically a long way from all the large centres of population, which are the source of the majority of tourists.
2. Our automobile highways are not hard surfaced.
3. Our resort hotels are few in number and not equal in equipment and service to those in other Canadian Provinces.

On top of these facts the money which we have to spend on publicity is, to say the least, limited.

Tourists in this Country come only from the cities, the Country people being too busy during the summer to leave home, Then again in Canada we have only a few Cities altogether, particularly those within travelling distance of this Island.

From the Maritimes, we can expect few if any visitors, for there are some excellent resorts in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, quite easy of access to Halifax and St. John. Rather may we regard our immediate neighbors on the Mainland as our most lively competitors in the tourist as indeed in all lines of business. In the Province of Quebec there are only two large Cities, Quebec and Montreal.

As in all countries summer tourists in Canada are divided into two classes, viz. the well-to-do, whose women and children usually go to the country for the whole school vacation period, and those of limited means, whose holidays range from seven to fourteen days. Of the former or well-to-do class the majority of families in Quebec and Montreal have summer houses or cottages of their own, within a distance that can be covered daily or for weekends by train or auto. To the other class, who have less to spend, the cost in time and money of travelling to and from this Island make the trip almost prohibitory. The Railway passengers return fare from Montreal with sleeping berths and meals cost about $50.00, and consumes two full days, while to come by auto means anywhere from four to five or even six days for the two journeys. Add to these facts the dusty reception with which we greet automobilists on our Island roads, and I think that all will doubt the wisdom of spending our few available publicity dollars in inviting our fellow Canadians to spend their holidays with us, much as we like to have those who come.

I have not mentioned the Ontario Cities, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton and London, for they are still more handicapped, being one day further away than Montreal or Quebec.

In addition to the above, it must not be forgotten that Canadians in the other Provinces are all keenly interested in their own tourist traffic, and have many tempting resorts of their own, while their hotels admittedly outclass those of this Province. To invite these people to come to us savors much of asking Newcastle in England to buy Sydney coal. We may as well make up our minds, therefore, that only those who have a flair for sight seeing—and they come only once—or these who have close friends or relatives on the Island, will come to us, and for these no advertising is needed.

Finally on top of all these faults, we must remember that the whole of Canada is situated in what might be termed the cool temperate zone, in contradistinction to the cities South of the border line, thus rendering it unnecessary for any of us to go any distance from home in search of a summer play ground. All these things considered, therefore, I feel that we in Prince Edward Island should look 99 per cent to the United States for our summer holiday-makers.

I had intended to have made this the closing letter of the series, but this question of the kind of tourists to invite and where to find them is of such outstanding importance, and has in it so many ramifications that I now find that full justice cannot be done to it without trespassing on the valuable space accorded to me by the Guardian. The balance of the story, therefore must be religated to another letter.

H. K. S. HEMMING
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
February, 1935.

The Boy Scouts: Mr. Beatty's Fine Speech

To the Editor of the Montreal Gazette:

Sir,—I have just had the immense pleasure of being a guest at the annual banquet of the patrol leaders of the Montreal Boy Scouts Association. It was a banquet indeed! To the joy of the hunderds of boys present the "eats" were excellent and plenteous; the ginger ale provided gratis by a well-known Montreal firm was bubbly and refreshing. The speeches were short and to the point. The "high spot" was the speech of Mr. E. W. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

I have heard many "speeches to boys" and sermons to them not a few. Many of them were very fine, but over the heads of a juvenile audience.

The remarks of Mr. Beatty were not only clearly delivered and excellent in their make-up. They were—what is a far, far better thing—well within the grasp of vigorous and energetic Canadian boyhood, humorous in the human way that boys understand and appreciate, striking the serious note in a natural and easy manner, without rhetoric or flourishes, which boys, wise creatures, usually detest or suspect as fakes of the "adult mind."

The "community singing" was grand, and very ably conducted. The concert was short and sweet, the items thereof evidently selected with care, and every one went over with a bang. I send you this appreciation because I feel that many who have the intrests of Canada at heart may not realize fully the significance of the present plea of Mr. Beatty and the officials of the Boy Scout movement for financial aid and a higher recruitment in this province in view of the forthcoming visit of the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, 78 years old on February 22 of this year.

I hope your readers will accept my testimony as wholly unsolicited and from one who has no official connection with Scouting in Montreal. I merely "sat in" as the guest of a Scoutmaster and his splendid array of eight patrol leaders. They were a very happy family, typical of Montreal boyhood at its best, and to spend such an evening with them in such surroundings was a heartening experience for

OLD BOY.

The Use Of Slang

(Montreal Gazette)

If report is to be credited, the Archbishop of Canterbury is not adverse upon fitting occasion to make use of slang, and some amusement has been created by his quotation of a former Bishop of London, who, writing to the Governor of Virginia at the time of the American Revolution, said: "Your attitude is nuts to the the enemies of religion." Whether "nuts" in this instance signifies that the foes of religion were given a hard nut to crack, or that the demeanor of the bishop in question supplied the enemy with intellectual vitamins, we know not. And we doubt whether Archbishop Trench could throw any light upon this piquant phrase. Whence is derived this term "slang?" Philologists like Wedge, wood, Skeat and Richardson are inclined to link it up with "sling." The slang expert is, then, to be considered as a slinger of words. In modern usuage, we have improved upon it by bidding the speaker to "shot it." When we ask, what is slang? the answers given show a wide difference of opinion such as touch rather upon its validity and value than upon its prevalence in human speech or its alleged breach of verbal decorum. Thus one critic hazards the assertion that all language, if closely examined, has in it an admixture of slang. Another declares that slang is a ludricous simile intended to put vigor into a phrase, which is a nickname. And still a third informs us that slang is like reading a narrative in a series of rude but telling pictures instead of words. It is also added that slang betokens the exuberance of mental activity and the delight in language-making; and that there are slang terms whose charm no one need be ashamed to feel and confess.

About the charm of it, we may not feel so sure. Yet there can be no doubt that the thing called slang has a certain lure for folk who wish to find the strongest possible expression for the idea that is tugging at their minds. And there are a vast number of words, which once were regarded as aliens and outlaws from the commonwealth of language, that have been received into the body of respectable citizenship and are no longer listed among the undesirables. It is not so long since the words rational, scandalous, homicide, prodigious, mob, diplomacy, demonetize, tour, rally, grimace, foible, embarrass, witless, ducet, and advocate, were knocking hard for an entrance to the league of nations. Nobody today denies their right to a seat in the place of counsels. Then what about such terms as logroller, carpet-bagger, bootlegger, bucket shop, gadabout, runagate, ramshackle, sweepstake, rigmarole, etc? Shakespeare was not above using "sweepstake"; as, for example, in "Hamlet"—

"Good Laertes,
If you desire to know the certainty
Of your dear father's death, it's
writ in your revenge
That, sweepstake, you will draw
both friend and foe,
Winner and loser."

And it may be noted that prelatical authority can be invoked in this connection though in a higher sense than the word now can boast. For in Cromwell's day, Archbishop Williams could write of "a general sweepstake of archbishops, bishops, parsons and vicars," which appears to signify not only that there was a large assembly of the clerics, but also that they made a clean sweep of the business under hand. Sydney Smith wrote good English. He could, however, coin the slang word "foolometer." If anyone wishes to gain an inkling of the element of romance in slang, let him turn to the word "beanfeast". It has been said that the bean surpasses all other vegetables in its figurative appeal. From ancient Roman times it has been used as an emblem of something of small value. The Latin "nihil" (nothing) has been traced to the black speck of a broad bean. Then Hobbes talks about a thing not worth the black of a bean." In modern days we recognize the importance of knowing "how many beans make five," and talk of a personage being "full of beans" or of "spilling the beans." If the vocables are not as elegant as one could wish, at least we know what is meant. Montaigne has it that "they who will fight custom with grammar are fools." Language grows. It is a growth, not an artificial fixture. There is room for the prickley thistle blossom as for, the dew-freshed rose. Slang has a long pedigree. The Archbishop might quote a "strong precedent" in his favor. It is written in the New Testament that Herodias 'had it in" for John the Baptist. And so it goes. We need not be too hard upon the use of slang within proper limits. Is 'cherrio" to be ruled out of court? We trust not.

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The Poets' Corner

*THE SHINING SHIP

All day I see the ships sail in, the sun upon their spars,
And silently at night they pass between me and the stars,
O many, many ships there be,
From Biscay Bay and China Seas
But never comes a ship for me,
Across the flooding bars.

All day I watch the ships sail on so brave and gallantly;
And while I sleep they sail awa impatient for the sea.
Strange ways are theirs when strange winds blow,
Strange islands loom and strange tides flow—
But round and round the world they go
And never wait for me.

One day a shining ship shall rid at anchor by the quay;
From her slow-furling sails shall shake the scents of Araby;
She bears no name, she cannot stay,
But on her decks I'll sail away
To China Sea and Biscay Bay—
Oh, she's the ship for me!

—Isabella Ecclestone MacKay

*A book of Children's Verse by the late Mrs. MacKay, a Canadian poet.

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"Today the abolition of poverty is our big business problem."—Edward A. Filene.

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