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MONDAY, MARCH 18, 1929

THE LEGISLATIVE SESSION.

Tomorrow we shall have the pleasure of welcoming our representatives from all over the Province to their legislative duties. We are informed by the Premier that the session will be short, and that no important measures are likely to come up for consideration. De that as it may, the annual opening of the Legislature by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor with his military escort, is always a colorful event, and tomorrow's proceedings will be no exception to this historic rule.

There is every reason to expect that the financial showing for the year should be satisfactory. No heavy expenditures have been incurred since the last session of the Legislature apart from those budgeted for, and with the greatly increased revenue at the disposal of the Government from interim subsidies and railway grant, amounting in all to \$165,000, there should be a substantial surplus on hand with which to meet coming emergencies. There are things in the air, such as a Sanatorium, increase of teachers' salaries, increased grants to public health, etc., which through discussion it is deemed advisable to increase expenditures on these or any other matters which may arise, there should be no difficulty in providing the ways and means. Apart from the increased revenues at the disposal of the Government, the Premier has indicated his expectation of receiving very generous treatment from Ottawa in the matter of increased provincial subsidies, so that the present session seems to be a favorable one for providing, without additional taxation, for such adjustments as are necessary in the public interest.

We extend a cordial welcome to our representatives, Liberal and Conservative, and trust that their brief sojourn in the city will be pleasant to themselves and profitable to the Province.

LITERARY STYLE.

Everyone will recall, says an English writer on "Studies in Literature," the amusing scene in the Pickwick Papers, where Sam Weller reads over to his father the valentine that he has laboriously composed, and discusses with him the relative merits of two impressive words. "No, it ain't that," said Sam, "circumscripted—that's it." "That ain't as good a word as circumvented, Sammy," said Mr. Weller, gravely. "Think not?" said Sam. "Nothing like it," replied his father. "But don't you think it means more?" inquired Sam. "Well, perhaps it is a more tender word," said Mr. Weller, after a few moments' reflection. "Go on, Sammy."

Now the elder Mr. Weller, in those profound remarks, managed to summarize almost the whole philosophy of style. He had discovered the important principle that one word is not as good as another word. Almost all that can be said about style is involved in that—one word is more tender, more dignified, more musical, more vigorous, than another, and therefore there is one word which is better fitted than any other for the subtle, sensitive, exact expression of a particular thought.

IT PAYS TO PROTEST

It has been learned more than once that it pays to protest. In the case of the Maritime Provinces this truth has been verified in several instances of comparatively recent occurrence. Since the early years of Confederation these provinces leniently accepted such treatment at the hands of their bigger sister provinces as the latter chose to hand out to them. After patience had long ceased to be a virtue the clamour against these injustices became irresistible, and the Royal Commission under Sir Andrew Rae Duncan was the result. It is quite true that the promise of this Commission was regarded as an excuse for further delay in the adjustment of Maritime grievances;

true also that the Conservatives in the House of Commons at the time opposed, not the appointment of a Commission but the delay in effecting adjustments. It was fortunate as well as unexpected at the time that such a man as Sir Andrew Rae Duncan was recommended by the Canadian Trade Commissioner in London, and that the King Government accepted him as chairman. The findings of this commission, though only partially implemented, have lifted some of the burdens which lay so heavy and so long upon the Atlantic Provinces.

Another instance may be cited in the protest of Premier Baxter of New Brunswick and the Federal representatives of that Province against a manifest injustice to the Maritimes by freight concessions for the benefit of potato producers in Quebec. These concessions were cancelled owing to the energetic action taken at the time. Prince Edward Island was equally interested with New Brunswick in this case, but it is Premier Baxter and his colleagues, and not our own Premier or our Liberal representatives, whom we must thank.

REVOLT IN MEXICO

Mexico, which is in a more or less chronic state of civil warfare, is at it again. There has been a rebellion and a considerable amount of military manoeuvring to and fro, with what amount of bloodshed it is impossible to ascertain. It appears that the revolt has been long in process of organization and that the causes are many. The religious controversy under the Calles government divided the population. Moreover, there is nothing like political unity in Mexico. The agrarians and the aristocrats are consistently opposed en masse to the policies of economic democratization which Obregon, Calles, Gil and the party they represent have been seeking to promulgate under the protection of what is in effect a military dictatorship. Organized labor and a percentage of the intellectual class are the chief bulwarks of the regime now under attack. Another complicated factor is the Indian population, which is ready to fight savagely for its own peculiar and isolated causes or for a little loot.

Mexico's government is not alone troubled. Trouble in Mexico means trouble for the government at Washington. President Hoover seems to be running into "hard luck" early in his administration. Nothing, unless it may be farm relief, can prove more annoying to the president of the United States than political eruptions below the Rio Grande.

A COSTLY BUFFER.

Among the points scored by Hon. Mr. Guthrie during his excellent speech on the budget was his reference to the extravagance of the Tariff Advisory Board. This board, he pointed out, appeared in the estimates at \$120,000,000 a year, and according to the public accounts there was paid last year the sum of \$71,000 for advisers on the tariff board. What they were doing he did not know; but he had heard it said that there was one special use for the tariff board, namely, that it acts as a buffer between the Minister of Finance and some of his supporters who are always pulling his coat tail to have changes made in the fiscal policy. \$120,000 a year, as Mr. Guthrie pertinently remarked, is too much to pay, even for the repose of the Minister of Finance.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Having discovered that large quantities of American newspapers are being sent into Canada as personal baggage, Ottawa has issued an order that such importation must be by mail or express. An exception might be made of the Sunday editions. They are bulky enough to be classed as freight.

Notes By The Way

Jack Miner was right when he advised Canadians to see Canada first before going abroad. Had so many thousands of our people who have gone abroad within the past twenty years acted on this advice, Canada would now have a much larger population than it has. Yet Mr. Miner admits that he has been receiving invitations in growing numbers during ten years before he came this way. When he came and saw the Maritimes he was delighted with our people and with the three Provinces in which the "big-hearted real Canadian Maritimer" dwell. He praised both the people and the country without stint and affirmed that no man could visit us as he had done "without becoming a bigger and a better man."

Jack Miner praised no other of the three Provinces as he did Prince Edward Island; "the most beautifully rolling and finely cultivated piece of country I ever beheld," he said. He spoke of coming again. Our Tourist Association should write him, strongly urging him to visit the Island during the coming summer. This cannot be done too soon in order to anticipate the possibility of his making plans to go elsewhere. Another visit from this famous nature lover would be worth more than that of a score of ordinary tourists in spreading the fame of the Garden of the Gulf.

Senator F. B. Black of Sackville in a recent visit to Quebec said a good word for the Chignecto Canal as a word of national importance to the Dominion. He affirmed that benefits to be derived from the construction of this work would be as important to Ontario and Quebec as to the Maritime Provinces. It would save all shipping coming down the St. Lawrence which is bound for Atlantic or West India ports a long run of hundreds of miles with its many hazards around the coast of Nova Scotia. It would also bring all points in Prince Edward Island and northern Nova Scotia 500 miles nearer their natural markets, he said.

Well, it was talked about in England and these provinces a hundred years ago and its early construction was promised by the Fathers sixty years ago as a bait to lure us into union with Canada. We went in but another generation is still waiting for the canal.

President Hoover, like Premier King wants to make the St. Lawrence Waterway a matter of joint construction and ownership by the National Government of the two countries. But there are obstacles in the way. The policy of the "big stick" "what we want we take"—has been often exemplified in Washingtonian dealings with other nations that Canadians are by no means sure that Uncle Sam is a desirable business partner. And now a Washington despatch tells that a gentle hint has been given that the increased tariff on farm products to which the President is committed may block the waterway negotiations. The Presidents "from relief" programme is not regarded as a relief of any sort for anybody this side of the border.

The Rhodes Government in Nova Scotia the other day defeated an opposition amendment to the second reading of its redistribution bill. The amendment called for delay of the second reading until the public accounts and the budget are tabled. It was really a want of confidence motion but it was defeated by 20 to 16. Premier Rhode's majority is small but he has got along well during the session thus far. Whether there are more critical times in store for him and his government before prorogation remains to be seen.

Manufacturing industries in the Maritime Provinces are discussed at length in the New York Times, which takes an optimistic survey of the situation. Saint John is awarded the place of honor as the leading industrial city of the Maritimes, with \$22,192,490 invested in its 125 industries which have a productive value of \$28,310,293 yearly. Grouping the three provinces as a single unit, the Times tells that industries large and small have increased since 1925 in number, capital and hands employed. Saint John is followed, in second place by Dartmouth, N. S., with 16 major industries, capitalized at \$17,085,000 and turning out a production value of \$17,868,862. Following in the order of production are Sydney, Halifax, Moncton, Bathurst, Edmonton, Fredericton, New Glasgow and Charlottetown.

President Hoover's inaugural address stresses the immediate necessity of enforcing the dry law and repressing crime. And he realizes that the task will be difficult. "There would be little traffic in illegal liquor," he says, "if only criminals patrolled it." We must awake to the fact that this patronage from large numbers of law-abiding citizens is supplying the rewards and stimulating the crime. He admits that "undoubted abuses have grown up under the Eighteenth Amendment," and



By James W. Barton, M.D.

YOUR MARGIN OF SAFETY.

You are not feeling very well and discover that your heart is beating faster than usual, and the clinical thermometer shows a rise in temperature.

Now this is not comforting in one sense and yet Nature's method of fighting trouble is to increase your heart beat and raise the temperature. It is the fight Nature is putting up for you that causes the heat. There is an immediate increase in the number of white corpuscles in the blood to fight off the harmful organisms that have got into your body. In fact your doctor knows how severe the trouble is by the amount of increase in the number of white corpuscles in your blood. Now although Nature does this for you when you are not well, it is really only what she is doing for you all the time even when you are well.

You have two eyes, two nostrils, two lungs, two kidneys.

You have not two stomachs (fortunately).

Although you only have one heart and one liver they are both capable of doing many times the ordinary work required of them when an emergency arises.

Dr. Harvey Kellogg reminds us that the organs of internal secretion, such as the thyroid, can do fifteen times more work than they are doing, should it be necessary.

The kidneys can do ten times as much ordinary work of the skin causes a perspiration that you do not even notice because the skin may not appear to be even moist, and yet an ounce of sweat or perspiration is being manufactured every hour.

During hard work on a hot day or in a heated atmosphere the amount of perspiration may be increased by thirty to forty times.

Nature's care for us by giving us this "margin of safety" is not to encourage us to be extravagant or careless with our vital energy, but to enable us to overcome emergencies that may arise.

The thought then is that you were given a body capable of doing extra work when necessity arises. You have only three things, and three only, to watch, to preserve the margin of safety.

These three things are food, rest, and exercise. Your meals five to six hours apart, with fruit and vegetables every day and eggs if they agree with you. Meat if you work hard. Meat and eggs are the best builders of tissue when tissue has been used up by work or exercise.

RETICENCE

We do not know how deep The seas we sail, And souls around us weep And smile unknown. We walk like one asleep Through life's dark vale, Yes, side by side we keep, Yet walk alone.

His wife, so fair of face, Was yet more fair, And had a soul of grace He never knew. She lived a life apart He did not share, Yet all the while his heart Was dreaming, too.

He prayed, loved beauty, yet He said no word; He spoke not, when they met, Of these to her. Though each the things could hear, The other heard, They never knew how near They really were.

promises to appoint a commission for a searching investigation. "In the meantime it is essential," he says, "that a large part of the enforcement activities be transferred from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice as a beginning of more effective organization."

The pedestrian, pertinently remarks an exchange, has as much claim to the right of way as the motorist. The time has not yet arrived when everybody goes on wheels; there are still people old-fashioned enough to prefer walking, and plenty who cannot afford the luxury of an automobile. These are deserving of more consideration than they get, and it is really surprising how patient they are.

That Body of Ours

ADDRESS ON ANGLING

Delivered recently before the Gyr Club by Mr. A. E. Morrison.

England and the older countries of Europe long ago, found it necessary to adopt means to preserve their wild game and fish from total extinction. The rapid increase of population and the spread of settlements not only depopulated the forests and streams, but denuded the land of its timber, so that eventually all plans for restocking and reproduction became objects of most serious consideration and earnest and practical application on the part of scientific and thoughtful men.

Fishes in ponds, lakes and streams are quickly exterminated unless the young be protected, the spawning season undisturbed and wholesale methods of capture prohibited.

Our Island though originally teeming with fish has already suffered so much from reckless and indiscriminate slaughter that measures equally stringent to those of Europe have become necessary to prevent their total extinction here. We have seen how nearly the noble salmon came to annihilation in all the rivers of this Island. We have heard the oft told story of his early history. We know that there are men now living who caught salmon with pitch-forks, etc., at Bonshaw and other rivers. We have read of their wanton slaughter in season and out of season, and noted the rapid progress of their extermination from the rivers one after another, by the construction of dams that barred their ascent to their spawning grounds. And the beautiful trout, they too, are disappearing. Once they inhabited every brook and stream, but sawdust and pot-hunters have almost wiped them out from most of their old haunts, and if this is allowed to continue, nothing will remain of these delicious fish but the record of their former abundance. The protection of fish by law is what legislators have been trying to effect for centuries, and the success of their efforts, as far as trout in this province is concerned, must be admitted to be very slight indeed. It is not the wanton destruction of fish life by improper means alone that exterminates, but the dams and sawdust that rot and pollute the water and prevent the natural increase by excluding the breeders from their spawning grounds. On nothing does the flavour and general appearance of a trout depend so much as the character of the water in which he lives, there is no flesh of fish so rank and repulsive to the taste, as that of a trout inhabiting a muddy pond, where slimy eels do congregate and whose food are the slugs and decayed animal and vegetable deposits on the bottom. Even in water which flows through cedar and juniper swamps, or boggy meadows, the flavour of the trout is much impaired. No matter in what locality he may abide, unless it has the gravelly bottom and clear cold water, the trout will become degenerate, and bear the marks of the evil company he keeps and the unhappy place he calls his home.

Up to a period not many years past, when our knowledge of the breeding and life history of salmon and trout was based entirely on desultory observation of the fish in their natural conditions, there existed a great deal of uncertainty and diversity of opinion on the subject. Within the last sixty years the extensive practice of salmon culture has removed nearly all obscurity from the phenomena, and the history of salmon and trout is now more accurately known than that of most fishes.

Fish culture in Canada, at first a private enterprise on a small scale, received a kind of semi-official sanction, and in 1868 it became distinctly a branch of the Dominion Government service.

Artificially hatched fry, unlike those hatched naturally on the spawning beds, are less at the mercy of enemies as they are always some days old, frequently several weeks old, before being planted, and should be more sturdy and robust than the fry exposed immediately after hatching on the natural spawning beds. The eggs are all taken from wild fish and the young inherit the instincts of their parents. Hence when the fry have been carefully watched at the time of planting, they have been noticed to act with alertness and intelligence, and at once dart off to shelter.

It is plain that if we can secure the eggs from the parent fish, fertilize them and hatch them under the care of experts the results must infinitely surpass those under natural conditions, where a small portion only can be expected to surmount all the dangers and difficulties of their environment. Whatever may be said for or against the artificial hatching of fish, no fair-minded critic can doubt that the distribution year after year of enormous quantities of young fish must have benefited our waters to an incalculable extent.

It has been comparatively easy to watch these fish while in fresh water, but when they go to sea it is a totally different matter. The complete change in the appearance of salmon, trout and char which cause him to become silvery in the sea is accounted for by the food supply and change of environment changes in color and markings, are generally attributed to environment. A trout for example living in a deep hole of a brook or pond with a muddy bottom is found to lose his bright spots and to become a dull colour, whereas the same fish living in a rapid flowing stream with a gravelly bottom becomes bright and covered with numerous bright spots. Though environment has a material effect upon the coloration of the fish, food is an equally important factor in bringing about the color changes, and both color changes and silvery iridescence may result from food and food alone.

Until recently the brown trout, the loch leven trout, the great lake trout, the rainbow trout, and others have been described as a different species of the salmon family, but these fishes are merely varieties of the common brown trout. The variation in size and appearance are due to alteration in environment and feeding habits. The char is a near relative of the brown trout of America. It is found in all the rivers and ponds of this Island, and was probably the only trout found here.

Trout is to be found in waters of very varied description. They may have to dart after every particle of food, or they may be able to pick and choose food in ponds teeming with insect life, whatever be the case. When autumn arrives instinct tells them there are other duties in life besides feeding, and so they gradually make their way to the spawning beds, upon which the eggs are deposited. Here the male and female fish carefully select a suitable spot. The female then deposits her eggs, which are fertilized by the male and left buried three to six inches under the gravel. The process of spawning consists of three different actions which are practically continuous. The female fish turning on her side first scoops out with a fanning movement of her tail a hollow, into this hollow she sheds her eggs. She then moves forward, and continues to throw up gravel with the fanning movement of her tail covers the eggs already deposited.

The question has been asked: Do salmon return to the river in which they were hatched. Do they feed while in fresh water, if not why do they take a fly?

The examination of marked fish points to the fact that as a rule they do return to the river in which they were hatched.

With regard to the question as to whether salmon feed in fresh water, the evidence in support of the fact that they do not make a habit of feeding, though they may occasionally seize food, is overwhelming. Thousands of fish have been examined in fresh water and have been found to contain no food in their stomachs, whereas in the sea, salmon have been taken containing five or six herrings inside them. Further, after a salmon has been in fresh water for some time the lining of the stomach is in a crinkled, contracted state, showing conclusively that food has not been taken for some time. The fact that salmon has come up into fresh water to spawn does not appear to be the main reason why they do not feed in fresh water. Every spring fish coming up into fresh water ten months before they spawn, do not feed during the whole of the time, and yet a salmon that remains in the sea until late in the autumn feeds freely until about a month before spawning and then only ceases to feed in fresh water. It is believed the main reason for non-feeding of salmon in fresh water is that the change of environment from the sea to the river and from salt water, causes the fish to be off color. Judging from the feeding habits in the sea the natural food of salmon in fresh water should be trout, minnows, etc., but these fish assisted by their concealing methods are inconspicuous in the water. Now on account of his disinclination to feed the salmon is not on the look-out for food, and his attention is consequently not arrested by these inconspicuous fish and he leaves them alone, but when a fly which is conspicuous is presented to him he notices the gaudy production and his attention once arrested, force of habit overcomes his disinclination to feed and the salmon makes a dash for the fly.

For many years the life of the salmon has engaged the attention of scientists, and the earlier knowledge gained about its life in the sea has been obtained by recapturing marked specimens. Fish have been marked by means of silver wire attached to the dorsal fin, and by this means reliable information has been gained.

In addition to marking, the fact that the age of many fish can be read by the formation of their scales has been made use of. The scales consist of plates and they overlap one another. As the fish grows in size the scales grow in proportion to cover the skin entirely. The increase in the size of the scales by means of rings of growth which are added around the edges in a similar manner to the rings of growth in a tree. Salmon seldom spawn more than twice in their lives, and they have not been found to return after eight or nine years of age. Either salmon do not spawn after this age, and therefore do not return to fresh water, or eight or nine years is their natural span of life.

The art of angling or catching fish by a rod and line is of very ancient derivation. The earliest treatise was printed in 1496. Between that time and the present there has been nearly a thousand books or parts of books written and published upon the subject.

The salmon is one of the noblest and strongest fish on which the angler tries his art, and fish from forty to fifty pounds in weight, and sometimes even more are occasionally taken by the rod and line, though for the ordinary purposes of sport fish from seven to eight pounds up to twenty pounds are far more generally taken. When a salmon in good condition is first hooked he makes a strong and violent resistance, lashing through the water frequently for a distance of fifty to sixty yards or more at a time, and compelling the angler to let too much line off the reel, springing out of the water often to a height of several feet, several times during the struggle, and finding that force is unavailable to break the line or withdraw the hook he will often have recourse to cunning and cut the line or rub the hook out of his nose against some rock, or hiding himself at the bottom behind big stones and boulders, he will sink and remain unmovable for some time. Occasionally will run up of down rapids or falls in terror and rage. To control all these vagaries, to combat his cunning, the angler with his bent rod and practised skill, lets him take out line when his struggles are dangerous, continually winding it back again when he is able to do so safely, and thus keeping a certain strain upon the fish, he gradually tires him out, and wears his strength down and at last when unable to resist any longer he is at last led towards the shore, where the attendant gaff-man stands with sharp pointed steel hook attached to a short staff called a gaff, waiting his opportunity, and makes a short, sharp stroke with it, and digging the hook into the side of the salmon, pulls it out of the water to the land. A rap on the head from a stick or stone terminates the salmon's life.

The most favorite plan of fishing for salmon and trout is with the fly, though in many ways they will also take both worm and minnow freely, and are thus fished for. The salmon fly is a most wonderful conglomeration of feathers, silk and tinsel and oftentimes is as brilliant as the most glittering humming bird. What the salmon mistakes it for is not easy to say for there is nothing like it in nature. What has already been said of salmon fishing applies also to trout fishing. The quality of sport is in ratio of the delicacy of the tackle to the strength and play of the fish. A four pound trout on an 8 oz. rod is equal to a 16 pound salmon on a 32 oz. rod. I quote the following

A Budget for Success THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA ESTABLISHED 1832 Capital \$10,000,000 Reserve \$20,000,000 Total Assets over \$270,000,000 With the object of giving the best possible service to our Maritime customers the Eastern Supervisor's Department is located in Saint John, N. B.

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C. M. Lampion & Co., LIMITED. 84 Queen Street London, E. C. 4, England Public Auction Sales OF Raw Furs Shipping bags will be furnished without charge by applying to R. T. Holman, Ltd., Somerset, E. E. I. Represented by Alfred Fraser, Inc. 212 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

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