

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN Notes By The Way

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MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1934.

HOW BRITAIN DID IT

One feature of Britain's recovery, evidenced by the announcement of a Government surplus for the year of \$165,000,000, holds particular interest for Conservatives. This is its tariff feature. As the Ottawa Journal points out, twenty years ago, when British duties were restricted to such things as coffee, sugar, cocoa, chocolate, and so forth, customs receipts were about \$350,000,000. Even after the war, when there came the McKenna duties, applied to certain key industries, customs revenue remained around \$600,000,000. But that wasn't all.

Because of her long adherence to Free Trade Britain had come to the position where she had to buy abroad and to import 60 per cent of her food as well as great quantities of raw material. In order to pay for these imports she had to export coal and manufactured goods had to draw an income from the rest of the world in shipping, freights, banking, insurance, and other commissions; had to rely on dividends and interest on her past savings invested in foreign countries.

In the old days, this was possible. Britain, then, had a monopoly of manufactures, ruled mercantile shipping, sold vast quantities to her colonies. But when industrial development came to other lands, when the colonies became competitive dominions, and the world industrial scene changed, the case was different. Britain, her exports falling off, and her foreign income from other sources declining, found desperate difficulty in paying for her exports.

The thing could not go on. A point had to come where Britain had to buy less abroad or to sell more. She certainly could not keep on buying more and selling less. With the world-wide depression, this point was reached. With Britain continuing to buy more and to sell less, and with her foreign investments declining steadily, the world's money markets began to ask themselves how she was going to pay for her imports.

When, finally, it became clear that world trade was not due for a quick revival, and when, in addition, it was seen that British investments in Germany, in South America, in Australia and in the Orient were badly frozen, the belief spread that since Britain could not pay for her purchases abroad in goods, and could not pay for them out of her foreign investments, she would have to pay for them in gold.

Britain could not pay in gold; there was not enough gold to do it. So there began what was really a run on the bank; the money markets withdrew their own gold deposits from London. The result was that Britain, unable to meet her foreign commitments for the first time in a hundred years, was forced off the gold standard.

It was the beginning of the end of Free Trade. There came the National Government under Ramsay MacDonald, and with it tariffs that turned Britain to Protection. Last year those tariffs brought in \$1,450,000,000 of revenue.

FIRST PRINCIPLES

The following editorial comment from the Toronto Globe contains much food for thought:

Picturing the building of a cathedral of old, Prime Minister Bennett, in his address to the Ontario school teachers in Convocation Hall, threw out suggestions which he believed would be helpful to them in visualizing the nobility of their life work.

"Building for posterity" was the central theme of Mr. Bennett's remarks, and his vision moved from the contemplation of the majestic piles reared by the loving artisans of other days to the structure of modern government. Here, too, was a product of centuries; and here, too, an exemplification of the need of unity with diversity.

Turning backward his thoughts for the moments, the Prime Minister examined first principles of government as he had examined first principles of architecture.

Tracing the present-day forms back to the visions of Aristotle, the Prime Minister glanced in turn at the three functions of government—the legislative, the executive and the judicial. His appeal for loyal adherence to the traditions of the British system accentuated truths that cannot be restated too often in a world troubled by strange adventures in despotism. Mr. Bennett took occasion to reaffirm his belief in the necessity of maintaining the office of Lieutenant-Governor, that executive responsibility might be maintained. His remarks on the need for a "free, unbiased, unprejudiced, tutatory" were timely, also. They

may well serve as a warning to Governments of the danger of yielding to political importunities in making appointments to the Bench. Departures from precedent in the legislative branch have occurred so frequently in the world history of the last few years as almost to make pointless any special mention. Governments, in Aristotle's view, were either good or bad—the good sought the advantage of the whole State; the bad, their own advantage.

The peoples of today must choose between the representative form and the dictatorship. Mr. Bennett's warning against those who "seek to destroy our most cherished institutions and safeguards" expresses more than a dull truism. Those who deserve good government must be willing to fight for it.

Possibly, both Mr. Bennett and his hearers were reminded that good citizenship generally, as it was in the Athens of old, should be in itself a liberal education.

OUR IRISH TRADE

Imports into the Irish Free State from Canada in 1933 showed an increase of \$259,970, or roughly 25 per cent over the preceding year, writes Mr. James Cormack, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Dublin, in the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Exports declined from \$24,400 to \$22,500, leaving a balance in favour of Canada of well over \$1,000,000 for the year. Of the countries other than the United Kingdom, Canada in 1933 advanced to third from fifth place, being exceeded only by Germany and Australia, and having for the first time surpassed the United States and Argentina. Australia's trade, moreover, is 97 per cent wheat. The imports of wheat from Canada, which during the past few years have declined considerably, for 1933 have shown a substantial increase, reaching the highest value since 1928. In view of recent legislation restricting the imports of flour, it is anticipated that in the future there will be a maintained demand for Canadian hard wheat. Japanese canned salmon and rubber-soled shoes, the latter of which are sold as low as 5d. per pair, have practically monopolized the business in these commodities, and the low prices of certain manufactures from Central European countries have made competition difficult.

N. B. MARKETING BOARD

According to a recent news despatch, New Brunswick has appointed its Marketing Board under the chairmanship of Mr. J. K. King, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. The functions of the Board as outlined in the Act are to inquire into and make a general survey of conditions existing within and having a bearing upon, agricultural, lumbering, fishing, coal and other natural products industries and their by-products; to collect information as to the adaptability of the different sections of the province for various phases of agriculture; to make recommendations and to encourage the preparation for marketing, distributing and transporting of any natural products or by-products thereof; to seek the best possible local and other marketing, distributing and transportation facilities for natural products, and, generally, "to promote the production, marketing and distribution of natural products and the by-products thereof, in New Brunswick, as the Board may deem expedient."

The Board is also empowered "to encourage in every way the best methods for the manufacture, preparation and packing of dairy products for marketing in New Brunswick and elsewhere," and to "diffuse information among those concerned as to the production, marketing and distribution of natural products and the by-products thereof, and as to the agricultural facilities in New Brunswick, and the best methods to be used in improving productivity of the soil and the production of any particular class of agricultural products."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The export of meats from Canada in February totalled in value \$1,274,000, the amount going over the million dollar mark for the sixth month in succession. The amount a year ago was \$429,000. The bacon and ham export was \$488,000, of the value of \$1,163,000 and this was the second month in succession that this item has gone over a million. A year ago the quantity was 28,795 cwt. at \$41,794. Most of it goes to the United Kingdom. During the past six months the export of meats has totalled \$7,918,000 compared with \$2,938,000 in the corresponding period a year ago.

We boast of Mary Pickford as a "Canadian-born" screen star, and Toronto proudly points out the place of her birth. When United States newspapers claim the great Jimmy McLarnin as their own, we declare indignantly that he was born in Vancouver. We boast placidly in the reflected glory of their fame. That being the case we cannot fairly refuse to own those other natives of Canada who break into the headlines without costing an great distinction on the land that bore them. There is, for instance, the "Manitoba farm boy" who started with nothing, made "millions" in the United States as an oil prospector, out-smarted the native sons, departed hurriedly after two jumps ahead of the police, died in Shanghai—as he started, with nothing. When he died he got a forty-dollar charity funeral.

Mr. Henry T. Rainey, speaker of the United States House of Representatives, who seeks re-election shortly, is busy providing himself with an excuse in the event of defeat in the primaries or the election itself. He says he has been warned that "Wall Street interests" are "pouring money" into his Illinois district in order to defeat Roosevelt and his recovery program.

The American Medical Association this year held its annual congress aboard ship on a cruise in the Caribbean Sea. Apparently the wild waves entered in the spirit of the occasion, for while Dr. Sherman was holding forth on the subject of seasickness, the Caribbean ruffled up its surface and sent a flock of the doctors, their wives and daughters to the rail and other points of vantage. But Dr. Sherman went on to explain his "cure" method of inducing a counter stimulus to malaise by applying electrodes to certain nerves of the neck, his theory being that the most serious cases of this illness, although the causes are many and complex, are due to disturbances of the dynamic sense of the ear. His audience, at first skeptical, became more and more interested as he proceeded, and finally he was interrupted to demonstrate his ideas on eighteen women and four doctors, all of whom were laid low by seasickness. His treatment was completely effective in all cases, and of the eighteen women, fifteen were entirely cured in from two to three minutes.

Japan, as represented, is steeling herself to face a number of international problems this year, the most difficult will be that of the mandated islands. If Japan actually withdraws from the League, according to notice of intention given on the 21st, she will have no right to claim control of certain islands placed under her by the League. But it would be a severe blow to give them up. On the other hand, the League will stand discredited for ever if it allows Japan to retain these islands, assuming Japan does withdraw.

Some members of the legislatures of Manitoba and Alberta have declared their opposition to abolishing the office of Lieutenant-Governor and have the duties performed by the chief justice of the province. Strangely enough it was an immigrant from the Ukraine who turned the legislative tide in favour of the office. Mr. Nicholas Voldmyer Buchynsky, member for Fisher, uttered a grave warning and gave his listeners this remedy: "After monarchy comes republic, after monarchy comes republic. The countries that are best off have kings—Britain, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden. Next to religious feeling respect for the king is deepest."

After a war-time send-off by the patriotic populace of Modane, near the Franco-Italian frontier, 1,200 French soldiers aboard a troop train. Half an hour later they were dead and 243 injured in "the worst train wreck in history." The worst fact which has been a military secret since it occurred in 1917, was recently released by the French government. The release came in the form of an investigation into the recent wreck at Lagny in which 200 people died.

For all his smooth urbanity President Franklin Roosevelt has a method of getting his way. Under the velvet glove there is an iron fist. He is here any "weasel words" in Roosevelt's mouth that he made them like. Reducing the agreement to what he called "plain language," he said: "Employees have the right to organize a group or groups for representation against employers, for any unfair or unjust reason, is barred. Employees shall have the right to choose their own representatives to bargain with employers." To compel the powerful and seeming manufacturers to agree to that required more than an engaging smile. It must have oozed forth that last which Roosevelt, thus far, has been able to produce at the testing, critical hour. Whether there always will be a test card for all the desperate difficulties ahead of the NRA, only time can tell. For the time being Roosevelt has stopped a strike which, affecting 250,000 automobile employees, would have paralyzed the industry and the NRA as well. It is a tremendous victory.

Having shot the Social Democrat or Socialist party out of existence or at least out of effective opposition, Austria's Dr. Schuschnigg has given his country a new political system in which, whatever democratic maxims he thinks of on the score of individual liberty, seems highly practical. In effect, his meaning is that Dollfus becomes as powerful and as unanswerable to public opinion as any emperor that ever existed. President Dollfus will "rule through the constitution," but he catches there. He has the power to change the constitution whenever he thinks an emergency demands it, which is considerable of a catch.

Mr. Bennett added that there was a desire to act either as a usurper or a dictator. "If when they allege that we do not act in this way, they only have to put in the hours per day that are put in with respect to the very matters to which they refer to see that all pleasure and all happiness and comfort disappear in dealing with problems of this character."

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

RESTING THE HEART AFTER FLU

You may object to remaining in bed for a few days after an attack of flu because your doctor admits that your temperature and pulse are normal. Yet research physicians are finding that the heart is frequently affected in attacks of flu, sometimes accompanying with the high temperature and sometimes appearing unaccompanied. Has passed and the patient thinks himself ready to get up and about.

Dr. E. Egey, Berlin, has studied 100 cases of flu since 1919 and found twenty-seven of these who had the heart affected. In fact about two-thirds of the cases showed the heart to be affected during the course of the illness. Unfortunately at the bedside of the patient by the use of the stethoscope or making the usual physical examination, it is not often possible to detect these heart complications. If then the heart which always has more work to do during an illness, is known to be affected in its regularity and power to work, in so many cases of flu, what is the lesson for all cases of flu?

It is known that the heart possesses certain reserve power, a sort of stored energy which it can draw upon in emergencies such as an illness or extra amount of work that must be done. During the illness this reserve power is called upon and if the heart gets tired, it is easy to see that the patient gets better.

The first thought then, during and after flu, is to try to conserve or have as much of this reserve power that may be left. And the biggest help to a tired heart is rest.

Your doctor will tell you that you should rest—resting mentally and physically means that the heart does such a small amount of work that it can build up its reserve power. On the other hand getting up and getting busy, and carrying on work of work will use up three to five times as much energy as during rest, so that the heart will lose some of its reserve instead of storing it.

The weak, tired feeling that many patients experience for weeks after an attack of flu is not all due to poisons still remaining in the system, but in many cases they are due to a tired heart, which should really have been back into good condition in one to two weeks.

For Peace and Order in Canada

(Mail and Empire)

One section of the bill before Parliament dealing with the problem of relief from the Government, that is the Government, power, when Parliament is not in session, to take all such measures as in his discretion may be deemed necessary or advisable to maintain, within the competence of Parliament, peace, order and good government throughout Canada. As on previous occasions, Mr. Mackenzie King stated that those on "Opposition" are in favour of the bill, but in many cases they have very strongly to this section which, he contended, ought to appear, if at all, only in time of war or insurrection.

Mr. Bennett in the course of his reply said: "So far as the words 'peace, order and good government' are concerned, the reason they appear in the statute in the form in which they do is, they are words used in our constitution. It is that they confer, in case of emergency, power to be exercised by the executive for the peace, order and good government of the country for the purpose of making ordinances which, in many cases, they have made to that should be in the hands of any government in these days. I think it is rather unfair to say that the Government of British Columbia have borrowed from this Parliament the words 'peace, order and good government' for their Legislature, because it had been our example, the statute would have read in this form, that during the time that Parliament is not in session the Governor-in-Council may make laws to be called ordinances, and then recite the whole twenty-nine articles of Section 91 of the British North America Act. The statute in British Columbia is similar to that in the items in Section 92 of the British North America Act and declares that when the Legislature is not in session the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council shall have the force of law. In other words, the Legislature is abolished; the assembly is abolished."

The Prime Minister continued: "Now, I am sure the right honorable gentleman will not suggest that we have endeavored to abolish Parliament by the section that appears here, because these words have a well defined meaning, and having a meaning well defined by the courts it is, I think, only reasonable to ensure this country against any unforeseen difficulties that may arise between now and the time Parliament meets, the provisions of this character should be inserted in the legislation. There have been limitations imposed which we were glad to impose, but on the other hand in view of the very circumstances to which the Premier of British Columbia has referred as to the effects of outside influences on the life of that province, and when reputable members stand in their places in the House and point to external influences endeavoring to destroy the very institutions of the country, I think that even although it may be a repetition of what is found in other statutes, it is well to make assurance doubly sure by providing that the executive shall keep to the order between the time that such conditions might arise and Parliament be called together, and make orders for the peace, order and good government of the country. That is as far as it goes."

Cavalcade

AN ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

Monthly Review, The Bank of Nova Scotia

History presents an abundance of paradoxes. Not the least striking is that the "new economic era" came to an end when the "bull" market of 1929 began. When it closed, it was but four years old. Until then, there had been no shortage of loans to borrowing countries. But as the prices of common stocks in New York, already high, continued their dizzy climb, the sale in the United States of the fixed-interest securities of other countries became increasingly difficult. America clearly preferred to keep at home for speculation the money that Europe, and particularly Germany, counted on being able to borrow.

Not only did the soaring of common stock prices on the New York market diminish greatly the stream of foreign loans, but it attracted to New York from Europe funds that were much needed in the London, Amsterdam and other money markets. (The fact that Paris at this time was withdrawing balances from other centres was an important aggravating influence.) A stage was reached at which not only Germany but the whole world (excluding France) was actually short of working capital. Curtailment of purchases from the New World was an inevitable result.

Prosperity had made its appearance before the close of 1929, the volume of world trade had already begun on a large scale, of European buying. So long as Europe continued to buy, the world remained in balance. Prosperity departed when the scale of European purchases decreased. It is easy to see how, in addition to other complicating factors, but in any case, the maintenance of world-wide activity was incompatible with a "bull" market in stocks, so funds that had been absorbed in speculation funds that were urgently required in the channels of world trade. Thus did the "bull" market bring about its own destruction.

Before the close of 1929, the volume of world trade had already begun to decline. This shrinkage was destined to continue for nearly four years until, by the close of 1933, more than one-third of the world's trade had disappeared.

Conditions were already serious, as a result of the financial strains described above, when a new disturbing force appeared. Tariffs had already, for some years past, been rising over the world, but they were a conditional, and not an absolute restriction upon trade; for an intense demand for goods may drag them over tariff walls. Two new types of tariff barriers, however, have proved his reform, now made their appearance: exchange controls and quota systems.

Of these, the former were generally put in force by the weaker countries, whose currencies were most in danger. With the general breakdown of the gold standard, the number of such countries became very large indeed. Quotas were put in force by the stronger, relatively strong countries. Both exchange controls and quota systems were absolute restrictions on commercial intercourse. As a result of them, and quite apart from the trade that is no longer carried on because it has ceased, for the time being, to be profitable, a large part of the world's commerce is at a standstill because it has been banned by law.

We find ourselves thus, in 1934, faced with another paradox. Trade on a large scale is the necessary condition of everyone's prosperity. Trade on a large scale is impossible today, for a great proportion of it is prohibited.

Rule Of The Road

(Montreal Herald)

Why do vehicles in America keep to the right side of the road and those in England to the left? This little matter has puzzled many people both in America and Britain, but now comes the solution—at least according to the Bureau of Public Roads in Washington. The custom of riding on any particular side originated in England. In early days when men travelled armed on horseback it was safer to keep to the left so that the sword or pistol arm would be on the side of the man passed. Later in travel by coach the driver sat on the right to give free play in using his whip. In America, please drivers of the old-fashioned Conestoga wagon or freight-hauling vehicle rode the left-wheel horse, and keeping to the right was therefore more convenient. In time other vehicles began to follow their example, and keep to the right, and slowly the method now in existence developed.

So desire to act either as a usurper or a dictator. "If when they allege that we do not act in this way, they only have to put in the hours per day that are put in with respect to the very matters to which they refer to see that all pleasure and all happiness and comfort disappear in dealing with problems of this character."

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The Poet's Corner

WANDER-THIRST

Beyond the East the sunrise, beyond the West the sea. And East and West the wander-thirst has will not let me be; it works in me like madness, dear, to bid me say goodbye; For the seas call and the stars call, and oh! the call of the sky!

I know not where the white road runs, nor what the blue hills are; But a man can have the sun for his friend, and for his guide a star; And there's no end of voyaging when once the voice is heard, For the rivers call and the roads call, and oh! the call of a bird!

Yonder the long horizon lies, and there by night and day The old ships draw to home again, the young ships sail away! And come I may, but go I must, and if men ask you why, You may put the blame on the stars and the sun, and the white road and the sky.

—Father O'Flynn.

Jean Valjean In Real Life

(Ottawa Journal)

When James Fahey was arrested at Jasper, Alberta, on a minor charge of poaching—his fingerprints were taken and it was revealed that in reality he was one Frank Grigware, an escaped convict sought by United States authorities since 1910, when he broke out of Leavenworth Penitentiary.

Fahey's story is that he was convicted wrongfully of complicity in a train robbery, went to prison in innocent man. When a chance came to escape he took it, made his way to Canada, settled in Jasper, married, raised a family, became a respected and trusted member of that little mountain community.

The Jasper end of the story is confirmed by his neighbors, who took prompt action to save him from extradition and a return to Leavenworth. The Women's Institute of the town appealed to President Roosevelt, to Mrs. Roosevelt, to the Prime Minister. Meanwhile Fahey has been released on bail, pending hearing on April 13 of the case for extradition.

The case naturally has aroused very wide public interest and there can be little doubt of the general sentiment by which common agreement has lived an exemplary life in Jasper. If he has on his conscience the crime of train robbery— which he denied—he has reformed, which he proved, reformation by his life. If he is innocent, as he claims, obviously it would be a cruel injustice to send him back to prison for the remainder of his days. It is a case, it would seem, where common sense and humane instincts are a surer guide than strict adherence to legal processes.

The incident, which reads like a story out of dramatic fiction, shows once more that the law has a long arm and in particular reveals the value of finger-printing, emphasizes the efficiency of this branch of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police.

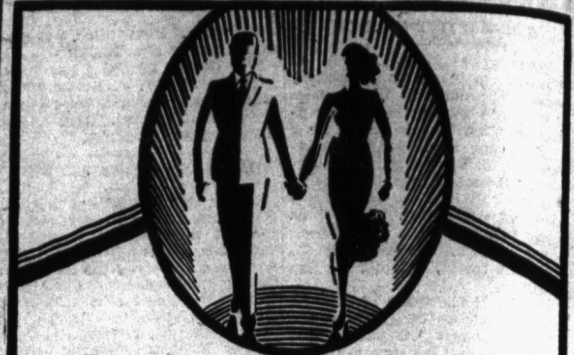
The Wrangle Over Wrangle

(Exchange)

The red rescue plane is down in the Arctic. Meanwhile the Russian steamer Krassin has set out on her roundabout route, via the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean, to attempt to reach the eighty-nine Russians marooned on the Behring Sea ice floes. Russian aviators already have managed to rescue ten women and two children.

The marooned Russians are part of the Russian expedition which was attempting the northeast passage along the Arctic coast from Archangel to Vladivostok, but before the Behring Straits were reached the Chelyuskin was crushed in the ice. The wrangle over Wrangle Island to take aboard some women and children, including the ration operator's wife to whom a child was born on the Chelyuskin. Evidently the hitherto uninhabited island has become definitely Russian.

The last band of explorers from America to seek adventure there were one Canadian, three Americans and an Eskimo woman, Ada Blackjack, who knew the stretch that made sea-keeping water-tight. Stefansson was to send a relief ship in the following summer, but it could not get through Crawford, the Canadian, and two of the Americans set out for the Siberian coast for help, leaving the third American, Knight, ill with scurvy in the care of the Eskimo woman. The three were never heard of again. An American ship which reached Wrangle, hoping to rescue all, found Knight dead and Ada Blackjack with two pilot biscuits between her and starvation.



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foxes and seals, Russians landed in 1911 and departed. Three years afterwards a Stefansson expedition, headed by Captain Hadley, lost their ship in the ice thereabouts. The survivors of this Canadian expedition reached Wrangle afoot and forthwith hoisted the Union Jack.

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