

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1934.

CROPS AND LIVESTOCK

With the approach of Thanksgiving Day, which falls on Monday next, it is fitting to review the material blessings which we enjoy in this favoured Province. While prices have not been favorable in every respect, there has been notable improvement over last year in many agricultural lines, and crop conditions in the Province, especially when we contrast them with the conditions prevailing in some parts of Western Canada, afford much cause for thankfulness.

The progress in livestock improvement in the Province during the past year has been particularly satisfactory. The various exhibitions have been outstandingly successful, the quality of the stock shown being well in advance of preceding years. The work of the junior farmers through the Boys and Girls Club movement is deserving of special mention in this connection. Members of these organizations have been responsible for the establishment of improved livestock policies in the districts in which the clubs are located, and it will be interesting to note, within the next ten or twenty year period, the influence which they will have on the whole livestock industry in the Province.

An encouraging feature of the year has been the increased interest in horse breeding, resulting in general adoption of a breeding policy which has considerably increased the number of foals over last year. All classes of horses at the Provincial Exhibition showed improvement over previous years. Particularly was this so in the saddle classes, which were a big attraction at the Fair. The interest taken in quality production in horse raising is a commendable part of the livestock breeding program.

With regard to prices, a particular improvement is noted in market quotations on hogs, which recently showed an increase over last year from 4 to 8 cents a pound. There is an entirely new atmosphere surrounding the hog industry and present indications, notwithstanding occasional variations in price levels, are for a fairly stable price for some time to come.

Beef cattle and lamb prices also show a slight improvement. Reports from fox ranches indicate a very successful year's business in so far as production and quality are concerned. It is expected to market between 60,000 and 70,000 pelts, which is a considerable increase over last year. At an estimated average price of \$45.00, the aggregate returns should be in the vicinity of \$3,000,000. Arrangements are being made for a Fox Show in November at the Provincial Exhibition building, and it is the opinion of those in charge that the quality of those exhibits will eclipse anything heretofore seen in this Province, the home of the industry.

The acreage sown to grain is practically the same this year as last, which was roughly as follows: wheat, 23,000; oats, 154,000; barley, 4,000; mixed grains, 22,000. Owing to the dry weather the production of hay is below average. The eastern and western parts of the Province seem to be particularly affected in this respect. Nevertheless, with care in feeding, it is felt that the supply will be sufficient to provide for local requirements.

A gratifying feature in connection with the feed situation is the excellent crop of roots. Turnips and mangels made remarkable growth. This is also true of corn. Another encouraging feature is the increased acreage sown to alfalfa. In many cases this plant has gained a good foothold and two crops have been harvested.

The growth of straw is a little below average, but the quality of grain is excellent, and the yield in actual bushels and feed value per acre, should be satisfactory. Present indications are for higher prices in oats and barley during the coming season. Hay at the present time is around \$18.00 per ton with straw at \$10.00. This is a marked increase over last year, when hay was quoted at as low as \$7.50 per ton.

In potatoes, the acreage of 17,000 entered for certification last year will be slightly increased this year. There will be about 23,000 acres of commercial crop. It has really been a Cobble year in the potato industry, this crop being foremost in harvest. The potatoes are sound, clean and of good marketable size. While the Green Mountains are not yet harvested, those who have started claim the yield is not so good as in Cobblers. It is regrettable that at the present time there is no market for either seed or table stock, the only prices offered being approximately 10 cents a bushel. It is believed, however, that this is rock-bottom price and that when the local supplies are cleaned up, by cold weather

or by consumption, the market tendency will improve. In any case, the conditions prevailing in the West, in Ontario and in sections of the United States, would point to a market before the turn of the year.

Potatoes, it is suggested, should not be left in danger of frost and every effort should be made to secure storage. There are many large potato warehouses in the Province, the basements of which will hold a good many cars, and the storage rates should not be excessive.

In egg production a decline of about 20 per cent is reported. The average price, however, has increased to between four and five cents a dozen over last year. Poultry production shows a decline of about ten percent, with prices slightly lower than last year. It is hoped that the situation will be improved with a good export business this winter. Reports from the dairy industry show that for the first nine months of the present year approximately 1,600,000 lbs. of butter were manufactured at an average price of 20 cents. Of cheese the production for the same period has been about 500,000 lbs. The price, which is slightly above 10 cents a pound, represents an increase over last year.

The new policy introduced this year of obtaining one-pound samples from each of the churning of print butter has led to decided improvement in uniformity, both in colour and make. A number of creameries have also taken advantage of the Dominion regulations regarding grading of print butter, and are manufacturing according to grade.

IMPROVED PRICES

One of the bright features of the year's activities in the Province is the fact that notwithstanding a quantity decrease in the fisheries industry, there has been a very large increase in prices received at the boatside. Unrevised figures for the period ending Aug. 31, 1934, show a total quantity of 16,979,900 lbs., with a boatside value of \$509,806, as against 18,038,800 lbs. valued at \$387,275 for the period ending Aug. 31, 1933. The increase in lobster prices is particularly noticeable. The detailed figures are given below, quantity and boatside value for the 1933 period being given first, followed by the unrevised figures up to Aug. 31 of this year:

- Cod: 3,123,300 lbs., \$23,597; 2,900,800 lbs., \$23,633. Haddock: 27,400 lbs., \$894; 37,300 lbs., \$519. Hake: 574,800 lbs., \$2,399; 1,150,800 lbs., \$4,754. Herring: 4,975,800, \$24,889; 4,532,000 lbs., \$23,517. Mackerel: 534,800 lbs., \$4,989; 465,200 lbs., \$6,007. Alewives: 152,000 lbs., \$760. (1934 figures). Salmon: 13,900 lbs., \$1,960; 10,300 lbs., \$1,030. Quahaugs: 86,000 lbs., \$440. (1934 figures). Clams: 118,000 lbs., \$564. (1934 figures). Smelts: 342,000 lbs., \$10,647; 280,100 lbs., \$8,575. Caplin: 19,000, \$240; 22,000, \$230. Tomcod: 34,300, \$343; 23,000, \$230. Flounders: 5,000, \$50; 9,500, \$95. Lobsters: 8,931,800 lbs., \$298,527; 7,290,200 lbs., \$499,262.

U. S. TREATY

With parrot-like insistence, the Liberal press repeats the brazen bluff of Mr. Mackenzie King that the present Ottawa Government is to blame for the non-existence of a trade agreement with the United States, and that the Liberals must be in office before anything can be achieved in that direction. This is a truly astonishing claim in view of the fact that Canadian farmers and other exporters were deprived of their former large American market by successive tariff increases adopted at Washington during the nine years of the Mackenzie King regime. The fact is that Mr. King found himself helpless to prevent these increases, and went out of office, leaving legislation on the statute books of Congress which has cut Canada's exports of agricultural products and of manufacturers thereof from over \$173,000,000 to less than \$3,000,000 per annum.

The claim that the present Ottawa Government has done nothing to remedy the condition left by the King Government is emphatically answered in an editorial which appeared in the New York Times, the leading Democratic newspaper of the United States, this week. The Times says: "Premier Bennett was an early advocate of a trade agreement. Even before the Roosevelt administration entered office, and on the basis of his campaign declarations, he indicated clearly Canada's readiness 'to negotiate on terms that are fair and reasonable,'"

However, nothing was done by our Government for more than a year with respect to tariff legislation, and the negotiations subsequently initiated are being carried on chiefly with Latin-American countries. A trade treaty with Canada would, of course, be more important than any of them. Canada is the chief source of our imports and, next to Great Britain, our best customer. In the decade of the Twenties we sold more goods to our northern neighbors than to all Central and South America combined."

The Times belittles the contention that a trade treaty between Canada and the United States is prevented (1) by the Empire trade treaties of 1932 as limiting the field of negotiations, and (2) by the fact that many of Canada's chief exports, including wheat, cattle, dairy products, timber, coal and copper, compete with American products. As our American contemporary points out, the preferences guaranteed to Great Britain at Ottawa affect only 215 of 807 items in the Canadian tariff schedule. It adds that Canada has succeeded, since the Ottawa treaties and in spite of them, in negotiating reciprocal agreements with countries outside the Empire. "Mutual concessions, perhaps with fixed limits on the quantity of goods to be imported, would simplify the problem of competition."

The Times places the onus for delay in negotiations at the door of the Roosevelt administration. Premier Bennett has always made it clear that there is room for a fair and reasonable commercial arrangement with the United States which will not be of the jug-handle variety of former trade arrangements between the two countries and which will insure to the advantage of both. He will be a party to no other kind of treaty, because he is intent upon safeguarding the interests of Canadians while at the same time cultivating friendly relationships with the neighboring republic.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow Thanksgiving for an abundant harvest.

Monday, a holiday in recognition of the goodness of Providence in providing the wherewithal to live.

Our Fox Notes and Sport Briefs in today's issue are particularly interesting and arresting.

The Hon. Senator Hughes has sent us a letter on the "Fertilizer" situation, but we do not think it advisable at the present juncture to continue the controversy.

Lord Baden-Powell, Chief Scout, intends spending a week fishing in Prince Edward Island next summer, announced Provincial Premier Lightizer at The Kirk Boy Scout supper last evening.

Hon. Cyrus Macmillan is maintaining his interest in public work in Montreal, and yesterday was booked to address the Notre Dame de Grace Women's Club, Westmount on "A Canadian Point of View."

President Roosevelt is reversing his attitude on the N.R.A. Not for the first time has he publicly gone back on his policy—it will be remembered he went back on his special representation to the London Conference on War Debts. It takes a man of courage to change his mind, but in this particular case the policy of the President was so obviously contrary to the interests of his country's trade and commerce that the wonder is he ever "fell for it," even though it was the outcome of the deliberations of his now little heard of "Brain Trust."

As a far-fetched explanation of Mr. Mackenzie King's hurried visit to England in company with Mr. Lapointe, that of the Globe was surely the record. It was that Premier Bennett informed the British Government that he was unable to make any assured commitments about Canada, hence the British Government "with the approval of Prime Minister Bennett" invited Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe "to participate in the conversations." Advice from London give the assurance that the Globe's report had not one iota of truth in it, being purely imaginary. The fact is much more likely that Mr. King is endeavouring to reconcile his pro-Republican, anti-Imperial policy with the British policy which now dominates the Commonwealth of Nations.

The death is announced at Los Angeles of Sir John Adams, M.A., B.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C., one of the most outstanding educationists of the day. Sir John reported on the "The Protestant Schools of the Province of Quebec" in 1903, and last year undertook a lecturing tour in that Province and Ontario. Sir John was one of the first teachers of the writer of this paragraph, having been lecturer on English (and afterwards rector) of the

Notes By The Way

Both love of mankind, and respect for their rights are duties; the former however is only a conditional, the latter an unconditional purely imperative duty, which he must be perfectly certain not to have transgressed who would give himself up to the secret emotions arising from benevolence.—Kant.

Mussolini is said to regard disarmament as Utopian. If that is the prevailing opinion in one of the greater nations, it is better that it should be announced than that others should go on living in a fool's paradise. It is to be suspected that other besides Italy have lost hope of securing disarmament, at any rate by the means hitherto tried. If one power really regards disarmament as impossible of achievement, then it will not be achieved. Mussolini also is said to propose to make Italy a "new Sparta." Sparta was the capital of Lacedaemon. It was a city without walls and, despite this, it resisted the attacks of its enemies by the greater nations, it is the eighth century. The Spartans were certainly a race of warriors, but they do not seem to have been aggressive according to the standards of the city states of Greece. Their laws and customs were in some ways harsh, but their discipline was splendid. Mussolini's intention to make Italy a new Sparta need not be construed as a threat.

A noisy quarrel between two women disputing over the possession of a valise found its way to the highway in Seville, Spain, led to the return of documents valued at 600,000 pesetas (\$84,000) to the Domec family, famous producers of cognac. The documents were in a valise which was reported lost. Police took it from the women, who were fighting for possession of the bag without having opened it.—Exchange.

David Meisner, suspect in the Labatt kidnaping, does not want to come to Canada because, he says, he might be "railroaded" for the crime without due ceremony. A former Canadian, Meisner should know better than that. What he'd get over here is a fair trial by a jury of citizens, presided over by an unbiased, non-political judge. No fireworks. No hysterics. No vaudeville contracts. If acquitted, he'd go his way in peace. But if found guilty after trial—ouch!—Border Cities Star.

Judge Daly commented the other day on the ease with which access is gained to lethal weapons. Following on this site is the reminder of the notice in the current issue of the Canada Gazette that after January 1, 1935, any person found to be in possession of a pistol or revolver when its ownership has not been recorded with the police authorities, will be liable to fine or imprisonment or both. This is in accordance with an amendment to the Criminal Code passed during the last session of Parliament.—Ottawa Citizen.

Penalties under consideration for violation of the Ontario Government's proposed wage standards, call for \$500 fines for employers who "cheated" their workers—the \$500 to be paid for every worker so treated. J. F. Marsh, Ontario Deputy Minister of Labor, in describing the proposed legislation, said a penalty also would be placed on employees who accept less than the wage laid down by the Government.

I do not believe that in any country an inflation can be founded upon a destruction of real wealth. Therefore, as a reasonable guess, I would give the course of American events in this order—slump in Wall Street and business, increasing Government expenditures on relief and public works this winter, devaluation of the dollar to 50 cents gold early next year, followed by a speculative rise in commodity markets and Wall Street, leading to a revival of agriculture and business and finally the great inflation. All this assumes that America does not break up into queer, independent States, under comic Governors practicing anything from Fascism to an early Christian Bather.—The New Statesman and Nation.

It was Irvin Cobb who made a worm appear a miserable creature by stating that it was not worth while for a worm to turn since it was the same on all sides. But, notes a naturalist, it has no need of such pity because it can at least make both ends meet.

There is, indeed, one law for the rich and another for the poor. Look at the Cowdry fortune. Seven years ago it was \$4,000,000; now it is \$487,000. Death duties have taken more than \$300,000 of it. Nowadays when a man builds an industry and makes a fortune, the whole nation gets the benefit. But people on soap-boxes still talk about fat and predatory capitalists.—Manchester Sunday Chronicle.

The Head of the Evangelical Church in Germany says Christ would have acted like Hitler under similar circumstances. If this is indeed true, then all Christianity must have been founded on a myth. How many people outside of Germany could possibly accept such a monstrous doctrine as that?

Free Church School and Normal College in Aberdeen, Scotland. He was a little man of refined features, quite bald, with a long silky brown beard. The boys at his advent immediately nicknamed him "Moses"—a sobriquet that stuck to him through life. He became professor of Education in London University, and on his retirement accepted a similar appointment at the University of California.

Canada's Foreign Trade Grows

(From The Canadian Chartered Accountant) The following is a comparative statement of Canadian Foreign Trade for the three months ended June, 1933 and 1934.

Table with columns: Three months ended June 1933, Three months ended June 1934, Quantity, Value. Rows include Total Exports (Canadian and Foreign), Total Imports (Foreign and Canadian), and various commodity categories like Wheat, Fish, Furs, etc.

REVENUE OF DOMINION GOVERNMENT INCREASING

The following is a comparative statement of customs, excise and income tax revenue received for the three months ending June, 1933 and 1934:

Table with columns: 1933-34, 1934-5, Increase, Decrease. Rows include Customs Duties, Excise Taxes, Income Tax, and Sundry Collections.

Net increase in revenue collections in 1934 over corresponding period of last year: 15,906,755

50 Years Ago

And Since By FRED COOK

"LUGGIE" MCCARTHY, M.F.

Maitland Stewart McCarthy came to Parliament as member for Calgary in 1904. Born in Orangeville, Ontario, he was a barrister by profession. In his day at Trinity he was known as one of the best football players in the Dominion. A fine clean sportsman, everybody who knew "Luggie" McCarthy liked him.

When he arrived in Ottawa in 1908 for his first session he became acquainted with him, and his acquaintanceship rapidly ripened into a warm friendship. One afternoon the House rose at six o'clock. McCarthy came looking for me in the press room and said he was under the impression that I was a first class fighter in Hull, and would I go to dinner with him, and then I could take him across the river to see the boat.

It had been an easy day in the House and my work was practically finished. I was feeling free to accompany his invitation. We went down to the Old Russell House, and as we came out of the dining door we ran into Aid. Sam Rosenthal, my chief aide-de-camp during my majority term in 1902-1903. He said he was going to Hull to see the fight between Routhier, a local man, and a top-notch from New York. He would like us to go with him.

As Sam was sure to know the key of the hall where the contest was to take place the suggestion appealed to Mr. McCarthy and myself. We called a sleigh, and had nearly reached the scene of the proposed fight when McCarthy suddenly exclaimed, "Hold on, stop the sleigh for a minute or two. This is the same man who was in the newspapers if the police happen to pull the place."

I felt there was something in his remarks and accordingly got out of the sleigh, a short distance from the hall, to size up the situation. At the door I found a well known Hull man, Jack Villeneuve, with whom I was acquainted. He gave me greetings, and when I asked him if there was any danger of police interference he laughed and replied: "Why, the Chief of Police has been occupying a ring-side seat for the past half hour, anxious for the fight to begin, and anyway half the proceeds of the gate go to a church organization."

I went back to my two friends and reported progress. We had a great laugh over the incident and saw a stirring contest that evening. In 1913 Mr. McCarthy was appointed a judge of the Alberta High Court of Justice, and passed away in the spring of 1930 at the untimely age of fifty-eight.

Next—A Practical Joker. Dr. Jacques Vialle, chief surgeon of the ear, nose, and throat department of the Civil and Military Hospital, Nice, France, is in the United States primarily to study speech ailments under Dr. Chevalier Jackson, of Temple University Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

How Mr. King Evaded Mr. Church

(Mail and Empire) Here is how the King Government evaded T. L. Church's demand for prompt action on two major Canadian matters: On March 5, 1930, page 307, T. L. Church asked the King Government the following vital questions which Mr. King dodged, hiding behind technical smoke-screens:

- 1. Has the government any plans for providing useful employment for the great body of the unemployed? 2. If so, what relief will be afforded? 3. Will the government accept the offer of the Province of Ontario to provide one-third of the cost of certain forms of relief in conjunction with the federal and municipal authorities? Mr. Mackenzie King: The rule just cited, Mr. Speaker, makes it clear that a question should not be asked in that way. I might draw the attention of the hon. member to what is further implied in the rule. Beauchamp's Rules and Forms, Section 342.

CANADIAN MARKETING BOARD

Mr. Church: "What steps, if any, will be taken by the government to establish a Canadian Marketing Board, suitable to the Canadian circumstances, after the fashion of the Empire Marketing Board in England, as an aid to more effective economic marketing and as a promotion to Empire trade?" Mr. Mackenzie King: "Here again the same rule applies as in the case of Question 11. What steps, if any, will be taken by the government to establish a Canadian Marketing Board. No, exception can be taken to the question up to that point, and the answer would be that the government will have its intention made known in due course. But the following words are entirely unnecessary—suited, etc."

Seconds In Space

(New York Sun) One of those tantalizing mysteries that have driven men to risk their lives in balloon flights to the stratosphere has recently turned radio engineers and amateurs here and abroad into detectives on the trail of an echo. The quest actually began some years ago, when physicists experimenting with radio waves were puzzled by the long interval between the departure and return of signals sent into space. One popular account has told of how a wireless enthusiast, Jrgen Halls, in a small town near Oslo, Norway, noticed that the earth echoes of short wave signals from each other at regular intervals. Holland was followed several days later by a second mysterious echo. He estimated that at the speed radio waves fly through space some of the waves must go at least 500,000 miles before returning to earth. That theory Halls offered in 1927.

A radio station in Davenport, England, and another in Geneva, Switzerland, began not long ago to send test signals in the hope of collecting data from amateur listeners here and abroad into detectors on the trail of an echo. The quest actually began some years ago, when physicists experimenting with radio waves were puzzled by the long interval between the departure and return of signals sent into space. One popular account has told of how a wireless enthusiast, Jrgen Halls, in a small town near Oslo, Norway, noticed that the earth echoes of short wave signals from each other at regular intervals. Holland was followed several days later by a second mysterious echo. He estimated that at the speed radio waves fly through space some of the waves must go at least 500,000 miles before returning to earth. That theory Halls offered in 1927.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

FROM S. A. Sir,—Being lonely twin-sisters (age 19) we would welcome friendly correspondence with any of your kindly disposed readers in either English or French. Our interests are photography, postage-stamps and literature, and we shall be happy to reciprocate with those who write to us and send us personal or scenic snapshots, stamps and newspapers, etc. We thank you for publishing this letter and hope our appeal will not be in vain. We are, Sir, etc., THELMA & MARJORIE CARSTEN "Charmaine." St. Leger Road, Claremont, Cape, South Africa, 6th, September, 1934.



THE MIRACLE

Who beckons the green ivy up His solitary tower of stone? What spirit lures the birdweed's cup Unfurling on? Calls even the starchy lichen to climb By agonizing inches endless time?

Who bids the hollyhook uplift Her rod of fast-sealed buds on high; Flung wide her petals—silent, swift, Lovely to the sky? Since as she kindles, so she will fade, Flower above flower in equal race.

Ever the heavy billow rears All its great length in green, hushed wall; But totters as the shore it nears, Foams to its fall; Where was its mark? on what vain quest? Rose that great water from its rest?

So creeps ambition on; so climb Man's vaulting thoughts. He, set on high, Forgets his birth, small peace, brief time, That he shall die; Dreams blindly in his dark, still air; Consumes his strength; strips himself bare;

Rejects delight, ease, pleasure, hope, Seeking in vain, sad seeking yet, Past earthly promise, earthly scope, On one aim set; As if, like Chaucer's child, he thought All but "O Alma!" nought.

—Walter de la Mare.

The American Automobile Association has appealed to all motorists to co-operate with the parents, police officials, school authorities and school patrols in order to provide protection for the some 23,500,000 children of the United States who are going back and forth to school this year.

Two newly designed personnel flags, such as those used aboard ships for international signaling, have been announced for the Atlantic General and the Post Master General of the United States by the Hydrographic Office of the Navy Department.

One Harvard report in July said that the highest known point yet reached by human signals is a region 1,000 miles above the earth. This would hardly be related, however, to the echo tests in which evidence has been collected showing that as much as 30 seconds elapse between the sending of the echo. A radio wave can encircle the earth in one-seventh of a second.

In a recent book, "Exploring the Upper Atmosphere," the author pointed out that at a speed of 185,000 miles a second radio waves in 30 seconds may accomplish a journey 11 times as far as the moon and back, or 5,500,000 miles. That some short waves do travel through space millions of miles seems possible on the evidence of existing data on echoes.

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What Body of Hours

By James W. Borden, M.D. GLAND EXTRACTS DO MORE THAN KEEP THE WEIGHT DOWN

While 95 of every 100 cases of overweight are caused by eating too much and working too little, nevertheless this 5 in the 100 should not hesitate to seek relief from their overweight by the use of gland extracts. When you hear or read about gland extract for overweight you naturally think of extract of the thyroid gland. And strange as it may seem, while every case of overweight due to lack of some gland substance is not due to lack of thyroid gland substance, nevertheless such is the effect of thyroid juice on the body and on the action of the other juices, that thyroid juice seems to help all cases of overweight due to the inactivity of one or more of the other glands.

As mentioned before when there is a lack of thyroid juice the extra fat is usually deposited all over the body, just as it is when it is due to overeating and underexercising. When, however, the excess fat is deposited on the shoulders, breasts, lower legs and lower arms free of fat and the hands and feet small, it is due to lack of the juice of the pituitary gland lying on the floor of the skull. In addition to the pituitary and thyroid glands there are other glands whose juice is necessary if overweight is to be avoided, the outstanding feature of which is a general feeling of tiredness or asthenia, whichever you wish to call it.

In the type of overweight due to a lack of thyroid substance there is a great deal of water in the tissues besides the excess fat. Thus it is often a good idea, when cutting down on starchy foods gives poor results, to try cutting down on all liquids—water, milk, tea, coffee, soft or hard drinks. It is simply cutting down on these liquids the weight begins to come off, it is likely that the thyroid gland is not making enough juice. Thyroid gland extract would therefore be good treatment in this type of overweight.

In fact in those cases of overweight not due to overeating and underexercising, thought should be given to more than the overweight in that the gland extracts, in addition to reducing the weight, will stimulate the gland system to more action. This would mean the stimulation now lacking in the different organs and tissues of the body.

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CUT SALE OF DRUGS

- Pinkham's Veg. Comp. 96c Comp. 5yr. Hypophosphates 88c Beef Iron and Wine 88c Parke Davis Mineral Oil 88c Scott's Emulsion 88c Jod Salts 88c Kruschen (Giant Size) 88c Ironized Yeast 88c Nujol 88c Dodd's Kidney Pills 37c A. B. S. & Co. 100 Pills 16c Carter's Little Liver Pills 21c Dr. Williams' Pink Pills 44c Milburn's Heart & Nerve 44c Baby's Own Pills 37c Gin Pills 37c Dr. Chase's Nerve Food 47c Dr. Hamilton's Pills 47c Meccos Ointment 23c Minard's Liniment 23c Therman's Balm 35c Vicks Vapo Rub 43c Sal Hepatica 29c Phillips Milk of Magnesia 39c Cal-Bis-Ma 69c

The Two Macs