

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Sheep Industry Threatened

Under the heading "Is Ottawa trying to Ruin the Sheep Industry?" the following editorial appeared in the December issue of Country Life, official organ of the Farmers Institute and Women's Institute of the Province of British Columbia.

"Canada's sheep industry has been dealt a blow the belt. The Dominion Government, without notifying or consulting this industry, proclaimed trade treaties with New Zealand and Australia, effective October 1. Under the terms of these treaties, the duty on New Zealand and Australian mutton and lamb, entering this country, was reduced from three cents a pound to half a cent a pound.

"Does the Dominion Government wish to see the sheep and wool industries of Canada survive? The answer from Ottawa will probably be affirmative but the cold fact is that the federal government has taken the most effective measures to destroy these industries at the precise time when they were being re-established firmly, following the show, upbuilding process which has been going on since 1931.

"It is becoming more generally realized that the sheep industry is a necessary part of Canada's agriculture and that sound practice demands an expansion of this industry. Certainly extension will be impossible and certainly losses to sheepmen are inevitable so long as the present trade treaties with New Zealand and Australia continue.

"It would have been only fair and business-like on the part of the Dominion Government to have conferred with the sheep breeders' associations before signing the treaties. It seems impossible that Ottawa could have had the complete picture when it entered into these agreements.

"Surely a federal government would not set out deliberately to ruin two vitally important primary industries, sheep breeding and wool production.

"Yet this has been the effect of treaties, sanctioned by Order-in-Council.

"There is something terribly wrong about a system which will permit a government to make secretly treaties which will wreck primary production industries which are an essential part of this country."

N. B. Potato Trade

The Fredericton Gleaner is authority for the statement that more potatoes were shipped from Saint John this season to foreign countries than from any other port on the American continent. The total shipments to South American republics is expected to aggregate the equivalent of 350,000 barrels, the bulk of which were produced in the counties of Carleton and Victoria.

"Many people," says the Hartford, N.B. Observer, "are wondering why a potato trade with South America was not developed many years ago. The fault lies with governments of both parties who have held office in the past. Dominion commercial agents who spent their time hobnobbing in society and playing golf are also to blame. It was left to the now defunct N. B. Marketing Board established under the last government to really investigate into possibilities in South America. Despite statements by federal trade-commissioners that no markets existed, the Marketing Board sent G. C. Cunningham to South America to investigate. Backed up by fullest support of local potato shippers, Mr. Cunningham's efforts speak for themselves."

Students Are Church Goers

A survey of the place of religion in the life of United States university students, just completed by the Council of Church Boards of Education of Washington, D. C., should go far to reassure the alarmists who tell us the church is "dying on its feet" because no longer does it offer anything "to interest the rising generation."

Dr. Gould Wickey, in charge of this research, interpreting the findings said it was "most remarkable as well as revealing" that 88.8 per cent of the students in 1,171 institutions, or 730,632 students out of 828,071, "expressed a definite religious preference." Of the others only 5.5 per cent. had no preference, and on 6.2 per cent. the schools had no report.

"While we do not know," Dr. Wickey added, "what percentage of the students are actually members of churches there is every reason to believe that a large percentage of those expressing a preference are in actual affiliation." It is probable, says the Ottawa Journal, that a similar survey of Canadian universities would indicate a situation not dissimilar. Without attaching undue importance to such a study it does seem to be clear that a very large proportion of the young people of today from among whom tomorrow's leaders largely will be chosen have a place for religion in their lives and their way of living.

A Most Peaceful War!

There comes from Tokyo the overseas edition of "Japan in Pictures", monthly publication of one of the great Japanese newspapers. The reading matter is in English, and across the front cover, superimposed on a photograph of lines of patient infantrymen climbing a tall hill, are the words in large letters, "Japan Fights

tor Peace." The contents of the magazine seem to show that the present war in China is one of the most peaceful wars of history. The war therein depicted is not one of death and horrors and suffering, but rather of such gentle incidents as a Japanese soldier painting a picture, a Japanese soldier sharing "sweets from back home" with "a group of delighted Chinese youngsters behind the lines on the Shanghai front". Chinese mothers welcoming Japanese troops in Honan province, a Japanese army doctor treating a sick Chinese child, Chinese residents of Japan going peacefully about their affairs, even praying for the victory of Japanese troops in China, Japanese soldiers in gay and playful mood behind the lines.

The serious note in the publication is struck in a message by Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Premier of Japan. The gap between Japan and China, he argues, had become so deep that it was clear "any half-way measures would only leave the seeds of future disasters destructive to the peace and welfare of East Asia." Thus it is more in pity than in anger that this crusade is being undertaken, this "fundamental readjustment" of relations, and to prove it the Japanese show us these gentle pictures of a peaceful war!

Editorial Notes

Marchal Joffre born this date, 1852. The Week of Prayer began well last evening—people are in a mood for intercession.

The next big event will be the civic election, but nobody seems particularly interested, so far, no candidate having announced his intention of being in the field.

In spite of pre-election Liberal promises and boasts, a balanced Federal budget is no nearer accomplishment than is the Provincial one. But they helped to get the party elected, and that with the Liberals is the main thing.

Congratulations to Mr. Alan S. Stewart, barrister, on his election as Mayor of his adopted city, Owen Sound Ont. Alan is a chip of the old block, Mr. W. A. Stewart ex-M.L.A. as well as a worthy grandson of the late Col. D. Stewart of the 82nd Regiment.

Mr. Ed. J. Mitchell, Field Secretary of the District of Toronto Boy Scouts Association, formerly executive commissioner here for a short time, writes: "From time to time I receive news of Scout activities on the Island and am very happy to know the men are carrying on in such a splendid way. I would appreciate it very much if you could express in the columns of your paper my sincere thanks for the many messages of goodwill that I received from my friends in your Province. The months I spent with your people were four of the happiest in my Scout life, and I wish you continued success through the coming year. I look forward with anticipation to the time when I can again visit Prince Edward Island and renew my friendships in Charlottetown and throughout the Island."

A brief survey of the labour situation at the end of 1937 shows that the general index of 121.6 on December 1, was 17.1 per cent. higher than at the opening of the year; since the average advance between January 1 and December 1 in the last sixteen years has been just over eight per cent., the improvement during the last twelve months has considerably exceeded the normal.

Outstanding features of the 1937 situation have been the continued activity in manufacturing, mining and logging, together with further advances in communications, services and trade. Construction was also decidedly brisker than in 1936, while transportation showed little general change. Employment in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia continued at a high level, while in the Prairie area no general change from 1936 was recorded.

The Canadian Medical Association is recommending to the Rowell Royal Commission on a medical research council and will cite facts regarding the 1937 infantile paralysis epidemic to drive home its recommendations. The C.M.A. brief will be presented at Ottawa sittings of the commission next month. Dr. T. C. Routley, official C.M.A. observer before the commission declares infantile paralysis "offers one of the greatest challenges to philanthropists and all others who support medical research. Never has Canada been so perfectly mobilized to cope with residual paralysis as now," he added. "A great deal is being accomplished through the co-operation of provincial health departments and health workers generally, but long-range research is urgently needed if this devastating disease is to be conquered."

Through Europe, the Dutch elm disease has spread to such an alarming extent that all hope of control or eradication there has been given up. This report, from a paper read recently by Mr. Fred D. Osman, in charge of the disease's eradication for the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, at the meeting of the State's Federation of Shade Tree Commissions, in New Brunswick, foretells the complete extinction of the elm tree in Europe within a few years, according to a bulletin from the American Forestry Association headquarters in Washington, D.C. Although startling, the information is corroborated in an unofficial report received from Dr. J. M. Walter, the Bureau's Dutch elm disease specialist stationed at Oxford, England, who has just returned from an extensive European field and laboratory survey of Continental efforts to combat the disease. "Europe, after eighteen years of unsuccessful efforts to fight the disease which threatened her elms," declares Walter, "has decided to give it up as an aggressive campaign so far as eradication is concerned. Europe has found it began its work too late. It intends to continue only the normal processes of forestry practice, and let the beetle reap its inevitable harvest. It can be only a few years until all the elms of England and the Continent are gone."

An ornithologist we know told us the gulls that follow the Queen of Bermuda out to sea don't go all the way, but ride on the Monarch at Bermuda around the halfway mark and come back with her. We passed this information along to the commission next month. Dr. T. C. Routley, official C.M.A. observer before the commission declares infantile paralysis "offers one of the greatest challenges to philanthropists and all others who support medical research. Never has Canada been so perfectly mobilized to cope with residual paralysis as now," he added. "A great deal is being accomplished through the co-operation of provincial health departments and health workers generally, but long-range research is urgently needed if this devastating disease is to be conquered."

The Thames, of course, is patrolled more carefully than many a main street. It is very strict, and the enforcement of these water police duties are not nearly so pleasant as those of the fellows "ashore." They fuss about in launches, and watch lights on tug and steamers and the behaviour of anything that comes within range of a motorist naturally inquires, and the answer is that one can drive a boat at any speed whatever on the river. There is no limit, but there is the very sensible rule that if you navigate any craft to the danger of anyone else, or the discomfort or damage of any riverside property you are "for it."—Belfast Telegraph.

Sending men to jail for refusing to work, is merely enraging them to be useless loafers, according to the present system. If they were put to useful work they would be able during the time of their incarceration, and at the same time they might be forming good habits which might have an influence on their lives when they get out.—St. Catherine's Standard.

The special session of the Ontario Legislature was resumed from the depths of absurdity by some

NOTES BY THE WAY

A scheme prepared by a committee of experts envisages a policy of return to the land by way of the classroom in Wales. The Advisory Council for Technical Education in South Wales and Mcomouthshire outlines a plan for continuous instruction in agricultural science in rural areas from the age of eleven. Practical farmers in the area complain that boys and girls leaving school come to them with no knowledge of agriculture. The scheme recommends better and more extensive instruction in rural science in specialist agricultural, appointment of instructors and equipment in senior and secondary schools and extra inducements by the University of Wales to pupils to take up agricultural careers. An interesting innovation is suggested in the form of acquisition by local education authorities of small plots of land and experimental horticulture, bee and poultry keeping and other branches of agriculture.—Industrial Britain.

"It might have been thought that the world war had purified the common mind and taught the lessons that schemed and systemized methods would wreck civilization. Possibly Russia had not carried the torch over so great an area the issue might have been different. As it happened the world was not enlightened again. To avoid Communism the Nazis turned to hate of another kind, the hatred of Jews first and then of all religions except state. Mussolini preaches violence, hatred and exultations. With his high voice and a jutting chin he whips the Italian people into one hatred after another. Japan with cooler steel makes a crusade of conquest, nourishing more hate than true and amenable. Yet it is necessary to get to the root of hatred more by governments than by peoples, a fortunate fact because it is easier to ally a government's policy. Not all fears are groundless, but many of their soil is folly.—Chicago Tribune.

The Chief Whip of the Congress party in the Central Assembly recently entertained a large number of friends, including a number of the deputy leader and other members, to a cocktail party. Lobby circles this day made comments freely. Some of the congress members, using Motilal Nehru, remarked that the congress had drunk "to the health of dry India." Others regretted the "inappropriateness of the ministries embarking on prohibition in the provinces."—Times of India.

Only one who has seen a lynching can appreciate to the full its horrible brutality: the terror in the eyes of the whites, the festive air among the blacks, the carnival spirit that accompanies the inflicting of indescribable tortures on the victim. . . . And a Southern gentleman, Mrs. Dixie Bibb Graves, rises to make her maiden speech in the Senate of the United States, tears in her eyes, she pleaded against the anti-lynching bill.—New York Post.

According to Herr Kurt von Shulerheim, a German newspaper correspondent in London whose wife is a sister of Mrs. Anthony Eden, fishermen are very long-suffering when it comes to the house-keeping methods of their wives. They will stand things that would be regarded as quarrels in a German man-of-war. And they hate to marry for money—so much so that rich girls are often offered to them. A far greater ideal, he said, more challenging, were efforts to make life happy and more fruitful. Said he: "The importance of human life depends on its quality, not on its length."

This is a profound truth. A man might live on to past a hundred years, but what profit could come to him or to humanity—if the years were wasted; if he missed entirely the idea or reason for living; if he made himself the cause of sorrow for other people in the world? Another, living fully, his times, but living them fruitfully, his times, could be of far greater value to the race.

Actually, such things as hygiene, good food, athletics, fresh air, good housing, should not be based upon mere idea of prolonging life. Primarily their purpose should be more of benefit to mankind generally. Lives lived in such conditions may be long or short, but one or the other, they must bring meaning to life. More of life's true value.

Something else Dr. Carrel pointed out. It was that if, of a sudden, life were extended for all span of ten years, with the existing conditions maintained, there would be a speedy disaster.

So it will not be that our job on this earth is not to spend too much time searching for the secret of eternal youth, but rather to concern ourselves more with life's quality and less with its length. That as history tells us all too soberly, is a desperate challenge in itself.

one's last-minute decision not to attend abolition of appeals to the Privy Council. Whatever may be the result of the proposed restriction of the Privy Council has upheld such a proposal to restrict the privileges of legal rights of citizens, even to have been entertained long enough to get into the draft of a bill. . . . Fortunately, better judgment prevailed in time to prevent a ridiculous situation from arising. The discussion point is that the suggestion was made. Must the people of Ontario be on constant guard against attempts to circumscribe their liberty as British subjects?—Toronto Globe and Mail.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Dornan, M.D. PAIN IN THE FOREHEAD

When pain occurs in the forehead there is always the question as to its exact cause. If the pain is anywhere near or above the eye, it is naturally blamed on the eye and many will visit their oculist or optometrist in a request to have their eyes tested. And in a number of these cases the trouble is really due to eye strain. The pain in these cases is usually directly above the eye and even with or below the eyebrow.

However, indigestion and gas pressure can cause pain just above the eye but it is usually just above the eyebrow. Another common pain in the forehead is due to inflammation of the sinus (frontal), a cavity or hollow space in the lower part of the forehead. This hollow space is connected with the nose and forms with the other sinuses, the "sound-nose" box for the voice. The lining of this hollow space or cavity is covered with tiny cells which manufacture a fluid which flows down into the nose. When these cells get inflamed they, of course, manufacture much more juice, just as do other cells when they are irritated. It is the juice from this frontal sinus and the other sinuses that we blow from the nose when we have a "head cold."

When this irritation or inflammation becomes severe we speak of it as sinusitis, among the symptoms of which is this severe headache in the forehead due to pressure of the fluid in the bony space. This headache is worse in the morning because there is not as much drainage when we are lying down as when standing up. There is thus some relief from this headache during the day; whereas the pain is not so severe in the morning after the night's rest, but becomes more severe as the eyes are used or strained during the day. Another cause of pain in the forehead is constipation. In these cases the pain is not directly over the eyes as in eyestrain or sinusitis but is across the forehead about halfway up or down.

The thought then about pain in the forehead is to put your finger on the exact spot and try to remember the little points outlined above.

Quality Living

(Ottawa Journal) The annual meeting of the life insurance presidents of the United States and Canada is not the sort of thing that men who make a difference. Most arresting of the speeches before this year's meeting, held in New York last week, came from Dr. Alexis Carrel, Nobel Prize winner, famous author, extraordinary surgeon of the Rockefeller Foundation.

Dr. Carrel dealt with efforts to extend the life span; to make people live longer. He was not impressed with them. A far greater ideal, he said, more challenging, were efforts to make life happy and more fruitful. Said he: "The importance of human life depends on its quality, not on its length."

This is a profound truth. A man might live on to past a hundred years, but what profit could come to him or to humanity—if the years were wasted; if he missed entirely the idea or reason for living; if he made himself the cause of sorrow for other people in the world? Another, living fully, his times, but living them fruitfully, his times, could be of far greater value to the race.

Actually, such things as hygiene, good food, athletics, fresh air, good housing, should not be based upon mere idea of prolonging life. Primarily their purpose should be more of benefit to mankind generally. Lives lived in such conditions may be long or short, but one or the other, they must bring meaning to life. More of life's true value.

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PUBLIC FORUM

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

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Mr. The articles entitled "Behind the Headlines at Ottawa" appearing in your column present the most if not the only clarifying exposition of the foreign policy attitude of Canada. I presume they are the sole oasis of enlightenment in a desert of reading matter begotten either of ignorance, prejudice, or a deliberate attempt at concealing the truth on the assumption that the greatest interest consists in mirroring life as a fictional drama full of confusion, suspense, crisis and minor climax. Seldom is the pay allowed to proceed to the major climax, and never willingly to the denouement. When the truth cannot be withheld, then doubt must be prolonged as much as possible.

Heaven lies a wide gap between religion which aims directly at conveying the truth, and the press which aims merely at representing life as it is, leaving it at that, or in shaping it mostly for selfish worldly interests. Since the advent of Heine's stage exhibits a story-like hodge-podge drama of relevant incidents thoroughly in keeping with a public mind that has lost its moorings and its ability for self-action. Although Emerson wrote his essay on self-reliance before the coming of the Hearst's he must have foreseen our day when he exclaimed that society was everywhere in conspiracy against the individual.

The foregoing may seem like a wide digression but not so when we consider that we are helpless of ourselves because we have handed over our economic control to those in a machine which so many cog in a machine for their own special interests, and who thereby have become powerful enough to dominate politics. For instance, behind the headlines, Dean Wilson, in his article on Japan sees that "every suggestion or hint that Canada ought to boycott or adopt any other economic measure against this country (Japan) would prove harmful to a great many Canadians (shipping interests, etc.) with Japan and they will tolerate jeopardizing their profitable business through any boycott that is certain to bring more damage to Canada (Canada's foreign trade) than Japan." Again in last week's article on Germany he points out that "every trade agreement entered into between Canada and the Third Reich has been bringing happy results to both countries." And again, "It is an historical truth that nations, like individuals, often find contentment in economic rewards, even though this material gain and sentiment is not satisfied completely when a proper estimate of political value is made."

All of which means that laissez-faire economics must prevail. Laissez-faire is the most scientifically complete system or mechanism of economic principles—if human interest is eliminated. Therefore it must prevail, even though in the end it gets beyond human control and becomes what was foreseen and what it was very well named, a man-killing Frankenstein.

Thus the great Daniel Webster insisted that "the main reason for the adoption of the (American) Constitution was the power to regulate commerce and trade," not as Calhoun and later Lincoln asserted it to be to institute government of the people. Today the United States is governed by the greatest plutocracy the world has ever known.

Is Canada in danger of being swayed into the American way by free economic penetration? Was that the prize for which the shrewd American plutocrats were holding off while playing their cards across the international table? Dean Wilson knows. Perhaps he will tell us. I am, Sir, etc., J. P. M.

The Days Of The Clipper Ships

(Oakland Maple Leaf) In looking over a recent number of The Maple Leaf I read an article which brought recollections of my boyhood days. The story was entitled "Island, the story of ships and their captains who sailed out of Georgetown. To me it was a thrilling story, because it told of the days, from some time before I was born, until the time I left my Island home. In those days my father sailed on the vessels and with the captains mentioned in that story. Another captain, Angus McDonald, whose name was not mentioned, was very well known in shipping circles in those days of "wooden" ships and iron men." I knew nearly all the captains mentioned as well as the vessels. Father used to sail on "Fannie Gordon" and "Idella" and "Fannie Gordon" were household words at least one trip to the River Plate with Captain McPhee. I was surprised to know that the captain was yet living.

Mick Sigsworth and my father travelled together on that trip. I was sorry to hear of the captain's tragic ending. I knew all the Westway boys and remember

when the "Plymouth" was launched. Also the winter she "froze in the bay off their own shore. One of the boys died after arriving home from a voyage to France. A short time after his death the family sustained another sad loss in the death of their son Richard. He was not a sailing man, but was studying for the ministry. In a short time he would have been ordained in the Church of England. He was a very brilliant young man.

Another one mentioned in the story was Captain Allan Finlayson. The Finlaysons, family lived in the neighbourhood of us, and when Allan made his first trip to sea his father entrusted him to the care of my father. Their trip was to the West Indies. While there young Allan contracted the yellow fever. In most cases of the kind the captain would have left the sick man in the hospital, but in this case he did not do so. He was brought on board the vessel, and while he was a very sick boy, he brought him around all right.

When the captain was given charge of the "Northern Light" he gave father a good bill of fare. The other old-time captain who was not mentioned in the article was Captain William Hobbs. He used to sail on the "Royal Home" vessel called the "Royal Home" and when he was with him across the Atlantic with him. When I was a young lad I made an attempt to go to sea. I went to work on a vessel called the "Royal Home" and when I was about ready to "sign the articles," he came on board and advised me not to go on the trip. As it was about the first of the year and the vessel was on her way to the Newfoundland Coast, he thought it would be a rough and dangerous trip. I took his advice and did not go. The vessel made that trip all right, but the next year while attempting to make the same voyage at the same time of year, the vessel was lost with all aboard. The captain's name was John Wolfe. His brother George sailed with him.

When I was home in '09, my father told me he had made twenty-seven round trips across the Atlantic, besides a number of shorter ones to the West Indies and up the Atlantic Coast—J. H. McDonald, Eureka, California.

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The Poet's Corner FROM "THE SETTLERS" How green the earth, how blue the sky! How pleasant all the days that pass, Here where the British settlers lie Beneath their cloaks of grass! Here ancient peace resumes her round, And rich from toil stand hill and plain; Men reap and store; but they sleep sound, The men who sowed the grain. Hard to the plough their hands they put, And where the soil had need The furrows drove; and underfoot They sowed themselves for seed. But rich 'n flocks be all these farms, And fruitful be the fields which hide Brave eyes that loved the light, and arms That never clasped a bride! Oh willing hearts turned quick to clay, Glad lovers holding death in scorn, Out of the lives ye cast away The coming race is born. —Laurence Housman

"WORN OUT" AND WORRIED Dragging around each day, unable to do housework—cranky with the children—feeling miserable, blaming it on "nerves" when the kidneys may be out of order. When kidneys fail the system clogs with impurities. Headaches—backache, frequently follow. Dodd's Kidney Pills help clear the system, giving nature a chance to restore health and energy. Easy to take. Safe. 116 DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

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