

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLara, M. P. Vice-President—J. E. Barrett Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. M. Burnett Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. H. Curtis Morning Daily (founded 1871) 55.00 per year (in advance) delivered. 54.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1931

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Briton knows law means law and will be enforced on all persons alike, and moreover, enforced promptly. The American figures that the law is not enforced with an even balance, that money, even legitimately used—that is not feloniously—is an effective shield to wrong-doers and that unconscionable delays are always certain for a price.

Is it to be marvelled about that respect for law in this country is on the decrease? Can we charge it up altogether to prohibition or to autotony? Is it not rather to be partially laid at the doors of the courts and attorneys, who, in the main, seem set with granite faces against any undoing of the cumbersome tangle of legal procedure, who seem unwilling to restore law to its real function, the dispensation of justice?—U. S. Exchange.

When Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King pictured the Liberal party as being in the "Valley of Humiliation," says the Toronto Telegram, he coined a phrase that will live long in Canadian politics. Long after his "five cent piece" utterance has passed to the limbo of forgotten things the "Valley of Humiliation" will fly up to hit him in the face. And after all it is the country and not the Liberal party that is humiliated.

The root of Germany's troubles are her reparations liabilities. So long as they threaten to overwhelm her there is danger for her and for Europe. The Government has made drastic reductions in expenditure and increases in taxes, but the need of export markets has not been met, and little can be hoped for from the trade expansion which would strengthen her credit. The Hoover Memorandum opens no markets. Sir Walter Layton, a member of the Consultative Economic Committee of the League of Nations, recently said that by degrees the economic life of Germany is slowing down and this must inevitably lead to increased unemployment and distress. There must, he said, be further big moves both in the political and economic spheres, since credits would not be renewed unless the creditor powers were satisfied there would be no political upheaval and that the economic relations of European countries were sound.

The London Times briefly summarizes the financial situation in Great Britain as follows: "For us, more than for any country on the face of the earth, it is a matter of life and death that our budget should be balanced and our credit unchallenged. If London no longer stands alone as the financial centre of the world, it remains true that the financing of international trade brings in a larger share of our national income than in any other country. The emergency which threatens our credit is something to be beaten off by the sternest national effort. To succumb to it would be no less disastrous than defeat in war. To avert it, every one of us, rich or poor, should be ready to lend a hand."

Mr. Coolidge said recently that a free people could plan its economic activities in a limited way only. That, says the Chicago Daily News, is an important and obvious truth. But limited planning, with the aid of science and constructive genius, is better than no planning. If the leading American industries are convinced that candid and searching discussion of their problems would be likely to lead to concerted measures for the stabilization of business and trade, the proposed national and industrial congress should be called.

For almost twenty years, the Federal Conservative party was out of accord with the Quebec Provincial Opposition, and this lack of co-operation was a recognized weakness to Conservatism in the French Canadian Province. It was an unfortunate situation which had developed as a result of war-time differences between Quebec and the Union Government, which had been brought into existence on the initiative of the Federal Conservative leaders. In the circumstances, the breach was inevitable, but time has effaced the schism and deprived the Quebec Liberals of most of the campaign material which served them in five Federal and three local elections in that Province.

In considering the position of the British Treasury it is well to remember that the crisis has been brought about by the nation's generosity; firstly, towards its own unemployed; secondly, towards its allies; and, thirdly, towards its enemies—including Germany. No other country in the world has gone to such extravagant lengths in unemployment relief, in health insurance, and in other social services. No other European nation since the war has paid a hundred cents on the dollar; and no other Europe and on this continent.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

PARAFFIN OIL FOR CARBOLIC ACID POISONING

One of the commonest forms of poisoning is from carbolic acid. As you know it causes the death of any tissues with which it comes in contact. After it is absorbed into the blood the nervous system is affected so that the nerves stop sending impulses to the various organs to keep them working which means that the lungs refuse to work and death follows.

In former days olive oil was used to offset the damage to tissues from carbolic acid. A little later it was discovered that if pure carbolic acid is immediately wiped off the skin with pure alcohol a burn may be escaped. The reason for this is that the natural oil or grease on the skin may temporarily hold up or prevent the carbolic acid from penetrating and the alcohol removes both the oil of the skin and the carbolic acid also.

Dr. O. S. Gibbs, formerly of Dalhousie University, Canada, and latterly of Johns Hopkins, recommends a treatment that is so simple that it will commend itself to everybody. It is based on the fact that carbolic acid is much more soluble, will dissolve more easily, in oil, than in water, will thus leave a watery place for one of oil, and when mixed with the oil it becomes harmless.

When carbolic acid has been swallowed an immediate administration of a large quantity of oil to the stomach contents will render much of the oil unabsorbable by the stomach. The most suitable oil to use is the ordinary paraffin oil, mineral oil, Russian oil, as it is variously called. This takes up the acid, and as paraffin oil cannot be digested and is not absorbable by the stomach or intestines, the acid cannot get into the blood. Thus paraffin oil has a great advantage over vegetable or animal oils which have sometimes been used for carbolic acid poisoning.

While washing out the stomach is recommended in most cases of poisoning, the use of paraffin oil in carbolic acid poisoning is much to be preferred, as Dr. Gibbs points out that delay means the deeper penetration of the tissues by the acid. After the oil has been given, large doses of epsom salts are then administered which prevent the intestines from absorbing anything, and of course clear everything out of the bowel.

The use of paraffin oil for carbolic acid poisoning is simple and effective.

The Touch of Midas

Ottawa Droit (Ind.) Something like 600 tons of potatoes were destroyed at Vancouver and New Westminster, their price having dropped too low to make a profit. How many unemployed in these two towns would have longed for the opportunity to lay in a store of these potatoes. The capital of British Columbia is one of the industrial centres which has been most seriously attacked by unemployment. In the same way Canada and the United States have their grain elevators full of hundreds of millions of bushels of wheat which can find no buyers. This wheat will rot in the elevators. It will not be distributed to the poor. It is pitiable and revolting. We are not living in times of famine. We are going through a period of great plenty. Warehouses everywhere are filled to overflowing with goods. But as Americans are suffering from poverty alongside the reserves of gold in the Central banks, so our populations in the West are going short of food in the shadow of great wheat elevators. This is surely a bitter lesson which Providence is teaching people who think too much of material prosperity.

nation has forgiven its debtors as Great Britain has done. The present emergency had its origin in these sources. Tolerant and forgiving as of yore, the Mother Country has been advancing funds to assist her arch enemy of 1914-1918. She is carrying a large part of Germany's load to-day. It is not surprising, therefore, if she staggers under the burden. But our readers may be assured that she will not fall or fall. She has emerged triumphant from greater crises in the past, and she will emerge again because her people possess the qualities that make for stability and final victory. The pity of it is that if other nations had also "played the game" there would have been no such emergent situation as that which exists to-day—not only in the British Isles, but on the continent of Europe and on this continent.

Milk and Music

(Louis Herman in The New Statesman and Nation)

Cows are susceptible to the soft influences of music. Violins stimulate them to give more milk; but it is not the human touch that brings about the fulfilment of the dairyman's desire. The miracle may be performed by the aid of the gramophone. Trumpets on the other hand are not efficient lactagogues. Such are, in essence, the findings of Niebert and Koch published in a reputable German scientific journal, (Vol. 33, p. 385). Niebert and Koch caused concerts to be given in a byre during milking time, and found that, whether or not music be the food of love, the yield of milk under its mollifying influence was from six to ten per cent more plentiful than that secured without musical accompaniment.

It would be hard to establish a rational basis for the supposition that the performance of a concert to cows, even by the greatest virtuoso, might increase their yield of milk. Nor is it the brute creation alone that has claimed the experimental attention of Niebert and Koch. If cows, why not other mammals? So they tried the charms of music on the human breast. "Such pleasant airs as Handel's Largo and Offenbach's Tales of Hoffman" were played to wet-nurses. "During actual nursing lively airs and marches were played." Niebert and Koch were reward for their scientific zeal by observing an increase of milk secretion, but during the experimental period only. As a result of their success they intend to proceed to experiment on women whose milk supply is falling. They will not allow the practical applications of their investigation to rest here. They suggest that the radio be brought into requisition and that suitable music (minimus trumpets, it is presumed) be broadcast to dairies. We have never heard of a German scientific journal pulling anybody's leg, but here we begin to suspect a rare example. The authors suggest that the broadcast of modern jazz music might be shown to form lactic acid in the milk!

The paper is entitled "The Effect of Music on the Efficiency of the Human Breast." But it has one more practical bearing, entirely removed from the subject of nursing women, and of the highest importance in the realm of Art. All artistic criticism is vitiated by the fact that it has been impossible to find objective criteria for the measurement of works of art. The critics of one generation have almost invariably damned those works which their successors of the next generation have lauded, and lauded the works which their successors have decried. Now in music at least we have a means of fixing a standard and a whole range of quantitative deviations. Our authors claim that it will be known whether each is more beneficial to the breast than Beethoven. Stravinsky will be put in his place without fear or favour. Even Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony will get no special consideration from the impartial lowering herd.

It seems hardly credible that research leading to such valuable results has not been followed up, repeated and confirmed, and made the basis of extensive practice. Are we to suspect that our experimenters have been "mistaken in their judgments" or are we to suppose that these investigations are of insufficient importance to demand the attention of serious workers? The truth is that their scientific basis is in serious doubt, a fact not unrelated to their investigations having been undertaken to supply immediate utility. There is a sharp division of opinion amongst scientists, brought into striking prominence the other day at the International History of Science Congress, concerning the aims of scientific research. One body of opinion holds that research must always be related to some utilitarian object, must in fact be in close touch with the social and economic life of the people amongst whom it arises. The Russian scientists to a man hold this view, and even go so far as to talk of "bourgeois mathematics" and "bourgeois physics." The opposing party hold that science should be pursued for its own sake irrespective of what gains or losses its discovered truths may bring to mankind. Each party waxes warm in defence of its views. The advocates of science for its own sake do not doubt that there will be those to apply the results of their investigations when they are ripe, any more than the protagonist of science for the sake of humanity approves of playing music to cows to increase the milk supply before he has thoroughly investigated a mass of problems connected with animal physiology and the phenomenon of lactation, animal behaviour as a response to various stimuli, the analysis of musical sounds, and a host of un-

That Body of Hours

When Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King pictured the Liberal party as being in the "Valley of Humiliation," says the Toronto Telegram, he coined a phrase that will live long in Canadian politics. Long after his "five cent piece" utterance has passed to the limbo of forgotten things the "Valley of Humiliation" will fly up to hit him in the face. And after all it is the country and not the Liberal party that is humiliated.

The root of Germany's troubles are her reparations liabilities. So long as they threaten to overwhelm her there is danger for her and for Europe. The Government has made drastic reductions in expenditure and increases in taxes, but the need of export markets has not been met, and little can be hoped for from the trade expansion which would strengthen her credit. The Hoover Memorandum opens no markets. Sir Walter Layton, a member of the Consultative Economic Committee of the League of Nations, recently said that by degrees the economic life of Germany is slowing down and this must inevitably lead to increased unemployment and distress. There must, he said, be further big moves both in the political and economic spheres, since credits would not be renewed unless the creditor powers were satisfied there would be no political upheaval and that the economic relations of European countries were sound.

The London Times briefly summarizes the financial situation in Great Britain as follows: "For us, more than for any country on the face of the earth, it is a matter of life and death that our budget should be balanced and our credit unchallenged. If London no longer stands alone as the financial centre of the world, it remains true that the financing of international trade brings in a larger share of our national income than in any other country. The emergency which threatens our credit is something to be beaten off by the sternest national effort. To succumb to it would be no less disastrous than defeat in war. To avert it, every one of us, rich or poor, should be ready to lend a hand."

Mr. Coolidge said recently that a free people could plan its economic activities in a limited way only. That, says the Chicago Daily News, is an important and obvious truth. But limited planning, with the aid of science and constructive genius, is better than no planning. If the leading American industries are convinced that candid and searching discussion of their problems would be likely to lead to concerted measures for the stabilization of business and trade, the proposed national and industrial congress should be called.

For almost twenty years, the Federal Conservative party was out of accord with the Quebec Provincial Opposition, and this lack of co-operation was a recognized weakness to Conservatism in the French Canadian Province. It was an unfortunate situation which had developed as a result of war-time differences between Quebec and the Union Government, which had been brought into existence on the initiative of the Federal Conservative leaders. In the circumstances, the breach was inevitable, but time has effaced the schism and deprived the Quebec Liberals of most of the campaign material which served them in five Federal and three local elections in that Province.

In considering the position of the British Treasury it is well to remember that the crisis has been brought about by the nation's generosity; firstly, towards its own unemployed; secondly, towards its allies; and, thirdly, towards its enemies—including Germany. No other country in the world has gone to such extravagant lengths in unemployment relief, in health insurance, and in other social services. No other European nation since the war has paid a hundred cents on the dollar; and no other Europe and on this continent.

nation has forgiven its debtors as Great Britain has done. The present emergency had its origin in these sources. Tolerant and forgiving as of yore, the Mother Country has been advancing funds to assist her arch enemy of 1914-1918. She is carrying a large part of Germany's load to-day. It is not surprising, therefore, if she staggers under the burden. But our readers may be assured that she will not fall or fall. She has emerged triumphant from greater crises in the past, and she will emerge again because her people possess the qualities that make for stability and final victory. The pity of it is that if other nations had also "played the game" there would have been no such emergent situation as that which exists to-day—not only in the British Isles, but on the continent of Europe and on this continent.

The Quebec Election

Yesterday's general election in Quebec has resulted in the Taschereau Government being sustained by an increased majority. The campaign abounded in sensational charges and counter-charges, and for the first time since Confederation every seat in the Province was contested. A total of 197 candidates were in the field, competing for the 80 seats which are available this year. At dissolution on July 30 the standing was: Liberal Government, 65; Conservative, 11; Independent Liberals, 4; Labor, 1; vacant, 4. Five new seats have been added to this total of 85, bringing the number up to 90.

The Taschereau party has been in power for thirty-four years in Quebec, and during that time has associated itself closely with the moneyed interests of the Province. Largely through its policy of government control of liquor profits it was able in recent years to produce a succession of surpluses of revenue over expenditure—money which went into necessary public works and which undoubtedly strengthened the hold of the Government on the taxpayers.

Moreover, as the Montreal Gazette stated in a pre-election editorial, the Taschereau Government, though Liberal in name, has practiced practical conservatism in politics. Its affiliation with the federal Liberal party, particularly in the matter of tariffs, is remote, Quebec being strongly protectionist, a fact which was clearly indicated in the recent federal by-election at Three Rivers.

The two outstanding defeats in the election were those of the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Houde, in the two seats which he contested, and Mr. Gordon Scott, formerly of the Dominion Audit Board, who ran as Treasurer of the Taschereau Government.

A Non-Party Government

In the change-over from Labor to National government in Great Britain the expected has happened. For some considerable time, and especially since the publication of the May economic report, it had been recognized that the policy pursued by the Labor Government must be changed if a financial crisis were not to be reached in the current year. The report in question estimated that at the present rate of the fall of revenue a deficit of \$600,000,000 would be the result. The country could not possibly stand such a loss in one year's operations, as the financial interests holding the bonds and responsible for the advances could not bear up under such adverse conditions.

The Bank of England found it necessary to make adjustments with the Bank of France with regard to financing both foreign and domestic loans, and it is natural to assume that the French financial interests which came to the temporary assistance of the Bank of England would insist upon the Government setting its house in order.

The Socialist policy of the Labor Government was adverse to imposing new taxation and especially to introducing a 10 per cent tariff as recommended in the May report. Certain members of the Government who were undoubtedly protectionists favored the proposal but Chancellor Snowden remained unalterably opposed to any departure from free trade principles. It was not possible to reconcile the two parties and the Prime Minister had either to dissolve Parliament and to the country with a divided cabinet, or face the alternative of heading a coalition national safety government.

It is to be presumed that the Labor, Liberal and Conservative members will be prepared to sink

their more outstanding differences and combine for the purpose of restoring the financial standing of the United Kingdom upon which so much depends, not only for the Mother Country herself but for the development of inter-Imperial trade relations.

Full particulars of the changes in the composition of the Government are not available at the time of writing, but it is to be presumed that each party will be equally represented and that men of outstanding ability and impartiality will constitute the Government. The Mother Country only requires careful nursing and guidance over this period of anxiety and crisis to once more take the lead as the most prosperous and progressive country in Europe.

Canadians in U. S. A.

Adverse press comments on the dismissal of Canadian nurses from the Boston City Hospital have appeared, and on this side of the boundary line and particularly in the Maritime Provinces it is natural that such sentiments should be expressed. It must be remembered, however, that American citizens expect and demand first consideration from their municipal authorities, and what would be inexcusable injustice in normal times bears a somewhat different complexion in the present abnormal economic situation, when many thousands of native born American citizens are in dire need of work.

The fact to be regretted is that in the past decade so many competent Canadian nurses and others found it necessary to leave this country to find work in the United States. A Washington correspondent of the Manitoba Free Press has estimated from preliminary census reports that there are 1,388,649 Canadians in the United States, an increase of 250,871 in the past decade. As 946,698 Canadians went south to live in the ten years from 1921 to 1931 he concludes that either estimates of the movement during that period were exaggerated or that many people returned. The latter theory is undoubtedly correct in so far as the past year's record is concerned.

The Free Press writer indicates that, in addition to the 1,300,000 Canadian-born citizens of the United States, there are 2,145,874 American-born with one Canadian parent or two Canadian parents. Commenting on these facts, the Financial Post says it is hard to agree with the opinion of the Free Press correspondent that the record is "not so bad after all." In addition to the net increase of 250,000 Canadian-born citizens of the United States we lost many of our best British or foreign-born stock, who had come to Canada to make this country their home but who pulled up their short-lived roots to join the migration. The situation over a period of ten years has been serious and it does no good to minimize it.

Editorial Notes

It was because of his services as commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet during the war that Earl Jellicoe, now visiting Canada, was raised to the peerage and since then he has served his country as Governor-General of New Zealand. On his former tour of the Empire in behalf of defense, he was a welcome visitor to Canada, so this time he is regarded as an old friend returning.

The Only Cure

The Province of Quebec Safety League is asking the Quebec authorities to place "Keep to the right" signs at curves and on hills in the hope that by this means drivers who take chances may be educated to employ the common safety methods.

That Body of Hours

When Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King pictured the Liberal party as being in the "Valley of Humiliation," says the Toronto Telegram, he coined a phrase that will live long in Canadian politics. Long after his "five cent piece" utterance has passed to the limbo of forgotten things the "Valley of Humiliation" will fly up to hit him in the face. And after all it is the country and not the Liberal party that is humiliated.

The root of Germany's troubles are her reparations liabilities. So long as they threaten to overwhelm her there is danger for her and for Europe. The Government has made drastic reductions in expenditure and increases in taxes, but the need of export markets has not been met, and little can be hoped for from the trade expansion which would strengthen her credit. The Hoover Memorandum opens no markets. Sir Walter Layton, a member of the Consultative Economic Committee of the League of Nations, recently said that by degrees the economic life of Germany is slowing down and this must inevitably lead to increased unemployment and distress. There must, he said, be further big moves both in the political and economic spheres, since credits would not be renewed unless the creditor powers were satisfied there would be no political upheaval and that the economic relations of European countries were sound.

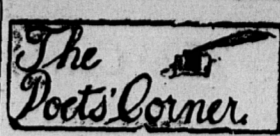
The London Times briefly summarizes the financial situation in Great Britain as follows: "For us, more than for any country on the face of the earth, it is a matter of life and death that our budget should be balanced and our credit unchallenged. If London no longer stands alone as the financial centre of the world, it remains true that the financing of international trade brings in a larger share of our national income than in any other country. The emergency which threatens our credit is something to be beaten off by the sternest national effort. To succumb to it would be no less disastrous than defeat in war. To avert it, every one of us, rich or poor, should be ready to lend a hand."

Mr. Coolidge said recently that a free people could plan its economic activities in a limited way only. That, says the Chicago Daily News, is an important and obvious truth. But limited planning, with the aid of science and constructive genius, is better than no planning. If the leading American industries are convinced that candid and searching discussion of their problems would be likely to lead to concerted measures for the stabilization of business and trade, the proposed national and industrial congress should be called.

For almost twenty years, the Federal Conservative party was out of accord with the Quebec Provincial Opposition, and this lack of co-operation was a recognized weakness to Conservatism in the French Canadian Province. It was an unfortunate situation which had developed as a result of war-time differences between Quebec and the Union Government, which had been brought into existence on the initiative of the Federal Conservative leaders. In the circumstances, the breach was inevitable, but time has effaced the schism and deprived the Quebec Liberals of most of the campaign material which served them in five Federal and three local elections in that Province.

In considering the position of the British Treasury it is well to remember that the crisis has been brought about by the nation's generosity; firstly, towards its own unemployed; secondly, towards its allies; and, thirdly, towards its enemies—including Germany. No other country in the world has gone to such extravagant lengths in unemployment relief, in health insurance, and in other social services. No other European nation since the war has paid a hundred cents on the dollar; and no other Europe and on this continent.

nation has forgiven its debtors as Great Britain has done. The present emergency had its origin in these sources. Tolerant and forgiving as of yore, the Mother Country has been advancing funds to assist her arch enemy of 1914-1918. She is carrying a large part of Germany's load to-day. It is not surprising, therefore, if she staggers under the burden. But our readers may be assured that she will not fall or fall. She has emerged triumphant from greater crises in the past, and she will emerge again because her people possess the qualities that make for stability and final victory. The pity of it is that if other nations had also "played the game" there would have been no such emergent situation as that which exists to-day—not only in the British Isles, but on the continent of Europe and on this continent.



IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Here's an acre sown indeed With the richest, royalist seed That the earth did ever suck in. Since the first man died for sin; Here the bones of earth have cried, 'Though gods they were, as men they died;' Here are sands, ignoble things, Dropt from the ruined sides of kings. Here's a world of pomp and state Buried in dust, once dead by fate. —Francis Beaumont.

The World Depression

(Auckland Weekly News) No greater mistake can be made than to imagine that world depression was produced by mechanical forces too mysterious to be explained. A combination of many causes active over a long period culminated in the depression, but they are all as affable as human nature. Which governments and peoples have persisted, in spite of warning of inevitable consequences. Recovery will not be achieved, but by repairing the mistakes in public and private conduct by which the world has again been plunged into misfortune exactly similar to the bitter experiences of successive generations in the past.

foreseen problems that may arise by the way. In any case he will probably find some more direct and less fantastic method of improving the quality and increasing the quantity of milk cattle than that of making music in the byres.

Civil Service Positions

In order to secure a Government position it is necessary to pass the

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

Special classes for this work at the

UNION COMMERCIAL COLLEGE

Write to Prin. W. Moran for particulars. College re-opens Sept. 8th

8280-9-25-21

Don't Allow the House Fly to Annoy You

We have anticipated your needs to combat this nuisance and you will find a full line of the best fly killers always on hand at our store. Look over the list and see if your choice is not here.

FLY TOX, all sizes
FLIT, all sizes
WILSON'S FLY PADS
AEROSOL FLY COIL
FLYOSAN
KEATINGS POWDER
TANGLEFOOT FLY PAPER, etc.

We sell all patent medicines at the lowest advertised prices.

Nobody can undersell us.

E. A. FOSTER

CENTRAL DRUGSTORE

Don't neglect your foxes—Use Dr. Frensch's Vermicide Capsules No. 1 for worms—\$1.00 box.

DRUG SPECIALS

- \$1.25 Nujol 89c
75c Nujol 69c
\$1.25 Listerine 89c
15c Listerine 47c
30c Listerine 13c
Pepsodent Mouth Wash
..... 25c, 50c and \$1.00 size
\$1.00 Mineral Oil 69c
35c A. B. S. & C Tablets 21c
50c Fruitatives 39c
25c Fruitatives 19c
60c Chases Nerve Food 47c
35c Chases K. & L. Pills 29c

The 2 MAGS

149 Great George Street
Phone 315
Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

Cheapest Insect Spray You Can Use

Laboratory Tested—Super-Strength
FLY-TOX
Takes Less To Kill—Surest, Quickest Death to Flies, Mosquitoes, Roaches, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths
Most popular throughout the world
Made in Canada by
CANADA REX SPRAY CO., LIMITED, BRIGHTON, ONT.

YOUR HOME AND PROPERTY

Might be DESTROYED OVERNIGHT
ADEQUATE FIRE INSURANCE WOULD ENABLE REPLACEMENT
LET US ARRANGE THE NEEDED PROTECTION

HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED

The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I.
Lower Queen Street
Charlottetown

USE BRAHMIN TEA

And Enjoy Its Supreme Qualities
55c Per Pound
Sold Only in Red Air Tight Packages



Highest Class Foxes with Superior Pelts
Result from regular feeding of

"Imperials"

Manufactured by
IMPERIAL BISCUIT CO., LTD.
Box 446, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

The Chew for You



HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S

BLACK TWIST CHEWING