

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Coming Political Artistry

It was said, and said truly, writes our Ottawa Correspondent, when Minister of Railways Howe insisted on having an amount, in figures, of the Canadian National Railway's actual cost removed from the footnote of the financial schedule, that concealment was his object. The footnote will not now show, year by year, how the railway has been going—and, unfortunately and prospectively, will continue to go—behind hand at a ghastly rate. That fact as Mr. Howe has fixed it, is only revealed in the yearly issue of public accounts. An expert is needed to make these figures plain to the average elector. His device is to lead to deception of the public who own the railway.

But the fact is that, footnote or no footnote, the deficits, past and prospective, will not be affected. No amount of book keeping and accountancy will add a cent to the railway revenues, will not lighten the burden of taxation necessary to meet the railway deficits. These have ranged between 100 millions, as a maximum, and about half that sum, as at present. Political artistry is a poor substitute for what should be depicted in red ink. That is the moral of it. There is a current analogy. Take Mr. Dunning's "cheering budget." There was a deficit somewhat reduced, but nothing about which to feel so cheerful. Then came the estimated expenditures for next year, about a half billion in excess of anticipated revenues. Again not so cheerful. The supplementary expenditures will be added, of course.

However, Mr. Dunning has a bright idea which he again considers as cheering. He has discovered something in the way of a finance department footnote with a silver lining, to pursue the railway analogy of his colleague, Mr. Howe.

Canada, thinks Mr. Dunning, needs new money—a new kind of "artistic" pocket money. This plan is somewhat reminiscent of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's long remembered saying, that he didn't have to argue that Canadians were prosperous. If they put their hands in their pockets, he said, they would find the money there. The Dunning pocket money as announced, will be the most artistic ever. That would be something to the good—in good times. But no matter how artistic, it will not be considered so very much better—certainly not any more useful and cheering—than if the quantity of any old kind of undepreciated currency were available in the ratio of expansion to fit the necessities of the populace. These, in cases, are dire.

Mr. Dunning has, it is said, suddenly discovered the unpopularity of the Canadian "nickel." At a time like this that opinion is hypercritical. It might as well be said that the recipients of moderate sums of relief are putting up a fight with their bread and butter.

The same plain truth is applicable to all of the other Canadian coins; they fill the bill and fill it very well, barring the matter of their scarcity. The times, in terms of money, are out of joint, owing to the prevalent scarcity—in distribution of that article. The necessity for coin artistry, involving waste of public money just now, is sheer and wanton extravagance. It would take the ingenuity of a Commission of coinage experts to find it otherwise.

The Dunning proposal will be throwing good money away to pay French and British designers to carry out what is really a proposal of needless political conception. It is an absurd misconception of the needs of the times which has led the finance Minister to state that "the result of team work of Canadian and British artists, and of the Canadian, British and French mints, will meet with the approval of the people of Canada."

The old money is good enough. The pressing need is more of it, and its added circulation, by means of increased employment and lessened political alternatives.

The silver dollar at least is immune from change, except on the obverse side.

Do we need a caribou head for a new 25-cent piece and a fishing schooner for the 10-cent piece? Or a Canadian armorial scheme for the 50-cent piece, and a beaver for the 5-cent piece, and a "two-leaved twig of maple" for the copper coin?

It will be time for new and costly designs for coins when better and newer times overtake Canada. There may be something in suggestion that when the fateful time rolls around, the Finance Minister's best defence will be throwing handfuls of artistic silver in the face of the contentions of his extravagant ideas.

Paris Going Dry?

It has just been announced that the French Academy of Medicine has voted unanimously to request the government to close all cafes, bars and wine shops on Saturdays and Sundays, and prohibit the sale of alcoholic drinks on those two days of the week. Such a measure has been rendered necessary, in the opinion of the academy members, by the application of the forty-hour work week. Workers who have two consecutive days off will be inclined, the doctors say, to pass their free time drinking in bars, and this would have a disastrous effect on the health of the population.

Celestin Sicur submitted to his colleagues a motion calling the government's attention to the "grave danger" to morality, health and public fortune inherent in the existence of too many wine shops, and proposing that the government adopt this program: Limit the number of wine shops and prohibit

private distilleries. Apply the forty-hour week to bars, cafes, etc., closing them on Saturdays and Sundays. Prohibit the sale of alcoholic drinks to children under sixteen years. Organize meeting places for workmen where only coffee, tea and fruit juices would be served. Build playgrounds and develop sports. Create garden cities and healthy houses where workers would stay on their days off instead of drinking in bars.

Editorial Notes

A hundred years ago today Edward Gibbon the great historian was born.

The first contingent of the Canadian Navy sails today to take part in the Coronation celebrations at Spithead where His Majesty will hold a great naval review.

Among the entranced listeners present at the Ottawa Boy Scouts dinner and oratory Saturday night were Provincial President L. D. Murray and Provincial Commissioner J. J. Morris, of this city.

It is pleasant to learn that there are some cities capable of ending their financial year with a surplus. Westmount is one of them, its surplus being \$11,000, and there are few better governed cities than that of Montreal's most immediate neighbour.

With the Legislature standing adjourned until June 7, or earlier if the Government calls it, and a deadlock existing in the Alberta Social Credit party in regard to Government policy, the prospect of a general election in Alberta before fall is being discussed.

According to a correspondent who is making comparison, our Provincial Income Tax is almost double that of Ontario and the Dominion. So far few complaints have been heard as collections were not very effective. Now that the Federal Government is going to do the collecting, and will have in their possession the Federal returns, Provincial Income Taxpayers are beginning to sit up and take notice.

The Bishop of Charlottetown is the first to announce the religious arrangements for Coronation Day. His Excellency directs "that the solemn Votive Mass of the Most Holy Trinity be sung in every parish Church of this diocese at a suitable hour on Coronation Day, and at this Mass a fitting expression be made of our unqualified allegiance to His Gracious Majesty, to His Beloved wife, Queen Elizabeth, and to the Royal Family. At the conclusion of the Mass, the thanksgiving 'Te Deum' is to be sung, together with the prayer for the King."

The Calgary Daily Herald remarks that the present rate of increase in taxation may soon lead to the curtailment of business enterprise with a consequent reduction in payrolls. The newspaper continues to state that as soon as a situation is reached where capital undergoes all the risks and governments collect most of the profits, there will be a sudden curtailment of the activities of private capital. As governments actually are demanding more of the profits, the time of discouragement, as referred to, may be quite near. The people's elected representatives should begin to do some real intelligent thinking, otherwise the tax well may dry up. And then what?

The Victoria Daily Colonist says the time has come when British Columbia should have taxation relief. As the Liberal Government's plans call for greater expenditure, and as the C.C.F. is talking of increasing the taxes if given the chance, the way seems to be open for the reorganized Conservative party to declare for economy and an easing of the burden that the citizens are carrying. Such a platform at least should be popular with the people who have to pay but after our experience with the Liberal party here, would it be practicable or would the electors merely be fooled?

At the Maritime Women's Club, Montreal, the other night, Sir Andrew MacPhail, who was one of the judges at the recent literary competition, presented the prizes to the successful contestants as follows: Class I, Burton Hills, M.P., prize for best essay, Mrs. W. F. Worfolk. Class II, Maritime Women's Club prize for best sonnet, first, Mrs. G. R. MacLeod; second, Mrs. H. E. England. Class III, Percy Wood prize for best poem, any subject, open to all Canada, first prize, Clifford O. Stewart, Inverness, Que.; honorable mention, "Elson R. Woody," Barrie, Ont. Class IV, W. F. Worfolk prize for best poem with rivers or the sea as its theme, open to all Canada, first, Mrs. Archie Graham, Grenville, Cushing, Que.; honorable mention, Mrs. G. R. MacLeod, Westmount. Class V, best short story, Claude S. Richardson prize, first C. E. Sutherland, Scotstown, N. S.; second, Muriel Millar, Toronto.

The fundamental issues at stake in the Oshawa dispute which Premier Hepburn handled were these: Is the "organization of the unorganized" to be carried on in Canada by men who have a well-written record of lawbreaking and violence in the country from which they come? Are industrial recovery and the re-employment of Canadians going to be destroyed through unnecessary strikes and labor disturbances, organized by an ambitious body that seeks to set up an industrial dictatorship in a few hurried months, a body that has not hesitated, across the border, to break the law, incite to violence, and shed blood in pursuit of its objectives? Is the spread of collective bargaining in Canada to occur under conditions which provide a heaven-sent opportunity to the destructive forces of Communist agitation and sabotage to gain a foothold in every industrial centre in this country?

That Fascist fowl the hen of Cerignola, owned by Signor Vincenzo Massa, is doing her best to obey the Duce, who ordered the birth rate to rise in Italy. Her 122 eggs in 40 days, says the London Times, mean that the people of Cerignola "will listen eagerly and reverently to the cuckooing with which, ten times or more every day, she proclaims to the world another happy event. In these clarion tones they will hear the very voice which in far Libya has been proclaiming the laying of a regular roc's egg of future grandeur. Signor Massa's hen is no common fowl. She will live in history. That was not born for death, a mortal bird. The hen of Cerignola will join the geese that saved the Capitol."—Victoria Colonist.

Helen Keller, famous blind educationalist, received almost a royal welcome at Yokohama when she set foot for the first time on Oriental soil. Japan has 200,000 blind and she will introduce the new "talking book." During the welcoming proceedings, a pickpocket stole her purse.—Exc.

Notes By The Way

As accredited organizer for a body which has flourished on lawlessness, and as a result of his own utterances since he arrived in Oshawa, Thompson could not expect to be met by the representative of constituted government in this province. No bridge can span the gulf between the rule of law and the lawless assumption of power which would set the law aside.—Toronto Telegram.

It can not be a coincidence that after Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin took such a sensible step regarding blockade running at Bilbao, Mussolini announced readiness to talk troop withdrawal from Spain. Even if he does not withdraw his Italians, it eases the tension in the meantime.—Exc.

Stalin started the "We do not want war" theme song, and Mussolini, Hitler and Arta became magically, if somewhat suspiciously, carried away with its glorious lilt. "We do not want war!" Why all this protesting, Britain is apparently their audience which they seek to charm. Who wants war, anyway, what's all the fuss about? Did Britain ever want war? She wants—she demands it. In the name of twisted and tortured humanity—Peace and that she is determined to see that no further injustices are perpetrated, she lays down allocations totaling £400,000,000 for her defence forces. Britain has called the bluff, with the result that the official spokesmen of Russia, Germany, Italy and Japan have scrambled on to their rostrums and, with much arm-play, stoutly declare they want no gun-play. Perhaps they will content themselves with little domestic purgings which might as previously, take the somewhat barbaric form of blood baths.—Hong Kong Press.

The scientific explanation of the husband's complaint that his wife's cooking is not as good as his mother's is in effect that as a man grows older his taste buds decrease and so food becomes less appetizing. Be that as it may, any husband who makes cooking comparisons at the expense of his wife has had taste buds or no buds.—Montreal Gazette.

There are national prejudices, national customs, national characteristics that must be considered by those who would formulate a national diet. Eating will never become a logical science, it is to be hoped, but the scientist who counts the calories, letter the vitamins and appraise the proteins for less knowing trenchermen manage to persuade many of the latter that eating can be both rational and enjoyable, both a duty and a pleasure.—New York Sun.

The great fault of the American tax system is not that it rests on too narrow a base, but that it only rests on a narrow base. It would be an excellent thing if some of the many taxes now levied indirectly were promptly scrapped in favour of direct personal taxes, even on the smallest incomes. That would give us an electorate with a greater sense of responsibility in the matter of public finance, and legislators with more backbone in the matter of retrenchment.—New York Times.

A free agreement, between free bargaining agencies, respected and lived up to by both sides, leading to economic security for the one, and unbroken production and stable markets for the other—this is the big ideal. Knudsen (operating head of General Motors) and Lewis are big men and recognize it. Others will, in time, too. If there are lapses by both sides along the way, let us keep our heads and tempers, recognizing that history always writes its record on torn and tattered sheets, smeared and scribbled, with nothing clear at the moment of the writing.—New York Times.

It seems clear that the Dominion can provide an expeditionary force, should one ever be needed, through the air arm. Aeroplanes offer great potential striking power at low cost, in men and money. Signs are not wanting that British experts are convinced of the value of the air arm in defending a scattered Empire such as ours and that the Dominions are being asked to make their chief contribution to Commonwealth security through this means. The New Zealand Government is preparing to do its part. That is satisfactory, but the problem of local defence remains. In this department, the Dominion of Scotland, as specifically laid down by the Imperial Conference. The solution lies in the provision of adequate land forces, a point that should be urgently pressed upon the government.—Auerland News.

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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.

CRAPAUD CONCERTS

Sir,—A striking incident has happened in Crapaud. There have been two concerts presented in Crapaud hall this spring. Practically the same players took part in each, and the money received will eventually go for the same cause, namely, the running expenses of Crapaud hall.

In the concert that was presented by the younger generation, the audience was mostly outsiders. I mean by outsiders the majority of our audience was people who are not really interested in the financial condition of our hall.

In the concert that was put on by the older organization the majority of the audience was from Crapaud village. It is very discouraging to the younger generation to put on an entertainment, and not be patronized by the individuals who try to make one believe they really wish to clear off our debt. Is it they do not wish the young people to receive credit for work they are capable of doing? Or is it they want the younger people to work under the name of some organization that gives the credit to the older people?

MOTHER'S DAY

Sir,—As we draw near the month of May we are reminded that another year has passed since Mother's Day in May. How many stop for a moment to think of this day? How many stop to think of the mother who really lives? To me she is the one who shares the wonder book of nature wherein I learned to find the beauty and wisdom of God in the budding flower. The one who taught me to listen to the mating of the robins and to harken at dusk for the thrush's bugle call; and as I grew older and left the pool of my childhood, she led forth into the deeper waters of that timeless universe, and opened to me the gate of manhood, where the gifted hearts of men share their treasures with the humblest of men, and from there I found onto the sea of life alone I found many things to love. But in the evening's golden sunset there was always that reflection of my childhood, that voice whispering a warning of the shallowness of this life; and as I drifted along to distant lands I would always in the stillness of the night find a consolation sitting in some quiet corner with my pen preparing a few lines for dear mother so far away.

Now as mother's day comes again I sit alone and think of her gone from the vale of tears, gone to enjoy the reward of a christian mother where mother's day never ends. Each year many mothers are called and to those who still have the blessing of a mother's presence in the home let them remember her on Mother's Day. Let them remember their childhood days as she kissed their hurts and nursed their sorrows; remember her teaching of life and death each night as they knelt at their beds; side remember her then in their prayers. Then in mature years their reflections of childhood will find them on the straight and honest way that will take them to an Eternity with dear mother.

I am, Sir, etc., WALTER A. O'BRIEN, Bristol, P. E. I.

THOSE BUDGET SPEECHES

Sir—Amongst the budget speeches there are a few worth mentioning on. Mr. H. H. Acorn usually displays a common sense upon general issues very materially more practical than the supposed big guns of the party.

On prohibition he makes a bad case as plausible as any one could make it, but necessarily transparent because the task of screening is rather difficult even for rhetoricians.

In accusing what he called "paid agitators" of having "forgot discretion to such an extent as to malign the fair fame of the people of this Province", Mr. Acorn's fatal mistake is, in interpreting the "fame" of a renegade party to mean the "fame" of the sound, and intelligent church-going and moral people of the Province. It is not the "fame" or repute of the people that has been in the limelight of dishonor, but that of those who violate the cold blood their election pledges.

He makes another misfit when he attempts to save over the Attorney General, finding a "sincerity" invisible to all outsiders which he claims "has gone far towards satisfying the true temperance sentiment of this Province". It is either a case of special pleading under difficulty, or also a total absence of knowledge as to the temperance feeling abroad.

I am sure he never skinned his knuckles when fighting the shadow by asking "how can any reasonable man substantially claim that conditions in P. E. I. are worse under prohibition than they would be under government control". I cannot recall any "reasonable man", or even a half sane one to put forth so ridiculous a claim.

With the rest of his observations, relative to the good character and even general sobriety of our people I am in the fullest agreement. For general sobriety no community in Canada, in my opinion, stands higher. But that is not due to any effort on the part of those for whom he is an apologist. They are temperate in spite of the temptations of vendors' intoxicants put before them in a doubled volume, and advertised by brewery stallions.

Thirty-seven years of prohibition in various degrees of enforcement, a hundred or more years of edu-

cation in homes of pious people, in numerous temperance organizations, from the sacred altars of Christian churches, the ministrations of faithful pastors and teachers has established a backbone of temperance principle in the population which the stallions and free or easy access to vendors bars can not easily eradicate.

These facts can not obliterate the truth that if we warm a dormant viper in our bosom, it will surely sting with its venom of poison, and if we do not check the lax enforcement and the trend to reintroduce the grog shop, so evident today, we will surely pay the penalty to the last exaction.

PROHIBITIONIST.

THE DENNIS VISION

Sir,—In a former letter a member of thirty was described as infected with a form of optical delusion. I was amused when reading the speech of Hon. Mr. Dennis to find that he too was seeing visions, and dreaming dreams.

Here is a sample of his fulsome flattery for Premier Campbell, who made him a Minister:—"I must say that it has never been my privilege to sit in this House, during the session of a Premier, who was as democratic in his actions towards the representatives of his people, than our present Premier."

"I would say to the younger members of this Legislature who have not had the opportunity to judge him by way of comparison with other Premiers, that you have one of the most democratic leaders that can be found, probably, in the British Empire."

Of course when a man is down and out politically, when none outside, not even his press, can defend his acts, or save his reputation, it is kind of those within to take pity, and in some measure apply emollients to the bruised flesh.

But it requires a little learning, a knowledge at least of English to get away with gaff and bluff. Referring to Webster, I find the meaning of democracy is "Government by the people, through elected representatives". "Democratic" is "One who upholds the principles of Democracy."

Will Hon. Mr. Dennis make a note of this and, as quite a frequent correspondent in the press, explain himself?

The people, the "Democratic" rulers, voted emphatically for a party pledged to "no tax increase" to give several new public services such as abattoirs, farm reformatories, better highways and means of transport, better law enforcement, to cut down costs of government sufficient to balance the budget, to collect from Ottawa the balances due us per the Duncan Commission, and countless other wizard wonders too abundant to be detailed here.

Under "Democratic" government he was bound to implement those promises, and if he failed, to hand back his mandate to those who entrusted him with office, and let Democracy make another choice.

Every election pledge, may I say, with scarcely an exception has been violated. High and increased taxation, profligate extravagance, roads neglected, the inner contingents given fat offices and pickings, every detail of administration the direct opposite of what was promised.

And they have not resigned and handed back the trust to the electors, as "the principle of democracy" demands.

I am, Sir, etc., READER.

The Poet's Corner

FROM A THRENODY FOR LINCOLN

In the door-yard fronting an old farmhouse near the white-washed palings, Stands the lilac bush tall-growing, with heart-shaped leaves of rich green, With many a pointed blossom rising delicate with the perfume strong I love, With every leaf a miracle . . . .

In the swamp, in secluded recesses, A shy and hidden bird is warbling a song.

Solitary, the thrush, The hermit, withdrawn to himself, Avoids the settlements, Sings by himself a song.

Song of the bleeding throat! Death's outlet song of life—for well dear brother, I know, If thou wast not gifted to sing, thou wouldst surely die.—Walt Whitman.

Having got a job as a builder's laborer, he wrote the good news to his pal: "Dear Mike,—I have been lucky, and got an easy job; nothing to do but carry a load of bricks up four ladders. The bloke on top does all the work."

Fritz (during manoeuvres in Spain): What's that civilian gawking at us for? Hans: "Oh, he's a foreigner." Fritz: Why hasn't he been shot? Hans: He's a Spaniard, and the Italian general wants to question him, but he can't find an interpreter.

More than 1,000,000 Accidents a year on this continent illustrates the need of Automobile Insurance.

DODDS KIDNEY PILLS. THE TREATMENT FOR BRACHACHIE, MIGRAINE, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, BLINDNESS, STAMMERS, TROUBLE WITH THE THROAT, AND ALL THE AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM. PREPARED BY DR. J. H. DODD, 407, THE PROSPERITY.

Prime Minister's Official Status

(Ottawa Journal) In his cable from London last week telling that the salary of Mr. Baldwin is to be fixed by statute at \$50,000 a year, Mr. George Hambleton said of the measure: "For the first time it will give statutory recognition to the position of Prime Minister."

This, we imagine, will surprise a great many. Yet the fact is that the office or post of "Prime Minister" has never been recognized by the British constitution. It is not recognized, for that matter, by the Canadian constitution. The words "Prime Minister" do not appear in the B.N.A. Act.

Indeed, up to very recent times, the doctrine prevailed in England that ministers were all equally royal servants, severally responsible to the Sovereign for their respective departments. Walpole, though he "unequivocally denied" the title, was, in practice, first minister. He was master of his cabinet; he insisted on a general subscription by his colleagues to Whig principles; he dismissed his opponents; and he dispensed the royal patronage.

How novel and dangerously unpopular the position of a first minister was regarded may be seen from the writings of constitutional authorities in the eighteenth century. "According to our constitution," wrote one of them, "we can have no sole and prime minister . . . every officer has his own proper department; and no officer ought to meddle in the affairs belonging to the department of another."

A report of the House of Lords was even more downright. "We are persuaded," it said, "that a sole, or even a first minister, is an officer unknown to the law of Britain, inconsistent with the constitution of the country and destructive of liberty in any government whatsoever."

It was the younger Pitt who accustomed Britain to the office, if not to the name. He declared, indeed, that "there should be an avowed and real minister, possessing the chief right in the council, and the principal place in the confidence of the King, in that respect there can be no rivalry or division of power." Yet as late as 1829 it could still be said in the British Parliament that "the constitution abhors the idea of a prime minister; nothing could be more mischievous or unconstitutional than to recognize by act of Parliament the existence of such an office." It was not, in fact, until 1905 that anything like such recognition was granted, and even then the prime minister was merely known to the law as somebody who had precedence next to the Archbishop of York.

So, too, with the practice of the Prime Minister advising the Sovereign upon the choice of his successor. "I offered," said Sir Robert Peel on his resignation of office, "no opinion as to the choice of a successor. That is almost the only act which is the personal act of the Sovereign; it is for the Sovereign to determine in whom her confidence shall be placed." And, as late as 1894, Queen Victoria could call Lord Rosebery without consulting the retiring Prime Minister, Gladstone, or the wishes of the parliamentary majority.

In Canada, of course, the office of the Prime Minister, with the authority and traditions surrounding it, has simply followed British developments. Mr. King is paid his salary as Prime Minister. He is head of the Cabinet, is a direct link between the Cabinet and the Crown, can dismiss a minister for disagreement with Cabinet policy, advises the representative of the Sovereign in such matters as the choice of his successor.

Yet all of this practice and tradition just "grew up"; developed from the original idea of the Cabinet being merely a "committee of the House." It is but one more example of the elasticity of British parliamentary and constitutional practice.

"I see from your advertisements," said the lady to the millinery manager, "that you have just received 2,000 hats from Paris."

"That is so madam."

"Good," said the lady, removing her hat, "I wish to try them on."

Try a bottle to-day. Price 85 cents.

Mac's Blood Food

A combination especially valuable in the treatment of those diseases where their origin is traceable to an impoverished condition of the blood. One of the greatest remedies in the treatment of Rheumatism and a guaranteed appetite restorative. Get a box to-day. Box of 50 tablets 50c.

DR. L. B. EVANS

If you have any trouble with your stomach such as indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, heartburn, gastric distress, etc., then don't delay getting a bottle of Dr. Evans' stomach mixture immediately.

Evans' Stomach Mixture is a prescription of Dr. L. B. Evans, noted English Physician of which we have the sole rights to and since selling it has received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers.

Are YOU the Owner who can never have an Accident? Efficient Claims Service is the all important factor in Automobile Insurance. HYKMAN & CO., LIMITED. ESTABLISHED 1872. Charlottetown Summerside Montague.

That Body of Pours. By James W. Barlow, M.D. FOODS AND THE TEETH.

Of 25,000 school children examined in Oslo, there was found to be about 1 youngster in 200 with perfect teeth. Dr. C. Schrotz, professor of hygiene and in charge of the Oslo University Hygiene Institute found that a large proportion of the youngsters, with perfect teeth came from well-to-do homes; that of the scholars from a school in a wealthy quarter of the town about 7 in 200 had perfect teeth. That is, while taken a whole, 1 in 200 of the school children had perfect teeth, 7 in 200 from the wealthy district had perfect teeth.

Naturally it would be thought that wealth—ability to purchase the best foods—was the cause of more youngsters from the wealthy class having perfect teeth. However a dental inspection of the children of five institutions for the care of waifs and strays led to the discovery that as far as the condition of the teeth was concerned they were better off than the children of the town.

The conditions under which these children in these institutions lived were therefore closely studied. It was found that in all five of the institutions the same conditions existed—the quantity of open air life the children enjoyed, the discipline with which their hours of sleep were regulated, and the character of their food which every day included large quantities of fresh milk, coarse bread, and fruit or vegetables, or both. In some institutions cod-liver-oil was added to the diet. The use of the toothbrush was a part of the discipline in one or two of the institutions.

In giving his opinion as to the reason for obtaining such splendid results in institutions for waifs and strays, Dr. Schrotz says, "What matters most (in preserving the teeth and preventing decay) is an adequate supply of the protective foods and a healthy outdoor life."

Of protective foods, Prof. E. V. McCollum, John Hopkins University, says, "The unique value of milk and the leaves of certain vegetables is so significant that they have been called protective foods, in order to emphasize the fact that they are important in correcting the defects of the usual diet of meat, potatoes and bread."

The chewing of coarse foods insures good circulation of the blood in the gums which surround the teeth.

Evans' Stomach Mixture is a prescription of Dr. L. B. Evans, noted English Physician of which we have the sole rights to and since selling it has received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers.

Try a bottle to-day. Price 85 cents.

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