

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Vice-President, J. B. Burnett, F. J. I.
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Cuban Potato Tariffs

We heard a great deal in the election campaigns of 1935 about the Cuban potato tariff. The Bennett Government, it was alleged, had lost this market to Maritime producers, and one of the first steps the Liberals would take, if elected, would be to restore it through amicable trade arrangements.

A good deal of water has flown under the bridge since that time, and now a leading Saint John shipper announces that he is leaving shortly for Cuba "to ascertain what steps are being taken toward reopening the Cuban market for Canadian seed potatoes." His action has been necessitated by a \$10 a barrel duty imposed on seed potatoes, decreed without advance notice by the Cuban government on Wednesday.

Doubt was expressed whether it would be possible for the Dominion Government to do much in the way of making trade terms with Cuba "in view of the British West Indies agreement." (Negotiated by the first KING GOVERNMENT.) This agreement expires this year, after which "it might be possible" to negotiate some kind of a treaty with Cuba.

If the new \$10 impost had been applied to Canadian seed potatoes under the BENNETT GOVERNMENT, what a howl would have gone up from our Liberal politicians! Probably nowhere was the Cuban market issue exploited so successfully in the 1935 campaigns as in Prince Edward Island. Perhaps, during the present parliamentary session at Ottawa, we shall hear a great and thundering speech on this subject from Mr. A. E. MACLEAN.

Cattle Prices Promising

Writing in the annual review of the Monetary Times Mr. J. C. CAMERON, of Canada Packers Limited, predicts a year of good prices for the cattle industry. Cattle breeders stand in need of this encouragement, for notwithstanding the improvement in other agricultural lines, cattle prices were considerably lower last year than in 1935, and in the main feeders lost money.

Partly last year's condition was due to the over-supply of finished cattle. An improved harvest in 1935 and the stimulus of the high prices then ruling had brought about a revival of feeding operations in both countries, so that no such scarcity of finished cattle obtained in 1936 as was experienced in the United States in the winter of 1934-35. In Canada, feeders were still further encouraged by the announcement in November, 1935, of the Canada-U. S. agreement, by the terms of which the duty on cattle was reduced from 3 to 2 cents per lb.

Canada produces an annual surplus of about 200,000 cattle. Until the application of the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 3 cents per lb. in 1930, there was a profitable outlet for Canadian cattle across the line. Notwithstanding that barrier, in January 1935 American cattle prices reached a point at which Canadian cattle could be exported profitably. Last year, the 1 cent reduction under the Washington agreement was more than offset by the decline of 1.66 in price (Chicago) over 1935 prices.

This year, it is stated, the prospect seems to be not unlike that of 1935. If so, Canada's surplus of finished cattle will again have a profitable market.

Moreover, the British market in 1937 offers more hope than in previous years. Since 1930, annual exports of Canadian cattle to Britain have averaged 33,000 head. Last year, they were 38,401. This year an important change has taken place in the British policy governing beef importations. For the first time in almost 100 years, Great Britain is imposing a duty on beef imported from foreign countries of three farthings per pound, but beef from the Dominions will still be admitted free. Should the expectation of a substantially higher market in United States prove incorrect, our preferential position in Britain (thanks to the Bennett Empire treaty) may be of inestimable value to Canadian producers.

Abyssinia

Not all of Abyssinia has been brought under the direct control of the Italian conquerors, with more or less difficulty. Towards the end of December, the Montreal Gazette notes, Gambela, a Customs port on the Abyssinian-Sudan frontier, was occupied by an Italian Column which had marched from Dembi Dollo. Dispatches say that friendly natives had already hoisted the Italian flag, so the taking over of the Customs House was somewhat of a matter of form. The question of conditions in the mountainous kingdom was raised recently in the British House of Commons by CAPTAIN CAZALET, M.P. The Foreign Secretary, in a written answer, stated that Italian forces are now in occupation of most of the north and east of Abyssinia, including the territory through which the railway to Addis Ababa passes. In the south they are in control of the greater part of the provinces of Boran and Sidamo, while in the west Italian columns or native forces under Italian command have occupied the chief places of importance. The Foreign Secretary's reply to the question shows that Italy's war machine is advancing and establishing sway in the conquered sections, but there remain parts which are in the hands of the Abyssinians, and which present some formidable problems. It is reported that over a large part of these areas lawlessness and violence prevail. There is considerable inter-tribal warfare, or brigandage, and life is insecure. Such disturbances, no doubt will disappear with the further advance of the Italian forces and the rebellious parts become as orderly as the territory already occupied. Italy has defeated the defenders of the ancient kingdom and definitely established herself there. The last independent native country in Africa is now an Italian colony.

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Editorial Notes

Those who have potatoes on hand for sale should be sitting easy these days.

The directors of the National Silver Fox Breeders Association are welcome visitors. May they have a successful and pleasant stay in our midst.

Leave Spain to itself, is good advice on the part of the British Government; only the Fascist and Communist partisans in other countries do not think so.

Orillia's, Ont., new Town Council has rescinded the by-laws which put relief scrip into use last November and the \$3,000-odd outstanding will be redeemed. The picturesque Ontario community may find some consolation in the thought that Alberta's yet more famous and far bigger scrip issue likewise failed to accomplish miracles and is now being hoarded as curiosities.

The Hepburn Government is reaping what it sowed in the Reformatory Riot. It will be recalled that as soon as he assumed office Mr. Hepburn with his attorney-general practically relaxed police supervision as it had been administered, removed two of the police commissioners who insisted on strict administration and cancelled the arrangement with the R.C.M.P. which policed part of the province. You cannot tamper with strict police enforcement without suffering evil consequences.

Prison reform for Quebec is planned by the provincial Government. Premier Duplessis indicated privately to the Royal Commission the proposed reform might include the designation of some institutions, such as experimental farms, as jail annexes to provide prisoners with useful employment. At the same time, he said, his Government did not favor federal control of Quebec's penal institutions. The Government's prison plans, according to the Premier, call for healthy occupation for the prisoners and hygienic conditions in modern buildings. Regulations in some Quebec prisons, he declared, had not been changed since 1917.

The export of wheat in 1936 amounted to 243,041,530 bushels valued at \$226,913,763 compared with 165,672,671 bushels at \$137,152,807, an increase of 77,368,859 in quantity and \$89,760,856 in value. The average export price in 1936 was 93 cents per bushel which was about 20 cents higher than in 1935. The export of flour was 4,850,071 barrels at \$20,638,718, compared with 4,881,057 at \$19,001,050 in 1935, a decrease of 30,986 barrels in quantity but an increase of \$1,637,668 in value. The average export price in 1936 was \$4.25 per barrel as against \$3.89 in 1935.

Whether or not any good can be accomplished through the appointment of a Royal Commission to act in the western provinces as the Duncan Commission did in the Maritimes is a moot question. The suggestion originated in Edmonton and was endorsed by Sir John Aird in his final address as president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, but there does not seem to be very much for such a commission to discover that is not now known, whether in regard to the number and character of the western problems or as to the practical remedies which may be applied.

Portland, Maine, is again looking to Congress to make it once more an important shipping port for Canadian wheat. At Washington, Representative Oliver, said he would continue efforts to obtain modification of existing laws limiting to 10 months the time foreign grain may be stored in American seaboard elevators duty free. Senator W. H. White, Jr., of Portland, said he believed if the time could be extended to three years, Portland would once again become an important outlet in the Canadian wheat port trade. What are Saint John and Halifax doing to protect their interests?

Neither things nor persons are always what they seem. For instance it was Abe's fond hope that his son, a brilliant lad, should become a pleasing exponent of the English language, complete with accent. Being after a fashion wealthy, Abe sent his son to the tutelage of an eminent divine, retired who advertised his willingness to take pupil boarders, and fully equip them for the battle of life. A year later, he called on the divine, with the intention of hearing the result. He was admitted to the divine's residence by a dignified butler, and was presently ushered into the divine's company.

"Good day," said Abe. "I am Meeshter MacGregor. How ish my shon Abe getting on?" "Oi, Oi, Meeshter MacGregor," quoth the venerable tutor, "vot a shon you haf. Vot a shon!"

The business of bowing before the Governor-General and his lady is complicated enough according to Mr. Sinclair's professional instructor in court etiquette. He says the "elevation" is the most important phase. This occurs when the young woman is standing directly in front of the Governor-General and his consort. She should, in one motion, rise on her toes, lift her arms shoulder high and look directly at the viceregal couple on the dais. This, says the dancing master, is the moment when she is "paying her respects." With eyes still raised, she should draw the right foot back slowly until the right knee rests on the carpet, then gracefully droop her head, rise slowly and back away. One of her two movements is then over. She must remember to make two bows, one to His Excellency, one to Her Excellency, not like the flustered woman one year who compromised by standing mid-way between the two and bowing to both at once.

Notes By The Way

German and Italian bombers, and heavy contingents of "Aryan Moors," have not yet redressed the balance of forces now leaning heavily against Franco. More and more mercenaries will have to be ordered to his aid. Soon it may be that the rebel army will consist almost entirely of aliens. Nothing of this sort has ever been seen before in the history of modern nations. Yet France and Great Britain still cling desperately to the so-called "non-intervention agreement." Recently they proposed as a constructive way out, an armistice to be followed by a plebiscite. This plan has the moral support of the United States. But neither Germany nor Italy has accepted it. Their prestige is so deeply committed to permit so sensible a solution of this ghastly problem. They are not willing to let the Spanish people determine their own destiny either at the ballot box or at the field of battle. They are prepared to fight it out to the last Spaniard. Such are the methods of the Fascist International.—Washington Post.

It is, at bottom, a fool's game. Temporarily rearmament has given a fillip to industry, particularly in the field of production goods and in so doing has reduced unemployment. But the application of so much energy to basically unproductive purposes can in the long run serve no good end. As President Roosevelt pointed out in his speech at Buenos Aires, this piling up of armaments leads to economic disaster or both. In Germany's case the fork in the road may not be very far distant.—Washington Post.

Remembering how complicated we are, we must not stress too much the Moorish riflemen in the insurgent army. Irony there may be in Moslem tribesmen of the Rif mobilized by General Franco, as he declares, for the defense of the Christian religion in Spain. But irony is not guilt. Less than twenty years ago the Allies were using Moroccan riflemen to the defense of a just cause against Germany. When the final blow was struck by General Marguin against the German salient south of Solsois he had in the center of his army the Moroccan Division flanked by our own First and Second regulars. On the other hand the Germans have always been bitter about the use of Moroccans and Senegalese against them, but now very good friends of General Franco's Moore.—New York Times.

The new city of Komsomolsk on the Amur now has its own giant metallurgical plant practically completed. About 5,000,000 tons of coal are being mined in that vicinity this year. A few new power plants have been opened up within the district; hundreds of miles of automobile roads have been constructed, and an especially large number of railroad trunk lines built. The Far East now possesses its own armament, aviation and cement plants, as well as numerous industries which have never been publicly announced.—Business Week.

It is well known that the chief, fundamental, and basic rule of Victorian art was to make everything look like something else. Musical instruments often had the shape and decoration of chocolate boxes; and, in the misty gloaming of a winter evening, many a visitor to London has supposed the spires and tower of St. Pancras railway station to belong to a Gothic church. But the children's toys of to-day spurn such artistic theories as these. They look simply like what they are. The trains look like trains, the dolls' houses have hot and cold water, the airplanes fly realistically motion. This is something that the ancient Greeks would have admired and understood. Did not one of their famous artists paint a picture of a bunch of grapes at which real birds came down to peck "Back to Phidias" is the current cry in chit-throat circles.—Boston Christian Science Monitor.

It is after wars are over that the cost must be counted. The trouble does not end with victory. There are the bills to be paid; but more important than these is the continued toll on human life that is levied during the years of peace. From Vienna comes a despatch discussing this subject, based on figures said to have been collected from official sources. These statistics indicate what has been going on throughout the world in hospitals and homes where men are gradually succumbing to war injuries. It is stated that, among all nation combatants in the great war, 6,538,000 men were killed or died of wounds in the various campaigns; also that of 19,000,000 wounded who were treated after the Armistice more than 15,000,000 have passed away as a consequence of war service, and that there still are living 4,247,000 men carrying through the years wounds received in action.—Toronto Globe.

It is more than twenty years since the steady and uninterrupted flow of migration from Great Britain to the Dominions and Colonies ceased to be a regular feature of the Empire's corporate life. It is true that various specialized efforts have been made in the meantime—in South Africa, for example, by the 1820 "Migrant Settlers" Association, and with varying degrees of success to establish British emigrants in the Commonwealth overseas. But unless what we have termed "the steady uninterrupted flow of migration" from Great Britain can be resumed and maintained on the old pre-war level, nothing is more certain than that some of the outstanding qualities of the British race will be lost for ever, both in Britain itself and in the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies.—Johannesburg Times.

It would be childlike to go forward on the assumption that the outbreak of a general war in Europe would have no effect on this country if only we can keep our goods, our ships and our citizens at home. In the first place, it is obvious that the cessation of all trade with the belligerents would necessitate revolutionary readjustments in our domestic economy to avert a depression and unemployment of disastrous intensity. In the second place, those who believe that American involvement in European wars come solely from economic causes would certainly have their memories refreshed by a wave of partisanship and evangelical fervor of the sort which bankers and exporters aside, had a great part in getting us into the last one. To imagine that Europe could be divided between the democracies and the dictators and America be interested only as a lender and an exporter is to deny the obvious.—Baltimore Sun.

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.

PICTOU RATHER

Sir—In the matter of the proposed steamship service, "Wood Islands to Caribou". There is no harbour at Caribou and no shelter from the storms that beat on that exposed coast. Providing a harbour at Caribou, would be too costly.

Harbour improvements at Wood Islands is now being considered. A depth of water sufficient to allow docking of a steamer of fair tonnage should be provided. In that event, if later a suitable steamer is placed on the Charlottetown-Pictou service, her schedule might be leaving this harbour daily at 6 A.M. and ferrying cars, freight and passengers to and from Wood Islands in the 8 hours would not otherwise employed.

I am Sir, etc.

TRAVELLER

ELECTRIC LIGHT PROBLEM

Sir—One of the major conflicts between Utility Commissioners and public utility companies has been in regard to the latter's methods of accounting but it is now practically settled in this country that a virtually similar system of simplified accounts should, after July 1, be followed by all companies.

One of the important features in this new method of accounting is to determine "original cost" of the utility plant and to procure the writing down of all other capital investments contained in plant accounts. This has been vigorously fought by the companies not so much because rates to consumers will be affected as because of possible impairment of capital however there is gradually developing a more conciliatory attitude on the part of utility leaders than was apparent in the past and thus benefit will come to utility customers.

All the gains which have occurred to the public so far are the result of an aggressive and continuous fight which has been aided here by the U.S. Congress, by Federal agencies and by the Supreme Court. This is the only method by which the same success can be enjoyed in Canada.

Many of your readers are aware of the power battles in Ontario, the richest province in Canada and it was very gratifying to read a despatch from Montreal regarding the fight being waged in Quebec province against the "electricity trust". At a recent banquet given by Dr. Philippe Hamel, the new National Union member for Quebec Centre he said:

"At the next session of the Legislature we will seek the right to municipalize. We will not barter this right with all and sundry. We wish to have an approval of the whole, without having to ask the permission of a Sir Herbert Holt, an Aldred, a Norris or a Godin."

With regard to municipal ownership the government of the United States has placed the seal of its approval on the system of authorizing grants of funds to municipalities by the FWA for the construction of municipal owned power plants. The act which provides for this is being attacked in the courts as unconstitutional but when the legal doubts are settled there will be a large increase in municipal plants.

The purpose of this letter however was not to discuss municipal ownership but to emphasize the importance of the "original cost" method of plant valuation. In the Prospectus issued in October last under which the Royal Securities Corporation floated an issue of \$900,000 of Maritime Electric Company's bonds the value of the "plant property" is given as \$1,929,935.35 and it is stated that this is based upon an appraisal by E. J. Cheney. I do not doubt the qualifications of Mr. Cheney as an engineer but he is connected with the old set-up of the Associated Gas and Electric system whose purpose was always to boost capitalization as one method of maintaining high rates and increasing profits.

The old methods of Associated Gas and Electric are now being discarded and a re-organization taking place and the "original cost" method will be more nearly followed in future but unfortunately just when the American Corporations were being forced to a more reasonable attitude an outside Canadian corporation steps in to maintain the "status quo" in Charlottetown.

The prospectus, in question says "at estimated re-production cost at July 31st, 1926," but that is not what our citizens require. They will not submit to a 1926 valuation, but ask for a 1936 valuation on a reproduction cost. What did the Royal Securities pay for the Maritime outfit and what proportion of the whole is assigned for the Charlottetown plant.

The Utility Commissioners and the City Council have between them entailed a very large expense (said to be over \$10,000.) in obtaining a valuation of the Charlottetown system as a preliminary to a public hearing on rates and charges. As soon as this special valuation was ordered the company makes a gift to the city of 60 or 70 street lights without cost and just now when the value

of domestic economy to avert a depression and unemployment of disastrous intensity. In the second place, those who believe that American involvement in European wars come solely from economic causes would certainly have their memories refreshed by a wave of partisanship and evangelical fervor of the sort which bankers and exporters aside, had a great part in getting us into the last one. To imagine that Europe could be divided between the democracies and the dictators and America be interested only as a lender and an exporter is to deny the obvious.—Baltimore Sun.



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE MIND AND STOMACH AND INTESTINAL ULCER

A salesman who had been driving a car about twenty years was found to be criticizing other motorists and actually quarrelling with at least half a dozen motorists practically every day. Everybody else was at fault; he was never to blame. It was learned that he suffered with "indigestion", and examination and the use of the X-ray showed a well developed case of stomach ulcer.

His doctor explained that while some might say it was the ulcer that caused him to be critical, of and quarrel with other motorists, the real truth of it was that his nervous high strung nature that not only made him quarrelsome but caused the stomach ulcer to form.

Now the usual medical treatment of stomach ulcer, and of ulcer of the first part of the small intestine (duodenum)—peptic ulcer—is rest of mind and body, the use of non-irritating foods, and a dose of some alkali every two or three hours. When this fails, a surgical operation is advised.

Recently some favorable results in the treatment of peptic ulcer have been obtained by the injection of histidine monohydrochloride in America, Great Britain and Europe. Histidine has a soothing effect and relieves the severe pain of ulcer.

However some stomach and intestine specialists, realizing that these patients are of the high strung nervous type, are of the opinion that the injections of histidine work as much on the patient's mind as upon his stomach or intestine and that injections of any simple substance such as distilled water or salt solution would give the same results.

Drs. C. A. Flood and C. R. Mullins in American Journal of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition, Chicago, describe a study made to compare a series of patients treated with histidine injections with another group injected with a physiological salt solution. There were eighteen patients, all able to walk about—no confined to bed; twelve were given the injections of the salt solution and six the histidine injections. Drs. Flood and Mullins found after giving daily injections of the salt solution for three weeks that 8 of the 12 were free of pain, and the daily injection of histidine gave relief to 4 of the 6 cases.

Now this does not mean that histidine should not be given. Some research workers believe that there is a lack of histidine in ulcer patients. However it is shown that the mind is a big factor in the cause and in the successful treatment of peptic ulcer.

Acquiring calmness of mind would help other ailments besides peptic ulcer.

White Horses Of George

(Exchange)

Some Briton should go to Alderley Edge in Cheshire at midnight and the eighth or horses neighing. Once again George the son of George reigns in England. In the time of such a monarch according to the legend more than 700 years old, shall those horses bear their armored riders forth to turn the fate of Britain.

George II. was a George the son of George, and now, more than a century afterward, one condition is again fulfilled of the prophecy of the horse-buying monk.

This worthy appeared some seven centuries ago to a farmer from Moberly who was on his way to sell a particularly fine white horse at Macclesfield Fair. The monk told the farmer that a nobler destiny than it could find at Macclesfield was reserved for the animal made a rendezvous for that midnight. The farmer could find no buyer at the fair, though he cut the price by low worth. He kept the nocturnal appointment. The monk led the way through the woods and waved a wand, whereat the earth opened and showed a pair of iron gates. The guide comforted the frightened farmer and led him into a cavern, in which lay in trance armored stalls of horses white and fine as the new one. The monk paid the full value of the animal in ancient coin and before escorting the

ation is completed and the company has evidently been told the facts which so far are denied to the public the company comes forward with another spot stating that the "inducement rate" which has been in operation for more than a year past will now be made permanent and that this great benefit is bestowed as a result of a conversation some months ago with the chairman of the utility commission.

The first reaction to this news is why the conversation did not take place with the Light Committee of the City Council. There has been altogether too many secret conversations in the past between the Utility Board and the company. We were led to believe that with a new board would come a "new deal."

What the public will want to know is the rate per kilowatt hour that is being charged and does this so called inducement rate make any reduction in the demand charge, the minimum rate or is there the slightest concession to the small domestic consumer. Mr. D. C. Durston, President of the General Electric Company Ltd., is authority for the statement that the average cost of domestic electric service in Canada is 2.13 cents per kilowatt hour. How near does our rate approach this standard?

I am, Sir, etc. JOHN F. WHEAR

Advertisement for Sweet Caporal Cigarettes. Includes illustration of a man and woman sitting at a table. Text: "What do you usually play for?" "Fun—and my host's Sweet Capal!" SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES. "The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."—Lancet

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farmer above ground once more explained. "These are caverned warriors preserved by the good genius of England," he said—this is the version of Scott quoted by Timbs—"until that eventful day when, distracted by intestine broils, England shall be thrice won and lost between sunrise and sunset. Then we, awakening from our sleep shall rise to turn the fate of Britain. This shall be when George the son of George shall reign. When the forests of Delamere shall wave their arms over the slaughtered sons of Albion. Then shall the eagle drink the blood of princes from the headless corpses. Now haste thee home, for it is not thy time these things shall be. A Cestrian shall speak it, and be believed." The next word now would appear to lie with a Cheshire resident.

How To Have Grip

(Moncton Transcript) The grip announces itself with a shy knocking on the skull which causes a sensation like that due to smoking many, too many, cigarettes in a middle-sized room with all the windows closed. It isn't really a headache, but the grip is only being a feeling of mild distrust of the noon meal, and general fear for the state of the universe. Also at this time comes what may be called the heroic phase of the grip. It doesn't last long. For a while, however, it causes one to say to himself, "I don't feel so well, but I can stay on the job and maybe it'll blow over." It is as foolishly many heroes, and one in the throes of it often succeeds in giving as many as two colleagues the disease, besides making more than one bad mistake in his life.

Advertisement for The Poet's Corner. Text: So, we'll go no more a-roving So late into the night, Though the heart be still as loving And the moon be still as bright. For the sword wears out its sheath And the soul wears out the breast, And the heart must pause to breathe And love itself have rest. Though the night was made for loving And the day returns too soon, Yet we'll go no more a-roving By the light of the moon. —Lord Byron

Advertisement for Dr. L. B. Evans. Text: DR. L. B. EVANS. Dr. L. B. Evans, noted physician treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of stomach conditions such as indigestion, dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach with a prescription which we have secured and sell under the name of Evans' Stomach Mixture. We alone have the sole rights on this prescription and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers. Don't fool with your stomach, because conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble. Get a bottle to-day. PRICE 85c. Mail orders receive prompt attention. Phone No. 315. THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE

Advertisement for Dodds Kidney Pills. Text: DODDS KIDNEY PILLS. THE TREATMENT OF NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, MIGRAINE, HEADACHE, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL THE PAINFUL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT. I am, Sir, etc. JOHN F. WHEAR