THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded 1887)

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City.
$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island
$5.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S.
Members Audit Bureau of Circulations

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1938

St. Andrew's Day

All that is definitely know about St. Andrew is contained in the New Testament. A fisherman of Bethsaida, he was one of the earliest disciples of our Lord, and is thrice mentioned as doing the work of a missioner: once when he sought his brother Peter and brought him to Christ; again when he pointed out the lad with the lunch basket in connection with the miracle of the loaves and fishes, and again when, later on, he introduced to the Master certain Greeks who fain would see and hear Him. The rest is tradition, which has it that for some years St. Andrew labored as a missionary in Scythia, and there died a martyr to the Christian cause.

Truly a brief record. But the significance of a man's life does not depend upon the length of his obituary. In the long range of history few names have inspired such noble enterprise as that of Scotland's patron saint; for it is in this connection that St. Andrew's Day is commemorated by Scotsmen throughout the world. And indeed is there not some correspondence to be traced between the biography of Andrew, brief as it is, and the annals of Auld Scotia? What country has produced a larger number of eminent men who, starting out in life under the humblest circumstances and disciplined in hardship, have steadily, by force of their own industry and resolution, risen to positions of honour and fame?

As usual on St. Andrew's Day, the Caledonian Club is observing the occasion by a banquet this evening at the Canadian National Hotel, at which the Haggis will be duly honoured. The committee in charge have arranged an excellent program of speech-making and music, in keeping with the traditions of the Day and the high standards of other years.

Trade Treaties In Conflict

Article 14 of the new Canada-U.S. trade treaty contains the following provision, designed presumably to neutralize any adverse effect of "most-favored-nation" competition:

> "The government of each country reserves the right to withdraw or to modify the concession granted on any article under this agreement, or to impose quantitive regulations on the importation of any such article, if as the result of such concession to foreign countries, such countries obtain the major benefits of the concession, and if in consequence imports of the article concerned increase to such an extent as to threaten serious injury to domestic producers."

Just what will be the ultimate value of this clause, comments the Saint John Citizen, will require time to tell. It is all very involved. Not only the United States has Most-Favored-Nation treaties, but Canada has them also; she has them, in fact, with twenty-six nations of the world, including Germany, Italy and Japan. Which means if the saving clause quoted above is not put into effect in the event of a crisis, that the three dictatorial nations are fully qualified to share in all the concessions that Canada has made to the United States.

Article 14 appears due to be the subject of great contention. The basic idea behind the signing of the British-American and the Canadian-American treaties was the formation of a democratic economic bloc in opposition to the totalitarian bloc. But with the fascist nations deriving as much benefit as the United States with regard to trade with Canada—and this despite Canada's obvious sacrifices to bring into being the British-American agreement—it would seem, at least from the Canadian viewpoint, that the totalitarian nations rather than being injured by the signing of the Canadian-American agreement, actually benefited.

The Canada-United States agreement is obviously at odds with the Most-Favored-Nation policy which both countries already have. If other nations of the world force either Canada or the United States to apply Article 14 of their agreement, it will probably mean one or two things: The scrapping of the Most-Favored-Nation policies, or the breakdown of the Canada-United States pact.

A Maritime Product

Far-away New Zealand has come into the market as a buyer of Canadian kelp meal for medicinal purposes. A recent export shipment of Nova Scotia meal was destined for the Antipodes.

It is their content of mineral salts, notably iodine, that gives kelp and other seaweeds their medicinal value, just as mineral content is one of the reasons why Canadian fish foods are so healthful.

Kelp is abundant on different parts of the Canadian coast but not much use has been made of it commercially. Latterly, however, it has been used to some extent in medicinal preparations and quite recently one of the fisheries companies operating in Western Nova Scotia has taken up the manufacture of kelp meal. Sale for the meal is found in Canada and the United States and apparently a market is also opening up abroad.

The process of manufacturing the meal is simple enough. The pieces of raw kelp are first cut into sizes about as large as the palm of a man's hand, then placed on metal trays, and dried by heat from a series of steam pipes. Drying requires about 24 hours and after that the kelp is ground, any foreign matter that may have crept in being first removed. Like all marine plants, kelp contains a good deal of water and something like 500 pounds of the raw material is needed to produce 100 pounds of the dried weed.

In some countries, as, for instance, Japan and Hawaii large quantities of seaweed are used for food purposes. On this side of the world, however, Irish moss is about the only one of the algaes, or seaweeds, to be used in foods. This sea moss is utilized in making blanc mange and some jellies. It is also used in clarifying beer and in the sizing of textiles. Irish moss occurs on some parts of the Dominion's Atlantic Coast but so far it has not been gathered in large quantity.

Big Week In Summerside

Summerside this week is the centre of interest for all concerned in the silver fox industry. The Summerside Board of Trade in co-operation with the Provincial Department of Agriculture is staging the second annual Fox Demonstration Week, and by all accounts the demonstration is proving even more successful than last year. Unique features of the week's program include an amateur school for fox breeders, lectures, open forum, silver fox garment display or fashion parade—the purpose, as indicated, being educational in every sense of the word.

As stated in an announcement by the Department of Agriculture, "Seldom in the past history of the Province in field days, exhibitions or demonstrations have Prince Edward Island and Prince Edward Island's products been advertised to the same extent as they were at the Summerside Fox Demonstration one year ago, and knowing the initiative, energy and untiring efforts of the present management, we feel assured that this Demonstration will be equal to that of a year ago."

That this prediction is being amply fulfilled is a matter of satisfaction, not only to the enterprising sponsors and Summerside citizens generally, but to all sections of the Province.

Editorial Notes

St. Andrew's Day.

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Cardinal Wolsey died this date, 1530.

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It looks as though France were on the verge of another dictatorship.

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Time, the New York news-magazine, associates the visit of the King and Queen with the prospect that sooner than later Ottawa will be made of necessity the capital of the Empire.

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Among German refugees to Australia who have just been cleared by the Immigration authorities are two named respectively Hamburger and Frankfurt. They arrived on the same ship.

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The Boy Scout Movement here sustains a distinct loss in the transfer of President Murray to Halifax. But the election of His Honour Judge Palmer to succeed him insures that the good work will go on with continued success.

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Progress made in restocking the trout streams of the Province may be judged from the fact that last season 800,000 fingerlings were placed in Island streams. This and other matters of interest will be discussed at Friday night's quarterly meeting of the Fish and Game Protective Association, which is being held in the City board room. Mr. Justice Arsenault, president of the Travel Bureau, will speak on problems common to the Bureau and the Association, both these organizations being concerned in preserving the Island's attractions as a holiday resort.

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The announcement that the U.S.A. Trade Treaty with Britain does not include Germany does not apply to Canada, and now a movement is on foot urging the severance by Canada of its trade treaty relations with three dictator countries—Germany, Italy and Japan—and it is certain there will be a demand when Parliament opens that the federal Government take this step. Hitler's pogrom, its imitation in Italy and the insolence of Japan toward democratic interests in China are rapidly solidifying the active alliance of the British Commonwealth with the United States. Because the fiscal concessions extended by Canada to the United States in the new agreement will automatically go to the dictator countries, as Canada has most-favored-nation relations with them. Canadian business people are urging that this Dominion take steps to terminate the "most Favoured Nation" basis of trade with the dictators, so that Canadians will not be giving the Japanese the same opportunity of selling to Canada as is given to Americans.

* * * *

Samuel Pepys, the great diarist and commentator in 1688 wrote: "But the truth is, something they will make out of Stillingleete's sermon, which may trouble us, he declaring like a fool, in his pulpit, that he (Joyce) did confess that his losses in the world did make him do what he did. This vexes me to see how foolish our Protestant Divines are, while the Papists do make it the duty of confessors to be secret, or else nobody would confess their sins to them." A copy of the New York Herald-Tribune with an interview with the Rev. Dr. Bonnell, regarding his "soul clinic" reminds of this sage comment of 250 years ago. The good doctor tells the newspaper reporter some of his successes in dealing with parishioners in mental distress. For instance there was a "schoolteacher" who "had so bitter a personality she had earned the dislike not only of her friends but of such casual acquaintances as her grocer, her landlord and her servant at home". This troubled soul went to the director of the Soul Clinic for advice and comfort. So also did "a young man of twenty," who "visited him to ask whether he should take the art or the commerce course at college", but, we are told, "what he really meant to ask was whether he should take his own life." Sad, sad, but sadder still that these poor souls should live to see, to their shame and confusion, themselves and their confessions self-identified in public print. Two hundred and fifty years have evidently made no difference in the psychology of the Protestant confessor.

NOTES BY THE WAY

According to Newsweek, Hitler wears glasses but refuses to be photographed in them. None of the ancient German gods wore glasses.—Moncton Transcript.

Santa Claus, like many another busy business man, has a lot of grief with his fun. And there is more trouble ahead. For 100,000 toymakers in the United States are about to organize under the C.I.O., and the kindly old gent will have to have a time clock in his snowy factory somewhere around the North Pole. Santa is an extreme individualist, and while his work is seasonal, he is probably the busiest fellow in the world when he gets started. The prediction is that Santa will welcome the new union. The business agent may have to sleep in the reindeer stable, but nothing can be permitted to slow up or stop a robust chap who has a date with every chimney on the eve of Dec. 25.—Guelph Mercury.

The new First Lord of the Admiralty will find himself no longer entitled to a perquisite which the late Lord George Hamilton discovered should have belonged to that office, but which he, during his tenure, did not receive. Warships touching at Ascension in those days were supposed to bring home a turtle or two for members of the Board of Admiralty. The first—and last—Lord George heard of the custom was one morning when a messenger came to his room and announced, "I regret to inform Your Lordship that the turtle of the First Lord of the Admiralty has died," adding, "I must inform Your Lordship that this is the first occasion on which the First Lord's turtle has ever died. Previously if a turtle has died on the voyage it has always been the Fourth Lord's." — Manchester Guardian.

A fair amount of resistance still meets the new ideas of sympathy and moderation in dealing with first offenders against the law, despite the great practical success of methods of lenience. There is still enough birching of boys — apparently the practice flourishes for some reason at Windsor— for the chairman of the Magistrates' Conference recently to argue against so "archaic" a treatment. What experience suggests, of course, is that harsh punishment of first offenders is the one thing likely to fill them with a grievance against the law and a desire to get their own back. So they often tend to become habitual lawbreakers and permanent criminals when a kindlier treatment aiming at reform would probably have returned them to lead normal lives as unexceptionable citizens.

The Bassano Recorder says in a recent issue that since the current antelope season opened there has been a renewal of complaints against lack of sportsmanship. Tales of crippled, wounded, harried, timid creatures striving desperately to escape the coyote, or a "sportsman's" triumphant aim are all to frequent to be entirely imaginary, it asserts. Antelope are generally shot with a rifle and rifle shooting requires skill, practice and experience. To shoot an antelope on the move requires a considerable amount of skill. The Recorder declares it is an even money bet that most of the men packing riffles after antelope could not hit a stationary six-inch bull at 500 yards except by accident. At that range or even less by aiming in the general direction of a standing herd, they may hit, but do not kill their quarry. And it is seldom when they do hit and do not kill that these men pursue the wounded animal to finally kill it. —Calgary Herald.

A pistol without a license and narotics without a permit both of them are comparatively safe possessions compared to a tube of radium needles without expert skill for handling it. But somewhere in New York there is such a tube, and until the thieves do the sensible thing and return it both they and the rest of us will be in danger of poisoning and burns which easily might prove fatal. The radium stolen from the Brooklyn physician over the weekend is literally too hot to handle. All radium is registered in Washington, so disposal of it except to some chance-taking, conniving physician is almost impossible. Holding it is extremely dangerous to the thief. If it is thrown away it might come into the hands of some ignorant person, particularly a child, who could innocently receive irreparable damage. Once the crime has been committed—or, to put it in more practical terms, once the thief discovers the big mistake he has made—the only smart way out is to return it. —New York World-Telegram.

A 58-year-old peddler in the ancient city of Antwerp has just demonstrated that the old-fashioned house-to-house campaign still is effective in getting votes. Leo Frenssen by name, he has succeeded in upsetting Antwerp's political apple cart by polling 21,000 for his slate in the recent municipal elections, thereby winning six seats and securing the balance of power. Since 1932 the council has been dominated by a coalition of Socialist guidance of the Socialist Burgomaster, Camille Huysmans. Frenssen, according to a dispatch in the London Sunday Observer, sells tea and coffee in the poorer districts of Antwerp. He carries his goods in a box attached to a tricycle. In between sales he gossiped with his customers and put in a good word for his platform, which he described as a technocratic ideal. He advocated the solving of all problems by technical experts. most people took his campaign as a good joke, but they find it difficult now to laugh off the 21,000 votes cast for him and his five fellow "technocrats." Physically, Frenssen is said to be reminiscent of Tolstoy. He joined the Communist party after the war, but in 1932 announced he had come to the conclusion that Communism was a wrong theory. He claims all conflict can be settled peaceably if some imagination is used and would solve the language problem in Belgium by having all Flemings speak Flemish and all Walloons speak French while "in case of trouble, both might use Esperanto!" — Edmonton Journal.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ALL BRANCHES OF MEDICINE NEEDED TO FIGHT RHEUMATISM

After a physician has seen a great many cases of rheumatism or arthritis clear up in a few weeks after the removal of infected teeth and tonsils, which resisted all his former attempts at cure, he is naturally going to first examine the tonsils and have an Xray of the teeth before looking elsewhere for a cause of rheumatism or arthritis.

That many innocent teeth and tonsils have been removed in an effort to cure rheumatism is likely true but this is the case with every new discovery or forward step in medicine; enthusiasm often carries research workers too far.

That there are other causes for rheumatism than infection of teeth, tonsils, gall bladder, sinus or other part is true; food, climate, surroundings may all be factors in causing rheumatism or aggravating the symptoms. However, as in all problems in medicine, the commonest causes are first sought, so to-day the first thought is trying to locate some infection as the likely cause.

Drs. E. Jarlov and O. Brinch, Copenhagen, in an extract reprinted in the Journal of the American Medical Association, state that infection (teeth, tonsils or other parts) is a highly probable cause of diseases of the joints. Their experiments were mostly with old or chronic cases of rheumatism of a number of points. They believe that a considerable part of the large number of persons with more than one joint affected can be helped by finding and removing the infection, before the rheumatism has done severe damage to the joint and before a second infection from the first infection has been caused in the nodes or groups of cells in the lymph system. As the lymph system is part of the blood system, it can be readily seen how this 'secondary' infection can start trouble in still further joints of the body.

Rheumatism, perhaps the oldest known disease of man, is now being fought vigorously all over the world; not alone by practising physicians but by various research workers and organizations. Thus Drs. Jarlow and Brinch state that intensive cooperation is called for on the part of general practitioners, dentists, ear, nose and throat specialists, Xray specialists, and laboratory experts, if the full knowledge of cause and treatment of rheumatism is to be obtained.

Fish And Wheat

(Halifax Herald)

Last year there were two special votes for the fisheries and the fishermen—$400,000 and $500,000—as the Minister of Fisheries explained, (1) "to assist the needy fishermen" and (2) "to rehabilitate the industry."

The $400,000 was "all expended."

The $500,000 vote was allowed to lapse almost wholly unexpended at the end of the last fiscal year.

The expectation was—indeed, that impression was left—that the lapsed $500,000 would be re-voted this year.

It was not re-voted. It was dropped entirely.

This is what happened: The two votes were "consolidated" in this year's estimates—and made $500,000, instead of the $900,000 of the combined votes of last year—and the fisheries and fishermen of this part of the Dominion have lost $400,000 of assistance they would have had if the total combined votes had been expended promptly and effectively in 1937.

And while the fishermen have to struggle for a few hundreds of thousands of dollars, the Government "pegs" the price of wheat at 80 cents a bushel. The market price of wheat continues to hang around 60 cents—and no man can say how many tens of millions of dollars it is going to cost the taxpayers of this country to pay the "pegged" price of 80 cents to the wheat-growers this year.

The Wealth Of Rockefeller

(Exchange)

The wealth of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., estimated at one time at $1,000,000,000, was some $26,000,000 when his will was recorded a few days ago, and became about $10,000,000 after payment of succession duties and other taxes. During his career he was subjected to more publicity as a capitalistic ogre than any other rich man in the American republic. He shrunk from newspapermen. Later in life he wrote a book which earned him $535 and was pictured as a benign old gentleman who gave away shining dimes. To what extent he deserved the merciless muck-raking he endured was a point no longer. He had retained only one share of stock, worth $14 in the industry which produced his fabulous riches. At any rate, a billion dollars, the means of accumulating it and why any one would want it are beyond the comprehension of most men.

One thing to his credit is that during his life he gave $530,000,000 to churches, educational institutional institutions and other worthy causes, besides providing ample means for his family. Most of his huge fortune became a blessing to humanity in ways that will last. Had it been retained at its peak and divided among the American people it would have allowed less than $8 for each person.

Andrew Carnegie distributed for libraries and other benefactions about the same sum that Rockefeller gave and left an estate of a little more than $23,000,000. When men who gather great wealth regard it as a public trust and devote it to services for the masses of the people they are not enemies of the less privileged. If persons of average financial standing were dependent upon for endowments for hospitals, college, research foundations, churches and charitable causes such institutions would not be available. And it is to be noted, whether from choice or otherwise, that wealth is being used more and more in this way.

Making Use Of Seaweed

From the London Spectator

A little and delicious harvest provided by aid of the "unharvested sea" has this October reached to a pitch of profusion that its most eager devourers have never seen equalled. The crop is so large and good that gatherers assembled from towns 15 miles away. The harvest is that seductive seaweed of the ulva group called by the popular name of laver.

One doctor of particular wisdom has been heard to say that if only the populace would eat laver, maladies would completely vanish, and the supporters of his fond and doubtless conscious exaggeration are numerous among the elder inhabitants. It is averred that nowadays only the elder people eat it and collect it, but it maintains its market price and the demand is greater than the supply, at least in most years. The herring is said to be the most wholesome of fish and the best supplier of certain necessary vitamins (whatever they may be) because it devours the imperceptible green grass of the sea. Those who eat laver short-circuit the herring. They consume a green seaweed direct.

The few occasions on which I have personally partaken of this ambrosia, it has seemed to me an agreeable but not exciting food. The chief pleasure conveyed by the repast was the confident hope that it was repelling every and any malady.

This rather curious alga, which must be covered by the tide at its regular intervals, suffers a seachange very apparent in its complexion. It may be said to die in the purple. It matures from a sort of dull red-blue in October when it is fit for gathering. Quite how widely spread the plant is I do not know. It is described as local, and the one locality where I know it to be plentiful is on the flat rocks of certain bays where North Devon turns from a westerly to a northern aspect.

Here it is eagerly gathered, and thereafter washed an inordinate number of times, minced finely, and at the end cooked in salt water. Such a food, such a medicine, such an ideal combination of vitamins and iodine is doubtless ridiculously cheap at 1 shilling a lb.

The edible and commercial seaweeds have suffered, I think, a considerable setback in this century. The Victorians delighted to set their blancmanges with the gelatinous seaweed doubtless very good for the human economy, known in the market as Iceland Moss. Are any bonfires still lit on the west coast of Ireland for the extraction of iodine from the magnificent stout-stemmed broad-banded seaweed that flourishes especially on our western seaboards?

Most seaweeds are singularly good manures, assisting the general good health as well as the temporary fertility of the land. They are, of course, still used, but not, I think, so widely as they might be. As a source of human food perhaps the most popular of all used to be especially associated with Scotland; but even dulse is a seaweed that is allowed to waste its sweetness and other desirable qualities.

Another Arena For Mr. Bennett

(I. N. S. of The Ottawa Journal)

There is something of sadness in Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett's decision to live in England. It is said, of course, that he is going on to greater things, to work for Canada in the realm of Empire, perhaps to become a Peer or a Commoner of the United Kingdom. But Mr. Bennett is a Canadian. In Canada he made his name and in Canada he gave his unique service. However ably he concludes his career in England it is inconceivable that that work can ever become anything but an epilogue to his life's story.

When at the beginning of the New Year the former Prime Minister sails off to England we hope he'll sail from a Canadian port and on a Canadian ship. Those of us who are sentimentalists will prefer it that way. And when he settles in that fine old country home in 25 acres of Surrey woods and fields we like to think he'll find a place for a Canadian flag.

It isn't as though he were about to settle down with a wife and family, to enjoy a happy evening of life among tested books and within sight and sound of lively grandchildren. For two reasons it is impossible for Mr. Bennett to do it that way. The first is obvious and the second is because he's not that kind of a man. The Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett will not settle until he dies. From him we can hear, as from Cecil Rhodes, the desperate plea of there being so much to do and so little time to do it. Whether or not Mr. Bennett becomes a member of the House of Lords or the House of Commons he will carry to England his insatiable appetite for work, his driving urge to work for society in general and the British Empire in particular.

* * *

He'll live in the grand manner, right enough. And why shouldn't he? The maintenance of a country estate is a privilege that will be to him, in many ways, a duty. He'll probably have to pay more taxes, but he'll know about his neighbors' griefs, about the needs of his staff, about the lack of funds in the parish church and how the schoolhouse roof is leaking. One of the ablest brains Canada has ever produced will no doubt shortly be working on a scheme to erect a county library, and it will be no less aware of the height of the skylight than of the contents of the children's shelves; it will know what wage is being paid the men digging the foundation and will see to it that no one knows who is underwriting the cost.

Yet the little things that can occupy the leisure time of the average English squire will fill only a few fleeting moments in Mr. Bennett's day. He'll be in and out of London, 20 miles away, with unslackening regularity. He'll probably find he'll need a London apartment, as there will be many foggy nights that Leatherhead hill near Mickleham will be impassable.

* * *

Incidentally, it is a curious but interesting point that at Leatherhead, one mile from Mickleham, is the country estate of Lord Beaverbrook. Beaverbrook is a Canadian known by millions of English people as the owner of the London Daily Express, the Evening Standard and countless other interests. Great men have gone for many years to Beaverbrook's estate—"Cherkley"—and talked of mice and men with that son of a Scotch minister. And now, close by, is another Canadian that many English people think is still Prime Minister of Canada. Beaverbrook and Bennett have not much in common—but they were both born in New Brunswick—Bennett 68 years ago at Hopewell Hill and Beaverbrook 60 years ago at Newcastle. Two interesting careers that haven't been within shouting distance during three-score years of struggle wind up a mile apart. Look to your stars, astronomers!

However, though Lord Beaverbrook has the head start it is a good bet that before very long there will be quite as distinguished a tray of calling cards at Mickleham as at Cherkley. Mr. Bennett is incontestably within the inner circles of Imperial councils. His advice will be sought and his companionship enjoyed by the cream of the intellectuals. But it will not be merely the teacup type of how-do-you-do. As we have said before, Mr. Bennett will be working.

HE CAN'T BE KILLED

BELGRADE—Falling 130 feet from the top of a smokestack an electrician escaped with a broken arm and leg and a few bruises. "Show me a cat that could do better," he said to fellow-employees.

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FISH and GAME MEETING

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2nd at 8 o'clock sharp

Important matters will be brought up

W. A. GAUDET, President — J. E. STERNS, Acting Secretary

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The Poets' Corner

DEOCH-AN-DORIS

The wind cam' roarin' doon the street
White clouds o' snaw-flakes twistin';
Cauld was the air tae gie ye greet;
A' Scotsmen ganged the mist in.

Twa hielanmen wi' pipes an' plaid
Cam' marchin' o'er the pearlie.
On sic a nicht it might be said
"They're daft," an' it said fairly.

But wha' cared they for sna or sleet
Or a' th' things that plague us?
They're aff on this St. Andrew's nicht
A pipin up th' Haggis.

Th' Northern cock wad no weel rest
Wi' sic a doughty skirlin';
Each piper piped his verra best
An' sent th' notes a whirlin'.

Th' door is reached. "Come in! Come in!"
Frae mony a bairn o' Tamson
Auld Johnny Cope wad think a sin
Tae see sic cheer an' dancin'.

A bricht fire crackles bye th' brass,
Broad Scotland's tongue in chorus,
Haud up ye'r heid, Haud up ye'r glass;
"A Scottish Deoch-an-Doris!"

—F. S. Drummond.

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