THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett, F.J.I.
Associate Editor, Frank Walker

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

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1938

"A" For Good Drivers

A scheme that seems to have merit, and the virtue of simplicity, has been proposed to the British Minister of Transport and is getting consideration. It is suggested that all present motor-vehicle licenses, and all new ones to be issued, should be classed as "C" licenses. At the end of six months drivers whose records were free of accidents and serious traffic violations in that period would be given "B" licenses, presumably of a distinctive color. Another trouble-free half-year would bring them "A" licenses, which would entitle the driver to cheaper insurance and to buy his license plates at a reduced cost.

The driver would hold his "A" markers only so long as he kept his record clean. If he was responsible for an accident he would go back to the "B" class, and for the second offence he would join the "Cs". For drivers who are accident-addicts a "D" class would be provided, to be reached by three spots of trouble in 18 months, and four accidents in two years would bring suspension of driving privileges.

Much could be said, says the Ottawa Journal, in favor of such a scheme. The right to carry Class "A" markers would be the sign of a careful and competent driver and something for which most drivers would strive. Once earned, the distinction would be worth the keeping, and in cheaper insurance would be a cash reward for safe driving.

Drink "Warning Signs"

A reference list of "warning signs" whereby the moderate drinker can tell when he is in danger of drifting into drunkenness is made available in a pamphlet on temperance just published by the State Liquor Authority, says the New York Times.

The "warning signs" appear to include some of the most usual and universal reasons for taking a drink, such as to relieve low spirits or physical weariness. Anyway, here is the Liquor Authority's admonition:

"Watch for these warning signs:

"If you drink when you are tired to brace up; if you drink to escape from worry and trouble; if you drink when you feel blue; if you drink in the morning to pep up for the day; if you find that taking a drink before lunch or dinner or at any stated time has become such a habit that you feel uncomfortable without it; if you find that your drinking is no longer social drinking, but that you are thinking more of the drink than of the sociability and are often drinking by yourself;

"Then it is time to watch out!"

The leaflet recalls that social drinking has existed during all of "recorded history."

"There are people who have been moderate drinkers all their lives," the pamphlet continues, "and have neither become drunkards, nor apparently suffered any ill effects either physical or mental from this moderate use of alcoholic beverage. But every person who drinks should keep in mind that moderate drinkers do often turn into excessive drinkers and that no one begins by being a drunkard but drifts into it gradually.

"Do not fool yourself by thinking that no matter what the case may be with other people, you can always stop drinking whenever you want to. The only way to prove that you can stop drinking if you want to, is to stop, and when these signs warn you of danger, it is time to stop."

The Federal Situation

The Sydney Post-Record (Independent) says:

"The virtual certainty that the Dominion Government's fiscal deficit for the current year will be at least double the $23,000,000 red figure Hon. C. A. Dunning estimated when he gave his budget to Parliament last June, must be as embarrassing politically to Premier King and his associates, as it is disconcerting to the taxpayers of Canada. This year's big deficit, and the factors contributing to it, promises to place the King Ministry even more on the defensive at the next election,—so far at least as the financial issue is concerned,—than was the case with the Bennett Government in 1935.

"Four factors have conspired to inject bigger red figures into Hon. Mr. Dunning's next financial statement than he contemplated 3 months ago. Those factors are the continued decline of external trade, the downward trend of wheat prices, falling Federal revenues, and an abnormally large C.N.R. deficit. Only to a minor degree is the King Government answerable for these adverse conditions, but the broad fact it must face before the country is that it has made no intelligent, constructive attempt to remedy them. With respectable mediocrity of service the Government has plodded along in the old beaten paths, although avenues of new endeavor are appealing to Canadian statesmanship in almost every direction.

"The decline in Canada's import trade continues to cut down substantially the Federal revenue from Customs collections. The badly impaired buying power of the people of the United States has reduced greatly our month to month exports to that country. As a consequence Canada's internal business has shrunk considerably below the figures of a year ago and business, as well as income tax, receipts, are reflecting this curtailment to an extent which has already upset the whole structure of Mr. Dunning's budget calculations.

"The falling price of wheat introduces one of the fiscally adverse factors for which the King Government must share a large part of the blame. By pegging wheat prices at 80 cents a bushel on a conspicuously falling market, the Cabinet added from $25,000,000 to $35,000,000 to this year's deficit, with its eyes wide open. As this improvident stroke of policy has not even satisfied the West, it may fairly be described as one of the most unpopular, as well as least warranted measures for which the Ministry is answerable to the people.

"It is probably now no over-estimate to reckon this year's C.N.R. deficit at $65,000,000. It may even exceed that figure by $10,000,000 or $15,000,000, for it is generally admitted that the National railway is presently up against the most formidable year's operation loss it has faced for a long time. This is another disturbing financial situation for which the present Government is certain to be held largely responsible by public opinion, for Hon. Mr. Howe boldly proclaimed and got Parliament to adopt the policy of divesting C.N.R. administration from an independent Board of Trustees to the Department of Railways through a buffer directorate, named and controlled by the Minister himself. Such a reactionary experiment was doomed to failure on its obvious demerits. But it could not have been adopted at a worse time economically, at a more dangerous time politically. The Government has made itself responsible directly for the administration of the C.N.R. in one of the worst years in its history."

Editorial Notes

Flodden Field, 1513. "The Flowers of the Forest .... are cauld in the clay."

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Exhibitions are now nearing an end for another year. It has on the whole, been a good year for displays of all kinds.

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Provided any kind of decent prices are obtainable for the abundant crops, this promises to be one of the best years for farmers for sometime. And when farmers get money it goes round, to the benefit of everybody.

* * * *

Prince Arthur of Connaught who is now so seriously ill in London is a grandson of Queen Victoria and married to a great granddaughter of the same illustrious monarch. It will be recalled he is the only son of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, who is the third son of Queen Victoria. He married the Duchess of Fife, who in turn is the daughter of H.R.H. Louise Victoria Alexandra, Princess Royal and eldest daughter of the late King Edward VII, who married the first Duke of Fife in 1889. Prince Arthur's heir is the Marquis of Macduff born, August 9, 1914.

* * * *

From 150 kernels of wheat planted in 1936, Mr. Jim Henchelwood, Kelliher, Sask., will harvest almost as many bushels this year. Mr. Henchelwood, who farms twelve miles south of Kelliher, 145 miles southeast of Saskatoon, obtained 150 kernels of a new variety of wheat which he planted two years ago. In the Fall he reaped five pounds of seed. In 1937 this seed was again planted in the garden. Drought hit the district during the Summer and Mr. Henchelwood tended the seed by hand and carried water from his well to keep it growing. He reaped enough to seed four acres this Spring. Other wheat in the district has suffered from rust, but the new variety has withstood its ravages this year. The four-acre plot will yield about 140 bushels. "Enough," said Mr. Henchelwood, "to seed my whole farm next year."

* * * *

The first article in the current issue of the Monthly Letter of the Royal Bank advocates international loans and suggests that making such loans would be far cheaper than any other method of spending one's way out of a depression. In this article is shown that world prosperity has increased steadily in British and American imports and that with the sharp decline of these imports at the beginning of the year, the exports of these two countries did not fall off in a corresponding manner. This would seem to indicate the great foreign needs for American and British goods. The second article in the letter shows the present financial position of South American countries and indicates that their budgets are in such a position that relatively small loans would make it unnecessary for them to resort to barter. The third article in the letter shows that The Bank of France now has authority to buy and sell government securities. This will give the Bank greater power over the money market. The fourth article points out that the United States may be exporting a record amount of corn during the coming year.

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A common fertilizer has been declared an "ideal treatment" for infected wounds and burns. An outstanding medical journal of Great Britain has said that urea, which farmers use by the thousands of tons yearly to enrich their soil, "seemed an ideally effective agent in the treatment of infected wounds of any description." The treatment, discovered by a United States Department of Agriculture scientist, had been used on thousands of cases ranging from sunburn to bone infections in the United States before it was used abroad. Urea is a common chemical costing less than 10 cents a pound. Its use in medicine is comparatively new, but medical scientists who have experimented with it predict that it will some day be a part of every first-aid kit. Writing in The Lancet, official British medical journal. Dr. Leon F. Muldavin and Dr. Jean M. Holtzmann of London reported that they had used the chemical successfully in 170 cases of burns, infected wounds, skin disease, abscesses and carbuncle. Applied in its ordinary form as a fine powder or dissolved in water, "the treatment was so unvaryingly successful that it has now become routine" in the Royal Free Hospital of London, the British phyisicians added.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Never was there a more opportune time than now for a young man to begin a political career," declares Meredith Nicholson, United States minister to Nicaragua, in a challenging article on "Politics: A Field for Young Men" in The Rotarian Magazine. "The next decade is certain to be one of the most interesting and most important in history" in this field. "As to the choice of a party affiliation, that's your personal affair," says the diplomat and author. "I suggest, however, that it is not absolutely necessary for you to enroll in the party of your grandfather, or even of your wife's relations. Nor is it wholly wise to align yourself with a party which, at the moment, may seem invincible, in the belief that it can never lose." Young men in politics should do their own thinking, Mr. Nicholson insists, rather than sacrificing principles in order to "keep regular." A sense of humor, tolerance, personality, and the ability to listen will contribute to the success of those who aspire to political leadership. "If you are a snob," he warns, "boil the poison out of your system before you attend your first precinct meeting.

While Hitler looks on at the great German war games of 1938, a Berlin newspaper is reprinting photographs of Kaiser Wilhelm, in that once-familiar spiked helmet watching the manoeuvres of 1913—the last big workout of the Imperial German army, before the World War. Perhaps it is too much to hope that the same paper will do the logical thing and reprint some 1918 pictures of the Kaiser hot-footing it for the border with his tail between his legs. And of the empty cupboards and teeming graveyards that were a part of the same story. Nope, we're afraid Herr Goebbels would rather not bring that up.—N. Y. World-Telegram.

No war in Europe this year or next, says Lord Beaverbrook, the British publisher, speaking with finality and almost with an assumption of infallibility, in a statement that will be read around the world. The world will say amen. So cock-sure a prophecy evokes wonder that Beaverbrook with a reputation for dependability remaining from past forecasts, should go so far out on a limb that may break under him. For there are things going on to keep the world in fear that European war may be precipitated at any time. —Minneapolis Journal.

Mr. Joseph Errington a well-known mining man, recently referred to a fact given little prominence in discussing the taxation of mines. Mr. Errington pointed out that since the advance in the price of gold from $20.67 per ounce, there has been a steady rise in the cost of mining. In many cases, he says, present costs equal the former average grade per ton. In practically all mines a lower grade of ore is being mined than formerly was the case. This means in effect that it is not the individual mines that are profiting from the increase in the price of gold but the workmen and industry in general.—Timmins Advance.

The peach harvest is on, and the crop is magnificent. These Vedettes, Vallants, Veterans and Vimys, weighing from a half to three-quarters of a pound each, glorified grapefruit size, are a delight to the eye and a sinecure for the picker. This writer visited one orchard recently where an order for a thousand baskets was being filled, with girls hand-sorting and packing the fruit. The grower is one of the most progressive in the district, and pointed out three rows in his orchard, which he said he intended to replace with the new Fisher peach. He had ordered 125 young trees, all he could get, and there is a romance in that development. The Fisher peach will ripen by August 1 and the grower predicted that Howard Fisher, the discoverer, would make $100,000 in royalties because of his discovery. Why prospect for gold? —St. Catherines Standard.

During the last three months the wharf laborers of Sydney and, to a lesser extent, of Melbourne and other ports, effected an embargo on certain exports from Australia. They refused to handle cargoes of tin clippings, lead, tallow, and old iron to Japan and Germany on the ground that these goods would only serve as raw material for munitions for aggressor nations, one of whom, Japan, was already engaged in a war of aggression in China. The wharf laborers' "ban" on these cargoes became so serious that the Federal Government felt that it must intervene. It pointed out that it was for the government and not a section of workers to decide whether the exportation of certain goods should be forbidden and declared that the wharf laborers' "ban" was prejudicing the government in its dealings with Japan, with whom Australia was seeking to reach a new trade agreement. Ultimately the Federal government threatened to introduce licensing on the waterfront if the "ban" were not lifted. Previous experience of this licensing in Melbourne and Adelaide some years ago showed that its effect had been to cripple the union financially and to exclude from work on the waterfront hundreds of members of the union for years. Eventually a mass meeting of the Sydney waterfront workers was held to consider the Federal government's ultimatum and it was decided by an overwhelming majority that, having made its protest against the shipment of munition materials to aggressor nations, it would no longer refuse to handle cargoes for shipment from Australia.—St. Catherines Standard

It is permissible to record the truth about the "popular demonstrations" that have become the rule in New York city, with their tiresome emptying of waste baskets from windows, their concerted rushes of disorderly persons to impede the progress of the guest on the street, their fantastic assemblies of traffic obstructors and all the rest of it. The demonstrations have ceased to be convincing. They are not amusing. They have, in fact, become as tiresome as they have always been puerile. There was something — though little — to be said for the over-excited youngster who first threw ticker-tape on a distinguished visitor's path. There is nothing to be said for the practice of storing waste paper against what should be a season of compliment and adding such vulgarities as, unfortunately, are sometimes —New York Sun.

A Naturalist's Calendar For P. E. Island

Compiled during the years 1910—1937 With a short check-list of insects observed during that period.)

(By BLYTHE HURST Sr.)

The Rev. Gilbert White, in his "Natural History of Selborne," has left us a classic example of what a Naturalist's Calendar ought to be. He was fortunate enough to live in a southland parish, and in a country where wild life had not to contend with the rigors of a winter like ours; so that he could gather the flowers of Winter Aconite and Polyanthus, and listen to the "Redbreast" (Robin) singing, on the first of January. The month holds few such amenities for us.

"The time admits not flowers or leaves
To deck the banquet. Fiercely flies
The blast of North and East, and ice
Makes daggers at the sharpen'd eaves—"

Our calendar therefore takes a wider range and includes records of many natural phenomena.

JANUARY

In Canada generally this month is signalized by the "January thaw." The date is a little uncertain, but the records available show that in this Province we may expect a thaw between the 10th and the 20th of the month. In sequence the wind backs to the S.E., with rising temperature; a rainstorm ensues, and the wind returns to the N. W., often by a sudden jump.

Here are a few items in the January records.

The Earth is in perihelion (nearest to the Sun) on Jan. 1st to 4th, according to the year.

Crows flying and vocal Jan. 2, and 26, 1931. Capelin unusually plentiful in the bays, Jan. 1931.

John MacSwain noted the closing of rivers Jan. 4, 1908, Hillsboro River still open Jan. 4, 1919

Winter flight of tame bess noted, Jan. 4 1925. Wells short of water that month.

Slight earth tremor felt in Charlottetown, Jan 4, 1930. (Attributed to slipping of the geological "Fundean Fault.")

Pine Grosbeaks —plentiful this year —observed feeding on frozen rowan-berries, Jan. 6, 1918.

Larva of Arctia Moth, locally "Woolly Bear," active, Jan. 10, 1917.

White-footed Mice (Peromyscus) trapped in the house, Jan. 11 1935.

Many chickadees seen, Jan. 14, 1919. Abnormally warm, Jan. 14, 1932: official temperature at Charlottetown 50 F. At St. John, N. B. 58 F An unofficial report from Perth gave 66 F In a sheltered spot in the garden pansies were in bud; and diptera were flying outside.

Black Ducks going south Jan. 16, 1926. Also going east Jan. 20, 1934. Tending to winter here, of late years.

Gale, 60 m.ph. in Maritimes Jan. 16, 1936. Strong here, some damage.

Record cold snap Jan. 18, 1925. Twenty below zero is exceptional here, but on this occasion Mount Herbert had 26B; while Tyne Valley reported 40B, Portage and Wellington 42B, and Conway 43B. "The coldest wave in the memory of its people."

Juncoes plentiful Jan 27, 1926. Georgetown had temperature of 20B, and Alberton 23B on the night of Jan. 27, 1924.

Snow Buntings and Mergansers observed Jan. 29, 1926 Black Ducks and Mergansers in Smelt Creek, Jan. 30, 1928.

Many sunspots observed Jan. 1926, coincident with a very rough time for mail carriers. Our man failed to arrive 6 times in Jan. 7 in Feb., 2 in March, 2 in April and 3 in May. A very stormy winter and spring.

January 1927 brought terrible snow, rain, and floods to the Northern Hemisphere while 40,000 cattle perished of thirst in the Transvaal, S. A. Ten years later (1937) N. America had a repetition of these disastrous floods

Epidemics of Boils and carbuncles Dec. 1919 and Jan. 1920; also in Dec. 1936. Virulent influenza 1918, 1927, 1933. During the Great War an epidemic of "blood-poisoning" occurred here.

(To Be Continued)

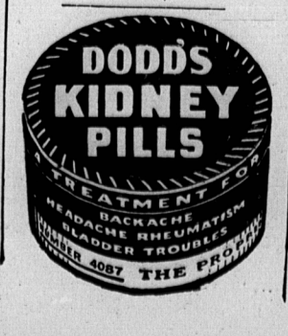
The Poets' Corner

NATIVE

From what endearing angle of the sky,
By hill and heaven made, did the light fall
Upon these gleaming meadows where they lie
Till they must be the dearest, now, of all
Green meadows and green hills the heart has known,
Till the heart wears them like a special grace,
Knowing this shape of country for its own,
Knowing itself for pattern of this place!

So that the slanting hill, the sky, the meadow,
Even the bird that passes in the air,
And reaps the grasses with her soundless shadow,
Must sometimes seem the grave projection there,
Of the heart's shape within the chambered breast,
Her heaven and earth, her passion and sweet rest.

—David Morton, in the New York Sun.



Is The King Coming?

(Ottawa Journal)

The news weekly Cavalcade, published in London, announces in large type on the front page of the issue just received in Ottawa that it can state "on the highest authority" that the King and Queen are to visit Canada and the United States next year.

"In the King's Speech to Parliament," says this article, "it will be announced that Their Majesties propose to make a trip to Canada. Included in the itinerary of the journey will be a visit to New York for the World's Fair. . . The visit will be a gesture reaffirming the age-long ties which bind the two great English-speaking nations."

It is hard to believe that an English periodical would make so definite a statement without positive information from, as it says, "the highest authority." But in the same mail that brings it the report is noted and rejected by The Journal's London correspondent who writes the "Window in Fleet Street" which is familiar to readers of this page. The accuracy of The Journal's correspondent has been proved many times and this is what he has to say about Cavalcade's pleasant rumor:

"I think this report could be entirely discounted. In the matter of Royal visits India stands by itself. Our King has two secular titles—Emperor of India and King of all the Britains. His Majesty can attend an Indian Durbar, and show himself to the Indian peoples and princes without arousing jealousy or inviting claims elsewhere. In fact the precedence of personal attendance at the Imperial Durbar having been established by his father, King George VIth, is certain to follow it. But His Majesty could not visit Canada or any other Dominion without being prepared to visit them all, including Eire. Decidedly this picturesque suggestion can be turned down."

So there is the situation. All Canadians will hope that Cavalcade's story proves correct. If the King and Queen come—come "to their own house," as the Prime Minister said recently—they will have a royal welcome. A visit by the British Sovereign to the United States would be an event of profound importance and significance, far more than a mere social occasion. But it is easy to understand the difficulties that confront such a journey and we shall not be surprised if it does not materialize.

Canada's Opportunity

(Globe and Mail)

In a recent interview, Sir Harry Linsday, Director of the Imperial Institute, London, sketched in the background of one of the most interesting educational undertakings in the world. It is of especial importance to Canadians, for its primary function is the 'visual instruction of the Empire"—the dissemination of accurate, detailed knowledge of every part of the Commonwealth in its most impressive form, the pictorial story.

The Imperial Institute has pioneered this form of instruction, beginning back in 1887 with "exhibition galleries." These galleries have been developed into a series of "Empire Courts" in which are told, by means of pictures and samples, the life stories of the various products from their primary state right through the different stages of manufacture into finished products. In the Canadian Court, occupying one entire gallery, are told the stories of wheat nickel, and such items of our export trade.

In more recent years the institute has adopted the motion-picture camera as its chief "storyteller." Patently the possibilities of the medium are immense. Not only is the story made to "live," but it can be circulated to a much greater audience through the schools, clubs and similar organizations. With the 1,600 films now in its library, 300 of which are chapters from the everyday life of Canada and its industries, the institute reached an audience of 5,000,0000 people, adults and children, last year. No fewer than 1,426,000 of these learned something of this Dominion.

In the institute's own Cinema Hall four films are shown each weekday and two on Sunday. But in order to take advantage of these visual lessons the schools in the United Kingdom are rapidly installing motion-picture projectors. Accordingly, the demand for new stories is increasing, and to make the most of it the Imperial Institute is seeking the co-operation of the various Dominions. Sir Harry has said that the stock of Canadian films could be doubled to 600 and there would still be an unfulfilled demand.

Here, indeed, is a unique opportunity for Canada to interpret herself to the people of Britain, and more particularly to the younger generations. It is a means by which all Governments, Provincial as well as Federal, can take an active part in the promotion of a wider, fuller understanding of Canada and things Canadian. And, as Sir Harry has pointed out it is an opportunity for the manufacturers, the agriculturists, the mining operators, the travel associations, and all such interests to explain themselves and their activities to Britain.

It should not, however, be mistakenly regarded or treated as an advertising stunt. It has far more important opportunities than this. By educating the youth of the United Kingdom to a proper appreciation of our resources, our geographical and industrial development, we could assist in the creation of a potential source of informed and improved settlers, and make easier the problem of selected immigration in the future. No less important is it to convey a story from which the people of Britain will come not only to know us but to appreciate something of our problems as well as our advantages.

There is in the idea, too, the opportunity for work along parallel lines in this country. If the people of Britain can learn of Canada in this way, surely the youth of Canada can be made acquainted with the different parts of the Dominion, and with the different parts of the Empire through the same medium. By so organizing we could be of greater assistance to the Imperial Institute, with which it should be an easy matter to cooperate in an exchange of films. Certainly it is a program to which the various Governments and educational authorities should give earnest consideration.

Qualifying For Agriculture

(Globe and Mail)

There is a lesson to be learned from the display of vegetables exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, produced by unemployed in York Township who have been provided with a bit of land. This garden enterprise, superintended by the Township Council, last year saw 123 acres under cultivation by persons who previously didn't know anything about gardening, and 723 of these, on relief, harvested a crop worth about $3,000.

These men are not in market competition with other vegetable growers. Their produce is not sold, but kept for themselves, which means an assurance of good food from season to season. The plan is this: Any man unemployed, whether with a small war pension or on relief, who wishes to try his hand, is given a plot 50 by 100 feet in one of the eleven sections of unused land donated by the township or by private citizens interested in the venture and appreciative of its value in maintaining the morale of men enduring enforced idleness

No greater service can be given unempolyed men than by helping them to help themselves. This cooperative plan of gardening, gradually growing in extent in the neighborhood of cities, is a godsend to individuals chafing under the misery of idleness. There may not be great monetary reward in it—there may not be any—but the men have something to do; and the result is food for their families. A sensible feature of this York Township plan is that the gardener is not penalized for his industry by any deductions from his relief voucher. This would dull enthusiasm.

And in this small way the gardeners are qualifying for the larger field of agriculture. Growing things in a garden is not greatly different from growing them on a farm. In any back-to-the-land movement men with this gardening experience should, as a matter of common sense, be given a chance in agriculture. On reasoinably good soil they at least will not fail, and if they carry to farms the same zeal shown in the garden areas, success will be their reward.

The great thing is that in the meantime they are employed in a way that maintains their self-respect and ensures food for themselves and dependents. It does not appear that there is any better way in which people who can afford it may help worthy people on relief. Provide for them an opportunity to do something for themselves.

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By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE COMPENSATED HEART

You may be rejected for insurance because of heart disease yet the examining physician states that there is no reason why you should not live for a number of years because your hearts it well "compensated."

What is meant by "compensation," where actual heart disease is present, or has at some time in the past done permanent damage to the heart?

A heart with good compensation is when the heart is able to pump blood out of its chambers as fast as blood flows into them. Just as long as it doesn't get behind in pumping blood out as fast as it comes in it is considered a well compensated heart and there is no immediate danger.

We see individuals rejected for insurance who have enlarged hearts with leaking valves, and some with a certain degree of irregularity, and yet there are no symptoms of heart disease present—shortness of breath, early fatigue, swelling of the feet.

What will happen to these, individuals should they lose some of this 'compensation' and begin to have breathlessness on slight exertion, and tire very easily? Does this mean that they may collapse and pass away within a short time?

No. These symptoms—breathlessness and early fatigue — are prompt warnings that the heart is unable to do the amount of work it has been doing and requires one of two methods of help. It may be stimulated to drive the blood out of its chambers by means of digitalis or other heart stimulant, or the individual by doing less work, resting more, does not ask the heart to do as much work, and the heart is able to do this smaller amount of work without difficulty.

In the clinic of Drs. Burton E. Hamilton and Carl A. Schuck, Boston Lying In Hospital, as recorded in Medical Clinics of North America, the 'double' method of regaining compensation for a heart that is beginning to fail, is used. This means that the patient is put at complete rest in bed (which is often all that is needed) and the use of heart stimulants. Excess water in the tissues and circulation is removed during the treatment. The clinic's advice, if followed, may mean many more years of life.

"The removal of undesirable burdens, keeping free from mouth infections—teeth, tonsils, sinuses, a measured amount of work or exercise daily, reporting for regular examinations, should prevent sudden or dangerous loss of compensation. These patients are getting the most out of life, despite their damaged hearts."

Foxmen Attention

The Fox Clubs meeting to be held on Thursday has been postponed till Friday at 8 o'clock. At 8.30 the meeting will be addressed by Prof Erf, one of the leading experts on animal feeding in U.S.A. All foxmen invited to the meeting. Board room, City Hall, not Agricultural Hall.

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