

The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1937

The Mass Mind

Prime Minister STANLEY BALDWIN has uttered a strong and timely protest against the growing tendency of what he describes as mass thinking. Modern development of commercial and industrial collectivism has the baneful effect of submerging the individual, of permitting the aggregation to become dominant, and of relegating the individual to the insignificant part of a passive concourse.

There is a very real risk that either through the gradual influence of numbers, or perhaps by the compulsion of despotic authority we may be forced to lose our individuality and to share views and tastes which are not really ours.

"Do not suppose that I am praising selfishness," said the Principal. "The self-centred life is the narrowest of all. Self-realization demands the fullest co-operation with the community because society exists to give free play to human individuality, and it is only in its social relations that the self can develop."

The question which challenges our attention is "How can I serve my generation?" The quality that above all is needed both in mind and in character is what we may call the quality of disinterestedness.

Protesting Too Late

HON. MR. DENNIS places on the "temperance people" the onus of failing to protest sooner against the CAMPBELL Government's importation of brewery stallions. The Minister is aware, of course, that there were protests in the Press before the policy was put into operation last year.

Now that Mr. WRIGHT has broken the "conspiracy of silence," we may expect other Prohibition champions to do likewise; washing their hands, like PILATE, of all responsibility. Meanwhile, another brewery stallion is to be imported this year, to the demoralization, in Mr. WRIGHT'S opinion, of our young men, and the further increased consumption of a product which the Prohibition Act makes illegal except for medicine.

HON. MR. LEPAGE, who had nothing to say about brewery stallions, was very severe on the doctors for "racketeering" in issuing prescriptions. Here is one "racket," at any rate, for which the doctors are not responsible.

And by the way, what was the amount of beer sold allegedly for medicinal purposes last year? An answer to that question would have a good deal more bearing on the Prohibition situation and the sincerity of its administrator, than all the protestations of our conscience-guilty lawmakers.

Deserting Their Late Leader

It was the late HON. MR. LEA'S contention that election year expenditures should not properly be included in comparing the finances under different party governments. "Election year," he said, "will always be the year in which some unusual or carried over expenses will be cleaned up. I submit that every year under the administration of our governments there is a considerable amount of unpaid bills as at December 31 in the Public Accounts. But when a government goes out of office in midsummer, and an auditor is brought in, all of these outstanding bills over the past four years will be charged up to that one year. It is an unfair comparison then to include our election years when their extraordinary expenses are yet to come." (Patriot, April 11, 1935.)

This being the official Liberal attitude of the late respected head of the CAMPBELL Government, what are we to think of the contrary argument now being used by other members of that Government?

Editorial Notes

Fateful Curloden, 1746.

Our City clay streets need attention, and gravel is not the medicine these days.

In Ontario they have abolished the amusement tax; here our Government intend increasing the theatre tax.

Should we have a wet summer, which Heaven forbid, our main roads still unpaved will be quagmires and a menace to modern transport. Oh, for a man of vision at the head of our Provincial affairs!

There is a measure of satisfaction in having one or two of the 30 monopolists at length show some life in the Legislature, but, also, it is evidently merely making a show of locking the stable after the steed has been stolen. The owners of the steed and stable will not forget this when calling the present tenants to account.

Disregard for Prohibition as a law must be held largely accountable for the revelations at the Lobster Investigations at Alberton. The people have been accustomed so long to pretend that they are teetotal in fact instead of mere make believe, that they adopt the same cynical attitude towards other laws and regulations. If we sow corruption corruption shall we reap, and the harvest is with us now in Lobster administration.

In his Ottawa letter "Behind the Headlines", in this issue, Mr. Dean Wilson makes certain forecasts regarding the policy to be adopted by the Canadian delegation to the Imperial Conference to help the Mother Country and Empire in general. It involves a scheme to relieve the pressure on Germany, Italy, Poland, Spain and "other troublesome European zones," of their excess population, and to enable these foreign peoples to start life anew under the British flag.

When Mr. Gordon Graydon, M. P. (Conservative, Peel) thought people in rural parts should be given more precise information and more warning as to when their radio licence fees were due, the Minister of Transport, Hon. C. D. Howe, said plenty of notice was being given, and then he regaled the House with the results of the year just closed. In the fiscal year just ended, said Mr. Howe, a total of over 1,000,000 radio receiving licence fees were collected with a net revenue of \$1,900,000. Over 2,000 persons were prosecuted for not paying their fees on time. Of these 1,500 later paid their dues "quietly." "As for the remainder," added the Minister to the accompaniment of a roar of laughter in the Chamber, "they went to their respective members of Parliament."

Queen Mary (the Queen Mother) paid a surprise visit to Westminster Abbey the other day and sat on the dais, which she will occupy again on May 12 to gaze down on the coronation of her son, King George VI, and Queen Elizabeth. Queen Mary drove up in her big black Daimler during the lunch hour while several workmen at the Abbey were playing football with a block of wood in Broad Sanctuary. The workmen stopped their game and stood aside respectfully as she passed inside. The Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk, acted as guide in showing Queen Mary the elaborate preparations being made to seat 8,000 peers, peeresses and other select guests at the coronation ceremony. She found the Abbey, from which the public is now barred, littered with lumber, carpenters' tools and draftsmen's benches. She smiled reminiscently as she mounted the dais so near to the spot where she and King George V were crowned in 1911.

Although the British Home Office favors sentences of so many strokes of the "cat" on the backs of adult delinquents whose victims have suffered bodily injury at their hands, as in cases of assault and robbery by violence, &c., it is now on record as opposed to the birch being applied to juvenile offenders. The case which London papers say caused the Home Office to issue an inhibition to police magistrates was that of seven boys between 10 and 14 years of age who appeared before the Earlbury Juvenile Court charged with stealing hospital collection boxes from store counters. Each received three strokes of the birch in the magistrate's room. One mother who heard the cries of her boy fainting. Later an official of the Home Office said: "One of every four children birched, it has been found, is in trouble again within a month, and four-fifths of all children birched are convicted of more serious offenses in two years."

The Germans are beginning to protest too much. The speed of German rearmament, although not its potentialities, has been exaggerated. Berlin experts now declare. She can today give any nation a scrap far more vicious than it would enjoy, and she could have done so yesterday. But a year ago, at the time of the Rhineland reoccupation, Germany would have lost (though she would have fought and exacted a heavy toll) had France taken positive measures. And Germany would probably lose today even if France were her only opponent, say these Hun militarists. For Germany's first two-year class of thoroughly trained conscripts will not complete its service until next Fall and she has not yet enough equipment of all types to outfit completely all her active units, much less all the potential reserves, and she has not, it is claimed, satisfactory medium and heavy tanks in any numbers. All of which is not to say that Germany will not fight today or tomorrow if necessary. Every one of her active units is at war strength and in war camouflage, ready instantly, and Germany's preparations have now reached the point at which they command the respect and fear of her neighbors.

Notes By The Way

We keep thinking about those Amish and Mennonite farmers in Pennsylvania who traveled down to Washington to ask the Government not to help their community build a \$125,000 PWA consolidated school. They don't believe in borrowing money, or taking it as a gift, even from the Government.

Now that liver is being used to save the lives of pernicious anaemia patients and insulin to do likewise for diabetes, it should be remembered that the use of the juice of other tissues and organs of the body are being used when stimulation or speeding up is necessary. Hence we see thyroid gland extract being used when the body processes are working too slowly; the individual having become overweight and often mentally and physically inactive. Other "organ" extracts used by physicians in various body defects are those from adrenal glands situated one on top of each kidney, the pituitary gland lying on the floor of the skull, the genital organs and others.

Within a few months three veteran town officials in Ashland have died. They served their town in various capacities efficiently and well through the years. The chairman of the board of assessors was eighty when he died. The clerk of the same board was seventy-six. The town almoner was eighty-six. Almost every town in the Commonwealth can point to at least one official with a long record of service, such as those mentioned. They are men who contribute tremendously to making efficient, economic town government. Any arbitrary fixing of a limit in age when they would no longer be deemed useful to their communities would be absurd. Their records and the confidence and esteem of their fellow citizens prove that.—Boston Post.

A claim that he possesses the world's longest moustache is made by Mr. Malathangi, an Indian medical dresser who lives in Singapore. His moustache measures 64 inches from tip to tip. About four years ago Mr. Malathangi was ill for two months. During the time he was in bed he did not shave. When he got up he was surprised to find that his moustache was 10 inches long. Much to his surprise, it continued to grow. Slowly and steadily it spread father and father to the east and west of his face until it has now reached a length of five feet four inches. Mr. Malathangi says the moustache is still growing at the rate of an inch an hour on either side a month.—Vancouver Province.

A curious story attaches to a rifle, given by T. E. Lawrence to King George V, which has been placed on loan in the Imperial War Museum and is now on exhibition there. The story is written in Lawrence's hand on a half-sheet of note paper which is inclosed in an envelope endorsed by the late King George. "History of British rifle," captured by the Turks, given me by Colonel Lawrence." Lawrence's note runs as follows: "A short Lee Enfield rifle was captured by the Turks in Gallipoli and sent to Constantinople as a trophy. The Turkish Government had it engraved near the lock in gold in Turkish. 'Booty captured in the field at Chanak Kete'. Enver Pasha then presented it to Emir Feisal (then a Turkish subject and the guest of Jamal Pasha in Damascus). It is inscribed in Turkish near the bayonet clip. 'Presented by Enver Pasha to Sheriff Feisal.' Feisal sent the rifle to Mecca. The Arabs then joined the British, and Feisal found that the ammunition supplied him 'fired Enver's rifle.' He carried it with him from June, 1916, to December, 1916, when he gave the rifle to Colonel Lawrence near Medina. Colonel Lawrence carried the rifle till October, 1918, when Damascus was captured." Lawrence's initials are also carved upon the weapon.—London Times.

The present standard of native wages, particularly on the farms may be disgustingly low, but is nevertheless designed to enable all natives to pay their poll tax of £1 and some of them their additional but tax of 10s.; whereas, if native taxation were to be reduced, employers of native labour would immediately take advantage of the fact to reduce native wages to a still lower standard. The only way to strike us as anything to be proud of.—Johannesburg Times.

Ottawa City Council has asked the Police Commission to impose an annual license fee of \$250 on each automatic vending machine in operation in the city. Whether levied on the machine or on the operator seems to be prohibitive, and whether these machines should be banned is a matter for argument. But the Journal agrees with council that in fairness to retail business, which pays heavy taxes, control must be exercised over this manner of selling goods.—Ottawa Journal.

One firm in London stands to do a brisk business if Coronation day turns out to be wet. They have a large supply of drizzle caps in Coronation colors and embellished with the Saint James rose. That's just one of the hundreds of ways the London merchants are expecting to cash in during the Coronation festivities.—Windsor Star.

Even at the eleventh hour the Holy Father is willing to re-establish peace between Church and State. But His Holiness leaves Hitler no room for doubting. "If through no fault of Ours," are the



That Body of Bones

By James W. Barton, M.D.

Now that liver is being used to save the lives of pernicious anaemia patients and insulin to do likewise for diabetes, it should be remembered that the use of the juice of other tissues and organs of the body are being used when stimulation or speeding up is necessary. Hence we see thyroid gland extract being used when the body processes are working too slowly; the individual having become overweight and often mentally and physically inactive. Other "organ" extracts used by physicians in various body defects are those from adrenal glands situated one on top of each kidney, the pituitary gland lying on the floor of the skull, the genital organs and others.

It is not surprising therefore when we find that bile-salts from the bile or gall of cattle is now being much used in the treatment of liver and gall bladder ailments; that these salts act in supplying the needs of the liver and gall bladder when there is sluggishness, slowness, or inflammation present.

Dr. Bernard D. Dosenak and Kenneth G. Kohlstaedt, Indianapolis, Ind., in American Journal of Digestive Diseases and Nutrition, in speaking of the use of bile-salts, state: "A group of 63 patients, 22 with gall stones and 41 without evidence of stones, and 25 with symptoms of gall bladder trouble (slowness) without evidence of gall bladder disease—was treated with bile-salts. Marked benefits were obtained by a plan of treatment consisting of a low-fat diet (cutting away down on butter, cream, egg yolks and other fat foods) and the administration of a pure bile-salt preparation. The other was administered in 5-grain capsules given before or during meals. Patients were started on one capsule three times daily and the dose was increased until regular bowel movements were obtained without cathartics. The most marked improvement was seen in the control of digestive and constipation. The best results occurred in the group of patients consisting of persons with sluggish liver and slow emptying of gall bladder."

Now this does not mean that patients with these digestive symptoms should go into a drug store and buy "bile-salts." Reliable drug firms manufacture "combinations" of bile-salts with drugs such as phenolphthalein and others, but Dr. Dosenak and Kohlstaedt refer to "pure" bile-salt preparation. The dose should be prescribed by your family physician together with prescribed low-fat diet.

The Poet's Corner

Come, sweetheart, listen, for I have a thing Most wonderful to tell you—news of Spring.

Albeit winter still is in the air, And the earth troubled, and the branches bare,

Yet down the fields today I saw The Spring—her feet went shining through the grass.

She touched the ragged hedges—rows—I have seen Her finger-prints most delicately green;

And she has whispered to the crocus leaves, And to the garrulous sparrows in the eaves,

Swiftly she passed and shyly, and Young ferns hidden in her cloudy hair.

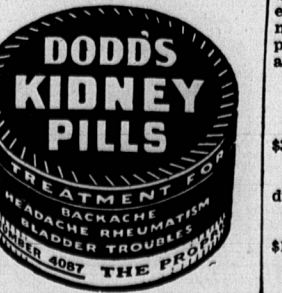
She would not stay, her season is not yet, But she has reawakened, and has set

The sap of all the world astir, and rent Once more the shadows of our discontent.

Triumphant news—a miracle I sing— The everlasting miracle of Spring.

—John Drinkwater.

words of the Pontiff, "peace is not made, then the Church of God will stand up for its rights and liberty in the Name of the Almighty, Whose arm even today is not shortened." In their struggle against persecution the Catholics of Germany will have no warmer sympathizers than the people of Ireland.—Irish Independent, Dublin.



PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

THE TAXATION JAUGERNAUT

Sir,—If the treacherous thirty had told the story to the electors which they have revealed in action would there have been a mother's son of them drawing their indemnities and pickings today?

In 1920, when the Bell Government, after pledging to run the country and produce a surplus without tax increase, doubled up their indemnities and salaries, and more than doubled the taxes, a Government member said we are taking our political life in our hands; eat drink and be merry for tomorrow we die. And so it proved. An outraged electorate sent them to Hades.

The Hon. Mr. MacIntyre predicts today in nearly the same language, "our political lives," a prophecy certain of fulfillment. In the United States, it was reported that a man died leaving an estate of \$52,000,000, but that the combined taxes and succession duties amounted to \$2,000,000, the whole estate being \$2,000,000, short of the taxes involved.

This is the precipice toward which the Campbell Government is heading. We have parallels in Chicago a few years ago where a life profligate left the City unable to borrow money so much needed, even to pay civil salaries, of Montreal reduced to almost a like state of semi bankruptcy, and of Newfoundland which had to be taken over by the Imperial Government managed by a commission.

Mr. W. F. A. Stewart is reported thus:—"Stressing the manner in which the provincial debt piles up (he) calculated that on every hundred acres of farm-land in the province there is a mortgage of \$540, not including areas of taxes or the mortgages placed on them by the huge amount of the Dominion debt."

Assume these figures correct, add to them the enormous amount of mortgages held by private persons and loan bodies, and what an appalling total it would make. If we were forced into liquidation today, we are hopelessly insolvent. The total average of farm lands would realize little over \$100 per acre, and we could not pay 10c on the dollar.

And with the present rate of sky high taxation, the growing expenditure of the Government, and the higher cost of living, one or two years of severe depression would launch us into a financial chaos worse than Chicago, Montreal, Newfoundland, or that of Alberta. In such a depression the farmers who struggle so hard to pay the more moderate taxes under Conservatives, would be totally helpless, no matter how willing, to meet the death dealing toll of Liberal government's tidal wave of taxation.

I am, Sir, etc., READER

BEER'S BRIDGE, BANNOCKBURN ROAD

Sir,—In the annual report of public works and highways for 1936, page 40, and signed by J. R. Reardon, division engineer, Queens County, the following report appears:

Beer's Bridge, Bannockburn Road—This old wooden pile bridge was becoming unsafe for traffic and it was replaced by a concrete slab bridge resting on creosote piles. The arch of the new bridge was widened to 18 feet and the bridge was lengthened to 24 feet. Piers of poles were used as abutments. The approaches were widened and graded to the level of the new bridge and a standard wooden railing placed. This bridge was built by day labor under Foreman William McPhee.

Mr. Reardon's report as above states that this bridge was constructed resting on creosote piles. I find on page 218 of the public works and highways report an itemized bill of labor with only two small amounts of material included, nevertheless Mr. Reardon has a signed statement over his own signature of a concrete slab and creosote piles. The question is this; this bridge was built under ordinary revenue as there is no reference to this bridge in the Public Accounts under the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936.

Not only would this bridge have to have creosote piles and cement, also lumber, sand and gravel and a large quantity of iron, for the dimensions of the span is 18 ft. by 24 ft. Beer's bridge is on the Bannockburn Road and one mile from Kingston Corner in the 2nd district of Queens that has the honor of having two members in the present Legislature, Hon. B. W. LePage, president of the Executive Council, and Mr. Angus McPhee, M.L.A., New Haven. It will be remembered that during their regime a few years ago that Kingston Corner had a monument charged up to new bridges in the public works and highways report, that never had one nail driven.

By the following itemized statement I fall to find the cost of above material mentioned in this bridge. Why should this bridge be earmarked as I find the cost of a number of bridges with creosote piles, gravel, sand, cement, spikes and nails included in the cost.

- Beer's Bridge Gilding G. Barrett—material, \$3.10. R. S. Barrett—material, \$19.90. Kenneth Docherty—moving pile driver and engine, \$25.00. C. A. Prizell—trucking, \$7.57. Malcolm McSwain—trucking, \$11.20. Earl Anderson—labor, \$64.50. Bertram Auld—labor, \$14.40. Ira Auld—labor, \$17.28.

- George H. Beer—labor, \$17.28. Herbert Campbell—labor, \$24.00. Nell Campbell—labor, \$12.00. Albert Clow—labor, \$2.88. Earl Clow—labor, \$6.00. George Dixon—labor, \$68.03. Boyd Dixon—labor, \$35.00. John Docherty, Sr.—labor, \$5.00. John Docherty—labor, \$38.00. William Green—labor, \$29.40. William Hounam—labor, \$28.25. James Jewell—labor, \$10.00. Adam Livingstone—labor, \$21.00. Russell Mason—labor, \$33.00. W. G. McPhee—labor, \$86.40. Waldron McPhee—labor, \$6.00. Winifred McPhee—labor, \$60.00. Leland Steeves—labor, \$43.25. Stanley Ward—labor, \$10.00. Daniel Ward—labor, \$46.20. Wilfred Yeo—labor, \$2.00. Total—\$858.64.

I am, Sir, etc., TAXPAYER.

THE WHEAT SITUATION

Sir,—The report on the world wheat situation made by a writer in an Edinburgh paper, which is given front page prominence in our Wednesday issue is not only sensational as you suggest but unduly pessimistic. To substantiate his prediction of a world wheat famine the writer in question even refers to a Biblical story recorded in the Book of Genesis. I am not an expert in Biblical history and I have yet to learn that there is any rule laid down in that Book about recurring years of world famine. On the contrary I prefer to lean heavily on the promise that "while the harvest shall not cease, and also that if a man, even a wheat farmer, uses the talents with which he is endowed he will most assuredly reap his reward in the form of a sufficient harvest and thus merit the salutation "Well Done." This has been verified in the past if it will prove to come true in the future. "In God we trust" is not a meaningless phrase.

The Scotch writer also bases his argument for a wheat famine upon the fact that six years ago there were enormous stocks of surplus wheat in store whereas by the end of the current wheat year on August 1st there will be practically no wheat held over in the granaries of the world. Such a situation ought to be a relief rather than a cause for fear. The large wheat carry-over of recent years has always been looked upon as a menace rather than a blessing as it tended to depress prices, but now that it has been moved out the outlook for a fair price to the farmer for his year's crop is improved so that with a fair Canadian crop and a fair price for same our way to financial economic and business recovery would be brightened considerably.

The report of the crop bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture has just been made public and indicates from conditions existing on April 1, that the Winter Wheat crop in the United States will be 519,013,000 bushels compared to 623,220,000 bushels in 1936 and with the 1923-32 five year average of 623,220,000 bushels the April 1 condition was reported at 73.3 per cent of normal compared with 68.5 per cent a year ago and the 1923-32 ten year average of 78.9 per cent.

The issuing of this report caused wheat prices to tumble on the Chicago Exchange and a statement by the Associated Press has this comment:—"Uncertainty which prevailed relative to the government crop releasing did much to stimulate active selling of wheat futures and to deter buyers. Besides, authoritative unofficial advice was current saying additional rains that have fallen in dry areas of the Southwest have made the condition of the new winter wheat crop excellent. It was added that taking the belt as a whole the prospects pointed to the largest harvest since 1931."

An additional comment on the following day reads:—"Official reports said betterment of the crop outlook for new domestic winter wheat the last fortnight is a result of milder weather and of favorable moisture conditions. It was added that recent snows were decidedly beneficial in the spring wheat belt, with top-soil moisture throughout the greater part of the area now sufficient for present needs. Meanwhile, unofficial advice emphasized that reappearance of spring-like temperatures and of growing weather in the winter-crop territory in the Southwest should be of special benefit to wheat, which is as much as three weeks late."

In addition to above there has recently been a decided lull in the purchasing of wheat for the overseas markets and as a consequence grain values are reported as dropping.

The last paragraph of the article appearing in your paper is worth repeating. Here it is:—"For the present, however, the public in Britain and abroad are not likely to feel the rise in the price of wheat seriously as the price of bread and the cost of milling, baking and labour remain unchanged."

That gives an insight or sample of good British trade practice. They do not rush to fleece the consumer with every rise in the price of a commodity. I am, Sir, etc., J. F. W.

THE REPORT OF THE LIGHT COMMITTEE

Sir,—The Chairman of the Light Committee in his report declared that he had nothing to report; never were truer words spoken; yet in a long disjointed address filling two full columns of your paper he gives little information to citizens that they didn't know before. He evidently feels quite sore that his evidently accusation against this correspondent made at a previous meeting of the Council was so fully and quickly exposed establishing the utter unreliability of his accusation. With rancour and bitterness permeating his whole speech he goes on to repeat the charge in even stronger language. There are, I suppose, a very few stray birds that the use of such words as "absolutely false" are quite befitting any occasion when used by a representative of the people no matter how wholly un-called for as in this case, but in the opinion of all reasonably-minded moderate men the proper term to apply to it is "boorishness."

An important fact, however, did slip out during his discourse, no doubt not intentionally. Notwithstanding his vigorous denials, that the City had anything to do with valuation of the plant of the Maritime Electric Company, the now says it paid to the Board of Utilities \$4000, but he took good care to conceal and keep under cover when it was paid, it was most likely last year. If so it should have been mentioned in the City's expenditure account, but was not. Citizens have a right to know all that has been paid. The valuation was completed here last autumn, but no report from the Valuating Company has yet been furnished the people. Why keep it back?

Then he spoke of a wonderful agreement the City made with the Maritime Electric Company whereby the whole cost of the valuation, whether it be eight, ten or twelve thousand dollars, must be paid by light users in homeopathic doses extending over a period of five years. What wonderful statesmanship, how the Maritime Electric Company must have chuckled over the easy marks they have found in our City Council. It is claimed by the City, the plant of the Company was overvalued, then the Company should have paid the whole cost of the valuation. The Chairman boasts of the reduction in the light rates. Some of the reduction was made before this Council took office, as to any recent reduction, I can honestly say that my bill is as large, if not larger than before. The Council has enacted what can be correctly described as a piece of tom-foolery with regard to the collection of City taxes. In the past we had one botheration a year in scraping up enough money to pay our taxes. Henceforth, through the childish action of the Council, we must endure four times a year.

I am, Sir, etc., CITIZEN

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