

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Unwelcome Publicity

While our Travel Bureau is endeavouring to boost the Province as a desirable summer resort, publicity of a kind scarcely calculated to bring visitors here is contained in the current issue of Maclean's Magazine.

\$2,000 A Day

The committees of the House of Commons at Ottawa, a despatch from the capital says, are costing the country about \$2000 a day. They are calling witnesses, whose expenses must be paid, they have stenographers taking down the evidence, and they are having the evidence printed day by day.

There may be some point in all this, comments an exchange; but what it is not very apparent. In two of the committees in particular—the one looking into radio and the one investigating wheat—the object, if there is an object, appears to be purely political.

The committee on radio has been entrusted with the task of suggesting a change in radio administration for the country; but so far it appears to be more interested in attaching blame to someone for the "Mr. Sage" broadcasts of the federal election campaign.

The evidence heard by the committee on radio at its first four sessions fills 117 printed pages and, except for the Canadian Press presentation of its plan to broadcast more news, there is hardly a spoonful of useful information in the lot.

They appoint a subcommittee to plan their work and the subcommittee neither meets nor functions. They call Mr. CHARLESWORTH and quiz him on financial matters of which he has no knowledge. They call Colonel STEELE, technical member of the commission, and ask him questions on programmes which should have been asked Mr. CHARLESWORTH.

There is no question that public inquiries are necessary at times. Scandals arise and must be ventilated and information must be sought on which to base legislation. But an enquiry should surely have a definite object. It is hardly good enough to go fishing for something or other in various waters and to print at the public expense all the small talk and drivel heard in the course of the expedition.

The Virtue Of Walking

Writing in the Christian Century, "Quintus Quiz" has the following to say on what seems to be becoming a lost art: "There is no remedy for the dumps like a ten or twenty-mile walk. To every man sooner or later there comes a moment in which all hope is gone; life is weariness and all is vanity. Then there is need for him to put on his most comfortable shoes, his oldest and easiest clothes, and walk into the country nearest to him.

"Walking physical! Who that has ever walked down country lanes or over moor and fen would give utterance to that disgraceful heresy? Walking can be described in terms of physical action. Equations can be produced; diagrams can be drawn to show what happens when we foot it; something might be added to show the beneficial result upon the liver and other organs of walking. But such scientific research does not tell us all that walking does.

"It clears the mind; it brings fresh hope to the clouded soul; it enables the walker to think quietly and consecutively; life begins to show another face when the fogs have been lifted. It is a fine thing to walk; and it is a fine thing also to have walked. To arrive in the evening after a long tramp and to find an appropriate meal spread and a friendly company; to settle in a chair that fits the human frame; to have a great talk, and then to bed tired in body but restored in soul."

Editorial Note

Read Mr. CALLBECK's report of his visit to Europe in this issue. Sir JAMES BARRIE, novelist and playwright is seventy-five today. Dr. A. J. N. MELLEY, killed in the Addis

Ababa riots, is a native of Calgary district where he was well-known before entering the service of the British Red Cross Society.

Notes by the Way

The Community Concert season had a really good finale last night.

Alberta has imposed a Sales Tax of 2% in addition to the Federal 8%. Even Bibles and religious books are subject to it.

Although Senator Hughes has not succeeded in getting his Divorce Reform Bill through the Senate, he has been the means of providing plenty food for thought on the subject.

Mr. ROBERT L. SHERWOOD, winner of the Pulitzer Prize for the best American play in 1935, was in the Canadian Black Watch during the war, winning the reputation of being the tallest and thinnest recruit in the regiment.

The two outstanding events in the fall of Addis Ababa were the marriage of the London Times reporter to the Paris Journal correspondent while the guns fired, and the birth of a baby boy in the French legation.

We think Prince Edward Island has a just grievance in the fact that not one of its representatives was selected by Mrs. BLACK and Miss MACPHAIL as being either handsome or distinguished.

The Minister of Labour is sounding the retreat for the KING Government. The B. N. A. with its division of authority, he declares, "is the price we pay and must pay to insure a United Canada." The Hon. Mr. ROGERS is a Maritimer; his brother is managing Editor of the Saint-John Telegraph-Journal.

It was rumoured some time ago the CAMPBELL Government was considering getting the Federal Income Tax Department to collect the Provincial Income Tax if satisfactory terms could be arranged. It is now decided the Federal Government will collect Ontario Provincial Income Tax on a 2% basis. That would make it a profitable investment for this province.

In Ontario, the Provincial Government is banking upon farmers to provide relief to the unemployed. Relief officers throughout the province have been advised that anyone refusing a farm job is to be denied assistance. "But we don't expect much trouble in that respect," Hon. DAVID A. CROLL, Minister of Labour and Welfare, states. "Already we are being deluged with letters from relief recipients appealing to us to find farm jobs for them." The Minister made a special appeal to farmers to allow workers to bring their families with them wherever possible. He also asked that special attention be paid to the requests of inexperienced men for jobs.

Eggs in the shell imported in March aggregated 73,159 dozen compared with 6,196 a year ago. The amount from the United States was 71,969 dozen and from Hong Kong 1,190. During the twelve months ending March the importations amounted to 101,602 dozen compared with 31,363 in the previous fiscal year. Imports of frozen or dried eggs in March were 8,343 pounds compared with 1,525 a year ago, all of last month's imports coming from the United States. During the fiscal year just ended the amount was 61,486 pounds compared with 133,955 in the previous year.

Because the next five years would see the battle lines drawn more closely between dictatorship and democracy, Canadians who believe in personal liberty and self-realization must prove that their system of representative government is capable of remedying the conditions which today place a burden on the future despite the definite evidence of basic improvement. Mr. FLOYD S. CHALMERS, editor of the Financial Post, told the Empire Club at luncheon in Toronto. He has only to look to this province to see the dire consequences following the upset of democratic government.

It is something of a shock to find the sister of the late Professor J. ROBERTSON SMITH, professor of Oriental languages in Oxford, appealing to the Presbytery of Aberdeen to help her to prove her Scottish ancestry to prevent her two sons being ousted from Germany as non-Aryans. ROBERTSON SMITH, when Professor of Church History in Aberdeen, was the victim of a heresy hunt because of his unorthodox theological ideas developed while a post-graduate student in Germany. His sister married a German chum named THIELE who subsequently became a professor of theology in Germany, and his widow and two sons have resided there all their lives as Germans. Now unless Frau THIELE can produce official documents to prove her father (Rev. Dr. SMITH, her two grandfathers and at least one great-grandfather were Scottish born and bred, her sons will be driven out of Germany.

At the complimentary banquet to STEPHEN LEACOCK the best speech, apart from that of the Professor himself, was that by the President of the C. P. R. Sir EDWARD BEATTY said he was present as an old friend rather than as the Chancellor of the University. He had known STEPHEN LEACOCK as long ago as 1887, when he (Sir EDWARD) was about 10, entering Upper Canada College, and LEACOCK was head boy. He admired him as an economist, but he appreciated his humor more than his economics. He thought he was probably the only governor of McGill who did appreciate his humor. But he liked to think of him, not as an economist or a humorist, but as a man, a man whose kindness was his outstanding quality. He had inspired the affection of hundreds, and anyone who could do that and remain a university professor was a good man. "He may be a greater genius than most," said Sir EDWARD, "but after all, he is STEPHEN LEACOCK, whom we love and respect and whom, without exception, we are all sorry to see leave the halls of McGill."

Mayor Jackson's proclamation setting aside Diphtheria Prevention Day inaugurates a campaign that has been carried on in Toronto, years to check the inroads of an insidious disease. The remarkable results that have been achieved in Baltimore in reduction of cases of diphtheria and deaths therefrom are the best argument for continuation of the drive. In 1900 when the city's population was far smaller than now there were 1,859 cases of diphtheria and 279 deaths. Last year the number of cases dropped to 119 and the deaths to six (county patients brought to Baltimore are included in the totals). The figures show that the disease has been all but wiped out as far as this city is concerned, a result that is directly traceable to the vigor and persistency with which the Health Department has attacked the problem. The goal is to secure toxoid inoculation for all children by the time they are six months old or as soon thereafter as possible. The goal can be reached only with the co-operation of parents and the medical profession.—Baltimore Sun.

An odd little thing befell a lady who recently spent several days as a guest in the White House. She passed it on to us without drawing any moral, and we print it in the same spirit. Seems that when she arose after her first night there she left her nightgown on her bed, and when she returned to her room that evening found that somebody had taken it away, washed it, and ironed it. That happened the second day, too. On the third day the lady decided that the nightgown was getting too much for her, and she took it to the laundry to be cleaned and ironed. She returned to her room and found that the nightgown had disappeared at noon and came back that evening, freshly laundered, freshly ironed.—The New Yorker.

While thus pinched between the rising power of the executive on the one hand and the judiciary on the other, Congress at the same time has been labouring by strong pressure groups holding a blackjack over its head. Congress capitulated to the bonus forces without a struggle this time. Many of its members are trembling with fear at the demands of the Townsends, promising in the same breath to stand for a balanced budget and a subsidy of \$200 a month to every person who happens to be over sixty years of age. To make this picture of abasement complete, President Roosevelt used the important occasion of his annual message to Congress as an opportunity to occupy the legislative rostrum while delivering a political speech to the country, ignoring the theoretical role of Congress as a co-ordinate branch of the government as completely as the cabinet ignores the Reinsdorf Mussolini's deputies. This incident dramatizes the low state to which the legislative branch has declined.—Raymond Clapper in the Review of Reviews, New York.

At the time when Cumberland county embraced a large part of New Brunswick, and all that portion of Nova Scotia which lies north of King's county, there were a large number of slaves in this province, but very few of them were located in Cumberland. John Young, in the township of Amherst, possessed a negro boy in the year 1771. At Aulac and LaPlanoche, there were also several who had come with officers of disbanded regiments at the close of the war with France, says the Nova Scotia Historical Society records. The sturdy immigrants from Yorkshire had little use or sympathy for slave dealing. Occasionally, however, there was an exception, for it is recorded that William Bulmer owned a slave who was known as "Black Jack." This man was given his freedom when Mr. Bulmer died in 1792. In Fort Lawrence also, there was a girl who became well known to succeeding generations, for she lived to be a great age, and was nicknamed "Sally Sarrey." She had belonged to Thomas Watson, at one time sheriff of Cumberland. This man died in 1796 and left to his daughter his many possessions, "together with the negro girl called Sarah."—Hallfax Herald.

No doubt the wiser Republican leaders will yet assert themselves as against the unmeasured men in order to provide some kind of impressive opposition. Let us hope they do. For Mr. Roosevelt has proved himself to be a man who peculiarly needs to be checked by a vigilant opposition. He is likely to be a little overbearing, and he feels himself to be unopposed. For then the enchantment of bright ideas is upon him. And when a kindred spirit suggests an idea, no sooner is it said, than it is done.—Walter Lippmann in the N.Y. Herald-Tribune.

With the fishing season rushing toward us at the rate of sixty seconds a minute (and that isn't half fast enough for ardent anglers) men of the rod and reel may be interested to know why hungry fish literally swarming in lakes and rivers sometimes merely play with the baited hook and don't make a sudden grab. A scientist whose name is not disclosed explains why the finny denizens of the deep sometimes act in such a peculiar way. He says these fish have toothache due to caries. The cause of the decay, according to this savant's findings, seems to be mottled enamel, brought on by fluoride iron in the water where they live. The next time you don't get a hefty tug on the line when you know there are fish playing with your bait, you might get results by dipping the worm in some toothache remedy before placing it

PUBLIC FORUM

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

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC

Sir,—Sir Edward Beatty, while looking after his shareholders, claims that the unification of our railways, would "lessen the drain on the public purse." One wonders whether this would permit the public to patronize the elegant and extravagantly equipped hotels erected all over the country, and now closed to the public because of "purchasing power?"

Victoria, B.C. is about the only city in Canada, prepared to accommodate the tourist. They unfortunately spoiled their trade some years ago, by fleecing the tourist, when he did go there. The man (or woman) who saves his earnings for holiday resorts, being "held up" by the subtle practices of hotels and such places.

Some system such as in use in the Palace Regent chain of hotels in London, England, should be introduced in this country, and run to full capacity and satisfaction. The rates are reasonable and "no tippings" is allowed.

It is almost generally accepted that the "gone rustic" illusion days are passed, and it would be well for this city to wake up!

I am Sir, etc. A. CAROLYN BAYFIELD Charlottetown, P.E.I. May 8, 1936.

OUR BEST TOURIST ASSET

Sir,—England and the other countries of Europe found it necessary to adopt means to preserve their wild game and fish from total extinction. The rapid increase of population, not only depopulated the forests and streams, but denuded the land of its timber so that eventually all plans for restocking and reproduction became objects of most serious consideration on the part of scientific men.

The possibility of exterminating fishes within the restricted limits of ponds and rivers cannot be doubted, they are quickly exterminated unless the young be protected, the spawning season undisturbed and wholesale methods of capture prohibited.

Our own Island, though originally teeming with trout has already suffered so much from reckless slaughter that measures equivalent to those of England have become necessary to prevent their total extinction here.

We have heard and read of the wanton slaughter of the salmon and trout in season and out of season and noted the rapid progress of their exclusion from our rivers, one after the other. Once they inhabited every brook and stream, but poachers and pothunters have almost wiped them out from most of their old haunts.

It is not the wanton destruction of trout life by improper means alone that exterminates, but the sawdust that rots and pollutes the water and prevents the natural increase by excluding the breeder from their spawning grounds.

On nothing does the flavour and general appearance of a trout depend so much as the character of the water in which he lives. No matter in whatever locality he may abide, unless it has the gravelly bottom and clear cold water, the trout will become degenerate and bear the marks of the unhappy place he calls his home.

Up to a period not many years past, when our knowledge of the breeding and life history of the salmon and trout was based on the casual observation of the fish in their natural conditions, there existed a great deal of uncertainty and diversity of opinion on the subject. Within the last sixty years the extensive practice of salmon culture has removed nearly all obscurity from the phenomena, and the history of salmon and trout is now more accurately known than that of most fishes.

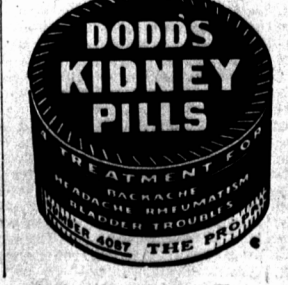
Fish culture in Canada, at first a private enterprise on a small scale, received a kind of semi-official sanction, and in 1908 it became distinctly a branch of the Dominion Government service.

Until recently the brown trout, the huchen trout, the great lake trout, rainbow trout and others have been described as a different species of the salmon family, but these fishes are merely varieties of the common brown trout. The variation in size and appearance is due to the alteration in environment, and feeding habits.

The Char is a near relative of the brown trout and is known as the American brook trout. It is found in all the rivers and ponds of this Island and is probably the only

on the book—Kitchener Daily Record.

The attitude of business and industry toward what has become known as Government "interference" is well expressed by a member of a delegation appearing before the Senate Finance Committee in Washington to protest against new \$500,000,000 tax bill. This spokesman says he will be glad "when Congress gets off the back of business, quits work and goes home."—Toronto Globe.



native trout found here. When the Char goes to tea he has an opportunity of feeding on abundance of quality forming food and acquiring a silvery appearance. The complete change in the appearance of the salmon and trout which cause him to become silvery in the sea, is accounted for by the food supply and change of environment. This alteration in the appearance of the fish in the sea helps to protect him by making him inconspicuous, but for though the inconspicuous, the numerous brilliant spots make him inconspicuous on the pebbly bottom of a stream they would attract attention in the sea.

Changes in color markings are generally attributed to environment. A trout for example living in a deep hole of a brook, with a muddy bottom is found to lose his brilliant spots and to become of a dull color, whereas the same fish living in a rapid flowing stream with a gravelly bottom becomes bright in color and covered with numerous well marked spots.

Though environment undoubtedly has a material effect upon the coloration of the trout, food is an equally important factor in bringing about color changes, and both of these may result from food and food alone. The silvery appearance of the trout is due to light reflecting specules known as urocytoes on the scales of the fish, when these iridocytes are present as a continuous reflecting surface in the deep layers of the skin the light reflected by this surface is seen through the skin, and gives the fish a dull white appearance, as when in addition to the iridocytes are present outside the scales they act like so many prisms, and breaking up the light reflected from the deep reflecting surface gives the fish its silvery iridescence.

The art of angling fish with rod and line is of very ancient derivation. The earliest treatise was printed in 1496. Between that time and the present there have been nearly a thousand books or papers, books published upon the subject. The salmon is one of the noblest and strongest fish in which the angler tries his art. This also applies to trout fishing. The quality of sport is in ratio of the delicacy of the tackle used. Doubtless there is an exultant pulse compelling pride in landing a monster salmon, which does not pertain to ordinary or extraordinary trout fishing, but as to the competitive method of the two species it is a question which should be voted the nobler game, their habits, haunts and characteristics are identical in many respects, and excepting in size, one may be justly regarded the peer of the other. This single difference may be adjusted by a proper adaptation of the tackle employed to capture them. It is certainly rougher work to kill a salmon and vastly more tedious. It is stated by Frances Frances that a good trout fisher will easily become an expert salmon fisher, but a very respectable practitioner with the salmon rod will often have all his schooling to do afresh should he descend to trout fishing before he can rank as master of the art.

Some sportsmen delight to assert that since they became recognized anglers they have never taken a trout except with a fly. I cannot admit the implication that a man who uses bait is consequently a creel stuffer or deficient in the scientific accomplishment of the craft. Fly fishing and bait fishing are co-ordinate branches of the same study. Each must be thoroughly learned to qualify the aspirant to master the art. Each method of fishing has its advantages, one may be made applicable where the other is wholly impracticable.

Fly fishing gives more varied play, and greater exercise, it bestows a keener excitement, it intensifies the perceptive faculties, it requires nicer judgment than bait fishing, quicker and more delicate manipulation and greater promptness in emergencies and it is more humanizing in its influence. For myself, I avow an unqualified preference for the fly in all cases where its use is practicable.

It becomes the second nature of a thorough angler to note carefully all that transpires around him, his pursuits and associations make him a close student of natural history, by personal contact and observation he becomes thoroughly conversant with the habits and peculiarities of the creatures he pursues. He familiarizes himself with their haunts, he gathers knowledge from every leaf, finds instructive sermons in stones, secrets in the babbling brooks and practical lessons of nature in an open revelation.

It is no use advertising the beauties and attractions of the Island as a resort for tourists if we don't give them something to enjoy besides pastoral scenery and I know of nothing we can offer them that can take the place of trout fishing.

I am Sir, etc. ALBERT E. MORRISON, Game Inspector

CAN A FOLLOWER OF JESUS DRINK LIQUOR?

Sir,—I read a letter in the Guardian in which the writer claimed that Jesus said nothing against drinking intoxicating liquor, in moderate quantities. His arguments were pretty convincing and I should not like to see the matter rest where he left it. It offers a too comfortable excuse for the conscience of the moderate drinker, and those who may be inclined to follow in their footsteps.

The supreme law of life according to Jesus is the willing surrender of the whole personality to the guidance of his decisions by the Holy Spirit which motivates and controls the actions of all who in Faith give their lives into God's keeping. Now the question is will that Spirit suggest that he may

or should drink intoxicating liquor. Let us consider in what way liquor may contribute to the establishment of the Kingdom of God on earth.

- 1. It gives a thrill and a glow to the nerves and circulatory system. 2. It gives one self-confidence. 3. It makes one forget worry and provides relaxation for body and mind. 4. It makes one less sensitive to the weather on a cold journey. 5. It contributes to a feeling of well being and sociableness.

These are benefits which I am told can be derived from drinking moderate quantities of liquor. If they were the only effects of alcohol I'm sure we'd all be drinking it.

But since there is a large group of people who absolutely refuse to drink this beverage let us try to discover the nigger or niggers in the ointment.

It occurs to me that I have read in Health texts or elsewhere some statements which do not favor the use of alcohol as a beverage even in small doses. I have not heard these views seriously contradicted.

- 1. The stimulating effect of alcohol is followed by a feeling of depression and irritableness. 2. The self-confidence is accompanied by a lessening of mental and physical control. Accuracy in judgment is proved to suffer. 3. Alcohol is habit forming in many people and nothing short of very strong will power will prevent increased consumption. Worry and disappointment would naturally increase the desire for this temporary means of release. 4. Alcohol was banned on Arctic expeditions where extreme cold must be faced, because it flushes the skin but leaves the central organs with a shortage of blood supply. 5. In social functions alcohol in small quantities tends to remove the higher moral control over the natural impulses. It is often necessary to excuse the vulgarity and suggestive speech of the moderate drinker. 6. Alcohol is banned by all those who are training young people in sports where physical fitness is the chief consideration. 7. Alcohol is not a food.

For every benefit alcohol offers there seems to be a serious detriment to the individual and therefore to society which is made up of individuals.

I do not think it is fair to leave out the relation of the drunkard to the moderate drinker. I leave you to make your own guess as to how many present day drunkards start out as the moderate drinkers. Also as to what percentage of the young men now taking their first glasses of alcoholic beverages will become drunkards who will spend their money, health, success and soul for that innocent little fun-maker "alcohol." This moderate drinker sneers at the drunkard and yet it is the moderate drinker who encourages a young man or woman to take the first drink of intoxicating liquor producing in the end a new crop of drunkards. Can you imagine Jesus today in the company of his twelve disciples taking a bottle of whiskey from his pocket and inviting each one to take a "snort."

The whole spirit of Jesus teaching and the guidance of his spirit in the lives of his followers today is against this indulgence in appetites and lusts which are divorced from the welfare of the total personality. Alcohol is definitely an enemy of the moral and spiritual faculties of man and in its excessive use destroys physical health. God hasten the day when men shall discover the true nature of this serpent which they nestle so fondly in the folds of their garments.

I am, Sir, etc. WALTER MUTOR

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That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D. BARBITAL DRUGS, OF GREAT HELP TO HUMANITY, SHOULD BE PRESCRIBED BY A PHYSICIAN

It would seem that almost every week a drug to ease pain or to cause sleep appears on the market, all of which are spoken of as "safe" because they contain no morphine or other drug containing opium.

One of the most helpful drugs to ease pain, quiet restlessness, and induce or bring on sleep is what is known as barbital. It is used a great deal in mental institutions, and as a means of preventing epilepsy it is the greatest boon yet discovered for this distressing ailment.

However like other powerful drugs it may be obtained by anybody, anytime, anywhere, and the results in many cases have been disastrous. Just as morphine and other dangerous drugs must be obtained by a physician's prescription, so also should the barbital drugs be obtained. Mental institutions, public and private, now have barbital addicts to treat.

Sir Wm. Willcock, in the Journal of the American Medical Association taken from the British Lancet, repeats his warning that the "barbiturates" have a powerful action on the nervous system and that care is required in their daily use. Even in the usual doses symptoms such as mental depression, drowsiness, "visions", dizziness, unsteady gait, indistinct speech, squint, slow movements of the eyes, and paralysis of the limbs are common results.

Some idea of the way the "barbital habit" is increasing is shown by the figures of the hospitals in Budapest. From 1909 to 1914, 85 cases of barbitol poisoning were admitted, while in 1932 one hospital alone admitted 87 cases of barbitol poisoning and in addition 80 cases of poisoning from pheno barbitol.

To prevent the overuse of barbitol tablets some physicians have powders made up containing ippecac and sugar of milk in addition to the barbitol. The ippecac produces vomiting if too much be taken.

The treatment of barbitol poisoning consists in washing out the stomach, using enemata, food by the stomach tube every six hours, and large doses of strychnine.

To "break" the habit of "habit", the withdrawal of the drug confinement in an institution and the use of strychnine has brought about recovery in a number of cases.

HIDDEN SPRINGS CAUSE TROUBLE

DEAN, Hampshire, England—Hidden springs believed to have their source in the Hamble River caused floods that isolated the 15 inhabitants of this village. Roads were impassable for a time.

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