

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Agricultural Revenue In 1935

The gross agricultural revenue of Canada is estimated at \$943,081,000 for 1935 as compared with \$942,565,000, the revised estimate for 1934. This represents an increase of only 516,000 or less than one per cent. Increases are shown in the revenue from farm animals, wool, dairy products, fruit and vegetables, poultry and eggs, maple products and flax fibre, but these increases are largely offset by the decrease in revenue for field crops, fur farming, tobacco, clover and grass seed and honey.

The gross agricultural revenue for 1935 by provinces in order of value is as follows: Ontario \$313,077,000, Quebec \$174,758,000, Saskatchewan \$154,806,000, Alberta \$141,093,000, Manitoba \$56,530,000, British Columbia \$38,801,000, Nova Scotia \$27,042,000, New Brunswick \$25,278,000, Prince Edward Island \$12,397,000.

The net agricultural revenue is estimated by deducting from the gross revenue the value of such items as feed for farm animals and poultry, seed and unmerchantable grain and vegetables produced on the farms for home use. The preliminary estimate of the net agricultural revenue for 1935 is placed at \$609,318 as compared with \$577,952,000, the revised estimate for 1934, an increase of \$31,366,000, or almost 5 1/2 per cent.

The gross agricultural wealth of Canada for 1935 is estimated at \$5,797,104,000 as compared with \$5,620,173,000 in 1934, an increase of 3 per cent. The following is the estimate of the gross agricultural wealth by provinces in 1935: Ontario \$1,638,035,000, Saskatchewan \$1,305,791,000, Quebec \$1,038,947,000, Alberta \$879,118,000, Manitoba \$420,186,000, British Columbia \$188,041,000, Nova Scotia \$132,618,000, New Brunswick \$126,252,000, Prince Edward Island \$67,516,000.

False Radio News

At the time of writing, rescue work at the Moose River gold mine is proceeding with frantic haste in an effort to reach the two surviving entombed men, Dr. ROBERTSON and ALFRED SCADDING. It is a race against death—death in the shape of steadily rising flood waters which, within a few hours, will render futile any further attempts on the part of those heroic picked crews of miners, whose achievement is told in today's despatches. Probably before this issue of the *Guardian* goes to press, the fate of the cave-in victims will be definitely settled. The news, whether of life or death, will be flashed across the continent, and will be read with breathless interest in homes thousands of miles remote from the scene.

It will be read, too, with assurance justifiable by reason of the care taken to obtain the news in accurate detail. Behind the news will stand the prestige and reputation of the Canadian Press. Unfortunately, the public does not always stop to check the authenticity of news when first received. Last evening at six o'clock, false radio statements were broadcast announcing the rescue at the Moose River mine as having been effected. On the strength of this announcement bells were rung from the fire station and churches in Charlottetown—so great was the public interest. It was some time later before the real facts became known. This is not the first occurrence of this kind. It emphasizes the point made recently by the *Toronto Globe* that garbled radio news reports constitute not only a nuisance but a menace to the public peace of mind.

Cost Of The War

Canada is still paying for the last war at the rate of approximately \$160,000,000 per year. To 1935 the last war cost Canada more than \$4,300,000,000, or an average of more than \$200,000,000 per year from 1915.

The year ending March 31, 1919, was the peak, when Canada paid out \$536,000,000 in war costs. Annual total thereafter declined for three years; but since 1922 the yearly bill has stood at around \$160,000,000. The lowest was \$147,000,000 for 1924. The most recent year for which totals are complete, 1934, stood at \$169,000,000. Partial returns for 1935 show little change from 1934.

Accordingly, of every dollar of revenue it collects, the Government at Ottawa is spending more than 40 cents to pay for the last war. Canada's annual Federal revenue is about \$375,000,000.

These figures were compiled by Grant Dexter, Ottawa correspondent of the *Winnipeg Free Press*, for Clifford Sifton, of Toronto. Mr. Sifton turned them over to the League of Nations Society for publication, with the comment that they "may shed some light on the probable cost of Canada's participation in the next war."

The League of Nations Society had previously asked the Dominion Government for the information, but was told it would take three months or more to segregate war costs, since the accounting system at Ottawa did not keep war costs separate from other items in the national debt. Then it was arranged for Mr. Dexter to visit every Government department concerned and secure the information in as close detail as possible under the circumstances.

1935)	229,891,732
Soldiers' Settlement (administration only)	24,848,538
War graves	4,811,287
Half pay explosion	6,000,000
Interest on war debt	1,743,402,150
Total	\$4,241,488,904

It is pointed out that the figure under direct war expenditure is complete. The heading "soldiers civil re-establishment" covers the cost of pension administration, hospitalization, vocational training, compensation other than pensions, loans to veterans, unemployment relief to veterans, employers' liability compensation re veterans, sheltered employment, special publicity, appeal boards, gratuities, superannuation funds, grants to Legion, provincial bonuses, medical boards, repatriation, payment to G.T.R. railways, demobilization, pension re-classification costs, war bonuses, Soldiers' Aid Commission, Last Post Fund, pensions tribunals, war veterans' allowances, etc.

Editorial Notes

Federal Parliament resumes.
 * * *
 The civilized world has eyes and ears on Moose River Mine.

Even out of direst tragedy some people want to make political capital.

Now that public mourning for the late Monarch is over, there should be a revival of social entertaining in our midst.

The Good Roads people are coming here again this year. It is to be hoped when they leave on return they will not have the unfortunate experience they had when Hon. Mr. MacINTYRE previously was their host.

Apropos the proposed new cycle tax a short time ago a pedestrian was knocked down by a pedal cyclist. He rose in anger and said to the rider, "Can't you ring your bell?" The cyclist replied, "I can ring the bell, but I can't ride the bicycle."

When the late Mr. McNEVIN was Vendor he was paid \$2,200 per annum by the Liberals. When the Conservatives assumed office they cut the salary to \$1,800 a reduction of \$400. Now the Liberals have made another cut, reducing it to \$1,200—a thousand dollars less than they were satisfied to pay Mr. McNEVIN.

Many Veterans will regret to learn that both Archdeacon and Mrs. SCOTT are patients of the JEFFREY HALE'S Hospital, Quebec. Mrs. SCOTT fell from a car fracturing her elbow, and the Archdeacon, who has just celebrated his 75th birthday, suffered a severe chill which was likely to develop more serious symptoms.

Whatever else may be said of Premier ABERIART, he is to be commended for his determination to maintain the independence of Alberta under the B.N.A. Act. "What do they (the Federal Government) want of a loan council?" the Premier asked when interviewed in Vancouver. "They can control our borrowing and our credit without a loan council. All they have to do is to refuse to stand behind our loans. I am willing to co-operate, and I have told them so, but I won't give away provincial autonomy and credit."

It now appears that the chain stores tax will be applied to wholesalers as well as retailers. Among those alleged to be slated for the \$2,000 per annum or 3% of their gross turnover are the Canadian Stores, Simpsons of Halifax, Agnew-Surpass, Ross Drug, Baird Drug, Eastern Hay and Feed, Canadian Cannery, Davis and Fraser, Woolworth, Metropolitan. Of course, the increased taxes have got to be paid for by the consumer in increased prices of groceries, butcher meat, bread, etc.

The executive of the Fish and Game Protective Association feel incensed at the manner in which their proposed amendments to the Fish and Game Act were ignored by the CAMPBELL Government. A delegation including prominent Liberals waited on the Government with a draft bill. The bill was not introduced in the Legislature but another bill, amending the statute to permit the shooting of Hungarian Partridge if alleged to be destructive to orchards, was introduced and passed without discussion.

We are still pretty much an unknown quantity in New York evidently, as the following letter, signed "Amused" appearing in the *Montreal Gazette* testifies: "I think note should be made of the gross ignorance of some of the vaunted restaurateurs along the Great White Way. I visited New York last week-end and decided to dine on Saturday evening in one of the quaint little hovels on West 48th Street. I must admit that the meal was excellent, but when I proffered a Canadian five-dollar bill for my meal the proprietor's hand seemed to tighten around the neck of a handy beer bottle. He informed me in his peculiar English that he didn't accept 'rubber money' and when I informed him that I had nothing but Canadian bills he put on his coat, grasped me by the arm and marched me to a nearby police station. I waved my Canadian five triumphantly before the eyes of the sergeant in charge, but they must have whisked him out of a Philo Vance novel, because he shook his head slowly and said he didn't know how much it was worth. Then the sergeant put on his jacket and grasped both of us by the arm and marched us to the cashier of the Astor Hotel. I am happy to state that the cashier had some trifling notion where Canada was and how much our money was worth, because he settled the affair quickly by giving me an American bill for my Canadian bill. The restaurateur and the police sergeant looked very sheepish and disappeared in the kitchen."

Two fool donkeys—now get this dope—were tied together with one piece of rope. Said one to the other: "You come my way while I take a nibble of this new green hay." "I won't," said the other. "You come with me, for I, too, have some new hay, you see." So they got nowhere, just pawed the dirt, and oh, by golly, how that rope did hurt. They faced about, these stubborn mules, and said "We're just like human fools—let's pull together; let's go your way, then you come with me, and let both ends have their nibble. Well, they ate their hay and liked it too, and swore to be comrades good and true. As the sun went down, they were heard to say: "Ah, this is the end of a perfect day."

Notes by the Way

The machine has always provided far more employment than it has taken away. Eighteen new manufacturing industries which have come into existence since 1879 account for eighteen per cent of the total increase in employment since then. From 1899 to 1929—the period covering the rapid mechanization of American industry—the National Industrial Conference Board found an increase of 432 per cent in the national income produced and a rise of 140 per cent in its purchasing power. If the national income of 1899 had been equally divided among all gainfully occupied persons, each person would have received \$547. In 1929 such a division would have given each person \$1,719.—New York Times.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will attend one of next week's performances of T. S. Eliot's play about Thomas a Becket, "Murder in the Cathedral," which has broken all records at the Mercury theatre in Notting Hill Gate. The play reached its hundredth performance recently and as the proceeds of every tenth performance are given to Canterbury Cathedral, a sum has already been raised sufficient to restore part of the Great Cloister roof.—The Manchester Guardian.

"Did it ever strike you," asked a man interested in political affairs, "that next year, 1937, will mark the 70th anniversary of Confederation?" "Well, if I had thought at all of the two dates that would be apparent," replied the scribe, "Yes, and the point is," went on the political observer, "that every person born in the year of Confederation, 1867, will be eligible for an Old Age Pension. That is the sum total of the economic operation of the seventy years. Think that over!" As seventy years is a long term to think over, we pass it on to our readers, who can think for themselves.—The Halifax Chronicle.

The parallel between the pre-war tensions which ended in the Great War and the European situation today is a matter of almost universal observation. Why should not the processes which brought about war in 1914 operate to the same end in 1936? There is just one factor which may save the situation, and that is the conception of preserving peace by collective action which was given to the world by the Great War. Impotent as the League has been, flouted and repudiated as it has been, it has yet succeeded in putting into the minds of the people of the western nations the idea that national power should not be applied to the furthering of particular ends on national initiative but that it should be devoted, in conjunction with other nations, to keeping the peace.—The Winnipeg Free Press.

In Britain no order for a return (of the House of Commons) is permitted by the Clerk of the House or the Speaker, if the information sought appears in any blue book or any other official Government publication. Before moving for a return, a member must consult first the Clerk of the House. If the Clerk declines to issue the information sought may be found in some blue book or some other official publication, he refuses the member then and there. If he is in doubt about the matter he consults the Speaker, who, after investigation, gives his decision. The result, of course, is a minimum of orders for returns. In nine cases out of ten all orders for returns embrace facts already and easily available in one form or another in Government publications.—The Ottawa Journal.

Due glory has been meted out to the men of initiative, of vision, and independence, why not a tribute to the publishers—to those who are so often abused and derided or their insistence that the other fellow do a few things on his own account, but who needs the gentle (and all too often strenuous) push from the chap who has always pushed himself?

Death of General Estienne Estienne in Paris recalls the early history of the tank and, as is usual with new and radical inventions, the struggle to overcome official shortsightedness. The tank was originally a British idea and the mobile weapon made its memorable bow on September 15, 1916, on the Somme. But Gen. Estienne had had similar thoughts. In '16 he had tried to advise the French authorities to concentrate on the light type later known as the Renault, leaving the heavier jobs, the Mark I, II, III, IV, V and V-star, to the British. This same General Estienne revealed after the war that the French had in the making submarine tanks capable of crawling along river and lake beds and suddenly appearing in the midst of the enemy, after the fashion of the Loch Ness monster and old Ogopogo. If the Germans hadn't yielded before the Rhine was reached, it was intended to gain the bridgeheads in this way. Maybe the amphibians will still come in handy.—The Windsor Star.

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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.

A CONUNDRUM

Sir,—Why is Master Dennis getting into heaven like a Beery Stallion getting into P. E. I.?
 I am, Sir, etc.
 T. N. T.

P. S.—You needn't puzzle over it. The answer is—because neither can be fully explained. T. N. T.

PERTINENT QUERIES

Sir,—May I ask those that know: 1st—If Henry Ford were making Black Car ale would the people of O'Leary and surrounding districts have their cars fixed by a Black Car mechanic for \$10.00 in the Sanatorium getting eight of 17? 2nd—If Pure English Port was boosted by a liquor commissionary-general would it be possible to have a chair endowed at Prince of Wales College for the study of Pure English?

3rd—Or could the sponsors of Jamaica red-eye be induced by any means to give the folks in O'Leary \$10.00 trip to Jamaica—with \$60.00 of the trip to go towards the Campbell deficit?
 I am, Sir, etc.

MORELIGHT ON IT

Sir,—Your correspondent, evidently in reply to my protest against \$22,000 increase of City taxes, has lost the point of my objection. I fully consent that a taxation of a balanced budget, that a taxation for such would avert worse taxation later on. If this principle was applied years ago we would not now be puddled in the financial maelstrom that envelops us. Our good credit has been a curse. Had we been compelled to pay as we go the safety valve would have been clamped down on extravagance and our plight would be less painful.

What my protest was, and still is, that it is dishonest and inhuman to saddle upon that half of the property holders who pay their taxes on properties from which they get no net return, an additional tax to make up the defaults of the other half who in many cases have property revenues and are better able to pay.

Further, thousands of dollars have already been lost to the City by leaving taxes uncollected until the parties or assets disappear and cannot be collected. And there are thousands which can be collected today, which will be beyond the pale of possible collection next year.
 I am, Sir, etc.

CITIZEN

THAT VISIONARY \$2,400

Sir,—In Premier Campbell's statement, tabled in reply to "Critics" challenge, he claims a saving of \$2,400 "by combining enforcement with Attorney General's Dept."

Following his claim that the Commission had nothing to do since the Mounties took over the work of enforcement it would be interesting if he would furnish details of those anticipated savings. How was that money spent? Was it for pencils, paper and postage? If so won't those who are to do Mr. Campbell's work also need stationery and postage? Or does he propose to cut out these expenses and let enforcement go hang?

Was it in cartage of seized liquor, or storage, or for any purpose necessary to enforcement? If so, how is he going to save this \$2,400? Is he going to release it to the "Black Horse" agencies? In short is it a call off of enforcement of the act, to pay the way to repeal? If so, how is he going to allay that suspicion by giving the facts to the public?
 I am, Sir, etc.

ENQUIRER

REPLY TO PATRIOT

Sir,—It is true that a man's character is known by his writing. I therefore need not commend Mr. Patriot's respect. His words condemn him, which is the strongest condemnation. I made no reference in April 4th, with my "hatching." When he writes in his ignorant way and suggests that I made such statements as he enumerates, he is a bigger Jay than I thought he was. I did not know till lately that Mr. Mitchell (to use his own word) was not "hatched" here, and I wrote merely as to his writing. Hence I can understand why he took things so seriously and got so ruffled. If he would turn to his Confessor, it could be told him what class he puts himself in, when he takes up an ill-report against his neighbour.

The worst he says about me is that I am seeking publicity. This is true liberty when a man may speak free. A man is no longer a mere a part of the soil. Mr. Mitchell was, however, the first to seek publicity, by subscribing his name to an article inviting discussion on his proposed bridge. I never saw a letter in support of his idea, and if he did write as he wrote to the Patriot, I think the Editor would consign it to the waste basket. He says he would like to meet me. I suppose I must practise walking backwards.

Rather than put up any argument he seems to be slinging the pebbles the other Jay is putting into his ear. He changes me with knocking. If I did knock his bridge, I think I have done our party considerable service as there are more urgent utilities that can be attended to, as a railway, more paved road and a bridge at Brighton.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

DUCT AND DUCTLESS GLANDS

Generally speaking a gland is an organ of the body which produces a juice that is not manufactured by other organs. When the juice is just made up of water matter as the urine from the kidneys it is called an excretion, when the juice has to be used over again, as the bile manufactured in the liver, it is called a secretion.

Another point that may be of interest to readers is the difference between the ductless glands and other glands. When a juice flows out from the organ by means of a little tube or duct into some other organ, as the bile flows out of the liver into the small intestine, it is a gland with a duct. If the juice simply passes into the blood as the blood flows through it, it is called a ductless gland.

And it would appear that while the organs with a duct pour important juices into other organs or into the blood for certain general purposes as the bile from the liver to break up fats for digestion, the juice from the ductless glands have more of a regulating effect. For instance if too much juice is poured into the blood from the thyroid gland in the neck all the processes of the body are "speeded up," the heart beats faster, the muscles work faster, breathing is more rapid. If not enough juice is manufactured then all the processes are "slowed up"—heart beats slowly, muscle action slower, fat accumulates in the body because there is less action and less heat.

The pituitary gland lying on the floor on the skull, not any larger than a good-sized bean or filbert, is divided into three parts, the front or anterior part of which produces a secretion which has about twelve different effects upon the body.

The adrenal glands situated one on top of each kidney are also ductless glands with great regulating effects upon the body processes.

All these ductless glands with their regulating effects are supposed to work together for the general good of the body. When one acts more powerfully than it should, as with the thyroid, a portion of it may be removed to bring it in line with the workings of the other glands.

It is wonderful to think that besides the large useful duct glands of the body we have these ductless glands to adjust or regulate the body processes to one another.

yield to the pressure of selfish men. It is strange to me that men should not be more progressive in this stream lined age, even in the manner of sending their produce to the markets. Hauling loads of 16 1-2 bushels or so and making so many trips to Charlottetown, and exposing man and beast to all kinds of weather and all conditions of hauling does not appeal to me as progressiveness. The building of a bridge and delouring would only aggravate these conditions.

Our economic conditions do not permit us to think of small amounts of money, or to ship small loads, but of large sums, and the shipping of car-loads.

Would it not be well, then, for Mr. Mitchell to joint with me in demanding a rail to Borden. If we could get it down to Fair View, we would have a strong road to get across the river. This would give us a bridge. Once we get it that far it will find its way to Charlottetown. What a great benefit it would be to farmer and to fisherman! What a benefit even to the tourist, when it would enable him to "get to the warm sun and the gentle breeze of the southern shore. What a splendid access to the proposed National Park.

To say that railways don't pay is only foolish talk. Did the Government ever build a railway with the assurance that it would pay? As a matter of fact there is no railway paying very well in Canada and even in the States. Railways are built on the national credit and they are valuable national assets.

There is no better means of transportation and we cannot get along without them as long as we are on the ground. Does all other projects pay? I think railways from now on will pay and the many trucks will be feeders to the railways.

I am, Sir, etc.
 MALCOLM McNEILL
 INCORRECT
 Sir,—The following editorial is in Saturday's Patriot:
 "An anonymous writer in the local *Tory* press this morning says that the Premier boasts of an expenditure on roads and other public works. He contends that there would naturally be a great saving on maintenance on account of the Borden highway. Despite the fact that the Conservatives had a large part of the Borden highway built, nevertheless they expended for ordinary maintenance on the other roads the sum of \$503,000, although they had been only given authority to spend \$288,000."
 On all points it is incorrect. I do not claim that "The Premier boasts of an expenditure." My exact statement was that "He made claims of economies," which were not to his credit.
 That the MacMillan government spent \$508,000 "on other roads" is not true, nor is it a fact that they were "only given authority to spend \$288,000."
 Much of that excess expenditure was for supposed services, not authorized or even contemplated by the late government, and if re-

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The Poet's Corner

MARGARITAE SORORI

A late lark twitter from the quiet skies:
 And from the west,
 Where the sun, his day's work ended,
 Lingers as in content,
 There falls on the old, grey city
 An influence luminous and serene,
 A shining peace.

The smoke ascends
 In a rosy-and-golden haze. The spires
 Shine and are changed. In the valley
 Shadows rise. The lark sings on.
 The sun,
 Closing his benediction,
 Sinks and the darkening air
 Thrills with a sense of the triumphing night—
 Night with her train of stars,
 And her great gift of sleep.

So be my passing!
 My task accomplish'd and the long day done,
 My wages taken, and in my heart
 Some late lark singing,
 Let me be gathered to the quiet west,
 The sundown splendid and serene,
 Death.

—William Ernest Henley

"BETTER CLASS" EATS

Sir,—Just what to compare this "Rabbit Hunter" to has me puzzled, even Balam's horse when he spoke talked sense, while this Nimrod is off the subject of his article most of the time. In writing on rabbits he starts with prohibition, then gets ham and eggs, salmon, trout mixed up in his rabbit menu, then as a desert he ends up with frog-legs.

He speaks of me tirading against rabbits as a food, whereas if he were honest and he read my letter, he knew I did not say rabbits were unfit for food. What I wrote was that I would not eat it nor would one person in a hundred in this country. This is a fact "Rabbit Hunter" can find out for himself by making a few inquiries even in his own neighbourhood. And anyone else may do the same and find out truth for him or herself. So to speak of rabbit as a food in this country is a senseless argument for greater protection of rabbits, which is entirely unnecessary anyway, as they are in no danger of depletion, "Rabbit Hunter" to the contrary. Re taking of fifty rabbits which cleaned out his district, if true, why are you a "Rabbit Hunter" if there are none to hunt?

Speaking of hunting rabbit, he signs himself "Rabbit Hunter," so we take it for granted he does hunt them. Now he speaks of season for hunting rabbit as open from October through February, five months, when the truth is the season is from first of November to last of January, three months. So "Rabbit Hunter" has been breaking the law he claims to defend for two months every year himself.

He speaks of our insatiable greed in asking for a lawful season of four months, when he has been taking rabbits himself for two months longer than is lawfully allowed. And our greed is insatiable because we want to be able to lawfully catch them for a month less than he takes them himself.

So, "Rabbit Hunter," if I did live in a primeval forest, you yourself are as dense, if you do live in a clearance, as any primeval forest or any wood in it. However, I do not live in a primeval forest—too bad to disillusion you—also the villages and hamlets are far from primeval, but are as up to date as the general run of towns and villages on this fair Isle of ours.

He also proclaims how much cleaner his little rabbit is than hen or hog which he insinuates eat almost anything. I beg to differ with him again. I've seen a rabbit eating the body of another caught in a snare. Also heard a reliable man tell of seeing a rabbit tearing a partridge to pieces and eating him. To test this let him put a piece of nearly any kind of meat in front of, say, a rabbit in a hutch. If he is hungry or even if he is not, see how long it will remain uneaten.

Then many rabbits are diseased, and a man skinning one if he scratch or cut himself during operation is liable to catch it also, and if he does not die will go blind. The name of this disease does not

(Continued on Page 10)

Mr. Tea Pott Says:
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