

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1939

Fox Furs And Markets

All our readers concerned in the silver fox industry will find the July 29 issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal (issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce) of special interest and importance. The leading article, which runs to fourteen pages, is entitled "Ranch-bred furs in the United Kingdom market" and it is a survey by the Canadian Trade Commissioners in London and Oslo in collaboration with the Fur Trade Adviser in London of the Department of Agriculture.

The article gives detailed information about the United Kingdom and Norwegian fur trade, several pages being devoted to silver fox. Before the Great War the total number of silver fox skins available for the London market was 2,000, whereas today it approaches 500,000. The total world production of pelts in the 1936-37 season has been estimated at 900,000. While this expansion has been accompanied by the expected drop in values, definite signs of a falling-off in the popularity of silver fox skins are as yet few. The market has so far been able to absorb the increased number of pelts which have been offered, the fall in prices being proportionately less than in the case of some other varieties of furs.

The London fur trade is seriously concerned, however, about the poor quality of too many of the Canadian skins which are now reaching the country. Another serious complaint relates to clearness of colour. In high-grade skins, it is emphasized, the back guard hairs should be blue black and the silver hairs a steely silver.

On the other hand, the texture and density of the under-fur is usually superior in the Canadian article and this is valuable from the point of view of durability.

The article makes several recommendations for improvement, including the introduction of some form of government inspection and grading of furs exported, judicious advertising, and improvement of production and marketing methods. "In brief," says the article, "if the Canadian silver fox industry is to maintain its position against the severe competition with which it is now faced, it must prepare for a more highly developed organization, for strenuous efforts to improve quality, and for closer co-operation between the different sections of the trade."

Any improvement in the unsettled state of Europe, will, it is stated, materially assist the silver fox industry. "Taking the long view," says the article, "and provided that the right methods are pursued by Canadian breeders and that steps are taken to raise the average standard of quality, there seems to be no reason why it should not continue to command a wide sale at prices which should be profitable to the growers."

An interesting section of the review is devoted to "platina" foxes developed by Norwegian breeders. The very high prices paid so far, both for breeding stock and for pelts, have to a large extent represented the scarcity value of these animals, which are distinguished by their white noses, white necks, white throats, and white paws, with very light underfur, and the absence of any black colouration in the guard hairs. While only about a dozen skins were sold in 1939 the Norwegian "Platina" Fox Association has decided to offer 15 per cent of its production in 1939-40. This means probably about 200 or 300 skins. "Unless all previous experience of the effect of increased supply upon effective demand is at fault, it is inevitable that prices will decline and producers have been warned that values may possibly be halved. A point of importance in regard to "platina" fox pelts is that they are more likely to be imitated than silver fox. In fact nobody has yet succeeded in producing a satisfactory imitation of a good silver fox, whereas white fox pelts are being increasingly used by London fur dyers to create tolerably good imitations of the "platina" variety.

Canada's Tax Burden

It has been established by research that the government of the Dominion of Canada is spending about a quarter of the entire national income, and that on this basis our public bodies are making comparatively greater outlays than either Great Britain or Australia.

In a recent survey by the Alexander Institute some interesting facts were revealed, touching on the old controversy about relative spending and taxation.

In Great Britain, it was shown, the ratio of government expenditures to national income has been fairly stable for a number of years, amounting to 22.6 per cent in 1936-37. For Australia, the ratio in 1935-36 was 19.0 per cent. Recent comparable figures for the United States are not available, but in 1932 the percentage was about 31.

As regards taxation in relation to the national income, Canada fares somewhat better than Great Britain, taxes in Canada making up 21.7 per cent of the national income in 1936-37 as against 22.9 per cent in the latter country. For the United States and Australia, the percentages were 18.4 and 16.9, respectively. Since 1929, the tax burden in Canada has recorded the largest increase among the four countries, with the United States a close second. In that year, the

ratio of taxes to national income in the two countries was 14.2 and 12.9 per cent, respectively. For a number of years government expenditures have exceeded receipts in Canada, with the result that there has been a steadily mounting debt.

The per capita government debt totalled \$665 in 1936, as against \$550 in 1929.

In the United States, according to figures compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, the per capita debt increased from \$277 in 1929 to \$434 in 1938.

The per capita debt in Great Britain, though considerably greater than in the other two countries, has shown only a slight increase in the past decade, due to the consistently balanced budget. The debt was \$980 in 1929 and about \$1,020 in 1938.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Blenheim this date, 1704.

Montague this afternoon will be the attraction of all who love a good horse and a good time.

Those who enjoy surf bathing are having a whale of a time at our beaches this summer.

The Florists of U.S.A. and Canada, now in convention, brought a slight change in weather so needful for our crops.

The Ides of March are not in it now-a-days with the international anxieties of August and September.

Is there need of the second Car Ferry at this time? On Monday the early boat from Tormentine was packed like sardines, and more than a dozen cars left unable to get across.

The greatest draw on the Car Ferry is Captain Jack Read. Tourists, especially from U.S.A. like to snap his bearded countenance on the bridge while directing traffic.

The Provincial Exhibition promises to be better than ever—which is saying a whole lot—under the personal supervision and direction on the spot of the enterprising President, Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.

According to the Allahabad correspondent of London Times, Japan is reputed to be spending money in both India and Afghanistan in a network of intelligence activities ranging from Australia to Iran. The special branch of the India police at Allahabad is reported to have placed under surveillance a prominent German who at Hindu meetings is alleged to have expounded the advantages of trading with Germany to the detriment of Britain. He is a Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, former Minister of Economics and ex-president of the Reichsbank.

New evidence of the increasing flow of capital and investments away from war-worried Europe to the United States came to light when it became known that the Swiss Bank Corporation of Basle, Switzerland, one of the leading financial institutions of that banking centre, had negotiated a lease of large space in the 41-story Equitable Building at 129 Broadway for a New York branch. To Wall Street observers the most significant part of the reported lease was the fact that it involved the huge underground vaults formerly occupied by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, making available to the Swiss bankers sufficient space to hold the greater part of the corporation's gold and securities, now said to be concentrated largely in Basle.

The alleged club evil is once more occupying attention in New York. The first settlement workers who went into the tenement districts of New York City, about half a century ago, found that residents there were just as hungry for social life as those in more favored spots. They started all sorts of clubs, including cellar clubs used for the most part for dancing and other gaiety. The present day settlement organization has just made public the result of a survey they have made of present conditions. They believe that "the status of the cellar club must be clarified and if possible legalized, that neighborhood organizations might assign a visitor and adviser to them, and that they might be offered, in their own club rooms, some of the facilities of adult education. The alternative to the clubs seems to be the street corner, the local candy store or more dubious resorts. They are a spontaneous "youth movement", stimulated by crowded conditions in tenement homes, by unemployment and by lack of inexpensive opportunities for recreation. Wisely advised by adults who are not mere meddlers and who can distinguish between high spirits and sinfulness, they may serve a wholesome purpose.

Canada's fishery exports in the last fiscal year reached a total value of over twenty-five million dollars. Of this total nearly 46 per cent was consigned to the United States and nearly 26 per cent to the United Kingdom. Fresh fish accounted for 44 per cent of the total exports, and of the fresh fish 86 per cent went to the United States. The second largest value among fish exports consisted of preserved (mainly canned) fish, accounting for 40 per cent of the total; and of these exports the United Kingdom was the destination of more than half. Fresh fish is shipped from Canada to more than two score countries, dried and pickled fish to more than three score, and preserved or canned fish to nearly one hundred countries. The value of fishery exports from Canada in the last fiscal year (ended March 31, 1939) totalled \$25,887,000; of which \$11,850,000 went to the United States and \$6,738,000 to the United Kingdom. Of the total exports fresh fish accounted for \$11,431,000; of which the United States furnished the market for \$9,200,000. Lobsters led fresh fish exports at \$1,890,000, with salmon second at \$1,610,000. White fish ranked third at \$1,427,000; and was followed by halibut \$912,800, smelts \$680,400, lake trout \$507,500, and tullibee \$57,900. Practically all the lake trout, lobsters, smelts, tullibee and white fish went to the United States.

NOTES BY THE WAY

"Union of Ulster and Eire would be possible only under the Union Jack," says a Daily Cabinet Minister. The wonder is that Mr. De Valera has not realized this before cutting loose from Great Britain.—Ottawa Journal.

The Nazis are said to be so enraged at the departure of refugee capital and industrial experts for Canada that they are making every possible effort to happen to us. Canada apparently is getting the cream and Germany the skimmed milk of the Munich agreement.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

A young Peterborough man got a marriage license here to marry a Lindsay girl and he paid for it with a bad cheque. We don't mind the Peterborough boys marrying Lindsay girls (although we think the girls could do better at home) but that is carrying it a little too far.—Lindsay Post.

Wonder if the German Evangelical League ever changes its mind. When the late president Wilson declared that Germany must become democratic, the clergy of that country thundered against him, and the German Evangelical League delivered a message to the president to the effect: "We especially warn against the bereavement promulgated from America, that Christianity enjoins democratic institutions, and that they are an essential part of the Kingdom of God on earth."—Saskatoon Star-Phoenix.

Sir J. Donald Pollock, chairman of Metal Industries, Limited, announced at the annual meeting in Glasgow that the salvage of the scuttled German Grand Fleet at Scapa Flow is to be suspended after the battleship Derfflinger, the 17th in largest warships to be tackled, has been raised in the last few months. He added that this did not necessarily mean that the work was finished for all time. In September the company would inquire whether it gave up possession of the premises at Lyness, on the expiry of the lease. Two battleships will remain on the bed of the ocean.—London Times.

Premier William Aberhart is on his way out power, and no politician in the history of Canada so readily deserves such a fate. Disintegration and disunion are rampant in the politico-religious group which Mr. Aberhart has so stoutly built up in order to become Premier, and the probability is that it will fly to pieces whenever the next election is held. The flare of enthusiasm which he was kindling in the summer of 1936 has died down, and the Premier and his lieutenants are having a difficult time trying to place on the rear of the divided followers.—Harris, Alberta Herald.

We do not know who is responsible for the habit of affixing names of bodies of water to the titles borne by Summer resorts in this district but it is growing. Portland used to be simply Portland. Now it is very often Portland-on-Rideau or Portland-on-the-Rideau. Similar names have been read of Ferris-on-St. Lawrence and Lakes-on-Bellefleur. Why, we may hear Lyn described as being "on-the-Burn" or Spenceville having the suffix "on-the-Nation" applied to it.

We may even live to see such titles as "New Oswegatchie-on-Lemon's Creek", "Delta-on-Beverly Mills", "Yonge-on-Bellefleur-Jones Waters" or possibly "North Augusta-on-the-South Branch".—Brookville Recorder and Times.

"Gentlemen, what am I, bid? What am I bid for this genuine sound-only wireless receiving set, dating from the late nineteenth century, guaranteed to be in its original cabinet and with one of its valves broken, the rest in perfect working order: what offer are you prepared to make for this set?" The question was asked on the days of broadcasting, one of the few remaining examples of domestic radio design? Here we have an opportunity which no serious collector of vintage sets should fail to afford to let slip. Gentlemen, what am I bid?

Some day in a future century, is it possible that the ghosts of those who now frequent the salesrooms of London will hear such words from the rostrum of an auctioneer?—London Listener

If a teacher gets a good time out of life and is happy, her pupils will also be happy and will learn more. This was reported by Dr. Percival M. Symonds of the University. Even better aids and dress appeal may yet be part of a new philosophy of clamor in the classroom, says the writer. We are in this, at least part of the way. Education is virtually the last stronghold of the Puritan spirit. Even bank clerks and clerical men, who have something behind them, worry about the pedagogues. In certain progressive schools the teachers do play with their charges, but the State does not wish to do it. Let the teacher express herself, too. Why not? A clamor cry would, we are certain, have involved us in a determination to excel in our courses than ever the unimaginable Mrs. Mary of school tradition could accomplish. We didn't want to grow up to be like her, did we? We could help it.—Victoria Times.

On June 16, 1938, shortly after the Japanese had completed two solid weeks of bombing the defenceless city of Canton with the appalling loss of human life, the United States Senate unanimously adopted the following resolution: Resolved, That the Senate record the unanimous approval of the Inhuman bombing of civilian populations. On June 16, 1939, precisely one year later, a Washington despatch keeping open in winter is perhaps the most important and during the past several winters the shore road has been the only open link between Summerside and Borden and Charlottetown. The Albany Road being tied up with snow and the shore road kept open without the aid of plows or any snow equipment. Further, if the Board of Trade is interested in shortening the road and making it safer for travel, I would suggest they recommend the opening of the half mile of road from the west side of the railway crossing on the cement highway at Borden and tapping the Cape Traverse highway at Bell's store at Charlottetown, thus eliminating every

PUBLIC FORUM

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

DUTY OF AUDITORS

Sir,—Will you please state for the information of your readers, "Is there a penalty for receiving money under false pretences and for those who sign certificates for those who sign certificates wrongfully as auditors?"

I am, Sir, etc. ANOUIE I.A.A.C. (Those whose names are the Attorney-General at their service. Ed. G.)

THE CITY MUDDLE

Sir,—I resent "Citizen's" statement that I am "treating the whole situation as if it were of little or no importance." All my letters are distinctly to the contrary. Had he said that I considered the auditors' deductions were "of no importance," I would have been nearer correct. He says,—"If the auditors report can be construed as placing responsibility on any particular individual I think perhaps they exceeded their duty, but I do not read it so."

"Citizen" will study the report more closely he will I think reach a different conclusion. It reads, "There was deliberate falsification in printed reports." To whom could this apply but to an individual?

Then amongst prospective creditors, he asks, "Is there no individual in this? Won't the guarantee companies demand proof of loss before being paid?" Is it not right the "Bonds" will be their basis of proof. Now what does "Citizen" say to this. Isn't he rather paradoxical?

He maintains, I think properly, that the Mayors are primarily the responsible parties, and his argument in support is not far from conclusive. "That, if there is not an explanation of bond errors in the report, which I strongly suspect."

For instance \$11,500 of these bonds are charged to the year 1927. Now in that year the late L. B. Miller was Mayor. I don't think walking into the cold air a heavy meal may bring on the attacks. Sir Thomas Lewis, in his book "Disease of the Heart," has encouraging words for those afflicted with these attacks following effort. He states that the expectation of life in these does not differ very greatly from those who do not have these attacks.

In other words, in the majority of cases, if these individuals will exercise care, and have control of their emotions within certain limits, their life line will be as long as the average for their age. The principle of the treatment is that the patient should be within the limit of his pain. The pain is his warning sign or danger signal.

Leading Loafer

(Hamilton Spectator) The most original idea of the year is probably that of Thomas E. Pratt, a retired railroad of Missouri. His idea of retirement is to loaf, and he has beaten the loafers and their own game. He went to work and fitted up a downtown office in which to do his loafing. It was fitted up with a desk, papers, filing cabinet full of old placards and mementoes, and a jug of drinking water. There he sits, seven hours a day, loafing.

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That Body of Hours

By James W. Burton, M.D.

ANGINA PECTORIS PATIENTS MAY LIVE FOR A LONG TIME

You may wonder as to just what difference exists between coronary thrombosis and angina pectoris. In coronary thrombosis there is an actual blocking of the vessels supplying the walls of the heart. The blocking may be due to a blood clot, a small piece of tissue from some vegetable-like growth at the valves of the heart, or to thickened lining of the blood vessel itself. As the condition may last for hours or days, the pain in coronary thrombosis (under breast bone and up into left breast) may last for hours or days. There is some real damage present.

In angina pectoris there may be some of the same kind of damage present, but often there is no damage or irritation present in the heart itself or nearby vessels but, nevertheless, something is interfering with the blood getting to the heart muscle. As the heart muscle is not getting enough blood (enough nourishment), it cannot do its work and there is a tight, vise-like pain present. By standing still, thus not asking the heart to pump so much blood, the pain usually passes away in a few minutes. This pain is under the breast bone and is exactly the same and caused in the same way as the pain we get as youngsters when we were running or taking exercise, before we got our "second wind." You may remember that we ran more slowly or even walked which gave the lungs a chance to catch up and get rid of the excess of carbonic acid in the blood. Thus, in angina pectoris, if the individual moves forward, the pain becomes worse, which explains why angina patients "stand in their tracks" when the pain occurs.

It was formerly thought that all attacks of angina pectoris were due to effort or exercise but it is now known that excitement, anger, walking into the cold air, a heavy meal, may bring on the attacks. Sir Thomas Lewis, in his book "Disease of the Heart," has encouraging words for those afflicted with these attacks following effort. He states that the expectation of life in these does not differ very greatly from those who do not have these attacks.

In other words, in the majority of cases, if these individuals will exercise care, and have control of their emotions within certain limits, their life line will be as long as the average for their age. The principle of the treatment is that the patient should be within the limit of his pain. The pain is his warning sign or danger signal.

BORDEN-CH'TOWN HIGHWAY

Sir,—In bringing in the recommendation of the paving of the Borden-Charlottetown highway via Albany, the Board of Trade were no doubt acting in what they believed to be in the best interest of the city in general and Charlottetown in particular and if as their information stated a distance of five miles or even less could be saved between Charlottetown and Borden by opening up a new road as suggested then they would be fully justified in the recommendation and no exception taken to such a plan.

But the fact is that no highway from Charlottetown via Albany to Borden can be opened that would shorten the distance to Charlottetown by more than a mile less than the Cape Traverse shore road. This is not fancy, it is fact. Then why in reason open up such spur, and spur in the present plans call for the paving of the through road from Tryon to Trueman's Corner and the direct artery to Summerside and off this road is the off-shoot of approximately three and one half miles to Borden through back fields and swamps, angling farms and destroying the school playground. And on this spur of three and one half miles, only four families reside. This same distance paved on the shore road would serve the thickly settled districts of Charlottetown and Cape Traverse almost to the boundary of the Augustine Cove district, and would provide improved roads to Charlottetown's largest shipping station of potatoes on P.E.I.

Apart from the sectional claims for these alternate roads I am sure the Board of Trade is interested in a wider view of the establishment of the shortest, most level, most picturesque, and most snow-free road for winter travel. As already pointed out, there is no difference by either road in the distance between Charlottetown and Tryon, even by the new link on the Albany road. The shore road is more level, there being practically no hills and very few grades, and as for beauty, I do not wish to draw the comparison, but ask the tourist his impression of the drive along the shore road through Cape Traverse, Augustine Cove, Tryon, and the prairies are always of the highest. The slogan among them seems to be, "We want to see the water. We see lots of inland country and hills at home." Then why not give them what they want? The last view, viz. the opening of the half mile of road from the west side of the railway crossing on the cement highway at Borden and tapping the Cape Traverse highway at Bell's store at Charlottetown, thus eliminating every

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U. S. And Japan (Montreal Gazette)

Japan, in attempting to further her plans for building up a "new order" in China and obtaining recognition of the place of pre-eminence she claims in virtue of her armies having won all the major military campaigns and occupied most of the Chinese lines of communication, has pursued a policy of pursuing a policy of pinpricks, chiefly against Great Britain and the United States, regarding the governments of those countries as obstacles to her ambitious purpose. This policy has been expressed in embargoes against Japanese shipping, denial of access to foreign ships, an elaborate and petty system of passes and inspections, and such other irritants as the slapping of men, and women, and children. The most recent incident of the latter kind was the slapping of an American priest, the Rev. Father Daniel Scannell, representative in China of the Catholic Franciscan Mission of New York, who, after being taken to a Japanese barracks, was slapped by one Japanese soldier while a comrade stood by with a loaded gun. Previously, Japanese soldiers had slapped an American thirteen-year-old boy.

The Japanese habit is officially to apologize for one incident of this nature or another. However, they have convinced themselves that individual outrages of this nature will not provoke either Great Britain or the United States to war. But great protest has been made by methods short of military action. President Roosevelt and his Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, have articulated in language that the Japanese military-dominated government will immediately understand. Their denunciation of the United States' commercial treaty navigation treaty with Japan—a sudden step linked with the latest incidents in which Americans in China have figured—is clear and emphatic. The Japanese government's provocative policy cannot be allowed to continue. The United States will insist on upholding its rights in the Far East. Moreover, the Japanese government must pave the way—six months must elapse before denunciation takes effect—for Congressional action on the pending resolution of Senator Thomas, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, for application of an embargo against Japan as to arms, ammunition and essential war materiel.

The United States is not in any tight corner akin to the one which Great Britain finds herself in Europe, and due to which Japan, in her own advantage, has been able to obtain the chance she had sought to apply pressure upon the Chinese government. Because the United States has greater freedom of action, Japan, if she is duly alert to the manifold and direct implications of Washington's sudden and dramatic move, will stop boasting, as she has lately been pleased to do through her Prime Minister, that she can crush any power that comes up against her. She is not building up in East Asia, and ponder what economic effects Washington's denunciation of the United States—Japanese commercial treaty have on the country. The moral effect of denunciation already has had its effect. It has helped the Tokyo Government to realize that the difficulty Japan is now in is not one of military force, but of moral force. The Japanese army cannot overcome in the conquered territories of China certainly will not be settled by any brazen attempt to conceal their powers, to accept a position that would see their coequal rights in China definitely eliminated, that would be the same time since Great Britain, the United States, France and other representatives of foreign wealth, prestige and enterprise, to recognize Japanese domination in China and, with

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WOOLWICH BEANFEAST

LONDON.—"Beanfeast" day at Woolwich Arsenal, held each year on the second Saturday of July, commemorates a visit to the arsenal by George III, in 1760, during which he shared beans and bacon with the workers.

P. Jess Folly Says

told me the other day that I was a fool not to follow his example and save big money in insurance premiums. I said, "Well, maybe I'm a fool, but I'm going to save in some other way than by saying with anything that's as vital as insurance."

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