

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Prehistoric Relics

Comparatively few relics of early Indian occupation have been found in this Province. Literature on the subject is scanty, the most important contribution being an article on prehistoric shell heaps contributed in 1896 to the American Antiquarian by a visiting archaeologist, the late Mr. J. WALTER FEWKES.

A friend of the late Mr. FEWKES, Mr. HARLAN I. SMITH, head of the archaeological department of the National Museum, Ottawa, is now visiting the Province on a holiday. While he has made no personal investigation into the matter, Mr. SMITH corroborates Mr. FEWKES' opinion that a systematic search in certain localities on the Island would result in the discovery of many prehistoric relics, as has been the case in the neighboring Provinces.

Careful record is kept at the National Museum of every discovery of archaeological interest. This includes the areas where "finds" in the way of stone implements or weapons have been made from time to time. The authenticity of relics, when received at the Museum, is checked by experts and usually it is possible to designate roughly the locality to which they belong, from the known customs and habits of the various tribes.

Finds of a unique nature, Mr. SMITH points out, are not necessarily the most valuable features of a Museum. If a Museum were established in this Province, for example, a wealth of material could be gathered from forest, garden, and sea-shore. Specimens of shells, of leaves, of rocks and other natural objects would afford an inexhaustible study.

Twenty Years After

Representatives of the German War Graves Service have lately been making a tour of the cemeteries in Great Britain where Germans killed in the Great War lie buried. At Carnock Chase, Dover, Mitcham, Colchester, lie two thousand Germans once under arms in that quarrel, either prisoners of war who died in captivity, soldiers or sailors washed up dead on the English coast, or airmen brought down in the air from flaming Zeppelins or airplanes.

This visit was made in pursuance of an agreement entered into last December between the governments of Germany, France, and the nations of the Empire, and the international committee set up, headed by Generals VON SIECKT, GUILLAUMAT and Lord TRENCHARD, has just met for the first time in London. It is to undertake "the common task of administering and maintaining the graves of those killed in the Great War, and especially of those who were buried in what was then enemy territory."

The statistics of this agreement in what Lord TRENCHARD has called "the wider remembrance and the common and constant recalling of the courage and the sacrifice of the men of all sides who fell in the Great War," are still, despite the passage of twenty years, incomplete. But it is recorded that 3000 German soldiers are buried in the British military cemeteries in France, just as there are crosses, "row on row," in the military cemeteries of Berlin, Hamburg, Cologne to mark the places where French and British men at arms have claimed their last six feet of earth.

The Manchester Guardian, commenting upon this inscrutable thing in human nature, that men and nations who could pursue their quarrel with such an implacable bitterness, should now find it possible to work together in a common memorial of the fallen, says: "It is as if the actual death of men, the direct result of war, was a mere side issue on which we were all agreed."

Dairy Exports To Britain

Striking evidence of the value to our farmers of the Empire Trade Agreements is found in a publication "Dairy Products, 1935" which has just been released by the Imperial Economic Committee, and which deals with Great Britain's trade in dairy, poultry and pig products with the Empire and the rest of the world. This trade constitutes 28 per cent, by value, of Britain's total imports of food, drink and tobacco, and last year showed a rise of 3,000,000 pounds over the previous year. The share of Empire countries also has increased considerably in recent years.

In regard to Canada's contribution, considerable increases are shown in some lines, notably poultry, ham and bacon, while in other commodities, the more strictly dairy products, smaller quantities were received by Britain.

Canada is the leading Empire exporter of both ham and bacon, and the year 1935 showed substantial increases over previous years. Last year the amount of bacon exported amounted to 1,188,000 cwt., as compared with 894,000 cwt. for 1934 and 507,000 cwt. for the year before. Canada is second only to Denmark as a supplier of bacon to the United Kingdom.

Exports of ham also have shown an increase, the total for 1935 being 100,000 cwt., and for the two previous years 180,700 cwt. and 179,700 cwt. Canada sends almost all the ham contributed from the Empire, her only rival being the Irish Free State, which exported in 1935 only 20,200 cwt. Outside the Empire the only exporter surpassing the Dominion is the United States.

Although not a great exporter when compared with the dairy-farming countries of New Zealand, Australia and Denmark, Canada has increased her exports of butter considerably. The report shows that she sent 63,000 cwt. in 1935, none in 1934, and only 33,000 cwt. in 1933. There are, however, declines in the amount of cheese sent, Canada shipping only 497,000 cwt., as against 546,000 cwt. the previous year. Our export of cheese to the United Kingdom has shown a steady decline since the year 1932, when the amount was 757,000 cwt.

Decreases are also seen in the trade in eggs and condensed milk. In the latter Canada leads the Empire, and is second only to the Netherlands. The amount for 1935 was only 95,755 cwt. as compared with approximately 104,000 cwt. for the two previous years. One of the greatest increases is observed in the export of poultry, where there is a 35 per cent. gain, the figure for 1935 being 21,000 cwt., and that of 1934 only 16,000 cwt. In this product the Dominion is fourth largest exporter, being overtaken by the Irish Free State, Hungary and Yugoslavia.

Editorial Notes

This is MUSSOLINI's birthday; he was born in 1883.

The BRACKEN Government had a stiffer fight for existence than was generally anticipated.

A citizen complains that Kent Street, between Queen and Prince, is a rough spot Saturday nights.

The Captain of the Queen Mary, true sport, declares, "we don't get the pennant because we jolly don't well deserve it." No alibi here or complaint of hard luck.

It is announced from Ottawa that there is under consideration uniform laws throughout the Dominion for the regulation of highway bus and truck traffic.

Surely Governor LANDON was unnecessarily inviting trouble when he intimated that if he was elected President he would give representation to Democrats in his cabinet.

The National Park is to be at Dalvey or Cavendish, or both, or somewhere else, according to the Premier, who is waiting for the Ottawa inspectors to publish their report.

An advertisement in a mainland newspaper by a firm of brewers strongly recommends readers to spend their holidays in Prince Edward Island. Why? Because of beer prices?

More war-like preparations by U. S. A. are announced in a bulletin from Washington to the effect that the War Department had announced the purchase of a number of new "mystery" attack planes hailed as the fastest and most efficient ever built. The department contracted to pay the Curtiss Airplane Motor Company of Buffalo \$1,250,235 for an unspecified number of the planes, which are powered with two engines, marking a distinct departure in the construction of attack types.

To placate the angry electorate at the shutting down of the public accounts committee's investigation into Government illegal expenditures, the new Quebec Government has appointed a Commission of three judges—Justices STERN, PREVOST and a third to be named, to continue the investigation, particularly as regards relations of governmental employees of the past and the present to provincial expenditures and their alleged tie-up with provincial accounts. Mr. DUPLESSIS says this is a case of locking the stable after the horse has been stolen. He promises a resumption of the Public Accounts Committee's inquiry, without restrictions.

It appears divorced persons show the highest rate of admission to mental hospitals, according to the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases. The department said its findings were based on a study of 61,222 first admissions to New York and Massachusetts mental hospitals over a five-year period and that figures in both states tallied amazingly. Married persons have the least chances of becoming mental cases. Next to divorced persons came those widowed and then single persons. The department said that single persons "lack the marital inter-relationships which ordinarily provide elements of balance in the mental, physical, emotional and social fields." The divorced in New York, the department declared, in comparison with the married, have 3.5 times the chance of being admitted to a mental hospital. The Massachusetts ratio of 3.8 is even higher.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON, whose daughter, Mrs. ROBERT MESSERVEY is holidaying here, has returned from a flying visit to England. He reports that they're doing all right over there. "Prosperity in England comes from three things—balancing of the budget, tariffs and the housing scheme. They're very clever fellows with their tariffs, the English. And the housing plan is a big thing. It's not a wild cat scheme; every bit of it is on a sound financial basis." He does not think that Canada has lost caste in England except in the "City," the financial district of London. "They don't like anything that even smells of default," he stated. Sir HENRY said that he was deeply impressed by the growth of factories in England. "Take going up from Liverpool," he explained. There has been an enormous camera manufacturing plant built there since I was last in England. A few years ago there was hardly any British-made cameras.

Notes by the Way

A teacher in Columbia University has examined 370 boys and girls between the age of 10 and 15 years. More than 34 per cent supposed that the Kellogg Pact was a company that made breakfast food; 60 per cent of the age of 10 and 15 years. More than 34 per cent supposed that the Kellogg Pact was a company that made breakfast food; 60 per cent of the age of 10 and 15 years. More than 34 per cent supposed that the Kellogg Pact was a company that made breakfast food; 60 per cent of the age of 10 and 15 years.

It is a law psychology that every time you do a certain thing over again, the easier does the process become. The brain is made up of billions of cells. Through these cells thoughts make a path. One path, freshly made, is easier to make the second time, and so on. Just like a trail made through the forest. Second attempts never seem so impossible as the first attempt. So if you do a good deed that returns happiness to you, try it again. Thus it is that habits are formed and character is built.

The German Government still shows no signs of answering the British questionnaire—not because it felt her place since she would not attempt alone to do the work of the whole League by stopping Italian colonial aggression, as some opposition publicists would have us believe—but because they really do not know how to answer it. It is a little trying for us to have to wait on Germany's reply in the meek frame of mind that the Times leaders indicate. But the delay is at any rate helpful for the light it sheds on the every day of the League proposals with which the occupiers of the Rhineland, much as a pill is coated with sugar. Many people are beginning to think that these proposals were never meant to do more than mitigate the shock, and that their number will increase every day that Hitler postpones his answer. Distrust has also been swelled by the intensive campaign for a restoration of colonies that Germany has been pursuing both in Europe and Africa, with some encouragement from people in this country who would do no better.

It is reassuring that the Government should have decided quite definitely that there will be no restoration of colonies or mandates at any rate to this Germany.—Truth, London.

The tourist industry denudes us of nothing. When we sell newsprint to the United States, or minerals, we use up our forests, take irreplaceable things from our soil. But our scenery, the thing that attracts tourists, remains with us. It is a blessing from Providence that the stage, that goes on forever.—Ottawa Journal.

For those who believe the United States' best hope of keeping out of the world war is to co-operate with other countries, it is a second-best choice. But to see a political party recognizing—even in this measure—the people's interest in peace-making would hearten many a voter.—Christian Science Monitor.

Soviet leaders have attempted for 18 years, without notable success, to increase the number of their adherents in other countries by "missionary work" or propaganda. But they have found it easier to convert the Communist. Every additional battle in Soviet Russia means an addition to the Soviet camp, a potential soldier in the world struggle which Communist leaders foresee. In the last analysis, therefore, the Soviet Union, like other dictatorships, is determined to increase its fighting force by encouraging large families.

It cannot be contended that the scale of German rearmament and the standing features in a situation which was recently described as "far worse than in 1914." Because the situation is far worse than in 1914 does not mean that war is any more inevitable than it was in 1914. What it does mean is that the situation is a very urgent need to face the facts. The primary fact for Great Britain is that her defences are grievously unprepared for the crisis that has so rapidly gathered over Europe. It is therefore, reassuring to learn from Sir Samuel Hoare that the Government regard speed as one of the over-riding essentials in their rearmament programme.—Morning Post, London.

The British Government will prepare thirty million gas masks for the use of the population. In the remote event of hostilities, the woman of the house, no doubt, will see to it that husband and children take their gas masks with them when they go out in the morning. The enemy might come in the air with the poison gas of this greatly advanced civilized age.—Montreal Gazette.

Musings Of A Mountie

(By Corporal E. S. Covell, R.C.M.P. Quarterly) Often I am asked the question "What do the Indians and Eskimos think of your magic and ventriloquism?" Well, that is rather a hard question to answer. Plunging the depths of a native's mind is like taking a dip in a "lucky tub," one always pulls out the unexpected and it is never quite the thing that is wanted. During a performance at Albany Post, a cigarette paper was borrowed from an old Indian named Johnny Wynne. A lighted match was applied to the paper, whereupon it turned into a \$1.00 bill. This was presented to Johnny with the explanation that it was his.

Wings Over The North

(Monthly Review Bank of Nova Scotia)

To sum up, the aeroplane provides all means of reconnaissance; then of bringing in the prospector and his equipment before or directly after the Spring break-up so that he may start work as soon as the season begins without loss of time through long canoe journeys to his destination; then of bringing a diamond drill to "prove up"; of freighting in men, supplies and even machinery and mill plant for development work; of bringing out concentrates or bullion when the mine comes into production; and of continuing with transportation available only in the short summer and with long distances, such a process even under the most favourable circumstances might without flying have taken several years. Except for the periods of break-up and freeze-up, the aeroplane can operate the year round. The production of lakes and waterways, offering ready-made landing fields, makes the Shield peculiarly suitable to this form of transport.

The necessary adaptations to the plane itself and to techniques of flying in winter have been of key importance. The air, and the under-carriage, have been largely a Canadian development as has the simple canvas or canvas and frame nose hangar. Blow torches are needed for warming up the engine; for this reason the single engine machine is well adapted to Canadian purposes. De-icers for the wings, though not yet perfected or in general use, offer possibilities of safer flying, while most valuable of all has been the establishment of radio communication over the North for ascertaining weather conditions.

New types of planes adapted to economical handling of heavy and unwieldy freight have been evolved and have been increasingly used in carrying equipment during the past two years. Cement, boilers, mine hoists, heavy mill and assay equipment, a tractor and even a team of oxen have been carried in these "box-cars" of the air. As a result, the volume of the freight and express carried in Canada expanded tremendously, and in 1935, at about twenty-six and a half million pounds, had increased about six-fold since 1933, and more than forty-fold since 1925. Indeed, the tonnage of freight carried in Canada is now greater than in any other country. While technical improvements have made this economically feasible, steadily increasing return loads have also contributed. Fur, particularly white fox skins, has provided a large proportion of this out-going cargo from the far North. The independent trapper and even the Hudson's Bay Company, have adopted air-transportation.

Aerial photography for map-making purposes has been an integral part of this recent development. Through it, in the words of a sober Government report of 1931, "it has been possible to extend our exact geographical knowledge of Northern Canada further than in the past years than in the preceding century of exploration and discovery." Maps of districts where prospectors were active have been quickly made available by the Dominion Topographical Survey. Aerial photographs may be used not only for map-making, but for details of rock structure, forest growth and power resources, while examination of oblique photographs by stereoscope shows elevations in great detail. More recently the aeroplane has been used by the Geological Survey both for transportation and observation and has proved its speed and economy in this branch as well.

In all these ways the pushing back of the northern frontier is ultimately dependent upon gasoline and oil as a source of power. At Great Bear Lake, close to the Arctic circle, machinery crushes ice with power from a Diesel engine using oil from the wells at Norman. Every other day in winter a great plane arrives with supplies, and leaves the next to transport concentrates to the railhead 800 miles away. At new fields in northern Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan the aeroplane is being used in prospecting, supplies and taking in water and fuel. Towns and great power developments have arisen at places where a few years ago, only Indians and fur traders penetrated. Distances which in practice is essentially a time concept, as the Indian expression "a journey of so many moons" is, are being conquered by wings. In effect, the aeroplane has been able to overcome many of the limitations imposed by geography and climate which in years gone by have made development slow and laborious.

properly in view of the fact that the original cigarette paper had simply been changed by magic. After the performance the Hudson Bay Company Post Manager asked Johnny what he thought of the trick. "It was very good," he replied. "I had had that the policeman did not make it into a \$10.00 bill while he was about it." The following day the Chief appeared at our camp with a bundle of newspapers which he had obtained from the Mission and requested that I burn them for him!

AUSTRIANS WORRY OVER BERLIN TRIP

BUDAPEST, July 27.—The Hungarian Olympic committee doesn't quite know how to get its athletes to Berlin. The short route is through Czechoslovakia, but Czech authorities threaten to arrest the Hungarian athletes, because many are members of the "Levente," a youth movement. Czech officials declared "Levente" seeks to revise peace treaties, and return part of Czechoslovakia to Hungary.

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.

DUST PROOF ROADS PREFERRED

Sir.—As a tourist, I would like to make a suggestion for the good of the most beautiful land I have visited. As I understand the people here, there is a rumour that a large sum of money is to be spent on a "National Park." What a waste and a shame when so many young men and women, natives of P. E. I. are sick or dying from tuberculosis, due to the dust from bad roads that cover their homes, fill their lungs with it when they sleep, and breathe. Nothing else is causing it than irritation from so much dust. It is only since automobiles became so plentiful that tuberculosis has increased. They cause more dust to spread than wagons, or any horse-drawn carriage. But still some people think a National Park is needed more than good roads. Tourists would rather drive through the beautiful country on good roads than see a park. As a rule they see all the parks they want before coming here. Put in more sanitary conditions, give the young a chance to grow up, wipe out the "white plague" with good roads, better sewer conditions, and better medical supervision, spend money on health conditions, not beauty. The Island is pretty enough, forget your parks. I am, Sir, etc. A "TOURIST"

ELECTRIC LIGHT PROBLEM

Sir.—In 1927 the Legislature gave the Maritime Electric Co. the right to install and to supply electric energy for lighting, heating and motive power throughout the Province. This was not the starting of rural electrification for previous to that date several sections of the Province enjoyed the benefits of electricity and the Legislature provided that the Maritime Electric Company must not compete in these pre-occupied areas. It would be interesting to know to what extent the Maritime Electric Company took advantage of the privilege which it thus obtained. Nine years have now passed and very little has been done by the Company in providing rural electrification. Evidently the Company simply wanted the privilege or perhaps to keep other persons and corporations out or else the Company merely wanted it as an additional asset to add to the value of its holdings here and to help it in the maintenance of rates higher than are justified. In the rural sections the Company are merely skimming the cream of the business. They should not be allowed to do this and the time has arrived to demand that their franchise over the whole Province should be forfeited, revoked and made void. It must be remembered that electric production and distribution is a public utility and cannot be allowed to remain dormant in a foreign owned corporation.

There is also a duty incumbent on the Public Utility Board to make investigation on the rates charged to rural customers for it is my opinion that there should be no discrimination as between urban and rural customers. I now that the Board there always has been a difference between the two rate schedules, but that day is disappearing for the general governmental policy now is to have rural rates low enough to stimulate the widest possible use of electricity on farms.

The purpose of this letter is to stress the importance of "rural electrification." They have had it in Ontario for years. That is one reason why Ontario is the richest and most progressive Province in Canada. It is now the settled policy of both political parties in Quebec. Here is a clipping taken from last Friday's Montreal Star: "The Quebec Electricity Commission today ordered the Shawinigan Water and Power Company and the Gatineau Power Company to distribute electricity to farmers residing south of Laprairie between Chambly and St. Philippe. This will take about 38 miles of distribution lines for about 160 farmers at a cost of \$60,000. That is at the rate of about \$1,200 a mile, and I venture to assert that our Maritime Electric Company have the Island's rural lines charged up at a much higher rate. That is one reason for demanding a minimum charge of \$1.00 per mile. The City and \$2.50 per month rural. I will refer to this matter in another letter for I have before me evidence to show that the complete cost of a rural distribution line would average \$1.158 a mile fully equipped to serve 4.79 customers per mile. At the present time public men are considering the best method of improving conditions in rural life. Adult Education and Credit Unions are suggested, but the plan I would offer is "Rural Electrification." Let this matter be taken up by Women's Institutes and all other rural organizations. Someone will say our farmers cannot afford to have their homes and their farms electrified. Such a statement is not true. I entirely dissent from the gloomy picture that has been presented in some recent addresses. One cannot drive through this Province without being impressed by all the evidence of prosperity. The Province has been called the "Paradise of Canada." It is said the Island last year produced \$23,000,000, which meant a per capita production of \$230 or an income of nearly \$1,500 per average family. That is wonderful evidence of our economic stability. Then there is the item of motor cars and trucks. There are today 7,000 registered and about 2,000 of these are owned in Charlottetown and Summerside, leaving 5,000 for rural communities.

The next step in raising the status of agriculture is to bring the bright lights of the City to the homes, the farms and the cross roads of our Province. Not only let there be light but let there be electric energy for all farm purposes and the first step to be taken is to cancel the whole sale monopoly given to the Maritime Electric Company in 1927. I am Sir, etc. JOHN F. WHELAN.

Day by day, and in every way - SWEET CAPORALS Captivate "The purest form in which tobacco can be smoked."—Lancet

To University Or To Work?

(Mail and Empire) This question will no doubt be discussed earnestly by thousands of young people within the next few weeks. A frank and informative article on the subject is contributed by Miss Alice Harriet Parsons to the August number of the Canadian Home Journal. She states that out of 1,000 Freshmen who enrolled in the arts courses of the University of Toronto last year over one-third had no idea of what they wanted to become after graduation. No one mentioned any kind of skilled trade, and though a great many of the students came from small towns and farming communities, only one boy said he hoped to take up agriculture. He was a city boy, the son of a surgeon.

The number needed in the professions bear no relation to the number trained at public expense for such positions. At the same time, a shortage of skilled labor is reported both in Canada and the United States, especially in the construction industries and automotive trades. Miss Parsons states that one of the science departments at a Canadian university has to call in a highly-skilled German to make the delicate adjustments on its very fine instruments. An engineering department depends for fine repair work on another European-trained worker, a Czechoslovakian. The truth seems to be that, in this country, we are training too many white-collar workers, and not enough skilled craftsmen; too many business "executives" and not enough people who know a business thoroughly.

Returning to the question with which she started, Miss Parsons concludes that the answer should depend on ability, aim and capacity to pay. In other words, the student's choice should be based on his mental capacity, intellectual interests, plans for future work and the sacrifices (financial or otherwise) involved in securing a college education. She admits that college-trained people are necessary, but believes that we would be far better off if our universities were not clogged with vast numbers of misfits, who can't cope with the work, or aren't interested in the work, or are there only through the mistake of thinking that it leads somewhere that it doesn't. There is still plenty of scope for good teachers—or good doctors—or good lawyers; but it is ridiculous for swarms of young people to invade our universities with the misplaced idea that they are all going to emerge in the professions.

BERLIN.—The winter Olympic Games at Garmisch-Partenkirchen closed with a loss of 1,456,721.25 marks, or, roughly \$580,000.

The Poet's Corner

Flutter not yet your wings, pale doves of dawn, Nor with bright rose-bursts now outshame the hue Of what old gardens to the East belong. Let still the wild snow-drift of stars blow through The endless vistas of the black-bought night. And shatter not my fond heart's secrecy, Where hides one still, deep thought, like chalice light Within some forest pool's dark mystery. I have forgotten now how once you stood In bitter rancour, while the sun poured gold And mocked your words, that seared the pitiless skies; I would recall but this, this only hold, This jewel thieved from out your magic wood. —Harry E. Foeter, Charlottetown.

Chat Body of Hours FOODS RICH IN IRON PREVENT PHYSICAL AND MENTAL TIREDNESS

While the treatment of the severe form of anaemia (pernicious) is by means of liver, liver extract, or the lining of hog's stomach, the treatment in the common or less severe form is still mostly by the use of iron. The outstanding symptom in the ordinary type of anaemia is extreme paleness; in fact any one with a pale skin is not always to be anaemic, but this is in the first place, there is often shortness of breath, rapid beating of the ankles, lack of appetite, gas in abdomen, sometimes nausea, constipation, nervousness, headache, dizziness, mental and physical tiredness. You can thus see the great effect upon the whole body of this thinning of the blood. The haemoglobin (iron) may be reduced by almost one half, and the number of red cells by one-quarter. For years iron has been the treatment—Blaud's pills containing iron, arsenic and strychnine. Latterly liver, beefsteak, and eggs have been added to the treatment. It is unfortunate that so many suffer with the symptoms of anaemia at outlined above—tiredness, nervousness, sleeplessness, lack of appetite and others—and never suspect that it is this blood that is responsible. Even if they ate foods rich in iron they could build up their blood and feel like doing mental and physical work. Because anaemia is so common as to be almost the rule, with loss of physical and mental power, Dr. O. W. Bethea, in New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal, considers that a diet high in iron should be part of the treatment in every case of anaemia under treatment and also the regular habit in every home. The following list should be given to patients instead of leaving this diet factor to chance. Bread and cereals—whole wheat bread, rye bread, whole wheat cereal, oatmeal. Fruits, raw—apples, peaches, apricots, bananas, raisins. Fruit, cooked—prunes, peaches, apricots, apples. Nuts—almonds, almonds, English walnuts. Vegetables—lettuce, cabbages, spinach, carrots, beans, peas, lentils. Meats—liver, steak, roast beef. Oysters, eggs, milk, buttermilk, cane molasses.

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