

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Who Pays The Dunning Taxes?

Following up its criticism of the tax increases in the DUNNING Budget, the Montreal Transcript (Liberal) in its Monday's issue emphasizes the fact that it is the consuming public, and not the big corporations, that must pay. It says:

"In the case of the sales tax, for instance, there is no person in the Dominion who can escape making his or her contribution. With very few exceptions, every article bought and sold must bear its share of the levy, and every person pays. The additional two per cent imposed by the latest budget will increase by that much the cost of living.

"The increase in the corporations tax is not so direct a levy, but it will be paid by the same people. It is not to be imagined that it will be taken from the corporation profits, leaving the consumer unscathed. It immediately becomes an item in the cost of operation and will be figured in the costs, just as are the sums paid for material and labor. It will be added to the price of the goods or services supplied by the corporation, and so passed along to the consumer.

"Thoughtless persons may consider that it has little to do with them, because it is collected from corporations, if they do not happen to be interested financially in any incorporated company. There will be few who escape, however. The increased corporations tax will be passed along for payment by the consumer just as surely as is the sales tax."

Our Oyster Industry

Noting with approval the development of oyster farming in this Province, the Montreal Gazette says:

"Cosmopolitan genus of bivalve molluscs" is what the dictionary says of the oyster, but in this part of Canada the old and familiar name is Malpeque. The schooner loaded with Malpeques is no longer a fall visitor to this port, with the go-as-you-please and eat-as-much-as-you-can-open-and-consume for 25 cents, with a pail of water to clean-up with after leaving the table of planks on barrels, but the oyster comes oftener now and is just as succulent. It is even available in the non-R months and promises to be so from now on. The reason is that the Dominion Government has been encouraging the oyster to such an extent that it is now being farmed on an extensive scale at Malpeque Bay and other resorts in Prince Edward Island. The oyster farms are in addition to the fishing beds which are open to that part of the public which has the industry and strength to work them. The monthly Fisheries News Bulletin of the Department of Fisheries at Ottawa tells of a tenfold growth in production by the Island Province's oyster farmers since 1933, when the new development was put into effect. In the earlier years the sales from areas leased and cultivated under the Fisheries Department's policy totalled only 92 barrels, while last year they had risen to 1,000 and one and a half barrels. This is exact, according to the bulletin, which rightly claims this to be proof of the success and expansion of the farming programme. These areas were first offered for lease in the autumn of 1931, and in the following year the number under cultivation was 26, with an approximate total size of 110 acres. Last year the leased areas being farmed numbered 140 of a combined size of 601 acres, not all of which were in actual use. In 1932 the farmers planted 254 barrels of oysters in building up their producing stock, while last year the plantings totalled 2,703 barrels, exclusive of a couple of hundred barrels left on the beds for part of the season only. There is a scientist in charge of this Atlantic oyster investigation, namely, Dr. A. W. H. NEEDLER, who declares that the oyster farming industry is now established and growing rapidly. This will be gratifying news for the lovers of the oyster as a food to be eaten on the half-shell, in a glass, fried, or as stew or soup. There are even gourmets, or rather gourmands, who delight in "the frog," that is, a third of a glass of oysters topped with two-thirds of beer. Not so delicate, perhaps, but rather good, if one may say so. But in whatever form, the oyster is succulent, and, thanks to Canada's Fisheries Department and the Prince Edward Island farmers of the beds, it may be eaten with confidence. The oyster is supervised all through its career, from sea bed to counter or dining room table."

The Gazette is evidently unaware that notwithstanding the progress made in rehabilitating our oyster industry, the all-Liberal Legislature of the Province has petitioned for abolition of the leasing policy under which, since 1933, a "tenfold growth in production" was achieved.

Editorial Notes

No your "gas" will cost you more not less, owing to the increase of Sales Tax.

If it weren't that we were told the Premier was away from home nobody would have known it.

The same influences that made Alberta Social Credit have made France anti-Fascist and pro-Communist.

The objection to the proposed commission investigate the Moose River Mine disaster is that the accused, the N. S. Government, has the consent of its own prosecutor and judges.

Possibly amusements can stand a tax boost on things, but wasn't it because of the Province's right to impose taxes that Premier CAMPBELL wanted

ed to scrap the B. N. A. act as an Imperial Statute?

The collapse of Ethiopia means not only the end of that Black Empire but of the League of Nations. The League depended upon collectives to make it effective, and that having failed in the case of Ethiopia, no other small nation is likely to continue to put its trust in it. Hence the rearming of all nations big and small, with the notable exception of Canada the faith of which is not in the League but the Mother Country.

In the Senate, Hon. GEORGE LYNCH-STANTON opposed the scrapping of the B. N. A. as suggested by transferring amending authority from the Imperial to the Federal parliament. "If we were to become an independent nation, cast off from the shadow of the British Empire, where will we be," he asked. "The United States once endeavored to annex this country. Is there any reason to think that country would not attempt to do it again if we become an independent sovereign state."

Imports into Canada during the fiscal year 1935-36 amounted to \$562,803,001 compared with \$522,431,153 in 1934-35, \$433,798,625 in 1933-34 and \$406,383,744 in 1932-33. Domestic exports amounted to \$765,615,563 compared with \$659,899,994 in 1934-35, \$579,343,145 in 1933-34 and \$473,799,955 in 1932-33. Re-exports amounted to \$1,441,659 compared with \$7,658,963 in 1934-35, \$6,311,324 in 1933-34 and \$6,913,842 in 1932-33.

To curb the practice of house to house meat peddling, Pembroke, Ont., Town Council have passed a by-law prohibiting the sale of fresh meat in quantities less than a quarter carcass other than in places authorized by the Council. Town Council members felt that peddling of meat on the public streets is unsanitary and detrimental to health, since inspection of meats sold in this way is almost impossible. It was also held that this practice was unfair to butchers who pay high taxes.

In Melbourne on Wednesday, three days before the budget here was delivered, Representative GULLETT announced in Parliament that the Canada-United States trade treaty detracted in some degree from the value of the Canadian preference toward Australia; however, as a result of representations made to Canada, the Dominion Government had agreed to place a duty on dried fruits, with the exception of currants, on a four cents basis during the life of the Australia-Canada treaty.

Rev. KAREL M. WEGKAMP, Ph.D., credited with being one of the organizers of the "Hatless Manhattan Club" who surprised New Yorkers some years ago by appearing on the street without hats, died in Toronto General Hospital on Friday at the age of sixty-nine. Mr. WEGKAMP often recalled his New York experience, saying that there was much opposition at first "but to-day there are thousands who go hatless." He was a familiar figure about Toronto streets in his long walks. He wore no underwear or socks. On his feet were sandals, but only with regard to hatlessness did he find many imitators.

A "practical joke" by Edinburgh University students has landed fifteen of them in serious trouble. The students stage a parade every Spring collecting funds for the Edinburgh Hospital. Some bright genius suggested "kidnapping" a popular actress then playing at one of the theatres, and holding up the management for \$125 for her release. But they reckoned without their host for it turned out the actress was married and her husband on the scene. The result is, notwithstanding the plea of the actress on their behalf, the students have been deprived of "rectorial privileges", while the police "take a very serious view of the occurrence and are proceeding with inquiries with a view to prosecution.

Mr. J. M. MACDONNELL's letter to the London Times on the Canadian attitude towards foreign affairs should be read with as much attention in Canada as in England. He divides Canadian opinions into three groups: the "one hundred per cent. North Americans" who have made themselves believe that Canada can live and die apart from Europe; the Imperialists, "attitude of 1914"; and the Collectivists, who recognize that we cannot evade foreign responsibilities but are prepared to assume them only as members of the League. He declines to estimate the relative strength of these classes, but assigns the French and the foreign elements "on the whole" to the first. Unless the other two groups can be brought into some measure of union there is obviously every prospect of the "North American" view dominating Canadian policy, though Mr. MACDONNELL does not make this explicit statement; he does however make it clear that the only way in which the two other groups can be united is by means of "clear and unequivocal evidence that Great Britain is really supporting the League." Thus says Toronto Saturday Night.

The successful plans for suitable houses under the Dominion Housing Act, brought out many elegant and economical designs. According to the judges the designs were marked on suitability for the average Canadian household, that is, in the \$2,500 to \$5,000 class. Materials of the cheapest and most widely distributed sort were in requirement, and special consideration was given to the design obtaining the required accommodation within the minimum enclosed space; 75 per cent. of the designs omitted the "cell" type of plan with small living rooms or dining rooms. The elimination of central halls and wasteful passages have added apparent space to the designs, and an effect of even greater space was frequently given by the use of dining rooms as a part of the living rooms, or even at right angles to them. Marks for suitability and charm were given regardless of style.

Notes by the Way

President of the University of Oregon says the young man's most difficult problem is choosing the right girl to marry. Fortunately, however, this is a problem in the solution of which the y.m. usually can count on plenty of co-operation from the party of the second part.—Wind-or Daily Star.

From Fremont, Nebraska, comes one of the most diverting stories of the day. Professor Richman, holding a bottle filled with fluid in front of his psychology class at Midland College, uncorked it and asked the students to raise their hands as soon as they smelled chloroform. In two seconds the first hand was raised. In forty seconds twenty-six out of a total of thirty students present declared they smelled chloroform. Then the professor closed his simple experiment with the equally simple statement: "This bottle contains water."—Montreal Star.

Neither pro-German nor pro-French, but pro-peace. That we are sure, is the emphatic sentiment of the British people. It was the guiding principle of all Arthur Henderson's speeches, and it was the guiding principle of all his special authority. For it is, in these days, of crucial importance that none should be carried by prejudice into one or the other camp, but have care only for the peace of the world. We think that, for those who make such an approach, everything else in the present crisis, dwindles into insignificance beside the opportunity of negotiating a general European settlement of pacification and security through the League.—London Daily Herald.

The potlatch, it is explained, is a native feast, at which the guests are presented with numerous gifts by their generous hosts, who sometimes go so far as to give away everything he possesses. That may not necessarily mean much, and there are features connected with the practice which seriously detract from its merit. For instance, the recipients of these favors are expected to return the gifts later, with interest. Moreover, the benevolence of the donor, is purely political; he is virtually attempting to bribe his way into power. Apparently, it was at one time the custom of the tribesmen to elect as their chief the one who "gave the most."—Hamilton Spectator.

"It is realized everywhere that Mussolini went to war because he was becoming afraid of the rapidly worsening economic situation in Italy. Even those who approved the war at the outset as a means to an end are now realizing that the price Italy is paying and will continue to pay, is making the adventure unprofitable. Italian housewives in larger towns find almost every morning some new increase in the cost of food. Oil, sugar, coffee, butter, bacon, codfish, and even fresh vegetables cost now almost double what they did four months ago."—Giovanni Giglio, Ex pelled from Italy.

Great Britain always keeps her word. But it must be remembered that our Dominions are expressly exempted from the Locarno obligations by Article 9, and the majority of them have not accepted the treaty. Indeed, only this week the Prime Minister of Canada drew attention to that fact. If the Dominions do not co-operate, the Empire may be dangerously weakened. It is therefore of overwhelming importance that France's position should be juridically unassailable. Here it cannot be denied that the Franco-Soviet Pact is regarded with misgivings throughout the Empire.—London Daily Mail.

The new naval treaty signed at London by representatives of the United States, France and Britain is the best that could be had, but it is precious little. Neither Italy nor Japan is a party to it, Italy having refused to sign so long as sanctions of the League of Nations remained in force against her, and Japan having withdrawn from the London conference because of the rejection of her demand for "a common upper limit." Two highly important signatures are thus missing. Moreover, the terms on which the three remaining Powers were able to agree fall far short of what could be achieved in the London treaty of 1930. The whole system of limiting naval strength has been discontinued. There is nothing in the new treaty to prevent the building of any number of new warships, and little that promises to lighten the burden of increasing armaments.—New York Times.

Once again it has been recommended the gates be installed at all dangerous level crossings, to cut down the accident toll. The number of accidents at level crossings is appalling and something should be done about this menace to highway transportation. All bus companies insist that their drivers stop at all railway crossings to ensure the safety of the passengers and to save the company much property damage. This system has worked well for the bus companies. The installation of gates at level crossings would not only cost much money but would entail a great expense in saving them properly manned. If all crossings were compelled by law to stop at railway crossings, there would be no such accidents and there would be little expense attached to the scheme.—Wingham Advance Times.

In these days of unemployment it is apparent that many people regard work as merely a means of earning wages. Where are you more likely to see a broken door-step or an unidy yard than around the home of the unemployed who is on relief and whose time is his own? Life is still "more than meat and the body than raiment." If folks would work for work's sake and for the benefit it would bring to themselves and to their neighbors, it would do them good and also help improve general conditions. A MAN who complains

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.

THEN AND NOW

Sir,—During the past two or three weeks business compelled me to use my car. About the 10th to 15th of April, one could, by abusing his car, get along. Daily we expected to see men and horses at work dragging the roads.

But not a move. The roadmasters were notified not to do any work as there was to be a change in the Road Act. As if that was any excuse, within 24 hours, that at a time when the land was unfit for cultivation, but ideal for smoothing off the roads at a time when the nature of our soil would make.

That time is past for this season. L was out yesterday. The roads are baked hard. But still in the rough condition that the heavy traffic of last fall left them in. Deep trenches, deep ruts. At 20 miles an hour I broke a spring.

Now we hear that the tractors and road machines are to go to work. At what? Scraping off the hard ridges that a drag could not make an impression on. The result will be that the dry clay scraped by a machine knife will fill the trenches and ruts with dust to be kicked out by the first few cars. Result of neglect we will have rough roads and dusty roads all summer, and yet we have a department of public works who, to say the least, should be ashamed of themselves, if they have any shame.

Before our last local election we listened to all the great and wonderful things that McIntyre and his staff were to do for us if we would only give them a chance to show what they could do.

On every platform you would hear the same story. The same promises. Promise anything and everything. No more relief money. But what was promised for all. Every one was promised a job. It was the same in the Federal. Dr. Grant promised so many jobs, six eight or ten for the same job. Why, when speaking on the floor of the House at Ottawa on All Pools Day, he asked: "What am I to do, I have over 400 applications for jobs on boats, and can place only 17." The Dr. should have thought of this at the time when he was making his promises. But he is only one among very many who did the same thing. Therefore they voted seventy five millions or relief when they said before the election that if you put us in there will be no need of relief. However likely, half of this seventy five million will go to the "Faithful" and the "relief" will be to the cheap tinhorn politicians who will have some relief from being chased so much, that they come from Ottawa to their homes in secret.

Messrs Hughes and Seville said during the campaign: "Vote for us and you will be surprised when you see what we can do." They have been there only a few months and we know now what they can do. We know that the other 28 in the House do not pay the least bit of attention to them.

The members from the Murray Harbour and the Cardigan districts have filled all positions in the Georgetown district. Georgetown elected Hughes and then he turned tail and ran for Souris.

The only time that I noticed anything that he said in the House was that he made little of and run down the work of the ship carpenters of Georgetown, and did not even tell correctly the size of the fastenings on the "Fairview."

I am Sir, etc.

TAXPAYER (Patriot Please Copy)

SPEED MANIA

Sir,—Fifty-five miles an hour, too slow indeed for Prince Edward Island, according to Mr. Walter Jones' speech in the House of Assembly during its recent session! And yet, during the same time, General Fenshaw was fined by a California judge for speeding at the rate of 100 miles an hour and the judge remarked that it was the worst case of speeding that had come before him for some time.

But, forsooth, California is too slow for such a progressive people as now inhabit Prince Edward Island. One would think, indeed, to hear some of the members of our Island Legislature talk about speed and yet more speed—one would himself diligently is a better man and will be better equipped in training and outlook to obtain and hold a job. Some folk during seasons of unemployment have kept themselves busy improving their home surroundings and have maintained an activity of mind and body that in many cases has found a way out of town supplies difficulties. Even the man who hasn't a job can work and profit by it. Again, if he has a mind for reading, the opportunity is there to improve himself. Practically every community today has a well-equipped public library.—Strathroy Age Despatch.

It is not free utterance on the part of business that is needed so much as the recognition that the so-called capitalist system has its weaknesses, that those that have been revealed should not be allowed to continue, and that business itself should co-operate readily and fully in making the removal of grounds for criticism and attack.—Winnipeg Free Press

surely think that their immediate ancestors and they themselves, in youth, were accustomed to spend about in swift-driven cars that got vanished like the lost arts of Egypt, or evolved into automobiles. But one has only to reflect for a moment to remember that these members like the majority of our Island population are, but yesterday, sprung from a long line of farmers, honest, industrious and slow plodding. "Their country's pride" no doubt, but oh, how unpride like their upstart descendants who now seem to think that mere speed of locomotion is the very essence and measure of an "onward and upward progress" of which they continually prate.

Forty-five miles per hour too slow, indeed, for Prince Edward Island. This surely means that "keeping up with the Jones family" is a hard time that he had through the beautiful Annapolis Valley in Nova Scotia, during the season when the apple blossoms were in full bloom. According to his own account, he first rode through from east to west of this valley at the rate of 60 miles an hour. But coming back the auto in which he rode was in charge of a different driver who persisted in driving at the tortuous rate of only 25 miles an hour, and "Oh the agony of it," according to the narrator's confession.

I confess my heart sank in despair at the above confession of a modern pleasure-seeker. What kind of human beings now inhabit this fair world, if they wish to speed through the Annapolis Valley, in apple blossom time, at the rate of 60 miles an hour, and if they find it bothersome to pass through it at 25 miles per hour? Or for that matter, what kind of inhuman monsters wish to travel over a Prince Edward Island country road, in summer time, at the rate of 60 miles per hour? "Busy farmers," you may say. But just when did our farmers become so inhuman and dreadfully busy, and why, especially, should they now be so busy, and so many good laborers out of employment? "Busy doctors," you may reply. Perhaps so, but in Western Canada it has long been a standing joke that a doctor with "the speed habit" is a doctor without a practice who is just putting up a bluff. "Nature lovers," you may rejoice, who are anxious to view the landscape, and to this last reply "silence alone is adequate."

As for autos saving life by swift conveyance of a doctor, for every one life that is thus saved by an auto, ten are killed by reckless drivers in general, and thirty or more are wounded and perhaps maimed for life, as witness the records of the United States, where last year 35,000 people were killed outright, and far more than 100,000 wounded. To this fatal list may be added the names of all those who were ruined financially, and perhaps morally, by this last scourge of materialistic progress.

Just reflect for a moment on the utter folly and madness of proposing to build at the rate of \$25,000 per mile hard-surfaced roads in Prince Edward Island. No one but a man who has lost his common sense by pipe-dream economics and auto-intoxication, could ever entertain such an impossible fantasy. To finish all the roads of our province in this manner would cost upwards of one hundred million dollars; quite a proposition for the Garden of the Gulf, or "The Million Acre Farm" as it is sometimes called. But, of course, a hard-road expert has just advised us that such roads may yet be the very salvation of "our fair Island." Oh, those wonderful experts! Oh, that axe to grind!

In conclusion let me repeat that reckless driving is at present rampant on Prince Edward Island in both city and country, and there are still a great many who "get a kick out of it" and who think it is smart and up-to-date. The fact is, one has only to open his ears to hear visitors from other provinces and American states, remark on this fact. This is especially true of the west end streets of Charlottetown where reckless and unlawful driving is daily and hourly in evidence. Are the laws printed in our statute books and posted on our highways simply to serve as suggestions and gentle reminders to drivers, or are they to serve as real and enforceable regulations for the control of those who cannot or will not justly control themselves? It is time the general public and our law officials made up their minds on this point.

I am, Sir, etc.

OBSERVER.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PROBLEM

Sir,—In 1929 a Public Utility Act was passed by virtue of which "The Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities" was appointed to have general supervision of certain public utilities and to make all necessary examinations and enquiries. This Act was repealed in 1934 and another statute was passed which included any city or town "insofar as it is a city or town supplies consumers beyond its corporate limits." This later Act also provided that the Board may on its own motion summarily investigate any rate or charge and by order fix "rates, tolls or schedules as shall be just and reasonable."

During all the years since their appointment the members of the Board have been paid a salary so that it is pertinent to ask what has been the nature of their activities, what results were achieved and what benefits accrued to the public. Prior to the passing of the 1929 statute it must have been evident to the government and to the Legislature that in the interests of the people a Public Utility Board was necessary to protect the public.

But it would now appear that the Board has been for the protection of the utilities and especially so in the case of our electric utility. On December 31, 1935, the New England Gas and Electric Association was formed. Shortly afterwards it purchased the Maritime Electric Co. Ltd., and has controlled it 100% ever since. It was necessary to have five persons to secure the Letters Patent under the Dominion Companies Act for the Maritime Company, but since then all the stock can be purchased by a quasi-corporation—the New England Association—and the Maritime Company is now owned or controlled by the A. G. E. Co. or its subsidiaries still the trustees of the Association established and maintained close contact in operation and management between the Associated group and the utilities owned or controlled by the New England Association" so that in this way the Maritime Electric Co. was said to be in the "Associated System."

A MUTUAL COMPANY NORTH AMERICAN LIFE H. LAPHORN and L. S. STEVENSON District Managers, 140 Richmond Street, Charlottetown ALL PROFITS FOR POLICYHOLDERS

But it would now appear that the Board has been for the protection of the utilities and especially so in the case of our electric utility. On December 31, 1935, the New England Gas and Electric Association was formed. Shortly afterwards it purchased the Maritime Electric Co. Ltd., and has controlled it 100% ever since. It was necessary to have five persons to secure the Letters Patent under the Dominion Companies Act for the Maritime Company, but since then all the stock can be purchased by a quasi-corporation—the New England Association—and the Maritime Company is now owned or controlled by the A. G. E. Co. or its subsidiaries still the trustees of the Association established and maintained close contact in operation and management between the Associated group and the utilities owned or controlled by the New England Association" so that in this way the Maritime Electric Co. was said to be in the "Associated System."

In 1927 the Legislature here granted extended privileges and franchise in the name of The Maritime Electric Co. Ltd., although shortly afterwards the local monthly bills were made out in the name of the Associated Gas and Electric Company. This was done to indicate that said Company was the actual owner. In 1929 and 1930 the local employees and officials were instructed to sell the securities of the Associated Gas and Electric Co. and actually did sell them, one salesman assuring his purchaser that same were as safe as a "passport to Heaven" and could be cashed at any time at the office on ten days' notice. In 1931 the Maritime Electric Company was secured by the New England Association and its stock given as part of the purchase money. Afterwards the operation of the plant was carried on in the name of the Maritime Electric Co.

In all the varied transactions that took place since 1929 what examination, enquiry or action did the Public Utility Board take to safeguard the interests of the public or to save them from exploitation? What action is being taken up to this date to redeem the past and to translate that "general supervision" power to the Board by statute into some really effective action. Although the City Council has been striving for the last five years to obtain some redress, it has remained for private interests to dig into matters at their own expense in order to obtain if possible some measure of justice. Why has this City been mulcted in the sum of ten thousand dollars a year for street lighting when one-half that sum would be adequate compensation for the service rendered. The City has repeatedly refused to sign any contract with the Company for street lighting. What help did the City receive from the Utility Board to secure a more reasonable rate? None! But now when things are commencing to move without the Board's help we have an official visit from the Superintendent with

Some of the disastrous results following the squeezing of a ball to get out the "core" are known to every physician, and patients are always warned that the ball should be allowed to "point" before any opening should be made, if at all. A ball usually occurs when a hair on the skin gets rubbed or pulled out and the dirt containing little organisms that are always on the skin plugs this opening and the organisms manufacturing pus. Fortunately this pus is walled off or kept away from the rest of the body by the little white corpuscles of the blood which form a wall around the poison. This wall is the hard lump around the ball which you can feel with your fingers. The treatment of a ball is by heat; hot compresses if possible, or what is now being used to a great extent, the hot magnesium sulphate (Epsom salts) dressing. The "dry" form of magnesium sulphate is used which contains 12 per cent less water than the usual "crystal" form, which which we are all familiar. This is mixed with glycerine to form a thick paste, put on gauze, and applied directly to the ball. The paste absorbs moisture so should be kept well covered between applications. This paste can be left on for several hours. To increase heat and action of the magnesium sulphate a hot water bag can be placed on top of the dressing.

Although waiting for the ball to point may mean another one or two days' pain, it is much safer than opening it. When the ball points and is ready to open, a sharp toothpick, which has been dipped in carbolic acid is gently bored or drilled into the centre of the ball. With the old-fashioned method, the pain is greatly relieved. A magnesium sulphate dressing applied directly to the ball helps the pus to drain out of the ball.

Although carbuncles differ from boils in that they have more than the one opening, nevertheless the treatment is the same—heat and magnesium sulphate dressing. A hair on the skin which is made up of equal parts of laundry soap and brown sugar is still used to a considerable extent by the profession. The use of about one drop of carbolic acid to this paste application is believed to make it a little safer to use.

Bronchial Cough The Poet's Corner FROM "LAMENT FOR DAMON"

Companionless, the fields, the farms, I rove; And where the valleys bowers With thickest woven branchings dark the grove, Wait moans, O'erhead the gale moans, with the showers; Through shuddering dusk the shipwreck'd forest lowers. Home, lambs, unfed; grief tasks your herdman now!

Alas, what gadding folly drew me astray To visit shores I knew not of, and led To cross-high climbing crags, and Alpine snow! Was there such need to see Rome's grave (although Rome were as Tityrus saw her when he left. His flocks and fields?)—of thee to mourn bereft, Who wast so pleasant, friend! How could I dream 'Twixt thee and me so many a deep to spread—so many a range and roaring stream. Ah, at the end I could have else composed Thy dying eyes, thy hand in mine have closed. That last farewell to say: "O love me still upon thy starward way!" Home, lambs, unfed; grief tasks your herdman now!

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