should be placed upon the fact that THE VENEREAL DISEASES these diseases are nearly always ac-(Issued by Dept. Public Health, N. S.) quired through immoral relation-

ships. The principal avenue of safe

For some years there has been a ty lies in the avoidance of such relagrowing tendency on the part of tionships. This we advocate in the many thoughtful people to give atten- interest of health and efficiency, quite tion to the serious problems which apart from moral considerations. are associated with the venereal dis- The pernicious doctrine that continenses. A marked impetus has been, ence is detrimental to health is abs given to this movement by the war, lutely without foundation. While the for it is well known that after most sexual instinct is one of the primal wars of the past there has been a instincts, it differs from the other marked increase in the prevalence of primal instincts, as hunger and these diseases in the countries of the thirst, in that its purpose is the perpetuation of the species rather than belligerents. A realization of the importance of the preservation of the life of the in-

the matter has led to a request by dividual, and consequently its satisthe National Council of Women that public health authorities should pro-of the individual. It is quite possible vide and distribute literature dealing that repeated strong and unsatisfied with the venereal diseases. This ap- appeals to the sexual instinct may be peal should not have been necessary, injurious, just as passion of any kind but it serves to overcome the hesita- may be injurious, but this is the most

tion which is naturally felt about than can be said. discussing a delicate and distasteful This last statement is in itself of subject.

importance. It is to be particularly Medical journals have been repeat-noted, moreover, that appeals to the edly calling for the adoption of pre-sexual instinct are responsible for

ventive measures in connection with much of the indulgence which brings these diseases. Investigations which disaster so frequently. have been made in some communities sician of experience will bear witness have revealed a shocking amount of that victims of venereal disease frevenereal disease, and some author-ities state that in the venereal dis-We have, therefore, a double reason eases we have a problem of even greater moment than the tuberculosis and efficiency, our young people problem

sicians appeared before the Dominion tures, plays and literature, and with this grand fruit medicine and it made Commission of Conservation, and urg- immodest attire.

There has been much discussion of ed upon that body the pressing need for action in this matter. In the late as to the advisability of instructcourse of the proceedings it was ing children in sex hygiene. Without stated that more than twelve per doubt ignorance of the consequences cent. of the patients admitted to a of sexual relationships is responsible

large general hospital in Toronto, for for much disease and distress. On various diseases, are found to have the other hand, many people fear At dealers or sent postpaid on receipt of that instruction in such matters may

syphilis. In an American Marine Hospital, stimulate rather than allay curiosity. 24.7 per cent. of admissions between and may thus do harm. If we must February and October, 1916, gave a choose between two evils, the choice positive reaction to the test used to should fall upon the lesser. It is determine the presence of syphilis. Such figures as these indicate the great prevalence of this much dread-biect in view, and comparatively few ed malady. It is the general opinion persons are so gifted as to enable that gonorrhoea is even more preva- them to present so delicate a subject lent.

While these conditions are com-tiality for good of well conceived and monly called venereal diseases, the well imparted instruction would apterm is not altogether well chosen, pear to be so great that we feel it is for both diseases are not infrequently to be advised. A person of proved acquired quite innocently, as by the aptness in such teaching might well use of dishes, table cutlery, towels, be made an official of the State, and pipes, and other articles which have deputed to go from school to school previously been used by an infected to address the pupils on this surpasperson. Undoubtedly, however, the singly important subject. In this vast majority of infections result way we may reasonably expect that from illicit intercourse. A study of children will receive correct and usea large number of cases recently car- ful information, rather than the disried out by the New York City De-partment of Health showed that 70 so likely to pick up if left to their per cent. of the infection was through own devices.

the public prostitute; while 25½ per In order than any measure may cent. was through the cladestine succeed it is necessary that it should prostitute, and 21/2 per cent. was ac- have the support of public opinion. This leaflet is issued with the object quired through wedlock.

The venereal diseases are of im- of directing the attention of our peoportance not so much because of the ple to the importance of the subject immediate effect produced, but rather with which it deals. It is hoped that because of the long list of consequen- it will receive full and sympathetic tial conditions which result from the consideration, and that it will assist original infection. It is quite impos- in opening the way for such legislasible to over-emphasize the serious- tive enactments and other measures ness of these consequential condi- as may appear necessary to adopt.

tions, which include much chronic invalidism, particularly amongst women, sterility, many manifestations of organic disease of the nervous system, blindness and insanity. Ameri-

can statistics show that about ten per cent. of cases of insanity are due to ly incurable ringbone for \$30.00. syphilis. The statistics of several Cured him with \$1.00 worth of MINother countries show even a higher ARD'S LINIMENT and sold him for

percentage than this. It is a commonly held belief that gonorrhoea is not a very serious disease. This is entirely wrong. This disease, as already stated, is more prevalent than syphilis, and is accountable for an enormous amount of suffering and disability. Many of the inful and disabling

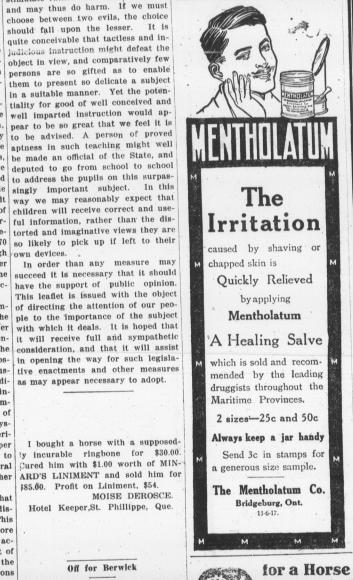
TORTURE Nothing Helped Him Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES" ALBERT VARNER

SEVEN

Buckingham, Que., May 3rd, 1915. For seven years, I suffered terribly Every physhould not be exposed to the dangers but nothing did me good. Finally, a In January last a number of phy- which associate with suggestive pic- friend advised "Fruit-a-tives". I took me well. I am grateful to "Fruit-a-

tives", and to everyone who has misegestion and Bad Stomach, I say take "Fruit-a-tives", and you will get well". ALBERT VARNER,

50c. a box, 6 for \$2 50, trial size, 25c. price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

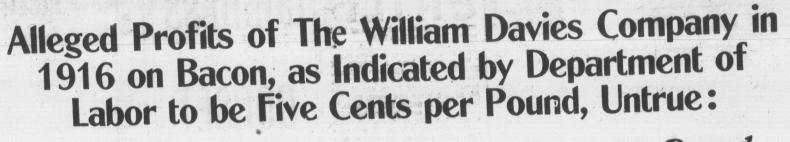


e a horse and you have to buy one. sell or destroy any e ou account of a, Splint, Ringbone,

Sprains or Lameness.

K)

Principal.



Actual Profits Two-Thirds of a Cent per Pound

HE statement issued by the Department of Labor concerning the business of The William Davies Company Limited has been given widespread circulation throughout the country and provoked public unrest.

Whatever the technical wording of the report was, the effect has been that the newspapers have published that "the profits on Bacon alone" of this Company "for 1916" were about "five millions of dollars." This interpretation of the official report is not surprising in view of certain statements that the Commissioner of the Cost of Living makes. The Commissioner is reported as saying that "There were two individual cases of profiteering in 1916 and that had these cases occurred since the passage of the cost of living Order-in-Council, he would consider it his duty to recommend that

For the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, The William Davies Com-pany bought and killed 1,043,000 head of Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.) pany bought and killed 1,043,000 head of Live Stock (Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.) This, plus purchases of outside Meats, produced 160,000,000 pounds of Meats. The Company handled 6,550,000 pounds of Butter and Cheese, 5,650,000 dozens of Eggs, and manufactured 26,500,000, tins of Canned Goods. The net profits on these were .68 cents (or two-thirds of a cent) per pound on meats, 1.04 cents on Butter and Cheese, 1.04 cents per dozen on Eggs, and .47 cents (or slightly less than one-half a cent) per tin on Canned Goods. These profits include profits on all By-Products derived from these accounts. During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers.

During the year the Company served at its retail stores 7,500,000 customers, the average purchase of each customer was 35c., and the net profit upon each

sale was 5-8 of 1 cent. The turnover of the Company from all its operations for the last fiscal year ending March 27th, 1917, was \$40,000,000. The net percentage of profit upon this turnover, after deducting war tax, was 1.69 per cent., or including war tax

the facts be laid before the Attorney-General for consideration as to their criminality." The situation created by such erroneous and damaging statements is serious as emanating from a Government official, from whom one looks for not only accurate statements but correct conclusions.

The William Davies Company, being a private concern, has followed the practice of all private corporations, except when it made a bond issue in 1911, in that it has not published reports of its assets and liabilities or profit and loss. The present circumstance, however, in which a Government Official has led the public to false conclusions, makes it advisable for this Company, for both the public interest and its own interest, to publish particulars of its business as well as point out the error of the statement of the Government Official.

The William Davies Company has assets of \$13,385,000 of which \$3,865,000 3.45 per cent.

To provide the necessary facilities for the increased volume of business the is tied up in fixed investments. Company expended \$750,000 in buildings and equipment during the year.

Companies of other character present no more reasonable statement of profit and loss based upon the investments made in the business.

The William Davies Company offered to the Imperial authorities, as well as to the War Office Service (which represents the Imperial autorities, as went as to place the output of its Factory with respect to Bacon supplies, Canned Beef and Pork and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an and FORK and Beans at the service of the authorities, on the basis of cost plus an agreed percentage. These offers were successively declined as the authorities evidently desired to purchase in the open market, and on this basis The William Davies Company has secured War Office business by open competition with the

Respecting the Report of the Commissioner on the Cost of Living:-

Last Winter the Commissioner, under authority of Order-in-Council, required packers to submit statements under oath for some years back and up to December 1st, 1916, of incoming stocks of Meats and the cost of such, as well as statements of outgoing product and the selling value. This Company represented in writing at the time that the information as specifically required was not in accordance with Packing House Accounting methods, and invited the Commissioner to send an Officer to the Head Office of the Company to examine the books for any information desired, and to secure a viewpoint as to the best way of collecting data which would be of use to the Government. This offer was declined, and there was nothing to do but fill in the in-formation required as literally as we could determine it. For example, there was no recognition of the fact that a raw product may enter a factory under a specific classification and here the foctor as a finished wordburd under as more other For example, there a factory under a specific classification and leave the factory as a finished product under some other

The passage of a recent Act, shows too dangerous a training and the newspapers have interpreted as "product, and from the single dout to a series of the single statement of the series of accurate figures based upon our provision for charges of any description other than incoming from the selling price. There was nothing and loss statement. The very fact that with only a statement and upon cost of raw products and value of sales in Green Act, shows too dangerous a triling and incapacity to be permitted to deal with any important situation. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of this report as if the out-going product was products and end and statements of the fourth of the incoming product, and from the series of reports he has singled out two items—the Bacon and Egg mathed here in the report. The statements of this Company have been treated by the author of the inquiry shows a strange lack of even a fundamental knowledge of simple bookkeeping and a dangerous individuation. The strain the report. The following are specified and the public is allowed to make its own definitions. As all Bacon in a packing house is under refrigeration it is report in the report. The reports are made therefore this Company's figures of a did storage Bacon represent the complete quanty of pace bacon handled in its entire Plant, whether in freezers or in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all of storage Bacon represent the complete guanty of the provise of the report is the fact on the refore this Company's figures of pace shares the provise of a storage bacon the report. The there is a submert is the storage bacon the provise of the report whether in freezers or in a packing house is under refrigeration it is really all of storage bacon the provise of the reports the storage bacon the provise of the reports the storage bacon the provise of the reports the pass of the storage bacon the report. The storage bacon is the storage bacon the pack the passing the the storage bacon the pack the pack

panies interpreted cold-storage product as "freezer" product only is evidenced by the smallness or entire lack of figures on the Bacon list for some Plants, indicating that many Firms did not submit statements of their complete stocks, as did this Company. An Official of this Company pointed out this cold-storage distinction to Mr. O'Connor and Miss McKenna in Ottawa a few weeks ago, and the failure to make the distinction after having had it pointed out evidences lack of desire for accuracy of the real information desired.

of desire for accuracy of the real information desired. It is true The William Davies Company, in 1916, exported 97,791,000 pounds of Bacon, but we do not know how the margin of 5.05 cents per pound is arrived at by Mr. O'Connor, as there were no figures to justify such a conclusion. The probabilities are that the margin is arrived at by taking the average cost per pound of incoming product from the average selling price per pound of outgoing product. This may be a rough way of estimating the gross margin when dealing with small figures, but when dealing with figures the size that Mr. O'Connor has to deal with, a very small fraction of a cent per pound of error makes a very important difference in the total, and one must be careful to make sure that the outgoing product is the same finished merchandise of the incoming product reported on. Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we

outgoing product is the same nushed merchandise of the incoming product reported on. Allowing it to pass, however, as a rough estimate, we wish to point out—(first)—the inquiry of the Commissioner allowed only for incoming freight and unloading charges, and made no provision whatsoever for operating charges of any kind, such as labor, curing materials, refrigeration, et cetera. Such actual charges on the 97,791,000 pounds exported were \$1,162,000—or 1.2 cents per pound. This amount covered all charges up to the point of placing the Bacon on cars 1.0.6, packing-house. In addition to this was the actual cost to land and sell this 97,791,000 pounds in Eng-land after leaving the packing house, which involved charges of 2.9 cents per pound—or \$2,836,000. Thus 2.9 cents per pound included inland and ocean freight, landing charges, war and marine insurance, cables, and selling commission to agents. The ocean freight and war risk alone would make up 2.4 cents of the charge of 2.9 cents per pound. This 1.2 cents, plus 2.9, cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, Mr. O'Connor's margin of 5.05 cents per pound, leaving a margin of .95 cents, or slightly less than a cent per pound, which still has to be reduced because of the error of premises and because of further factors which have to be considered to determine net profits. It is quite evident some of the other packers did not

It is quite evident come of the other packers did not w selling values in the country in which the goods were show se

The Company does not challenge either the legal or moral right of the Government to investigate business enterprises when public interests directs such an investigation should be made. If an investigation of the packing and meat investigation should be made. If an investigation of the packing and meat business is ordered, the Company will place at the disposal of the Government not only the data it would be required to supply under Order-in-Council directing that inquiry be made, but will place the experience of its officers at the disposal of the investigating committee, if it is considered they can render any service which will be of value. The Company has not now—nor at any time during the fifty years of its operation—anything to conceal in method or practice of carrying on its business. It does, however, claim the right to con-duct its export business without abusive comment from Government civil

sold-a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submitted to be sold—a proceeding quite proper, as the forms submitted to be filled in were indefinite and ambiguous, the information required. It is thus possible that of all the figures submitted by the different packers that no two sets of costs and sales prices are determined at the same common point. It is this difference of interpretation of what was required that accounts for the difference, of the alleged "margin" made by the different companies. "Common conclusions, however, have been drawn by the author of the report from varying bases of premises. "

The figures of the Egg business were submitted on the same basis as Bacon, and similar deductions must be made.

(Second)—The above margin is further reduced in that the author of this inquiry singled out the Bacon figures as an item in which the selling price shows an alleged improper advance over cost, but he did not give us credit for the statements of other products, of which figures were submitted the selling prices of which were under cost. The reason of this was that through failure to inquire the Department entirely overlooked the fact that product may come in as pork and, through the process of manufacture, go out as Bacon or, in another instance, enter the factory as beef and go out in the form of canned meats; for example: much of the product which came in as pork, and which was entered on the pork sheet submitted to the Commissioner—about which he makes no mention—was cured and left the factory in the form of Bacon, and was, therefore, entered on the outgoing side of the Bacon sheet—the result is that the Bacon sales are increased by this amount over the incoming stocks of Bacon, and, like-wise, the sheet showing sales of pork is reduced by the amount that went out in the form of Bacon. If the Department takes one set of figures that show favorable to the Company as the principle in either case is the same, and failure to do so looks as if the author of the report was exercising more enthusiasm than sound judgment in his investigations. (Second)-The above margin is further reduced in that

enthusiasm than sound juggment in his investigations. (Third)—It is queried in the report, that "if the margin of 3.47 cents," alleged to have been made in 1915, "was satis-factory, why was it necessary to show increased margin in 1916?" Assuming again for the moment the soundness of the premises in asking such a question based on an erroneoils "margin", it will be found that the increased margin is chiefly absorbed in increased ocean freight rates and war risk in-surance in 1916, of which apparently the author of the report was in ignorance. was in ignorance

adversely affect the live stock industry of this country, which is so valuable and essential a wealth-producing power and, in the long run, are harmful to the very people that the statement seeks to benefit.

If the passing out of existence of a corporation such-as The William Davies Company, or if nationalization of packing houses would materially and per-manently reduce food prices, then in view of the present world tragedy it ought to be consummated without delay. The fact of the matter is, however, that with millions of people in Europe turning from producers into consumers because of the war, and the tremendous destruction of food products incident to war, there is no remedy for the high prices of food while such conditions last, except

the remedy of thrift and increase of production. Long before there was talk of a Food Controller in the United States or



m Severe Headaches and Indigestion I had belching gas from the stomach, bitter stuff would come up into my mouth after eating, while at times I had nausea and vomiting, and had chronic Constipation. I went to several doctors and wrote to a specialist in Boston but without benefit. I tried many remedies

YEARS

which surgeons are called upon to "Where are you going, John?" "Oh, treat are the result of this disease, to Berwick, sure." What is on? and practically all cases of blindness Camp-Meeting with a splendid prodeveloping in new born children are caused by the introduction of the germs of gonorrhoea to the eyes of und the United States as well as Prothe unfortunate children of infected /incial talent will be there. Dr. Scott, mothers.

There is much reason, therefore, for considering the possibilities of turer on the subject of Evangelism; prevention of diseases of this class, Prof. Trueman, of Truro, on Saturday, quite apart from the well known fact Farmers Day; Dr. Borden, of Sackthat such diseases are the causes of rille, on Friday, Education Day; a great deal of domestic disharmony Thursday, Women's Day, Woman Sufand unhappiness.

And unhappiness. Many suggestions have been made From some quarters comes an "insis-bloquent speakers, Brass Band is ex-bloquent speakers, Bloquent speakers, B tent demand that all cases should be pected. You had better come along. reported to the public health authorities. This would doubtless lead to

concealment, and to more general reconcealment, and to more general re-sort to the use of quack "remedies." CASTORIA As successful treatment of these diseases can only be expected if the victims place themselves promptly under the care of reputable and skilful physicians, it would appear better to avoid any measure which might cause Signature of Chart M. Tlutcher, avoid any measure which might cause infected persons to attempt self treatment or to resort to quacks. In some communities, however, where free clinics are provided for venereal cases, a system of secret registration has been found valuable inasmuch as it enables the health authorities to

follow up patients until it is certain

that they have been cured. In England at the present time, legislation is being considered which will prohibit the advertising of abortifacients and remedies for sexual disorders, and which will make it a severely punishable criminal offence for anyone suffering from a venereal CASH MARKET disease to have sexual congress with other persons. There, too, free clinics are being very generally established, and every inducement is offered to victims of these diseases to submit themselves to thorough treat- Headcheese, Pressed' Beef, Mince ment. It is reasonable to expect Meat, Corned Beef and Pork, Salt that such measures will have an ap-preciable effect in reducing the pre- Mackerel, Boneless Cod. valence of these loathsome and muchto-be-feared diseases.

The greatest insistence, however, Thomas Mack

This a grave mistake for mothers to neglect their aches and pains and suffer in the sease and ofter a cortera inc. Myour work is timing; if your nerves are excitable; if you should know that Scott's the strengths. The possesses in concentrated form the very elements to invigorate the blood, strengthen the tissues, mouring the nerves and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengths. Boott's is strengthsming thousands of mothers and build strengthsming thousands and build strengthsming thousands at the strengthsming thous

Sist **KENDALL'S** if Belleville, Ont., as evangelist; Dr. **SPAVIN CURE** Birney, of Boston University, as led

Off for Berwick

trage; Wednesday, Aug. 13th, Patri-

burg Falls, Vt., U.S.A. We would like to take a SUMMER VACATION, but will not get a chance to do so, as many of our students would be inconvenienced thereby. We can stand it, however, as St. For Infants and Children

we can stand it, nowever, as St. John's summer weather is ideal for one of the principals, and other ex-

perienced teachers, always in attend-ance. - "Etudents can enter at any Send for Rate Card. **Confederation Life** ME SLIDE S. KERR, Jusiness **Insurance Co.** Affords the

NOVA SCOTIA BEST Protection GUIDES' F. E. BATH, Local Agent ASSOCIATION Bridgetown, N. S.

TOURNAMENT

Held at Yarmouth on August 2nd and 3rd. The biggest sporting event in Canada. En-tire proceeds to be presented to the Patriotic Fund. Trap Shooting. Fly Casting. Canoe Racing. Log Barling. Swim-ming Races, and other land and aquatic events. There will be 25 New Brunswick Guides, (picked men) in competition with our "Boys." Exhibition of fancy ritle and shot gun shooting by John S. Boa, of the Ithaca Gun Company, and others. Prime Beef, Fresh Pork, Lamb, Chicken, Hams and Bacon, Sausages,

Fresh Fish every Thursday.

A WORD FOR MOTHERS Northern Fire others. Many new features this year, including "Disappearing Bear Target." The richest prize list yet offered. Two great days of sport for a worthy object.

For any further information concerning this tournament, Address H. A. P. SMITH, (President N.S. Guides) DIGBY, or R. S. KELLEY.

> (Secretary) Yarmouth

servants—especially when the conclusions drawn from the data asked for are improper and false.

"You have made good in the city, much better, perhaps, than if you had stayed here," said Jim Brown.

One of Canada's chief export industries is the packing business. It is essential One of Canada's chief export industries is the packing business. It is essential to the live stock industry, and, along with other export industries, it maintains the financial stability of this country, and should, providing it is on a sound basis, receive encouragement and not slanderous abuse. In view of the publicity given to the report of the Commissioner on the cost of living, the Company demands the same publicity in having an official Government investigation of demands the same publicity in having an official Government investigation of this report to determine the truthfulness or untruthfulness of its conclusions. We do not seek public consideration as a company, but we do say that untruth-ful official statements, or statements the effect of which is to create an untruth,

Long before there was tark of a Food Controller in the United States of Canada The William Davies Company urged the Government at Ottawa, in writing, to appoint a Food Controller with full power to do what he saw fit, as we realized at that time the upward tendency in the price of food commodities unless checked by official effort. At the most a great deal cannot be done in ordering food prices of the control of the control of prices of the reducing food prices while currency is inflated and until the scale of prices of all kinds of commodities declines also. $\langle t \rangle$ that can be done can only be done by a Food Controller. We wish to point out that nothing at all can be accomp unless the data secured are accurately and clearly made and the deductions therefrom sound. Only public harm arises from dangerous incompetency in the haphazard collection and careless use of important figures.

As far as The William Davies Company is concerned this terminates all public statements of the Company, and it will pay no more attention to speculative and haphazard statements made either by newspapers or civil servants. The only further statement that will be made will be at an official investigation.

E. C. FOX, General Manager THE WILLIAM DAVIES COMPANY, LIMITED

Toronto, July 17th, 1917



"It's this way, Jim. When times were normal, the big city merchant could sell very cheaply for two reasons;

Buy at home because it means the cheapest way in the end to buy.

