

Bilious Attacks

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When you are constipated, there is not enough lubricant produced by your system to keep the food waste soft. Doctors prescribe Nujol because its action is so close to this natural lubricant. Nujol is a lubricant—not a medicine or laxative—so cannot gripe. Try it today.

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For Constipation

Should We Mill Our Own Flour?

LITERARY INSTITUTE BELIEVES THAT IT WOULD BE PRACTICABLE INDUSTRY—BIG VOTE FOR AFFIRMATIVE.

Should Newfoundland mill her own flour? The Methodist College Literary Institute, having debated the subject at last night's session, believes that she could. The decision was given in an overwhelming vote for the affirmative. The resolution really read that "it would be practicable," and it was with this in mind that the Institute voted as speakers.

SPEAKERS.

The contending sides were led by the following gladiators: affirmative, H. N. Burt, E. F. Peters and A. E. Pelley; and the negative, C. C. Pratt, Walter Sparkes and Graham Freeman. From the body of the Institute came speeches from the following members: Joseph Moore, R. Hearder, J. M. Barbour, Fred. Moore, A. E. Hayward, William White, Fred. Edgcombe and J. E. Smallwood. The subject was handled from many angles, and there were pretty exhaustive, and a great deal of information on the subject was brought out.

THE AFFIRMATIVE CASE.

Newfoundland consumed roughly about 400,000 barrels of flour a year, the affirmative side pointed out; to be more strictly correct, about 1,000 barrels a day. That being the case, there was of course a great potential market for the products of a flour mill in Newfoundland.

In the proposal to mill our own flour there were some outstanding considerations. These were: raw material (grain); labor; transportation; and producing costs generally. Take, for instance, the raw material factor. By purchasing grain in bulk from such a source as the United Grain Growers of Saskatchewan, for example, it would be possible to get a good price. By purchasing in bulk it is always cheaper. If the United Grain Growers were financially interested in the mill it would be so much the better. In the purchasing of grain a mill here would certainly be on just as good a footing as are the millers in Canada, and would even be on a better footing. Then there was transportation. By transporting in bulk, freight and handling costs would be cut. A steamer could be loaded with grain in bulk by means of a compressed air chute in a few hours, and could be unloaded by suction pipe in a couple of hours. That would be a decided advantage over the present system of importing flour. Then there was labor. There was all kinds of labor, and at wages no greater than in Canada. In the matter of producing costs, it was clear that a mill could be operated with less cost than in Canada, because this

country can produce electricity at greatly less cost than anywhere in the world. In general overhead expenses, therefore, flour milling in Newfoundland would be cheaper than in Canada. That would mean a good business, and at the same time cheaper flour. The barrels could be manufactured in Newfoundland, and thus give further work and keep more money in the country instead of sending it out. Of course an up-to-date plant would have to be installed, so as to turn out a good brand of flour. Of course it would be necessary to import a big stock of grain at a time, but then flour has now to be imported in the same way. Another point was that the by-products of milling would be vastly beneficial to farmers and cattle-raisers.

THE NEGATIVE CASE.

The negative speakers admitted that, because of the matter of sentiment, its case was a lost one. Consideration of patriotism and sentiment alone would win the debate for the affirmative side. But the negative side would be pardoned for showing that in the other consideration—that of dollars and cents—the case for flour milling was not so convincing. If, as the negative believed, flour milling in Newfoundland was not practicable and profitable, then its side really won. It proposed proving that it was not profitable in Newfoundland. The first fact that flour had to be milled near the source of supply. That is why most of the flour mills of Canada are out west, where the grain is grown. The obvious exception was Montreal, of course, where there were big flour mills, and England, where a lot of grain was milled. But in Montreal the authorities of the port had to maintain free storage capacities for grain millers, so as to encourage milling there. The rule was to have the mill near the source of supply. Another point was that flour mills never speculate in the purchase of grain. Grain and flour were a variable commodity, with a price fluctuating daily. For that reason the mills made a point not to purchase big quantities of grain, but bought as they needed it. The speculative element was a very important one. The negative side asked the Institute members to assume that they were investors possessing money who had been asked to invest capital in the proposed mill. Would they invest, or would they be nervous of the failure of the mill? Look at all the industries that had failed from hog ranching to reindeer tending. The negative did not believe that a local mill could compete against Canadian mills. The Canadian mills would undercut the local mill every time and ruin it. And then there was the matter of monopoly. Was it proposed to give a monopoly to the millers of flour? Monopolies were dangerous, as witness the present case of oil in this country.

NOTES.

The speeches last night were all very interesting and informative. Mr. Burt, leader of the affirmative, had his subject down fine, while Mr. Pratt, leader of the negative, also handled his subject in a masterly way, showing that it was not a new one to him. J. M. Barbour and Wm. White delivered very lucid speeches throwing more light on the discussion. Mr. Edgcombe, the last speaker from the floor, summed up very nicely. Among the visitors present was Capt. Geo. Jones, M.H.A. The Institute is always glad to welcome visitors. The chair last night was taken by Mr. Mews, leader of the debate of last week, as is usual.

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RHEUMATISM GONE; WALKS WELL AS EVER

Manitoba Man's Legs Were Stiff As Boards And He Ached From Head To Foot—Had Suffered Five Years.

"I heard so many people telling what Tanlac had done for them that I tried it in my own case and I am convinced it is a wonderful medicine," said David Wellington, a well-known drug clerk, Harpersburg, Manitoba. "For five years I had been a sufferer from rheumatic fever. I simply ached all over from head to foot and my bones felt like they were going to crack. My knees were so stiff actually I used to walk like I had wooden legs, and I just dragged one foot after the other. Everything I ate seemed to sour on my stomach and I was bothered a good deal with back ache and headaches. "I began to improve gradually from the first dose of Tanlac and kept it up until my stomach was in perfect condition and the rheumatism had left me. I am in splendid health now and feel that it is only right that I should tell my experience so that others who suffer as I did may know where they may get relief. "Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere."

POOR HUMAN NATURE.

WALT MASON

It's human nature, I suppose, to comfort find in others' woes. When rheumatism, with tireless vim, assails my shelf-board and I am rubbing dope thereon, and raising Ned from dark till dawn, I'm cheered by hearing news from Gregg's—he has the flu in both his legs. No more I murmur and resign; he has a fiercer dose than mine. This Gregg's a good and loyal friend; he's done me favors without end; and gladly, gladly I'd respond; of old Pete Gregg I'm very fond. Then why do I rejoice to know that Gregg can duplicate my woe, and show a surplus of disease in both his ankles and his knees? And Gregg confessed to me, one time, the details of a "hardened crime." He had lumbago in his back, and sat complaining in his shack, consuming pills and other dope, all shorn of confidence and hope. His grief obsessed him till he knew I had lumbago and the flu; two tell diseases in my frame, and ready to give up the game. The tidings braced him for a while; he gave three cheers and heaved a sigh. I wonder why this thing is so, that we can better bear our woe if told some neighbor, in his lair, has twice our grief and some to spare. Our human nature's a surprise, and hard to parse and analyze.

QUIT TOBACCO

So easy to drop Cigarette, Cigar, or Chewing habit

No-To-Bac has helped thousands to break the costly, nerve-shattering tobacco habit. Whenever you have a longing for a smoke or chew, just place a harmless No-To-Bac tablet in your mouth instead. All desire stops. Shortly the habit is completely broken, and you are better off mentally, physically, financially. It's so easy, so simple. Get a box of No-To-Bac and if it doesn't release you from all craving for tobacco in any form, your druggist will refund your money without question.

New Oxford Dictionary.

The Oxford Dictionary when completed will fill more than 15,000 pages and will contain something like 60,000,000 printed words. Nine of the ten volumes are published, and the Dictionary is complete from A to T, while V, X, Y, and Z, are also finished. Only parts of U and W remain, and it should be noted, says a correspondent, that, unlike other works which are comparable, the words in the latter pages are as fully treated as in the earlier volumes. Counting the 425 pages recently issued, 14,681 pages of the Dictionary have appeared, the words recorded being 381,720, and the illustrative quotations numbering 1,704,218.

Household Notes.

A few figs go well with a dish of milk toast.
Ham is delicious baked with sweet potatoes.
A dry sponge will remove the lint from clothing.
Celery, blood, and almonds together make a dainty salad.
Cottage pudding is sometimes served with chocolate sauce.
The broom cover which opens up one side is a handy possession.
Roast beef is sometimes served garnished with baked bananas.
Sauces in which cornstarch is used should be served immediately.

The Price of Green Fish.

PRODUCERS CANNOT LIVE ON RATES PAID.

Editor Evening Telegram.

Dear Sir:—On behalf of a committee of fishermen residing in St. John's who sell their fish "green," I write this letter to you hoping that it will meet with the sympathy and support of the press and public. I am attempting to show the conditions under which we fished last year, and the small margin of profit over expenditure. After perusing this letter you will not wonder at us being engaged as a relief work at the present time, as it is absolutely necessary to engage at work of this kind to keep from starving. I, on behalf of a committee of fishermen, interviewed Mr. McIntosh, manager of the Nfld. Atlantic Fisheries, last year, with the view of trying to get the best price obtainable for our fish, and he told us that the company, in his opinion, would not be against paying one and a half cents per pound for split fish. A short time after we had a second interview with Mr. McIntosh, who told us that he had received a communication from Mr. Brooks, of Job Bros., signed on behalf of the firm of Harvey & Co., and his own firm, strongly advising him not to pay more than \$1.00 per cwt. split, or sixty cents round. Mr. McIntosh read this letter to us. Later we called on Mr. Brooks, pointing out that his firm was paying 25 cents a cwt. more at Portugal Cove (cost of transportation to the city would make a still higher price). Mr. Brooks at first denied this, but on being told that we could get the necessary evidence to substantiate our statement admitted that his firm was paying \$1.20 a cwt.

It is a well-known fact that the fishermen blame one of the fish buying firms for such a low price paid last year. (If the fish buyers want fish this year for one dollar a cwt., they will have to catch it themselves.) It is almost sixteen years since such a low price was paid for green fish. At that time the price paid for cured fish was from four to five dollars per quintal. This year the price paid for cured fish was from seven to eight. It takes roughly two and a half cwt. of green fish to make a cwt. of cured; therefore we were paid \$2.50 for 2 1/2 cwt., and after adding 60 cents for the cost of curing it leaves a balance of about \$4.00 a quintal on what was paid as the purchase price of cured. Taking a catch of 500 cwt. for two men for a season, sold green for \$1.00 the merchants make roughly \$500, and we make \$500, or \$250 a man.

The following is a statement made by Mr. McIntosh and which appeared in one of our local papers: "The establishment of a big trade in the U.S. will mean a boon for St. John's fishermen who will be able to find a ready market for their green fish; and the removal of the high U.S. tariff would give them at least a cent a cwt. more for their fish." The public can see by this letter that it is impossible for the fishermen to exist on the price of one cent a pound for green fish. Below we give an average itemized statement of income and expenditure for hook and line fishermen for last year:

Minard's Liniment

Is a Great Preventative, being one of the oldest remedies used. Minard's Liniment has relieved thousands of cases of Grippe, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma and similar diseases. It is an Enemy to Germs. Thousands of bottles being used every day. For sale by all druggists and general dealers.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd., Yarmouth, N.S.

At the City Hall.

The weekly meeting of the Council was held yesterday afternoon. Mayor Cook and all the Councilors were present.

The minutes of previous meetings were confirmed, after which the following matters were given consideration.

The Acting Secretary of the Methodist Guards' Comrades' Association wrote in reference to portion of the lease from the Government. The Council, during the past few years, has prevented any erections on this property, and consider that the Government have no right to lease any portion of the ground. It was therefore decided to have the Solicitor report on the matter.

F. J. Roll & Co., on behalf of W. H. Calver, wrote asking compensation for land, Newtown Road, taken in 1921. This, with similar claims, will be given consideration at an early date.

A communication was read from Mr. Tull, Quidi Vidi Road, calling attention to chimney, which he considered dangerous. It was ordered the matter be referred to the Inspector General.

Nelson Helphard, Sanitary employee, asked that he be allowed some remuneration during the time he has been laid off from work, owing to injuries sustained in the month of February. The Sanitary Committee will look into the case.

The United Tobacco Products Co. Ltd., applied for permission to make alterations to building, formerly occupied by the Royal Biscuit Co., off Water Street West. If the Engineer is satisfied, permit may be issued. The following tendered for repairs to Job's Bridge: A. Osmond, Wm. Cummings, Pynn & Muford, Condon & LeDrew, Jacob Bishop. Mr. Osmond's tender being the lowest, it was accepted.

It was ordered that the Regulations required by the New Municipal Act be prepared.

The City Health Report showed seven new cases of diphtheria. Reports of City Engineer, Sanitary Supervisor, etc., for week were read. Requisitions for several departments were acceded to, accounts presented ordered paid, after which the meeting adjourned.

Never use mutton fat in making soap stock because it is too rank. Fat from pork or beef is best.

Minard's Liniment for Burns, Etc.

Value for Your Money

Yes, and Full Value at that.

GIVE US A TRIAL.

SPRING BLINDS.

2 dozen Green Spring Blinds, Lace and Insertion, Lace Insertion and Ball Fringe, with fittings; slightly damaged. Regular Price \$1.50. Sale Price \$1.00 each.

CHILDREN'S HOSE.

A job line of Children's Black Hose. Small quantity but—Big Value, only 22c. pair.

DURHAM DUPLEX RAZORS.

If you have not used a Durham Duplex Safety Razor you do not know that shaving can be a pleasure. Invest in a Durham and enjoy your shaves. Sale Price \$1.55 each.

CONGOLEUM MATS.

300 Congoleum Mats, 18 x 27 inches, beautifully finished. Regular Price 55c. Sale Price 30c.

VALENCIENNES LACE.

150 dozen White Valenciennes Lace. Regular Prices 6 to 8c. yard. Now all one price, 4c. yard.

A few dozen Valenciennes Insertion only 1c. per yard.

SUNSET SOAP DYE.

Just opened a shipment of Sunset Soap Dye. 120 dozen assorted colors of this well known and serviceable Dye. Never say dye without Sunset.

Marshall Bros.**It's Flavor that Makes the Meal!**

And the sauces that the Libby chefs have adapted for you give flavor to the simplest dishes.

It may be eggs, or macaroni, or a cheap cut of meat—an unusual and delicious sauce will make it something you eat with delight and remember with pleasure—because of its flavor.

LIBBY'S CATCHUP and CHILI SAUCE are made from red, ripe tomatoes, grown in the fertile soil of Kent County, Ontario, picked when they are mellowed by the sunshine of long summer days, then rushed to the nearby Libby kitchen.

Here in sunny rooms the tomatoes are cooked with fragrant spices, onions, sugar and the best vinegar—cooked for hours until all the flavors are blended through and through.

Now the sauce is ready to give an appetizing relish to your steaks and chops, or a new piquancy to the meat gravy you serve with your roasts.

Your grocer has, or can get you, Libby's Catchup or Chili Sauce. Use it with your cold meat teas and note how quickly the second helping is necessary.

The delightful flavor of Libby's Beans is due largely to the wonderful Sauce prepared by the skilled chefs. Have you tried them?

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