

# The Colonist.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1898.

## THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE DAVIE.

Although it has been known for some time that Theodore Davie, late Chief Justice of British Columbia, had a very fragile hold upon life, the news of his death yesterday morning was none the less a great shock to the community, as it will be to thousands of people throughout the province. Theodore Davie had many friends, for he possessed the faculty of attracting men strongly to him. His nature was one that was apt to run to extremes. He fought his political battles with energy, and if he never fully acquired the art of being *suaviter in modo* while *fortiter in re*, his great ability and unfailing loyalty gained him the respect of his opponents no less than of his friends. He was a man of strong individuality, and would have left the impress of his mind upon any country, if his lot had been cast in it.

As a lawyer and a judge the deceased gentleman displayed great powers and tireless industry. He possessed what is called a legal mind, combined with a bountiful stock of strong common sense and an intimate knowledge of men. Appointed to the bench when in the very prime of life, so far as years went, it seemed as though there was before him a long career of usefulness. British Columbia has not so many men of learning and ability who are at the same time closely in touch with Western conditions of life, that there was not a universal feeling of satisfaction that he had accepted a place upon the bench. We do not think it at all extravagant to say that of all the members of the British Columbia bar, he was at the time of his appointment the best fitted for the responsible position of Chief Justice, nor does it reflect in any way upon the gentlemen from amongst whom his successor must be chosen, to say that it will be extremely difficult to fill his place.

To those who for the last decade and more have taken an active part in the public affairs of the province, his death will be a great personal bereavement, for they all knew him well and respected him highly. It has removed from the public life of British Columbia one of the strongest minds that ever took part in it. To him more perhaps than to any one else is due the present political complexion of the province, for he was one of those men who are unable to touch anything without leaving a lasting impression upon it. His last labor, the consolidation of the provincial statutes, was monumental, and it is a noteworthy incident that his death occurred so soon after the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor had given his work the force of law.

In his private and personal intercourse the deceased gentleman made many friends. He was one of those who do not stop to measure what they do when an appeal comes to them for aid. "His hand was always in his pocket when any one needed help," said one who knew him well. There is no record except in thankful hearts of his many acts of kindness done in secret. He was a man of enterprise and if he had selected a field of labor giving greater opportunities than the law would there also have doubtless been a very conspicuous success.

For his children and those who were tied to him by the bonds of relationship there is much public sympathy; but their loss, great though it has been, is not equal to that of the province, which has to mourn the cutting off of a career only fairly begun, and one which promised to be fruitful of great good.

## THE MINERAL PRO- DUCT OF CANADA.

The total mineral output of Canada in 1897 is estimated by the Geological Survey at \$28,789,173, of which \$13,996,234 represents metallic and \$14,592,939 non-metallic products. Of the metallic, gold takes the first place with \$6,190,000, with silver next, \$3,322,905. Copper is down for \$1,501,660, lead for \$1,398,863, nickel for \$1,399,176, iron ore \$1,778,716, platinum \$6,600, and mercury \$324. Among non-metallic products, coal leads with \$7,286,227, with building material second, \$3,600,000, and petroleum third with \$1,011,546.

The increase in the output of metallic products during the year is nearly \$6,000,000, or about 74 per cent. The greatest, and as the department truly observes, the most significant increase is in gold, namely 123 per cent. We quote the report: All the gold producing districts of the Dominion show gratifying increases, although by far the largest part is due to the discovery of rich placer claims in the Yukon country, and to the increased output of Trail Creek and other districts in British Columbia. The former amounted to about 2½ millions and the latter to nearly \$1,000,000. Needless to say the estimated product of the Yukon does not include what gold has been mined in the Klondike and not brought out.

The three copper producing provinces Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia all show gratifying increases, the total amounting to 41.6 per cent, over 1896 and 46.9 in value, showing that copper advanced in price during the year. The increase in value is even more strongly marked in lead, the quantity having increased 61.2 per cent and the value 93.7. Silver, on the other hand, while showing

a 73.4 per cent. increase in amount, is credited with a gain of only 54.6 in value. The only decrease is in iron ore, namely 22.3 per cent in volume and 6.7 in value. Nickel shows an increase of 17.7 in amount and 17.7 in value. It thus appears that with the exception of gold, the value of which is permanent, and silver, the value of the several metallic products of Canada advanced during the year.

There was a falling off in the value of the coal shipments due to the fact that the increase in the cheaper coal of Nova Scotia did not quite compensate for the decrease in the more costly coal of British Columbia.

It is interesting to note the change in the relative position of the different products as compared with the aggregate. Thus in 1896 the coal output was 31.94 per cent. of the whole, whereas in 1897 it was 25.31; building material came second in 1896 and was 15.72 per cent. of the whole; gold was second in 1897 being 21.50 per cent. of the whole, instead of being third as in 1896, building material having fallen to the third place at 12.50 per cent.; silver kept the fourth place and formed a larger percentage of the whole than in 1896, having been 11.54 per cent. in 1897 against 9.50 per cent. in 1896. Copper advanced in 1897 above nickel and petroleum, which preceded it in 1896, and lead took the place held by petroleum. The lesson of these figures is that the Coast products are making themselves felt. When the story of 1898 is told the change will be even more remarkable.

## SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

A report was in circulation in Seattle on Sunday that Spain was about to declare war against the United States. It was said that the Spanish government had demanded the peremptory recall of Consul-General Lee, and that President McKinley had determined to refuse absolutely. While this demand has been withdrawn, we can easily believe that Spain may not wait very long before precipitating hostilities. She has nothing to gain and much to lose by waiting. It must be clear to everyone that a collision will come sooner or later, and the longer it is delayed the better prepared will the United States be. The despatches say that President McKinley has an option upon every war vessel now building in Europe and available for purchase. If Spain declares war soon, these options will be worthless, because the ships could not be delivered, as it would be a violation of neutrality for a foreign government to permit either of the belligerents to purchase ships in its territory. One report had it that the expected declaration would come to-day; but as Spain has two torpedo boats about ready to sail from England, she is not likely to do anything to prevent them from leaving port.

The news that a Spanish loan has been placed in Berlin is not reassuring. We are by no means convinced that the Madrid authorities will lack altogether for moral support, at least in the event of war with the United States. Except Great Britain, the United States has not a friend in Europe, while there are reasons why Spain should receive aid from more than one power. The Spanish monarchy is allied with the royal house of Austria. France has throughout maintained a very friendly attitude towards her southern neighbor. Germany is quite willing to have anything occur that will curb Anglo-Saxon supremacy in the Western Hemisphere. The Kaiser has designs in South America, which will not be advanced if the United States is about to give the Monroe doctrine a new meaning by driving the Spaniards bag and baggage out of Cuba.

While war would be of some commercial advantage to Canada and the whole British Empire, if it were confined to the original belligerents, we most earnestly hope that it can be avoided, although it is hoping against hope to think so. In the event of hostilities our neighbors could hardly fail to suffer severely. They would succeed in the end, but at the outset it is very likely they would meet with more than one serious disaster. They have some good ships and their sailors will fight well, but they cannot perform the impossible, and it would be impossible for them to defend their whole seaboard. Moreover Spain would doubtless commission many privateers, for neither that country nor the United States is a party to the treaty forbidding privateering. We fear that more than one sea coast city would be laid in ashes in the early days of the war. But it is not for this alone that we would dread the opening shot. It is hardly possible that the two nations would be permitted to continue the struggle alone. For a long time past there has been among the nations of Europe a profound jealousy of the English-speaking world. As a recent writer has put it, the question of the hour is between the people who speak English and are governed by the English common law and everybody else. The struggle between these two elements is inevitable. It will be one in which the fittest will survive.

We are by no means in sympathy with the course pursued by the United States towards Spain. It has been needlessly irritating. If a right attitude had been taken three years ago and it was rendered impossible for the Cuban rebels to draw supplies from the United States, the rebellion would have long ago been

at an end. But that is all past and gone. If war comes British sympathy will be with our neighbors, and if there is the slightest reason to believe that other nations will seize upon the opportunity to break down the influence of the republic in the Western Hemisphere, we may be very sure that the arm of Britain will be stretched out to prevent it. We have our own quarrels with our neighbors and the blood gets pretty warm of both sides occasionally; but if we are approaching a trial of strength between the Anglo-Saxon and the rest of the world, Brother Jonathan will not have to keep up his end of the struggle alone.

## OBSTRUCTION BEGINS.

The threatened obstructionist programme of the opposition began yesterday, when Mr. Sword was up to talk against time. It was not a very edifying spectacle, and the member for Dawdney was evidently ill at ease in the discharge of his thankless task. The people will reckon the performance thus inaugurated at its true value. Its sole purpose is to embarrass the government, the hope of the opposition being that by much talking they can succeed in compelling the government to bring in the redistribution bill. No one knows better than the members of the Opposition that the introduction of that bill will not make the slightest difference upon the passage of supply, but they feel that a technical success will have been gained if they can get the government to yield to them.

If the government will take the advice of the Colonist in this matter it will let the opposition members talk themselves out without saying a syllable in reply, and will keep the house in session, when the debate is resumed, until they have all spoken. If anything new were being brought out, we would not advise such a course, but there will almost certainly be nothing said that has not been harped on over and over again, and if by any accident there should be something said calling for reply, the Premier can meet it when closing the debate.

## IS WAR AT HAND?

Is the world on the eve of a great war? This is a question that many people are asking, and there is only too much reason to believe it may be answered in the affirmative. Simultaneously with the growing tension between the United States and Spain, for which no one can see a peaceful solution, comes the announcement that Russia is pushing matters to a crisis in Asia. We are not greatly surprised at this, because with the United States engaged in protecting her own frontier, the best possible opportunity will be afforded the Czar's government to pursue an aggressive policy in China. In spite of the preposterous assertions of some of the United States papers, there is little doubt that in the event of war for supremacy in Asia the United States would, if need should arise, be found co-operating with Great Britain and Japan. War with Spain would keep the United States busy, and thus throw the onus of maintaining the existing status in the Orient upon the two other powers.

There is reason to dread a general war. Hitherto the fear has been that something might occur to cause a rupture in Europe, but the danger point has shifted. There seems to be no cause to expect an outbreak there. France has for the present abandoned her cry for revenge, and Germany shows no disposition just at present to pick a quarrel with any of her neighbors. We are no longer harassed by a dread that diplomacy may be unequal to the preservation of the peace in Europe. Not so in Asia. Here the danger is acute and we doubt if it will be possible to avoid a collision of interests here. Beyond any question, the British government has so far been successful in holding Russia in check; but the latter power is not likely to submit tamely to such a repulse and may be expected to take active steps to secure something in lieu of the prestige in the Orient which she has undoubtedly lost by reason of recent events.

Present indications are that the century may end with the world in the throes of a great conflict. It is problematical how the powers will be grouped, but we venture the suggestion that Great Britain, the United States, Japan and Italy will be on one side, with Russia, Spain and France on the other. What part Germany would play in such an event is doubtful. The Kaiser might deem it policy to wait until the combatants have exhausted themselves and then step in to force his cherished policy of universal empire, or something as near akin to it as any nation can hope to enjoy. The only comforting feature of the outlook is that such a war as seems imminent would be so appalling that no statesman would think of precipitating it unless every other solution had been tried and proved unavailing. So far as we can see the key to the situation is in the hands of Russia. If that power is willing to forego its claims in the Orient, there will be no hostilities there, in which event it ought not to be difficult to localize the trouble between the United States and Spain. We observe that the London Daily News, while taking no stock in European alliances with Spain, holds the same view as the Colonist expressed a few days ago as to the attitude of the Spanish republics.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST leads.

## THE ESTIMATES AND REDISTRIBUTION.

The News-Advertiser thinks it automatic and dangerous for the government to propose important measures to a legislature in its last session before a general election. We quote its language: "Furthermore it has intimated in the Speech from the Throne that it will propose schemes of great magnitude, and practically deciding the policy of the country for years to come, before the electors can have any opportunity of expressing their opinion on such matters. The opposition takes direct issue on such autocratic and dangerous methods." This observation is made *apropos* of the declared attempt of the opposition to oppose the passage of supply until the redistribution measure has been brought down. This is certainly a very remarkable and illogical position. The passage of supply has nothing whatever to do with the measures foreshadowed in the speech and so much dreaded by the Vancouver paper, and if redistribution had been dealt with, we cannot see how the duty of the government to introduce and carry out its policy for the development of the province would be in any way altered.

We have read with considerable attention, in fact have read through several times, our contemporary's article of March 6th on this subject, and must confess to an utter inability to understand its meaning. In view of the practice of our contemporary to designate as "stupid" any one who does not agree with what it is pleased to call its reasoning, we make an extract from the article. The reference is to the notice given by the opposition of resisting supply until the redistribution bill had been brought down. The "it" in the first sentence refers to the opposition:

Had it postponed giving any intimation of its intentions until the Minister of Finance had made his budget speech, and moved the resolution that the Speaker leave the chair, for the house to go into committee on the estimates, the government might have had some ground for claiming that it had been taken by surprise. Still more, it would have been put in such a position that to have withdrawn from it would have been practically to admit that it was defeated. In any case, it could scarcely have found a means of escape from a situation in which it could not make any concession to the opposition demands, without such a loss of prestige as would have practically shown that it had lost the confidence of the house almost as completely as the result of the elections will indicate that it has lost the confidence of the constituents.

We invite some one to assist us in discovering what this extract means. In view of the fact that the first "it" in the first sentence means the opposition, one is warranted in assuming that the first "it" in the second sentence means the opposition also. The second "it" in the second sentence doubtless refers to the "position," and by all the rules of language the third "it" in the sentence also means the "position." The third sentence also deals with an "it," and leaves the reader in doubt as to what particular "it" is intended. Apart from the fearful and wonderful construction of the extract, it is senseless. To suggest that the government would claim to be taken by surprise at an amendment to the motion to go into supply is to display an ignorance of the practice of legislative bodies that is positively grotesque. When the government moves the house into supply it practically challenges the opposition to make any attack that may be in its power, and ministers would make laughing stocks of themselves if they sought to defeat an amendment on the ground of surprise, when that amendment dealt with a matter which had been referred to in the speech. We assume the second sentence in the extract means that if the opposition had waited until supply was moved and then brought forward an amendment, the government would have withdrawn its motion. Certainly this would be a practical admission of defeat, and we will probably be excused for doubting if the opposition would have hesitated a moment to defeat the government by such tactics, if there had been the least reason to suppose that they could be successfully worked. The third sentence implies that the opposition is desirous of saving the prestige of the government; but we fancy that we will be pardoned if we decline to believe such a desire to be the cause of much anxiety to Mr. Semlin and his friends.

On the general proposition of passing supply before bringing down all the government measures, there is something to be said. The government is under no obligation to introduce its measures first. The practice is growing of passing supply as early as a day in the session as possible, and it is no longer recognized as the best parliamentary method from the point of view of the government. The opposition point of view to refuse to vote the estimates. Suppose the opposition could succeed in blocking supply without being able to carry a vote of want of confidence, and the government should ask for a dissolution in order that the public service might be carried on, it would be necessary the moment a new house was elected to call it together to vote the estimates. It might be possible for an opposition by means of purely dilatory tactics to prolong the debate on supply until the life of the legislature came to an end by statutory limitation. But will any one say that such a course could be justified? The government has rights in this matter as well as the opposition. The govern-

ment has at least as good a right as the opposition to suppose that it represents public opinion, and as good a right also to claim to be acting in the public interest, and it is absurd for the opposition to attempt to justify obstructive tactics by claiming that it alone is the true guardian of the public welfare.

We are not advised as to what course the government propose to take in regard to the redistribution bill, but can see no reason why the opposition should select this of all measures as one to be insisted upon at this stage. It can play no part in the determining how much money shall be voted for the public service, for it does not even indirectly involve the question of taxation. Nothing turns upon the day when the measure is introduced into the house, and if the opposition thinks well to waste time in an attempt to force the government to alter, not its policy, but the order in which business will be brought forward, the responsibility of doing so will rest on the left of the Speaker.

We take no stock in curfew laws. They are an effort on the part of legislatures to take the place of parents in bringing up children. There is nothing criminal in being out of doors late in the evening, and it is wrong to subject young boys and girls to interference at the hands of the police, when they are doing nothing that is either physically harmful or morally wrong. There are in every community a lot of restless people, who are forever tinkering at social customs. They would regulate the number of times a man might sneeze if they knew how. It is very true that in every village, town or city a lot of mischievous youngsters make nuisances of themselves after nightfall; but it ought to be possible to keep these in order without subjecting well-behaved children to the indignity of police interference, and the majority of children are well-behaved, no matter what a few pessimists may think on the subject.

We are glad to know that the Dominion government does not propose to be deterred from pursuing its policy of building an all-Canadian road to the Yukon by any action which the United States may take. Very properly Sir Charles Tupper has taken a position in support of this line of policy. The government of the United States will find that our people do not propose to be coerced into surrendering what is equivalent to territorial rights over the Yukon. We do not suppose that any country ever took such an attitude as Senator Harnsworth wishes the United States to take. He in substance proposes that the United States congress shall make laws for Canada. This would not be possible in any other country, for only in the United States does the legislative body undertake to manage the diplomatic relations of the nation.

We are not sure that it is good policy to call a public meeting to discuss the bill passed by the United States senate in regard to bonding privileges at Wrangel, and partly because the people of Victoria seem to have grown tired of meetings. Moreover one action of the promoters of the meeting, though inspired by laudable intentions, seems premature, because the measure is not yet law and never may be. If the house of representative shall conclude to pass the bill, it will be time enough then for the people of Victoria to place themselves on record on the subject. This, at least, how the matter presents itself to us, but if the decision of those having the proposed meeting in charge is to go on with it, we hope the people will turn out *en masse* and express themselves as they feel.

STRANGE things happen nowadays, but how it is possible for the war clouds hovering over the United States and Spain to break away without a storm is past foretelling. The American papers are counting the cost of a war, and the most moderate estimates are in hundreds of millions, but the men who make them say that they are mere guesses and far more likely to be immensely exceeded than to prove excessive. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the full war strength of the Spanish army is stated by the New York Herald to be greater, in proportion to population, than that of any other nation. That is to say, Spain is prepared to enroll and mobilize more than a million men, and the Herald thinks this would be very far from being a mere army on paper.

THE news received from the Stikine river is very gratifying. The large force of men on the ground will soon make a road through the snow belt, and after that there will be good travelling for four or five weeks all the way from the mouth of the river to Glenora. Intending Yukoners will doubtless take advantage of this to push through in great numbers.

LORD ROBERTS wants the frontier of India pushed beyond the Hindoo Koosh mountains. His Lordship knows the country and the people as well as any living man, if not better, and the people of Great Britain will be very likely to subscribe to his views.

MR. WILLIAMS' resolution relating to the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway lands has a very familiar sound. We had supposed the action of the government in that matter had already been quite fully discussed.

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## LOOKS BAD FOR

Discussion of Cuban Affair Feeling for Speedy of the War.

Florida Raises a New Proposed Quarantine U. S. Warship

LONDON, March 5.—Now opportunity for reflection followed by a temporary cessation of patriotic and bellicose state since the wreck of the Maine the chief features of the despatches from the United States are beginning to take the form of the pro-Cuban United States. With this element here cordially although they still believe that inquiry will absolve Spain from the disaster.

An impression almost as conviction prevails that put will compel the government to States to acknowledge the belligerents and to intervene. The Spectator believes that Madrid "expect" that both are rapidly as they can, and that negotiating upon possible Spain with France and America with Japan, which Philippine islands, could American fleet at a few hours Russia permitted.

The consul-general of Spain for London, who appeared in London calling upon Spanish despatches and youths who have not yet for military service, to come to the consulate and acquaint themselves with the important Imperial decrees concerning them. Thus far been no response.

Operators on the stock exchange inclined to leave American alone until the crisis is settled, burned their fingers during week and although there is no to the final outcome it is a struggle will cause the trade United States to suffer.

MADRID, March 5.—Referring rumors of the possibility of war the United States and Spain partial says that the Spanish ment "is allowing itself to be alarmed statements in the M foreign press." It quotes a Madrid said yesterday the pessimist the Spanish papers were "but of the sensational Yankee press

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The promise of new and unswerving development of the Maine affair the end may lead up to an issue the government of the United States and the state of Florida, if the of the state endorse the stand the local officials at Key West.

The latter have informed Seward that on the first of next they propose to enforce the state law against all craft arriving Cuba, as a measure of protection against the introduction of low fever. The notice is that the law will be applied the naval vessels and in view serious interruptions, which interfere with the free movements of his would cause, Admiral Seward had the facts to the navy department. Naval officials cannot tolerate equanimity the stoppage of such as the Mangrove and Fern on grounds of mercy, not delays that suit in the prosecution of the wreckers engaged on the hull, and in the work of the inquiry.

The President himself probably communicate with the governor Florida with a view of securing the law so far as it is to apply to naval vessels, that the speediest manner of dealing the case, although it may be at the national government never cognized the right of any local to stop its vessels in case the ments were deemed necessary.

Wholesale Grocery Burned TORONTO, March 5.—(Special) in the grocery department of M Co. did damage to the amount 000. The band of the Forty Highlanders loses to the extent on its musical instruments a forms.

**SOLDIERS FOR YUKON**

Canadian Permanent Corps Have For Usefulness Opened to Them

OTTAWA, March 7.—Major E Winnipeg will command a company from the permanent corps to be the Yukon as soon as it is outfit provisioned.

The government has decided this detachment instead of from the Mounted Police of Edmonton district.

It is probable that from one to two hundred men and officers selected from the permanent corps. A woman's headache may come from nervousness, or from tired disturbances. Nine cases in headaches come from disorders of the sex. It may show itself in forms which are characteristic of disorders. Thousands of times have been treated for the wrong Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It has been used for over thirty years and has an unbroken record of success. The woman who hesitates is lost. Send 31 cent stamps to cover cost of mailing a copy of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It contains plain, clear information about the organs of the human body and functions.

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