

The War Tax and the Drug Business

(From Montreal Pharmaceutical Journal, February number).

Two very important meetings have just taken place in Montreal—the Wholesale Drug Association of Canada and the Proprietary Trade Association of Canada. These meetings were both held for the purpose of considering the war taxes proposed, and which very seriously affect both the manufacturers of medicine and perfumes and the trade of the distributors—the wholesale druggists. A general meeting of the retail druggists has been called and will take place this week. A reconsideration has been asked of the government and a deputation will present the views of the trades interested at an early date.

The objections to the new measure of taxation as voiced in these meetings with unanimity are several in number. The tax proposed, it was shown, amounted to from 15 per cent. to 40 per cent. on the actual trade selling prices. The tax being imposed on the price of sale at retail to the public represented on that basis of calculation from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. No other business or industry was taxed to any such extent, and many important lines would actually face ruin if the measure were persisted in by the Government.

Instead of yielding for the war a large amount of the prohibitory nature of the tax would defeat the object sought and ruin prosperous and legitimate business enterprise in manufacturing.

The Minister of Finance will be approached on the basis of asking investigation in detail, it being claimed that the treatment of the manufacturers and dealers, as well in the branch affected, is unfair and unjust. The goods involved, at can be shown, cannot stand any such charge, and also have already been taxed for the same purpose in respect to all the crude material imported in manufacturing same.

The general tariff advance of 7½ per cent. applies to the ingredients used and as well also certain advances enacted last year at the War Session of Parliament. Alcohol is one important item with many manufacturers who have to bear the Inland Revenue Tax of 3.96 per gallon on spirits. In principle it cannot be held as just to tax one and the same article under different headings. It is a tax on the poor and sick. The manufacturers can not bear it on goods that can continue in sale. Medicines are the poor man's doctor. This attribute of Proprietary Medicine was recognized by the Government of the United States only recently. Perfumes were taxed by stamp but medicines were struck from the proposed tax list in recent revenue measure brought about through the present war affecting the income of that Government. It is hoped the Government will reconsider, and it is confidently expected this will be the case if the Minister will look into details available which demonstrate that an injustice is being done by the action proposed and which cannot have had mature or careful consideration by the Officers of Department recommending.

Church Advertising

Churches are doing less advertising from the pulpit and more in the local papers, says the Bowmanville Statesman. This is right, too. The sacred trust was never intended for an advertising medium. The Belleville Ontario says many sensible things, editorially, from day to day and on this question in part says:—Opinion will differ about the propriety of using display advertising for making announcement of church meetings. But it has become the practice of recent years for all churches to pay the public press for informing the people when services are to be held and what subjects will be discussed by the minister. The size of type can make little difference in the principle involved. The newspaper is surely more dignified, accurate and satisfactory than for the pastor himself to become a living bulletin board by making all kinds of announcements prior to his sermons.

Telegraph poles have been dispensed with entirely in one Welsh town in which the residents have permitted the wires to be strung from house to house.

Women are now eligible to appointment to the faculty of the College of Arts and Sciences at Cornell University.

Miss Freda Boss, of Superior, Wis., has sailed for China, where she will supervise the play of Oriental children.

A Worthless Lot

It Was Used For a Bridal Outfit

By MARGARET C. DEVEREAUX

One of the men who went to Colorado on the breaking out of the gold fever there was Amos Clark. His family consisted of his wife and his daughter, Maria, the latter sixteen years old. Clark was an uneducated man, but with a good deal of grit. Mrs. Clark was a sickly woman, while the daughter was a sprightly girl, but unsophisticated.

The Clarks were Missourians, and the natural route for them to take was overland from St. Joseph. Clark purchased an outfit consisting of a "prairie schooner"—the name given to the wagon used by emigrants crossing the plains—drawn by four horses, in which were stored such articles as would be needed on the journey. Jacob Cowdry, a young man who had been a neighbor of the family in Missouri, volunteered to go with them, and the offer was gladly accepted.

One leaving the Missouri river today in a palace car and skimming along over the plains can hardly realize what that journey was sixty years ago. True, the alkali plains are there; but, protected by the comfortable car, it is hard to appreciate what toiling along in a wagon would be over the limitless, unshaded stretch of country between the Missouri and the mountains.

The route was infested with Indians, the atmosphere was so dry that the wheels of the wagons would shrink and fall apart, and there was lack of good water. On the way Clark fell ill, and Cowdry, who was only twenty years old, assumed the leadership. To his strength of will and his management was due the safe arrival of the family at the foot of the mountains, where, in the salubrious climate, they rested till Clark recovered. Then they ascended till they reached what afterward became Georgetown.

Gold was being taken out all along Clear creek, and Clark and Cowdry occupied themselves in washing for the precious metal—a process which consisted in putting dirt from the margin of the creek into a pan, washing it out and leaving tiny bits of gold, which sank to the bottom of the water in the pan. In this way they made a living, occasionally stopping their work to do some prospecting.

But the story of the Clark family is the same as that of nearly all gold hunters. No great luck came to them. Mrs. Clark died, and Maria, who by this time was eighteen years old, was obliged to supply her place. It was hard work for the girl, and she repined that she had been brought to a rough country, where she was spending her youth without the advantages of education or refinement.

Cowdry adored her. She not admired his worth, but there was not in him that culture to which she aspired. The country was filling up with men who were bringing capital with them or representing capital, and Maria had her eyes open for a husband from among them.

Clark entered a number of claims, but had not the means to develop them. He was tied to the rocking pans of dirt in order to support himself and his daughter. Cowdry did some digging for himself and his friend, but did not strike pay dirt. Such was the situation when Clark died. Maria, being cut off from her father's support, lived by disposing of one by one of the claims he had left her. Cowdry would have gladly married her, but she looked higher. While her property was passing out of her hands a young man named Stapleton came from the east, representing or claiming to represent eastern capitalists desirous of investing their money in Colorado gold property.

One day some prospectors went to Stapleton and let him into the secret that they had struck a vein of rich ore and would like to get some money with which to develop it. Stapleton made an investigation and found that the vein widened toward a five acre claim to the west. He represented no capital, as he pretended, but had gone out to Colorado to try to make money by his wits. Telling the prospectors that he would write to his principals of the find and endeavor to secure the capital necessary to develop it, he set about to discover the owner of the lot lying to the west, with a view to getting possession of it before the owner became aware of its value.

Now, this lot was the last of the claims that Amos Clark had left his daughter, Maria. The only reason it was the last was that it occurred to

him that if he really wanted a wife he might be inclined to keep her after he had married her. He complimented her on the clothes she had purchased.

"They're all I have in the world," she said. "You'll have to take me as I am or not at all."

"I love you for yourself alone. But how," he asked presently, "did you get money to buy this outfit?"

"I owned five acres of worthless land. I sold it for \$400."

Stapleton started—started inwardly, not outwardly. His cold gray eyes were fixed upon her, but gave no sign of what was passing within him. Then, after having secured a promise from her to marry him the next day, he departed.

That was the last Maria ever saw of him. Where he went she did not know. On the day the wedding was to be celebrated he did not appear, but Cowdry came with the deed, resigned to her for a wedding gift. Throwing her arms about his neck, she said with tear dimmed eyes:

"Jake, I'm going to be married to-day, and I'm going to marry you if you'll take me."

Jake took her gladly, and the ceremony had no sooner been performed when a man appeared and offered Jake \$10,000 for his lot. Jake concluded to look into the matter and refused to sell. He and his wife owned in it one of the large gold mines of Colorado.

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Home Trading for the Other Fellow

The Florence Quill:—"In nearly every issue The Quill advocates 'Loyalty to Home Merchants.'" A few days ago a local business man complimented us on doing so, and gave us a clipping on home shopping. It was published, it was read, and it is impossible to tell how much good that business man derived from its publication. Now to the point. We had occasion to visit his place of business, and to our surprise he presented us a small account printed in a city print shop. Isn't that enough to split a man's gizzard. The situation was embarrassing for the business man while the scribe was prone to sing "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." But the Quill man must not think that Florence or Bothwell has any corner on that class of patriot. Thamesville is a pretty loyal town but we have our share of that peculiar class who thoroughly believe in the doctrine of home-trading—for the other fellow. They want the local paper to advocate it in season and out, but when it comes to helping support the paper they forget it.—Thamesville Herald.

No Confusion Here

On one point, at least, there should be no confusion. The raising of the American flag by Britons on a British ship is not the same thing that raising the British flag by Britons on an American ship would be. It is no fine-drawn distinction that separates the two principles. They are about as far apart as the zenith is from the nadir. Any discussion of the Lusitania case which discloses inability to see the difference between them is not worth much attention.

It ought to be equally clear in every mind that the torpedoing of a merchant ship by a submarine, regardless of any loss of life that may result, is not the same thing as the seizure or even the sinking of a merchant ship by a surface ship after its passengers and crews have been removed, as directed by international law. The two acts are as widely different as the battle of Bunker Hill differs from a Sioux massacre. Because the Sioux of 50 years ago was not able to understand the difference, that did not prove that the standards of civilization were wrong; it merely proved that the Sioux mind was below the standard.—Buffalo Express.

The Next Ten Years Assuredly Belongs to the Farm

Speaking before the Experimental Farm Superintendents recently assembled in convention at Ottawa, Mr. Geo. H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, sounded a note which is of special interest at the present crisis in Canadian agriculture. In prefacing his address he said: "Unfortunately farming during the last ten years or more has been less attractive to young men of good ability and to capital than other industries in urban centres. The problem of farm labor has been an exceedingly perplexing one and in consequence farm systems have been modified so as to require the minimum of labor for the maximum yield of net returns. City industries have completely outbid the farm in the matter of labor, and it is probably true that at least one-third of city working men have had experience in farming. I would like to say to those men now that if to the opportunities in the city looked brighter the past ten years, the next ten years, in my judgment, assuredly belong to the farm, and the sooner they realize that the better for themselves and for all concerned."

Miller's Worm Powders, being in demand everywhere, can be got at any chemist's or drug shop, at very small cost. They are a standard remedy for worm troubles and can be fully relied upon to expel worms from the system and abate the sufferings that worms cause. There are many mothers that rejoice that they found available so effective a remedy for the relief of their children.

WHITE GOWN FOR SPRING



WHITE GOWN.

Already manufacturers and fashion designers are showing the spring models. An advance suggestion for the commencement season is the garment pictured here. It is of white cotton voile, with bolero bodice. The long, circular tunic is handsomely embroidered and edged with lace. A row of pearl buttons trims the costume from the V shaped neck to the hem of the tunic. A soft girde of pink satin is worn with it. A gown of this sort may be made up for the young girl who needs a frock for dancing class. Any other fabric may be substituted for the voile.

Economy in Work Aprons.

Do not throw away faded or outgrown house dresses. Cut off the waists, launder the skirts and use them to cover your good skirts when doing housework.

A shirring tape may be run through the belt and gathered tightly around the top of the skirt hanger, so as to keep out the dust.

Old wrappers can also be used for covering one piece dresses. Do not cut off the top of the wrapper, but run in a tape at the top and at the bottom.

Figs For Children.

A safe laxative for children is two soaked figs that have remained in a little water overnight with some sugar. These are eaten in the morning before breakfast. The seeds exert a stimulating effect on the alimentary canal and help to produce the desired effect.

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TURNER'S FAMOUS INVOLID PORT
"Buy it for Purity's sake" Sold Everywhere
This is the Tonic