50 PER CENT. ADDED TO SALES TAX

MINISTER FIELDING WARNS HOUSE OF BREAKERS AHEAD

(Continued From Page One)

Mr. Fielding made no estimate of the total amount of revenue his new taxation may bring. Clearly, however, he aims to bridge the gap between his estimated expenditure (which is $466,000,000) and the amount of revenue he would get on the basis of this year's returns. That, at all events, was the only conclusion to be derived from his emphatic declaration that the time had come when Canada must cease being satisfied to merely make both ends meet, in the matter of ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure, and try not to further increase her national debt. We must, he declared, take a leaf out of the book of the United States and Britain, and try to lessen our burden instead of increasing it.

Progressives Lose Fervor

As for the House, it received the Minister's pronouncement with mixed feelings. The Progressives cheered, when he declared that the revision was downward, but their cheers grew fainter and fainter as it became evident that the downward revision was more apparent than real. The Conservatives, for their part, felt no surprise. They knew, having just emerged from office, that Mr. Fielding could not reduce the tariff to any important extent; and they were prepared for further taxation their chief objecion will centre around the repeal of the regulation penalizing German goods.

In impartial circles, the budget is regarded as a purely revenue one. Mr. Fielding, it is held, had to get revenue somehow, and endeavored to do it while at the same time trying to make the farmers believe that he was giving them a measure of lower tariff and reducing the tariff.

The Minister's speech, as a parliamentary effort, was a good one. It was clear, comprehensive, lucid, delivered with a fine eloquence and force. Incidentally, it was the sixteenth that Mr. Fielding had delivered in his parliamentary career, and achievement never equalled by any Canadian finance minister or by any British chancellor of the exchequer.

...MORE.....

Fielding Greeted With Great Applause

(By Canadian Bress)

Hon. W. S. Fielding was greeted with prolonged applause as he entered the chamber at 3.30 and a few minutes later consideration of the bill to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act was postponed and the committee reported progress. Mr. Fieldisg commenced to speak at 3.35 after moving down to a seat in the centre of the chamber.

In opening he referred to the fact that it was 11 years since he had last made a budget speech. During these years a great change had taken place in the financial situation. Sometimes he feared that the full nature of this change was not understood by the people as a whole. He referred to the great growth in Canada's national debt and in her pension obligations.

The country was now facing enormous obligations which were understood in but a more or less hazy way by the man in the street. The average person had an idea that these things were rather serious but had not grasped the extent of the change. In provincial, municipal and local bodies, there were constantly increasing appropriations for this and that work which must be done. These municipal bodies frequently demanded works to be carried out by the Federal Government and sent petitions and delegations to Ottawa by the carload to impress upon the Government the need of helping their particular plan. They all admitted that there was a great need for economy on the part of the other fellow, but they could all produce some particular reason why their own proposals were in a more urgent class.

The need of economy was earnest, said Mr. Fielding. He must appeal to Parliament and to the people to pass self-denying ordinances and to do without lots of things which they would like. There were many works which were desirable and urgent, but for the present these must all be put aside. With all the economies that could be accomplished there would still be a very heavy burden to carry under the present taxation system. Mr. Fielding said he would have to ask serious consideration of the taxation system in order to properly meet the new conditions.

Dealing with the financial condition of the country, he said that the budget speech must necessarily take into account financial conditions of the past three years. In 1920-21 he said there had been a so-called surplus of $73,268,291.00. Old members would recall the discussions on the manner in which surpluses had been reached. Sometimes when a surplus was established it was found that the country actually had no surplus. The ordinary method was to set down the ordinary expenditure against the revenue for the year and if the revenue were higher then to say there was a surplus. But there were many expenditures not included in ordinary expenditure which should be balanced up against any supposed surplus.

On this basis of calculating a surplus as the difference between ordinary revenue and ordinary expenditure, there was a surplus in 1920-21 of $73,000,000, while at the same time, there was an increase in the public debt of $92,000,000. The difference between the two figures was represented by charges to capital and special account and in charges for that evergrowing account, the railways of the country.

For 1921-22, the accounts were not yet closed. Income and business profits show an increase of $14,176,700, but there was a decrease of $57,000,000 in collections from customs.

Again estimating the surplus on this method of bookkeeping, for the year just closed there would be an apparent surplus of $22,165,000, while at the same time there was an addition to the public debt of $86,427,000.

For the fiscal year 1922-23, on the basis of present taxation, Mr. Fielding estimated revenue at $330,629,000.

This was including customs at $103,000,000 or $2,500,000 less than last year. It was expected that there would be a decrease in receipts from income tax. Last year there was received $101,500,000 from income tax and arrears in business profits tax. For the present year, on the basis of present taxation, it was expected that $60,000,000 would be received.

Coupling this decline of $40,000,000 in income tax with an estimated general decline of $53,000,000, it would be seen that the situation was a very serious one indeed.

Must Soon Begin Paying Off Debt

Canada must soon begin paying off the public debt. Great Britain has already reduced her debt since the war by £500,000,000. The United States was also paying off its debt. So far Canada had made no reduction, but on the other hand had been steadily increasing her public debt. If this debt could not be reduced, strenuous efforts must be made to prevent it increasing. The present Government would make every effort to reduce the debt and perhaps the country would have to accept the responsibility of an increase in taxation.

In former years all assets were treated as good assets. But now it was necessary to discriminate as between active an non-active assets. This change had been made by Sir Henry Drayton, and Mr. Fielding considered it a proper one. When the active assets were set off against the gross debt, it gave a very good idea of the position of the country. Treating the railway expenditures as loans, was creating a situation which might give critics ground to find fault. If it was necessary to provide for the ordinary expenditures of the railways, and the difference between the receipts and the expenditures, and large sums for interest it would be open to say with some justice, that the railways were no longer a special account but part of the ordinary expenditure of the country.

The net debt on March 31, 1914 was $335,668,850. This sum represented the accumulation since Confederation, and included expenditures for great public works and other important facilities.

The debt on March 31, 1921, was $2,427,296,798. The largest increase in the debt was in 1920 when $674,000,000 was added.

Four loans had been made during the past year, three of which were railway issues guaranteed by the Government and one a direct Government loan. The first was in July, 1921, and was an issue of $25,000,000 which was sold in New York at 92 1-2.

Subsequently it was sold to the public at 96 1-2 a spread of 4 per cent between what the Government received and what the investors paid for it. This was on account of the Canadian Northern Railway. The second loan also of $25,000,000, was issued in September, 1921, for the Grand Trunk. It was also in New York and at 92. Afterwards it was sold to the public at 95 1-4, a spread of 3 1-2 per cent between what the Government received and what the investors paid. The third railway loan, for the Canadian Northern Railway was one of $11,000,000. This was issued in March last, in New York, and was sold by tender for 93.03. Subsequently it was sold to the public at 99 and five-eights.

This represented a spread of 59 cents per $100.00 between what the Government received and what the investors paid. The fourth loan was the $100,000,000 issue, also floated by the present Government and which was sold in New York at 97 1-2 and subsequently issued to investors at par.

Further loans would be necessary at no distant date and it was hoped to make the next loan a purely domestic issue. One good feature of such a step would be that the interest would be payable to Canadian people. There was a great difference, however, between a domestic loan now and the Victory Loan.

During the war years people bought the loans because of patriotic motives, but the domestic loan today must be looked upon as a cold-blooded business proposition. For this reason it might be necessary to make the loans more attractive than would ordinarily be the case. Another aspect of the domestic loan question was that such loans might tie up the money in the country, causing a scarcity for other purposes. It was still hoped, however, that conditions would be favorable for a domestic loan.

Mr. Fielding referred to the trade agreements made with the British West Indies and France. With regard to the former, he stated that Jamaica which originally was not a party to the agreement had joined with the other West Indian islands. Communications in regard to a trade agreement had been opened between Australia and Canada. Australia had sent a representative to Canada who gave the Government every reason to believe that the Commonwealth looked favorably upon the consummation of an agreement between the two countries.

Following this visit the government of Canada had proposed that Australia give to the Dominion the preference now enjoyed by England and in return Canada was to give to Australia the British preference. That proposition had not yet been accepted, but the Dominion Government had every hope that it would be.

A treaty of a more or less temporary nature had been negotiated with France. It was hoped to revive the previous treaty and negotiations were on foot with this end in view. Turning to the tariff, Mr. Fielding said that the lines on which the Government proposed to deal with fiscal questions were expressed in the resolution moved by him some time ago.

The tariff was a tax and it was the aim of the Government to legislate so as to make taxation as light as possible. With the exception of one item and that one for strictly revenue purposes, every change which would be proposed today would be a reduction in the custom tariff. It was a revision downward at every point.

Mr. Fielding referred to the fact that originally some nations had resented the preference given by Canada to Great Britain. This resentment had died out and it was now generally recognized that the British preference was a matter within our own family circle. It was proposed to adhere to the British preference and the effect of the changes proposed would be to increase this in some respects.

Attitude of U.S. toward Canada

The attitude of United States toward Canada prior to 1910 had been of a somewhat unfriendly nature in trade matters. At last, however, there came a time when the United States changed its attitude, and in 1911, that country was willing to enter into a reciprocity scheme with Canada. "I wonder if we did not miss the golden opportunity," said Mr. Fielding.

"There is a tide in the affairs of men which taken at its flood, leads on to fortune." The flood tide of good will between Canada and the United States came in 1911. It might not come again.

The change of government in the United States had led to the introduction of the Fordney bill, which had done great harm to trade relations between Canada and the United States. There was a bill now before the legislators at Washington which would enlarge on the Fordney tariff. Mr. Fielding said that while Canada did not like to complain there was nothing to prevent us pointing that if the United States passed the bill which is now under consideration, the Government there could not look to Canada to take any steps toward reducing the tariff against articles manufactured in the United States. The Americans could not say that they would sell and never buy anything.

Mr. Fielding dealt with his recent visit to Washington. While there he had stated that, in his opinion, while the reciprocity pact of 1910 had been rejected by the Canadian people, they would look differently upon a similar proposal at this time. He believed that the Canadians wanted better trade relations. These would be an advantage to both countries. A distinguished American, who had played a large part in the preparation of the reciprocity agreement of 1910 had said that the next move must come from Canada.

"It was our move and we made it," said Mr. Fielding. Canada had indicated that she was ready to open negotiations. It was now necessary to wait the turn of events at Washington. Mr. Fielding hoped for better things but until there was a fair understanding of what the Americans intended to do, Canada must hold her hand.

The Minister of Finance said that it was not proposed to reduce the tariff on American goods with the exception of one or two items. Among these he instanced the case of agricultural implements which came from the United States. An announcement, he said, of a reduction in agricultural implements from Great Britain would be greeted with a smile and properly so. In that and in a few similar cases, it was proposed to reduce the tariff on American-made goods.

The reductions which were proposed had been made generally under the British preference provisions, and not in that section for the tariff applying to United States.

There were some unsatisfactory features in the last taxation proposals, said Mr. Fielding. He referred to the act which required that goods imported into Canada be marked with the name of the country of origin. That act had been passed but not enforced. The Government now had decided that the act was undesirable and unworkable and as such, should be repealed.

The provision for basing the customs changes on cost of production plus a fair profit in the country of production, was, in Mr. Fielding's opinion an unnecessary intereference with trade and he proposed to wipe it out.

Another provision of the last tariff act which it was proposed to abolish was that dealing with valuation of imports from countries where the currency was depreciated in value below 50 per cent, of normal. Mr. Fielding dealt with the case of the German mark. Under the provision in question, he said, the German mark was given a fictitious value utterly out of keeping with its actual value. As a result instead of a duty of 35 per cent. against goods made in Germany, Canada had been charging a duty as high as 1,000 per cent. under this clause. He pointed out that the only effect it had was to prevent Canadian buyers from purchasing direct from countries such as Germany which had a greatly depreciated currency. There was nothing to prevent purchase in Holland or in England.

The provision that invoices must be certified by commercial agents of Canada in the country of export to Canada, was also objected to by Mr. Fielding as being unworkable. To carry it out, would require that Canada should maintain an army of commercial agents. That portion of the act had never been brought into effect and was a dead issue.

"We propose to make it doubly dead by striking it out of the Act," said Mr. Fielding.

The Minister of Finance then began to outline some of the changes in customs tariff which were proposed. Alcohol imported into Canada by druggists under the present tariff, paid a duty of $9.00 per gallon as against $2.40 when imported by large manufacturers. It was proposed to place the druggist on the same footing as the manufacturers and make the same duty apply. Mr. Fielding did not see any danger from this action.

"It is proposed," continued Mr. Fielding, "to change the duties on cigarettes and cigars, and on Canadian raw leaf tobacco when it is taken into a licensed tobacco or cigar manufactory.

"The excise duty on all weights of cigarettes is increased three dollars per thousand. The present rate is six dollars per thousand for cigarettes weighing not more than 3 pounds per thousand and eleven dollars per thousand on cigarettes weighing more than 3 pounds per thousand.

"To give the same advantage now enjoyed by the Canadian manufacturer will necessitate an increase in the customs rate of imported cigarettes. Therefore, it is proposed to increase the rate from $4.10 per pound and 25 per cent. to $5.25 per pound and 25 per cent. It is estimated that the increase in both the excise and customs tariffs will give an additional revenue of over $5,000,000 per annum after allowing for a reduction of ten per cent. in the consumption owing to the increased rate. The consumption of cigarettes has grown to immense proportions in Canada. The number consumed last year was equal to 267 for each man, woman and child.

"It is also proposed to readjust the duties on cigars which will have the effect of reducing the duties on the low priced cigars, allowing medium priced ones at the present rates and increase the more expensive cigars. The proposed method is by decreasing the customs and excise duties and putting on a graduated rate according to value under the special war revenue Act. It is estimated that the change will make a very slight increase in the revenue.

In conclusion Mr. Fitlding said:

"I have deemed it proper in this address to present very clearly what I regard as the gravity of the financial situation. I would not, however, have anyone draw the impression that I have a gloomy view of the future. There is, happily, a brighter side. I have unbounded faith in the resources of our country and in the intelligence and patriotism of the Canadian people.

The worst of the commercial and industrial depression is, I believe, over. Already the sun of better times is beginning the shine. I do not look for any rapid restoration to prosperity, but I believe from this time forward there will be a quiet and steady improvement. Everywhere there seems to be hope and confidence that such improvement is coming. That hope and that confidence will have much influence in bringing about a better day.

If providence sends us a blessing of good crops this year, we may look for the beginning of the prosperity of former times. While we have diversified industries, all of them entitled to careful consideration, we shall do well to remember that agriculture is and will continue to be the occupation of the largest class of our people and the industry that has the widest influence on general prosperity.

Reduction Of Customs Duties

Mr. Fielding announced reductions of customs duties as follows:

Farming Industry

Mowing machines, harvesters, binders and reapers, reduced under the general tariff 2½ per cent.

Cultivators, harrows, horse rakes' seed drills, manure spreaders and weeders, reduced under the general tariff 2½ per cent.

Ploughs and threshing machines reduced under the general tariff 2½ per cent.

Milking machines reduced under the general tariff 5 per cent.

Vegetable grading machines reduced under the general tariff 5 per cent. Nearly all other agricultural implements are reduced under the general tariff 5 per cent.

There is corresponding reduction on these articles under the British preferential tariff, but practically all are imported under the general tariff.

Tractors for farm purposes valued at $1,400 or less and parts thereof now free by order-in-council; it is proposed to make these articles free by act of parliament.

Wrought iron tubing four inches and under in diameter is reduced 5 per cent. under both preferential and general tariffs.

Tools are reduced five per cent. under the preferential tariff.

Harness is reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff.

Farm wagons are reduced five per cent under the preferential tariff and 2½ per cent under the general tariff.

Dairying Industry

Paper milk bottle caps are reduced 7½ per cent under both the preferential and general tariffs

Glass milk bottles are reduced five per cent under both tariffs.

Dairy tin hollow-ware and cans for milk and cream are reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff and five per cent under the general tariff.

Milking machines are reduced 2½ per cent under the preferential tariff and five per cent under the general tariff.

Fruit Growing Industry

Fruit grading machines are reduced 2½ per cent. under the preferential tariff and five per cent under the general tariff.

Lumber Industry

Machinery for saw mills is reduced 2½ per cent. under the general tariff.

Wrought iron tubing 4 inches in diameter or less is reduced five per cent under both tariffs.

Tools and cant-dogs are reduced five per cent under the preferential tariff.

Mining Industry

Porcelain parts of pumps are reduced from 20 per cent preferential tariff and 30 per cent general tariff to free under all tariffs.

Wrought iron tubing reduced on tubing 4 inches and under in diameter five per cent under both tariffs; and on tubing over 4 inches and not over 10 inches, five per cent, under the preferential tariff.

Fishing Industry

Gasoline over .725 specific gravity and not exceeding .750 is reduced from 3½ cent per gallon to 1c. under the general tariff.

Manila rope not exceeding 1½ inches in circumference is made free of duty to all fisheries. (Under the present tariff it is free only for holding traps used in the lobster fisheries.)

Oiled clothing is reduced five per cent under both tariffs.

Oiled hats are reduced 2½ per cent under the preferential and five per cent under the general tariff.

Plumbing Industry

Wrought iron tubing and tools reduced as stated with the other industries.

General Public

Certain liquid medicines non-alcoholic are reduced 35 per cent under the preferential tariff and 20 per cent under the general tariff.

Cocoa, unsweetened, reduced 1 cent per pound under the preferential tariff. Cocoa, sweetened, reduced ½c. per pound under the preferential tariff.

Cocoa in powder form reduced 5 per cent under the preferential tariff, and preparations reduced 2½ per cent under the preferential tariff.

Refined sugar—The preference is increased from ¼ off in the general tariff to practically one-third off. Enamelled ware reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Window shades reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Cotton fabrics, gray, bleached or dyed, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Corsets and cotton clothing reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Flannels, lustres, mohair, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Alpaca and Italian linings, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Woollen fabrics, woollen clothing, cloths doeskins, cashmeres, tweeds, coatings, overcoatings and felt cloth, not reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Rubber clothing, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Knitted goods, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Boots and shoes, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Collars and cuffs, reduced under the preferential tariff 5 per cent.

Blankets, cotton, reduced under the preferential tariff 2½ per cent.

Clothes wringers 2½ per cent reduction under both tariffs.

Dairy tin hollow-ware reduced 2½ per cent under preferential tariff and 5 per cent under general tariff.

Automobiles are now entitled to be entered as settlers' effects by farmers only. It is proposed to admit automobiles valued at not more than $1,000 by other settlers as well as by farmers. It is also proposed to admit boats for fishing purposes by settlers as settlers' effects.

Determined Widow Pursues Earl With View To Marriage

Latter Has Twenty-Four Hours Start on Voyage to South Africa.

Paris, May 24.—The Earl of Kinnoull has not escaped. While today the youthful peer was steaming away from his bride-that-was-to-be down the English Channel aboard the Edinburgh Castle on his way to South Africa, the widow, who three days ago missed her chance of becoming a countess, is stealing a march on him, and tonight leaves Paris for Lisbon and Madeira, and when the Edinburgh Castle steams in she hopes to meet her errant lover at the dock.

"I will marry him there," she declared today, "and then perhaps the joke will be with me."

Mrs. Esther Dulcie Trewartha-Surle is not so young as the Earl, who did not seem to know his own mind about marrying, and she certainly does know her own mind.

"He wanted to marry me till his mother stepped in and stopped him," she declared, "and when he sees me on the quay at Madeira he will want to marry me again. It's just foolish, his saying that it was all a joke. He knows it wasn't a joke. I've got a ticket for South Africa, too, aboard the Edinburgh Castle, and if he won't leave the ship I shall go aboard and voyage with him.

"It was to have been our honeymoon trip, and perhaps it will still be, for I understand that the captain can marry people on board ship."

While she talked, Mrs. Surle kept referring to the accounts of the missed marriage which have appeared in English newspapers in France.

"Yes, it's most of it true," she said.

"Yesterday morning I nearly decided to go to Southampton and board the ship before it sailed. But then I thought the better plan was to come over to Paris and get a passport fixed to travel by Portugal to Madeira and meet the ship here. We had intended to land there and announce our marriage from there, and the only difference that has been made by the English registrar's decision not to marry us because the Earl is under 21 is that we will be married there instead of England."

Today the deserted widow has not lost a moment's time. She reached Paris early this morning, and as soon as the offices of the Portuguese Consulate were opened she was there demanding a visa for her passport. Meanwhile accommodation had been reserved for her and a friend on board the Lisbon express, and telegraphic arrangements made for travelling from Lisbon to Madeira.

The widow and Earl are now engaged in a neck and neck race for Madeira. To him aboard the Edinburgh Castle the news has been wirelessed that the widow is on his trail, and his only hope of escape is that the ship reaches and leaves Madeira before she does. He has 24 hours' start, but barring accidents and unforeseen delays, Mrs. Surle expects to get there with time to spare, "and then," she says, "well, we will get married."

There is no doubt about that in her mind, and before her determination the youthful Earl and his chaperoning cousin had better lock themselves in their cabin.

Healthy Liver Healthy Life

Your liver—healthy or clogged, active or sluggish—makes all the difference between a vigorous, cheerful life and low spirits and failure. To subdue a stubborn liver, overcome constipation, dizziness, biliousness, indigestion, headache and the blues there is nothing on earth so good as Carter's Little Liver Pills. Purely vegetable. Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Better Abrogate Crow's Nest Pass Agreement

Bringing It Into Effect Bound to Hurt Rest of Canada in Freight Rates.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, May 23.—In his statement before the Transportation Costs Committee of the House of Commons, F. J. Watson, general freight agent of the Grand Trunk, expressed the opinion that the Crows Nest Pass agreement should be abrogated. He further stated that in his opinion it was out of date, and that as long as it existed it would create an embarrassing situation. The Railway Commission was the best today to deal with rate matters. He agreed with the opinion expressed by Mr. Beatty and Mr. Hanna, that there should be reductions on basic commodities.

Just before the conclusion of the sitting, Chairman McLean, in discussing the matter of Eastern interests being represented, said that the testimony had shown that the effect of the Crows Nest Pass agreement coming into effect would be to increase the deficit on the National Railways, and it might also impede, or render practically impossible, reductions in districts not specially affected.

E. M. Macdonald expressed the view that the Western Provinces would come to the conclusion that it would be better to have lower rates all over the country than in one particular region.

Mr. Watson said that going on the basis of Mr. Beatty's figures, the coming into effect of the Crows Nest Pass scale of rates would mean a loss in revenue of $2,446,000 within the year; figuring on the same tonnage as was carried in 1921. If the existing scales were wiped out and there were a revision to those of 1918, as Mr. Hanna had assumed, the loss would be $7,553,000. On this basis the loss to all the railways would be $30,000,000 within a year.

Chairman McLean suggested that the sessions of the committee should end next week. He announced that Premier Oliver, of British Columbia, and H. J. Symington, representing Manitoba and Saskatchewan, would appear on Friday, and that Premier Oliver and Norman Lambert, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, would appear Monday.

THAT DRY COUGH IS BRONCHITIS.

If neglected, it will weaken the throat and perhaps reach the lungs. Nothing surer to help you quickly than the healing soothing vapor of Catarrhozone. It's action is magical, every congested spot is healed, irritation is soothered away, phlegm and secretion are cleaned out, all symptoms of weak throat, Catarrh, Bronchitis disappears. Catarrhozone is a genuine, scientific preparation. Sold everywhere in three sizes, 25c, 50c and one dollar for a complete two months treatment. Prepared by the Catarrhozone Co., Montreal.

Santiago, April 21—(By Mail.)—Chile will receive approximately 1,500,000 pesos gold from the German government in payment of expenses incurred in connection with the internment of German sailors in this country during the war, according to an announcement by Dr. von Erckert, German Minister here. The sailors were members of the crews of the German cruisers Dresden and Scandler.

DWARFED INDIAN MUMMY IS FOUND

Arizona Cliff Dwelling Gives Up Body of Strangely Formed Prehistoric Race.

Jerome, Ari., May 24—An unusual mummy, only thirty-two inches long and with only twenty teeth, with three fingers and a thumb on one hand and four toes on the left foot (the right foot is missing), was found by Jack Wilson and Mrs. D. Smith while investigating a cliff dwelling near Wilson's ranch on the east side of the Verde River.

The shortage of teeth, fingers and toes appears to have been natural with the individual, though hardly a racial trait, for at least 100 mummies have been found in the cliff and cave dwellings along the Verde and on Beaver Creek, and this is the first found not naturally constituted. The teeth and head are perfectly formed and undoubtedly belonged to an adult and not to a child.

There would appear to be little doubt that within the Verde Valley, in prehistoric times, lived a race of dwarf Indians, who disposed of their dead by wrapping the bodies in fibrous vegetables material and then placing them where dry air would dessicate them. In no other cliff dwellings of the Southwest have these same mummified remains been found, although in a number of places the rooms have such low ceilings that probably other such undersized individuals constituted the builders and inhabitants.

In the Smithonian Institution are about thirty such diminutive mummies, with their wrappings of willow bark, raw cotton and of a cotton cloth that generally was made by almost any of the valley or cliff dwelling peoples who formerly lived in Arizona. Nearly twenty years ago Johnny Love took into Flagstaff a large collection of pygmy mummies from the Verde.

There are three distinct forms of ancient remains on the upper Verde. One is included in the remains of large agricultural communities that occupied the lower valleys and left the walls of large stone houses. The second were cliff dwellers, who had homes around the mysterious Montezuma's well and in other sections along the western and southern escarpments of the Mogolian plateau. A third were cave dwellers, who at points below Camp Verde carved homes out of the soft limestone of the river bluffs and who appear to have been of somewhat ruder sort than the communal cliff dwellers and who probably were of a more ancient period.

It is believed that occupation of some of these hillside homes continued until not over a few hundreds years ago, for the mummies are in rather good state of preservation, and with them have been found giant beans and other seeds that still had life and that reproduced when planted. There is speculation whether the last of the race of dwarfs might not have been eliminated by the incoming Apaches, though legends of the present day Indians concerning these older folk seem to be lacking. Evidences of the work of enemy peoples are found in the fact that almost every cliff dwelling shows the result of destruction by fire.

THE DRUGGISTS ALL AGREE THAT "PUTNAM'S" IS BEST

The oldest corn remover on the market is Putnam's Corn Extractor,—and it is the best. Your corns will all drop out after a few treatments with this painless remedy. Failure impossible. Refuse a substitute for "Putnam's," 25c. everywhere.

Died

GUNTER—At Manawagonish Road on May 24, 1922, Martha J., widow of William E. Gunter, aged 89 years, leaving one son.
Funeral from the residence of her son, W. E. Gunter, Manawagonish Road, Friday morning at 7.30 daylight time, to the steamer D. J. Purdy. Burial at Gagetown. Funeral service at the above residence, Thursday, May 25, at 8 p.m.

DUNLAP—In this city, May 24, 1922, Thomas Dunlap, aged seventy-seven years, leaving one son and three daughters to mourn the loss of a kind and loving father.
Funeral from his late residence, 22 Johnson street, Friday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—At Victoria Hospital Fredericton, N. B., May 23rd, Donald M. Campbell aged eighty years. Funeral Thursday at 2.30 p.m. from residence of H. S. Campbell, 145 George Street, Fredericton.

Get Back Your Grip On Health

NUXATED IRON

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