

The Charlottetown Herald.

NEW SERIES

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1921

VOL. XLIX.

NO. 22

Look. Read. Realize!

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor.

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!! We study the business. We know what suits a young man

we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentlemen—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous W. H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order-from... \$30.00 to \$48.00

Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... \$15.00 to \$36.00

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to success.

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price..... \$1.00 to \$4.00

MacLELLAN BROS.

GARTERS

Feed, Flour & Seed Store

QUEEN STREET

WE SELL

FLOUR

The Best Brands are—
Robin Hood
Victory
Beaver
Gold Medal
Queen City

FEED

Brn, Middlings, Shorts
Cracked Corn, Oil Cake
Feed Flour, Oats
Bone Meal, Linseed Meal
Calf Meal, Chick Feed
Schumacker Feed, Hay
Crushed Oats, Straw
Rolled Oats, Cornmeal
Oat Flour, Cracked Corn
Poultry Supplies, &c. &c.

WE BUY

OATS

Black and White Oats
Island Wheat
Barley, Buckwheat
Timothy Seed
Flax Seed
Early Potatoes

HAY

We want 50 Carloads of good
BALED HAY.
Also BALED STRAW
We want Fifty Thousand
Bushels of OATS
Write us for prices. State
quantity for sale.

Carter & Co., Ltd

WHOLESALE

RETAIL

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association

OF CANADA

An Exclusively Catholic and Canadian Fraternal Insurance Company for Men and Women.
Incorporated by Act of Dominion Parliament.
Adequate Rates, Whole Life and Twenty and Thirty Years Assessment Policies.
Over Eight Million Dollars Paid to the Families of Deceased Members

For further information address
J. E. H. HOWISON,
Grand Secretary,
59 St. Denis St. Montreal, P.Q.
April 16, 1920—19

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 3rd of June, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week on the route, East Baltic Express Mail Route No. 1, from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of St. John's, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR,
Post Office Inspector,
Post Office Inspector's Office,
Ch'town, April 27, 1921.

Canadian National RAILWAYS

Change of Time—P. E. I. Division

Commencing Monday, May 2nd, 1921, trains will run as follows:

WEST

Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 7.00 a.m., arrive Borden 9.15 a.m.; returning leave Borden 9.15 p.m., arrive Summerside 7.10 p.m., Charlottetown 11.00 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 1.35 p.m., arrive Borden 4.45 p.m., returning leave Borden 4.10 p.m., arrive Charlottetown 7.00 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 2.50 p.m., arrive Tignish 6.00 p.m., connect with train from Borden, arrive Summerside 6.15 p.m., Tignish 10.00 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Charlottetown 4.40 p.m., arrive Emerald June 7.10 p.m., on arrival of train from Borden; arrive Summerside 11.05 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Tignish 6.00 a.m., arrive Summerside 9.25 a.m., leave Summerside 9.45 a.m., arrive Charlottetown 1.05 p.m.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday leave Tignish 7.20 a.m., arrive Summerside 1.00 p.m., leave Summerside daily 1.55 p.m., arrive Emerald June 3.25 p.m., Borden 4.45 p.m., connecting with second trip of Car Ferry for mainland points.

Daily except Sunday, leave Summerside 7.05 a.m., arrive Emerald June 8.10 a.m., connect with train for Borden and arrive at Charlottetown 10.50 a.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Borden 7.10 a.m., arrive Emerald 8.10 a.m., Summerside 9.55 a.m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leave Summerside 11.45 a.m., arrive Tignish 5.20 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Borden 4.10 p.m., arrive Summerside 6.15 p.m., Tignish 10.00 p.m.

Daily except Sunday, leave Emerald 6.05 p.m., arrive Borden 6.05 p.m.

W. J. P. McMILLAN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon

Office and Residence:
105 Kent Street
CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E.

Legislative Assembly.

Prince Edward Island
Rules Relating to Private Bills.

36 All petitions for Private Bills must be presented within fourteen days after the commencement of the session exclusive of adjournment.

37 No Private Bill shall be brought into the House, but upon a petition first presented, truly stating the case at the peril of the petitioner for such Bill, and such petition must be signed by the said petitioner.

38 A committee shall be appointed at the commencement of every Session consisting of five members of whom three shall be a quorum, to be denominated The Private Bills Committee to whom shall be referred every Private Bill and no proceedings in this regard shall be had upon such Bill until such Committee has reported thereon to the House.

39 So soon as the Committee has reported any Bill, such Bill together with any amendments that may be suggested by the Committee, shall be printed at the expense of the parties who are suitors for such Bill and printed copies thereof delivered to the members before the second reading if deemed necessary by the Committee.

40 No Bill for the particular interest of any person or persons, Corporation or Corporations, or body or bodies of people shall be read a second time until all fees be paid for the same into the hands of the Clerk of the House.

41 No Bill having for its object the vesting in or conferring upon any person or persons, Municipality or Body corporate the title to any tract of land shall be received or read in the House unless at least four weeks notice containing a full description of the land in question has been published in the Royal Gazette and one other newspaper in this Province of the intention of such person or persons, Municipality or body Corporate to apply for such Bill.

H. E. DAWSON,
Clerk Legislative Assembly.

DEPARTMENT OF CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE

EXCISE TAX LICENSES

Retailers, Jewellers, Manufacturers and Sales Tax Licenses as required under the Amendment to the Special War Revenue Act, 1915, are ready for issue, and application forms may be had from the undersigned.

Firms not in possession of License on the 15th November, 1920, will be subject to penalty as provided in the Act.

PRIVILEGE

For neglect or refusal to take out a License shall be a sum not exceeding

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

F. J. CASEY,
Collector of Inland Revenue at Charlottetown.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's friend.

Speech On The Budget

By Mr. James McIsaac, M. P.

(Hansard, May 14, 1921.)

Mr. JAMES McISAAC (Kings, P. E. Island).

Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few words on the Budget. Few Budgets in this Parliament since Confederation have been anticipated with greater anxiety, inasmuch as we are passing through a transition period, a period of instability in commerce, of extravagance in buying, and of deflation. These, and a hundred and one other circumstances have rendered the financial outlook and the trade conditions of our country very uncertain, and such as to be regarded with some degree of uneasiness. Under the circumstances it is a source of extreme satisfaction that the Minister of Finance was able to give us such a favourable exposition of the trade conditions and financial position of Canada. I think, Sir, that the Finance Minister, as well as the country, deserves to be congratulated upon the excellent presentation that has been made. Our trade has been well sustained, and the expenditure and revenue have been brought together to an extent that is wonderful, considering all the circumstances.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

After recess the House resumed at eight o'clock.

Mr. McISAAC: Just before recess I was referring to the Budget that had been presented to this House and country by a Minister of Finance, and I took occasion to observe that in my humble judgment it was an admirable presentation of our financial position. It was a business-like Budget—I should say a model Budget, and so far as I have been able to observe it has met with almost universal favour. Any comments concerning it in the public press have been for the most part favourable to it; very little adverse criticism has been offered. This is a matter of congratulation to the minister, to the Government, and to Canada as well, having regard to present conditions. All countries have been passing through a period of transition, a time of upheaval in commerce and dislocation of trade, a time of deflation and extravagance, a time of unfavourable financial, commercial and economic outlook. It is evident from the admirable statement rendered by the Finance Minister that Canada's position is an enviable one among the nations of the world; she stands second to no other country in the matter of her economic operations for the year that has passed. This is indeed a great tribute to Canada. Nations, like individuals, benefit by their youth. The blood of national youth courses through the arteries of our country. Canada has all the energy, all the ambition of youth, and we have firm ground for our faith in her great future.

According to the figures presented by the Finance Minister, Canada's trade for the past fiscal year exceeded that of the previous fiscal year by \$125,000,000, in remarkable advance in trade in the face of unfavourable conditions. Our greatest trade is, of course, with the United States and Great Britain. The balance of trade as between Canada and the United States is against us; that is to say, we purchase more from the United States than we sell to them. That is an unfortunate

condition of things, and one which it is difficult to overcome, though it is hoped that before very long it will be considerably improved. It would seem, however, that the legislation recently brought into effect in the United States is not favourable to that end. The Young Bill which has been passed by both Houses of Congress puts up against Canada as well as against other countries very strong barriers in the way of trade. It is to be presumed that this matter will be dealt with later by our Government and such action taken as is deemed expedient. Of course that is a matter for the future. The balance of trade as against Canada for the last year and in favour of the United States amounted to \$226,000,000. On the other hand, our trade with the Mother Country has been more favourable. The balance of trade in our favour in respect of our trade with Great Britain in the fiscal year 1919-20 amounted to \$369,000,000 in round figures. The balance has since shown a tendency to swing against us, but that condition may adjust itself. The trade balance in our favour in respect of trade with the Mother Country for the last year was reduced to \$100,295,402, according to the figures of the Minister of Finance. Our total foreign trade per capita during the calendar year 1920 was \$293.30 as against a per capita trade on the part of the United States of \$127.78.

In connection with our trade relations with the Mother Country, it is worth while noting that according to press despatches the Government of Great Britain are taking steps which indicate a wide departure from the policy of free trade. A Bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons—it may be passed by this time—placing a high preferential tariff on the key industries of the country. If that Bill becomes law, certainly a great step will have been taken by Great Britain in the direction of a protective tariff.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say just a word or two with reference to the financial position of our country. The figures disclosed in the financial statement of the minister show that the revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, amounted to \$482,000,000 as against \$349,746,334 for the year 1920. The estimated expenditure for 1920-21 amounts to \$539,368,077. Let me say a word regarding how the money raised was spent and the condition of the balance sheet when the revenues and expenditures had been compared and the bills for the year had been paid. Let us see what a favourable showing was presented to the House in the annual statement of the Minister of Finance. As I have just said, it is shown in the financial statement that the revenues amounted to approximately \$482,000,000. Expenditures on consolidated fund, that is to say, current expenditures, strictly speaking, for the operations of the fiscal year, amounted to \$362,600,000; but in addition to this amount there was a capital expenditure of \$36,972,000 and an expenditure on demobilization of \$20,130,000, making a total payment under the head of expenditure chargeable to consolidated fund of \$419,702,000. This presents to us a satisfactory condition of the revenue as compared with the expenditure, showing that after payments made strictly speaking on consolidated fund or ordinary expenditures were met, there was left a balance of \$69,400,000. Moreover, after these two items, that is the capital

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condition of things, and one which it is difficult to overcome, though it is hoped that before very long it will be considerably improved. It would seem, however, that the legislation recently brought into effect in the United States is not favourable to that end. The Young Bill which has been passed by both Houses of Congress puts up against Canada as well as against other countries very strong barriers in the way of trade. It is to be presumed that this matter will be dealt with later by our Government and such action taken as is deemed expedient. Of course that is a matter for the future. The balance of trade as against Canada for the last year and in favour of the United States amounted to \$226,000,000. On the other hand, our trade with the Mother Country has been more favourable. The balance of trade in our favour in respect of our trade with Great Britain in the fiscal year 1919-20 amounted to \$369,000,000 in round figures. The balance has since shown a tendency to swing against us, but that condition may adjust itself. The trade balance in our favour in respect of trade with the Mother Country for the last year was reduced to \$100,295,402, according to the figures of the Minister of Finance. Our total foreign trade per capita during the calendar year 1920 was \$293.30 as against a per capita trade on the part of the United States of \$127.78.

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PILES HEMORRHOIDS ARE CAUSED BY CONSTIPATION.

There are few complaints more common than hemorrhoids, commonly called piles, and scarcely any which cause more trouble and misery.

Piles are divided into three classes, namely, itching, protruding and bleeding, and consist in a fullness of blood and languid circulation in the portion of the lower bowel or rectum.

The chief causes of piles are constipation, straining at stool, and the use of drastic purgatives. This latter we would very strongly advise against as these strong purgatives, especially those containing calomel and other mineral drugs are too strong for the average person's bowels.

A mild laxative will do more to correct the trouble than anything else, and this you will find in Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills, a pill that is purely vegetable, and easy to take, and does not grip, weaken or sicken.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25c. a box, and all dealers or druggists have a receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

total expenditure of \$36,972,000 and the demobilization expenditure of \$20,130,000, to which I have referred, were paid, there was left, over and above all these payments, a balance of \$12,298,000.

In the ordinary language, the authorized language that has been invariably used in connection with our financial operations in Canada since Confederation, this amount of \$12,298,000 is a surplus. That is how all these balances have been denominated or described by every Government that has existed in Canada since Confederation. It may be said that there were capital expenditures that would very much exceed that balance. Such has nearly always been the case. There are not many years, indeed there are very few, when there has been an actual surplus, but in the language of finance used in this connection all down through Canadian history, this amount may be and is properly called a surplus. Therefore, there is no reason this year why we should depart from the usual language and call this amount by any other name.

Another exceedingly gratifying feature in connection with our finances for the year that has passed has been presented to us by the Minister of Finance, and that is that out of available cash at their disposal, the Government have acquired tax exempt bonds aggregating \$89,288,300. These are bonds which were issued by the Government to the people, and on which money was secured to carry on the war and other necessary expenditures. Bonds to that amount have been taken off the market; they have been bought in by the Government with the cash at their disposal, and they will be cancelled. Thus, there will be that amount removed from the debt of Canada. That is a very fine condition of affairs, and it is highly to the credit of the Government, that at this stage, so early in the lifetime of these bonds, the Government have been able to take off the market and cancel so many of these promises to pay, that in the ordinary course, would stand against the Government until the term of the bonds expired.

(Continued on page 2.)

Had INDIGESTION And DYSPEPSIA. CAN EAT ANYTHING NOW.

The misery which stomach trouble causes, the sufferer knows only too well, and anyone who suffers knows what it would give to be able to eat three square meals a day, and not be punished for it after.

Before you can eat heartily, and not pick and choose your food, you must put your stomach right so that it will produce its own digestive ferment.

For forty-two years Burdock Blood Bitters has been making weak stomachs strong, and permanently relieving severe cases of indigestion and dyspepsia that very often other remedies were powerless to reach.

Mrs. Alice Beekwith, Fessenden, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from indigestion and dyspepsia for several years, and could not eat anything without almost dying from the pain in the pit of my stomach. Seeing Burdock Blood Bitters highly recommended, I tried a bottle, and can gladly say it relieved me. I can eat anything now, and am in perfectly good health."

B.B.B. is manufactured only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

According to the figures presented by the Finance Minister, Canada's trade for the past fiscal year exceeded that of the previous fiscal year by \$125,000,000, in remarkable advance in trade in the face of unfavourable conditions. Our greatest trade is, of course, with the United States and Great Britain. The balance of trade as between Canada and the United States is against us; that is to say, we purchase more from the United States than we sell to them. That is an unfortunate

condition of things, and one which it is difficult to overcome, though it is hoped that before very long it will be considerably improved. It would seem, however, that the legislation recently brought into effect in the United States is not favourable to that end. The Young Bill which has been passed by both Houses of Congress puts up against Canada as well as against other countries very strong barriers in the way of trade. It is to be presumed that this matter will be dealt with later by our Government and such action taken as is deemed expedient. Of course that is a matter for the future. The balance of trade as against Canada for the last year and in favour of the United States amounted to \$226,000,000. On the other hand, our trade with the Mother Country has been more favourable. The balance of trade in our favour in respect of our trade with Great Britain in the fiscal year 1919-20 amounted to \$369,000,000 in round figures. The balance has since shown a tendency to swing against us, but that condition may adjust itself. The trade balance in our favour in respect of trade with the Mother Country for the last year was reduced to \$100,295,402, according to the figures of the Minister of Finance. Our total foreign trade per capita during the calendar year 1920 was \$293.30 as against a per capita trade on the part of the United States of \$127.78.

In connection with our trade relations with the Mother Country, it is worth while noting that according to press despatches the Government of Great Britain are taking steps which indicate a wide departure from the policy of free trade. A Bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons—it may be passed by this time—placing a high preferential tariff on the key industries of the country. If that Bill becomes law, certainly a great step will have been taken by Great Britain in the direction of a protective tariff.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I wish to say just a word or two with reference to the financial position of our country. The figures disclosed in the financial statement of the minister show that the revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, amounted to \$482,000,000 as against \$349,746,334 for the year 1920. The estimated expenditure for 1920-21 amounts to \$539,368,077. Let me say a word regarding how the money raised was spent and the condition of the balance sheet when the revenues and expenditures had been compared and the bills for the year had been paid. Let us see what a favourable showing was presented to the House in the annual statement of the Minister of Finance. As I have just said, it is shown in the financial statement that the revenues amounted to approximately \$482,000,000. Expenditures on consolidated fund, that is to say, current expenditures, strictly speaking, for the operations of the fiscal year, amounted to \$362,600,000; but in addition to this amount there was a capital expenditure of \$36,972,000 and an expenditure on demobilization of \$20,130,000, making a total payment under the head of expenditure chargeable to consolidated fund of \$419,702,000. This presents to us a satisfactory condition of the revenue as compared with the expenditure, showing that after payments made strictly

The Herald

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1921

Mr. McIsaac's Speech

(Continued from page 1.) No doubt from year to year, as the Government will find that they have cash at their disposal, they will continue this method of reducing the financial obligations of Canada by acquiring a number of these bonds, removing them from the market and cancelling them, so that they will no longer form part of the debt of this country.

Another feature that has been presented in the fiscal statement of the Minister of Finance, is, I think, worthy of consideration, inasmuch as it shows what part of the debt created by the war, which, of course, was a debt that was unavoidable and to which no estimated bounds could be placed, has been taken care of out of the current revenues of the country from 1914 up to the present time. This statement is to be found in the Budget presented by the Minister of Finance—and it is important to note it—that notwithstanding the largely increased cost of government, apart altogether from the war—and the expenses of the Government were much increased during these years—the country's war activities have been financed to a certain extent out of the current revenue. The net result of financial operations in this country from 1914-15 up to and including 1920-21, a period of six years, shows that war obligations, current and capital, have been met and paid to the extent of \$698,809,700. That, I think, is a most gratifying feature of our present financial operations. It is one that, perhaps, we would not be disposed to take very much note of; but it is one deserving of the greatest possible consideration; it is one that shows how carefully our finances have been guarded; how carefully every phase of our public business and fiscal operations have been taken care of by the Government and the Minister of Finance.

With regard to the financial operations of last year, no new loans have been issued, and I think that is a matter for congratulation. I think it is also a matter for congratulation that in view of the world-wide trade conditions Canada has come through this trying period with a better showing than most other countries. Our position in comparison with other countries of the world is really an enviable one.

Turning to the current year upon which we have just entered, the uncertainty is no doubt greater than last year, especially as to the revenues of the country. There are many reasons for this. In the first place, the Finance Minister finds it very difficult accurately to forecast what the probable revenues may be. This uncertainty is due to several causes. He feels satisfied, however, that the revenue from customs taxation will be somewhat diminished. Again, we have to take into account the tariff legislation which has just been passed by the United States. It is difficult to see just what the future holds in store in that direction; there may be some further legislation in this Parliament which may ameliorate present conditions, but so far as we can size up the present situation a diminished customs revenue is expected, and we have the Young Tariff Bill imposed against us as well as other countries by the United States; so the situation this year presents considerable difficulty for the Finance Minister.

From ordinary sources the Finance Minister expects to raise, unless all signs fall, a minimum of \$373,600,000. The Main Estimates for the year have already been tabled; there may be, however, some Supplementary Estimates brought down. Altogether, the Finance Minister calculates that a total revenue should be raised this year of at least \$435,360,971. The outlook, it must be confessed, is not the most encouraging, but I am satisfied that from the taxes which the Finance Minister is imposing, together with the revenue we expect to derive from one or two other sources, we shall raise sufficient to enable us to make up the difference between our expenditure and our ordinary revenue.

There is, for instance, the new sales tax. There is no doubt at all that the revenue from that will be very much increased this year over last. Then there is the increase in the liquor duties, from \$5 to \$10 per gallon. Probably we shall not have any liquor in Canada at all now, because there is prohibition in nearly all of the provinces. However, if any liquor is obtainable, those who drink will have to pay the price, and I suppose that is only right. Most people will agree that liquor is a luxury, and the man who wishes to indulge in that luxury must be prepared to pay the tax. I imagine only the wealthy will be able to indulge in this luxury in view of this new taxation. I think from these two sources alone the Finance Minister will be able to derive quite a large amount of money.

I do not wish to say very much about the income tax, as that has already been referred to by a great many other speakers in this debate. It is noticeable, however, that the revenue, derived from income taxation last year was very much in excess of the amount received in previous years, and I have no doubt that there will be a still further increase this year. Some criticisms have been offered as to the form in which the returns have to be made out. It is said that it is a little difficult for the ordinary man to make out an income tax return. That may be so. The Minister of Finance will no doubt be able to remedy that, and I understand that he intends to do so. So far as I am concerned, I have always been able to make out my return for the little amount I have to pay to the treasury, and I think most ordinary mortals with a little assistance are able to make out a return in a manner that will be understood by the officials of the department.

There is another source of revenue. We have a credit with Great Britain of \$150,000,000. That is the amount they owe us, and it is possible that within the coming year some portion of that may find its way into the Dominion treasury. I think from these three sources alone we shall derive a sufficient amount to enable the Finance Minister to meet the expenditures of the country, and perhaps leave a surplus over at the end of the present fiscal year. I appreciate the fact that mere figures are not very interesting, but in a Budget debate one can hardly avoid dealing with figures to some extent.

However, I shall now take up another phase of the Budget which I shall endeavor, if possible, to render somewhat more interesting. The tariff is a subject that is very much discussed at the present time, and a good deal of fault has been found with the Government by our friends opposite because no general revision of the tariff is contemplated immediately. There are many reasons why a tariff revision at this juncture would be inopportune. I have already referred to the adverse legislation which is about to become operative in the United States and which may necessitate very

radical and far-reaching changes in our present fiscal arrangements in order that we may properly protect Canada's interest from the injurious forces of the Act which is going through Congress at Washington. Under the circumstances, every one who gives any thought to the subject must concede that it is only the part of wisdom that the Canadian Government should be circumspect at the present time and make no great changes in our tariff until we know how the adverse legislation of the United States will affect us in every respect. I do not intend to say very much more on that question, but I think that the tariff which we shall have in this country, after the United States tariff becomes operative, should be framed in such a way as to protect Canadian interests as far as possible. Of our total imports last year, amounting to a sum very considerably over \$1,000,000,000, there came from the United States goods valued at \$356,000,000 odd, or 69 per cent of our whole import trade. That fact in itself constitutes a sufficient reason why we should be very deliberate and careful in any changes we make to our tariff; we must of necessity, in our own interest, wait until we see how the adverse legislation at Washington is going to affect us. Although no extensive revision of the tariff is being made, however, there are some changes, due to one cause or another, particularly in respect of the trade agreement with the West Indies which was recently ratified by both Houses.

In reference to the subject of taxation, the principal changes are the abolition of the business profits war tax, the removal of the so-called luxury tax, and the increase in the rate of the sales tax, matters which will come up for consideration when the House is in Committee of Ways and Means. I think, Mr. Speaker, that is all I shall say on the subject of expenditure and taxation.

I might properly refer, before going further, to some of the statements that have been made, and the attitude that has been assumed in this debate, by our friends on the Opposition side. The hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's (Mr. Fielding), a former Minister of Finance, has voiced some rather strong free trade sentiments. Now, as everyone is perfectly aware, our Opposition friends have not been very consistent on the important question of the tariff. From time to time, while in Opposition, they have strongly advocated free trade, but while in office they were unquestionably protectionist. Throughout the fifteen years the hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's was Minister of Finance he was a consistent protectionist; he presented to the House every year a protectionist budget. He made no essential change in the tariff which the National party had had in force up to the time his Government took office. While hon. gentlemen opposite were in office they had a protective tariff amounting to an average of nearly 27 per cent; at the present time, this Government, whom they are pleased to describe as high protectionists, are carrying on the public affairs under a tariff which is about 5 per cent less than that—a trifle over 22 per cent. In the face of that, how can hon. gentlemen opposite talk free trade? A year ago, when the hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's was discussing the budget, he was inclined to the view that free trade was not practicable; that there was no such thing as free trade. I shall quote his words in a moment or two, and endeavor to show the contrast between his opinions then and those which he expresses now. Last year he did not seem anxious to fraternize

with his friends to the left of him, the Agrarians; he rather gave them the cold shoulder. This year, however, it would appear, he is disposed to get closer to them, or have them draw closer to him. He evidently wants the two sides to coalesce and work together. Well, as a matter of fact, that is just what they are doing, conceal it as they may, endeavour to hide it as they will. Their object is to impede the Government, no matter what their assumed attitude may seem to be. One member on the other side gets up and utters some protective views, and another talks free trade. It is a drama; they are all actors, and each member of the dramatic personae has his own little part to perform. But the tout ensemble is a campaign against the Government. What is the drama they are acting? A tangled web of political deception. Their object is to deceive the people with the ultimate end in view of getting into power. They want to throw dust in the eyes of the people; they are trying to pull the wool over their eyes. While they are ostensibly preaching free trade for the benefit of the people, they go round secretly and whisper confidentially into the ears of their friends, the manufacturers, that everything, from their view-point, is safe and sound. They tell these people: "Don't be afraid of us. You know we did nothing to you before. Don't mind our talking this way about free trade; you know it means nothing. Let us say this and that about free trade for the sake of effect; you know what we will do when we get in."

That is the way they have been acting, Mr. Speaker, and in order that I may be able to convict them I shall quote from Hansard. I desire to read from the statements of the hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's, quoting Hansard.

I will now read from Hansard of 1920 to show what the hon. gentleman's views were last year, and I will then contrast these views with what the hon. gentleman has stated during the present debate.

An hon. Member: Louder. Mr. McISAAC: Let my hon. friends opposite prick up their ears. If they want me to read loud I will read it so sonorously that it will be heard from one end of this country to the other. My hon. friends need not be alarmed; I will read it loud enough for them. At page 2508 of the Hansard of May 18, 1920, the hon. gentleman is reported as follows:

While it is true that at all times for many years all our tariff discussions have been more or less tinged with the question of free trade, there has of late been a revival of what I may call the free trade movement, and the free trade question is now thrust to the front of our tariff discussions in a larger way than it has been in recent years. That, I take it for granted, is because our farmer friends—

Now listen to this: Our farmer friends attach so much importance to the matter and have pushed it into their platform. This is how he treated them last year:

With all due respect to them, I take the view that free trade is not a practical question in our tariff discussions of today. He went on to say: There are some things that we would do well to remember. In the first place, it may be well simply to remember that there never has been in the Dominion of Canada such a thing as free trade. There is not anything of the kind now, and with all due respect to those who may be described as extreme free traders, I think it is no wild guess to assert that there will be no absolute free trade in Canada within the life time of any man who sits in this House today. It is not practicable.

I would like to know what it is that induced the hon. member to change his views since last

year. In order to show the nature of that change I will read a quotation from the hon. member's speech on May 10, inst. I do so in order that hon. gentlemen may see for themselves that it is quite a change—

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear. Mr. McISAAC: I am glad my hon. friends opposite like it so well. It is a matter of deception, it is only a little change in the way of putting the question before the people. The hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's said on May 10, inst:

If there are any people in Canada who are contemplating the establishment of new lines of business in which they feel that tariff protection is necessary, I do them a friendly service when I say, "Don't do it!" He is dead against any protection this year, but he was rather inclined towards it a year ago.

—because anybody who counts upon the continuance of a protective policy is bound to find that he is pursuing a delusion. If any outside capitalist purposes coming to Canada to start some industry which he believes can only be kept alive by protection, again I advise him not to come. What does this mean? If we take this statement at its face value the ex-Minister of Finance of Canada gives his country a black eye, because he says: If there is anybody coming here with the hope that he may have a chance of advancing, progressing and building up a business under the present tariff, let him stay away; we do not want anybody to come. In effect he declares: The country should be ostracized so that nobody will come here. Such is the patriotic sentiment expressed by this hon. gentleman.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear. Mr. Lalor: It is the members of the Farmers' party that are applauding. Mr. McISAAC: If that is so I am glad to know where they stand. Now let me read what was said by another hon. gentleman in the ranks of the official Opposition. I wish to do so in order to corroborate the statement I made a moment ago that it does not matter just what they say here in Parliament; they understand one another; they are acting a part; they are all actors in this little agreement to deceive the people, and practise political deception in order that they may possibly gain some political advantage therefrom.

Some hon. Members: Oh, oh. Mr. McISAAC: I am pleased to know that this exposure is so pleasing to my hon. friends opposite. It may not be so amusing when they come to the realization of what this deception means. The hon. member for North Cape Breton and Victoria (Mr. McKenzie) also spoke upon the tariff question. He is one of the front benchers on the Opposition side. An hon. Member: He is the ex-leader. Mr. McISAAC: Yes, he is an ex-leader. He was a temporary leader, but he is now ex-temporary leader. He was they call a locum tenens. That is, he was holding the place of a leader; he is now an ex-locum tenens of a leader. When it comes to the matter of coal and steel, products peculiar to his own province, my hon. friend is a protectionist; he does not deny it, and he says:

Speaking of coal, —gives a little higher price; let the officers and the experts of the Government in connection with coal fix what that price should be within fair limits, and let the preference be given to Canadian coal as against the coal and steel of foreigners who have a bigger market, bigger capital and bigger production than we have.

He goes on to say: I take that position and I think it can be very well maintained. Although our coal may be a few cents higher in price, when you consider that our railroads will be carrying our own goods, and that directly and indirectly it is to the advantage of our own people that the Government and the Government railways should use our own coal, it will pay the Government to give the preference to the product of their own country.

A little further on he says: But if they buy coal from a Canadian, he gets the money and it goes from one hand to another, building up the trade and industry of the country and supporting the families of the Canadian people.

That is good protectionist doctrine. I do not know just exactly how he is going to vote on the amendment. Continued on page 3.

Auction Sale

There will be sold in front of the Law Courts Building at Charlottetown, in Queen's County, in Prince Edward Island, on Saturday, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1921, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon: ALL that tract, piece or parcel of Land situated, lying and being on Township Number 36, in Queen's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: On the North by the Fort Augustus Road, on the East by the Garland Road, on the South by the Pond Road, and on the West by lands now or formerly occupied by John Smith and by John J. Cummings, containing by estimation Ninety Acres of Land, a little more or less.

The above sale is made pursuant to a Power of Sale contained in a Mortgage dated the 21st day of January, A. D. 1892, and made between James Garland of Webster's Corner, Lot Thirty-six, Farmer, John Garland of Pond Settlement, Farmer, Francis Garland of Pond Settlement, Spinster, Elizabeth Garland of Pond Settlement, widow of the late John Garland, and Annie Garland, wife of the said James Garland, of the one part, and Duncan C. McLeod of Charlottetown, in Queen's County aforesaid, Barrister-at-Law, of the other part, said Mortgage being now vested in the undersigned.

For further particulars apply at the office of McLean & McKinnon, Barristers, etc., Charlottetown. Dated this 31st day of May, A. D. 1921. JAMES H. GREGOR, Assignee of Mortgage. June 1, 1921—41

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa, until noon on Friday, the 15th July, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Bonshaw Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the 1st October, 1921, next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Bonshaw, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Charlottetown, May 28, 1921. June 1, 1921—31

Province of Prince Edward Island

In the Probate Court, 12th George V. A. D. 1921. In Re Estate of John C. Morrissey, late of Charlottetown, in Queen's County in the said Province, deceased, testate. By the Honourable A. Bannerman Warburton, Surrogate Judge of Probate, &c., &c. To the Sheriff of the County of Queen's County or any Constable or literate person within said County.

GREETING: Whereas upon reading the petition on file of Reverend Peter D. McGuigan, of Vernon River, Priest, and Patrick Morrissey, of Orwell, in Queen's County aforesaid, Farmer, the Executors of the above-named Estate, praying that a citation may be issued for the purpose hereinafter set forth: You are therefore hereby required to cite all persons interested in said Estate to be and appear before me at a Probate Court to be held in the Court House in Charlottetown, in Queen's County in the said Province, on Monday, the Twenty-seventh day of June next, coming, at the hour of Eleven o'clock, forenoon of the same day, to show cause, if any they can, why the Accounts of the said Estate should not be passed and the Estate closed, as prayed for in the said petition; and on motion of John S. MacDonald, Esq., Proctor for said petitioner.

And I do hereby order that a true copy hereof be forthwith published in some Newspaper published in Charlottetown, in Queen's County aforesaid, once in each week for at least four consecutive weeks from the date hereof, and that a true copy hereof be now forthwith posted in the following public places respectively, namely: In the Hall of the Court House in Charlottetown aforesaid; at or near Crabbe's Corner, and at the City Weigh Scales in Charlottetown; so that all persons interested in the said Estate as aforesaid may have due notice thereof.

Given under my Hand and the Seal of the said Court this Twenty-first day of May, A. D. 1921, and in the Twelfth year of His Majesty's reign. (Sgd.) A. B. WARBURTON, Judges of Probate. May 25, 1921—41

..NEW.. Boots & Shoes ...AND... New Prices Our New SPRING SHOES are coming every day, and its New Prices make you feel good. Every Shoe in our store reduced down to to-day's price. Farmers and Working Men should look here for extra good values in Work Shoes. We have the Stock. ALLEY & CO. Ltd 135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR

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Now the Prices you've been waiting for are here January Carnival of Economy FOR OUR The old year took away for ever, we hope, the old burden of war prices. For months conditions have been working toward the great climax that brought the remarkable merchandise that is here assembled for this our greatest January Carnival of Economy. The results came in two ways: 1st. The drastic lowering of prices on our own stocks, down to the new low basis, and often far below it—to double your interest in January buying in our store. 2nd. We have combed the markets—taking utmost advantage of the opportunities created by far sighted manufacturers who were ready to co-operate with us in presenting to you now the lowest prices that will be possible, for the next six months, at least. We can just see the delight of our Customers when they see the splendid assortment of goods, in every department of our store, and then realize that prices are away down to the bottom, where it is a pleasure to buy things. Many Manufacturers have ACCEPTED LARGE LOSSES. We shall forgo a large part of our profits on the new goods and accept large losses on our own mark-down—to inaugurate this first New Year under the New Management and THE MOST STIRRING JANUARY PRICE-UPSET THAT THIS COMMUNITY HAS EVER KNOWN. No matter what you need or desire, now is the best time for months to come to buy it. Some of the reasons are told on this page; but scores of others are here that can get no mention today, even in this broad space. Sale for Ten (10) Days Only Discounts are 1-5, 1-4 and 1-3 We Will Sell All Our Goods at Replacement Prices

Patons, Ltd January 5, 1921—14

Mr. McIsaac's Speech

(Continued from page 2)

There is another protectionist in the group whom I should like to quote, the hon. member for Maisonneuve (Mr. Lemieux)...

Standing as I do for a moderate measure of protection, mind you, for a reasonable measure of protection, nevertheless I cannot help saying that I regret that free trade is not the trade policy of the civilized world.

There may be others as well as he who entertain similar regrets. But he says that he is a moderate protectionist. So then we have straight protectionists, moderate protectionists, free traders, and all the rest of them in this drama.

There is another protectionist on the other side whom I wish to quote briefly—the hon. member for Qu'Appelle (Mr. Thompson). He is the last man in the world one would expect to be a protectionist.

That the aim of the fiscal policy of Canada should be the encouragement of industries based on the natural resources of the country, the development of which may reasonably be expected to create healthy enterprises giving promise of enduring success.

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear. Mr. McIsaac: The Farmers applaud that statement because they are opportunists. But this is a condemnation of every hon. gentleman of the official Opposition, and I observe there is no applause from that quarter.

Mr. McIsaac: It simply goes to prove that protection is the only tariff system under which Canada can live and thrive. Every hon. member on the other side of the House knows that and practices it when his party is in power, but in opposition it is convenient for hon. gentlemen opposite to shout free trade.

Before I deal with the amendment I wish to refer to the hon. member for Bromo (Mr. McMaster), and I am sorry he is not in his seat. Last year there seemed to be some antagonism between him and the hon. member for Shelburne and Queen's. As we all know, the hon. member for Bromo proclaimed himself to be a simon-pure, unadulterated and anti-purgatorial free trader.

war that would entitle him to arrogate to himself such precedence? I wish the hon. member was in his seat that I might say a great deal more to him.

Now I come to the amendment, which is in this form:

That all the words after the word "that," to the end of the question, be omitted, and the following inserted instead thereof:

An hon. Member: Dispense. Mr. McISAAC: I know why the hon. gentlemen exclaim "dispense"; he is ashamed of this amendment.

Some hon. Members: Oh, oh. Mr. McISAAC: Yes, ashamed of it. But to proceed with the amendment.

The House regrets that, after repeated assurances by the Government of an intention to have a revision of the Customs tariff, and after a protracted inquiry extending from ocean to ocean by a committee of cabinet ministers, the Government have made no proposals for any reduction of the tariff.

That, while recognising that existing financial requirements of the Dominion demand the maintenance of a Customs tariff, the House is unable to concur in the declarations by the Government that the tariff should be based on the principle of protection; that legislation should be made to make taxation as light as circumstances will permit;

That the aim of the fiscal policy of Canada should be the encouragement of industries based on the natural resources of the country, the development of which may reasonably be expected to create healthy enterprises giving promise of enduring success.

That such changes should be made in the Customs duties as may be expected to reduce the cost of living, and to reduce also the cost of implements of production required for the efficient development of the natural resources of the Dominion;

That, while keeping this aim clearly in mind, the House recognises that in any readjustment of the tariff that may take place, regard must be had to existing conditions of trade, and changes made in such a manner as will cause the least possible disturbance of business.

That the House, while recognising that the obligations arising from the war must be met, and declaring its readiness to make all necessary provision for that purpose, regrets that the financial proposals of the Government are not made with due regard to the economy that is so urgently needed, and expresses the opinion that, before resorting to new taxation, the Government should make a substantial reduction in the proposed expenditure.

Now Mr. Speaker, it would be difficult for anyone to extract any meaning out of that amendment. It does not embody the platform of the Liberal party as adopted by them in 1919. It does not embody the platform of their friends the Agrarians, whom they are so anxious to get into the same boat with themselves.

It does not embody the platform of any party, any person or anything under the sun. It is the most marvellous hodge-podge that anyone could conceive; it means nothing and is intended to mean nothing. But any member of either of these parties who voted for the amendment will be able to carry it in his pocket and go about the country saying: I am in favour of this clause, or I am in favour of that clause, and so on—a matter of deceiving the people through and through. But that does not surprise us, because it is part of the tactics of the Opposition.

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 24th June, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Milton Station Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the Postmaster General's pleasure.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Milton Station, Westley River, and Oyster Bed Bridge, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, May 16, 1921, May 18, 1921—3i

Connolly Estate Scholarships

Applications will be received by the undersigned until June 11th, 1921, from all Students desirous of competing in a written examination for one of the Connolly Estate Scholarships offered annually by the Trustees Estate of Owen Connolly.

This Examination, to be held the Third Week of July in Charlottetown and Summerside, will be open to all deserving students who, upon investigation, shall have been found eligible to compete in accordance with the provisions of the Will of the late Owen Connolly.

Each applicant shall state his name in full, age, name of both parents, Post Office address, and the nature and extent of his studies during the past year.

M. J. SMITH, Secretary, Trustees Estate of Owen Connolly, Kinkora, P.E.I., May 17, 1921, May 18, 1921—3i

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 10th of June, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, Souris East Rural Mail Route No. 2, from the 1st October next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Souris East and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Inspector's Office, Ch'town, April 27, 1921, May 4, 1921—3i

J. D. STEWART

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public.

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Double Daily Service BETWEEN P. E. ISLAND AND THE MAINLAND

Effective On May 2nd

Trains for Borden connecting with S.S. Prince Edward Island leave Charlottetown at 7.00 a.m. and 1.35 p.m.

Morning Train connects with train leaving Tormentine at 10.30 a.m., and connecting at Sackville with No. 1 Express for Montreal, and at Moncton with train for St. John and Boston.

Train leaving at 1.35 p.m. connects with train leaving Tormentine at 6.20 p.m., connecting at Sackville with No. 3 Maritime Express for Quebec and Montreal, and with No. 10 Express for Truro and Halifax.

For changes in Local Service and further particulars apply to W. K. ROGERS, or W. T. HUGGAN, City Ticket Agent, Dist. Pass. Agent, April 27, 1921—2i

Live Stock Breeders

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Includes entries for Geo. Anenar, Wm. Aitken, M. McManus, W. F. Weeks, David Reid, Ramsay Auld, Frank Halliday, Ramsay Auld, R.E. McDonald.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

JANUARY CLEARANCE SALE

Commencing Wednesday, 5th inst. And Continuing Until the 15th. inst.

We Will Offer OUR - WHOLE - STOCK At Discounts of 20, 25, and 33-1-3 per cent

THESE DISCOUNTS APPLY TO PRACTICALLY ALL DEPARTMENTS. These Discounts are for CASH only—and continue for 10 days.

Buy NOW! MOORE & McLEOD, Ltd

119-121 Queen St. ; ; Charlottetown

Furs. Furs.

—SHIP TO US DIRECT— THE TOP MARKET PRICE PAID AND EQUIVALENT GRADING MADE —NO DELAYS AT ANY POINT—

We are registered with and recognized by the United States War Trade Board and all of the Collectors for Customs under licence P. B. F. 30, and you can send your furs to us direct by our tag or any tag, changed to suit to marked "Furs of Canadian Origin," and your furs will come right through.

FAIR GRADING

The rules and ethics of the exchange do not permit us sending out alluring price lists, yet we give you an exact and expert grading and pay you at a rate of five to twenty five cents more on the dollar than the average advertising fur company, as we cut out all middleman's profit in dealing direct with you.

St. Louis Fur Exchange

5th & Chestnut St., St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

Look. Read. Realize!

We cater to the men's trade, and no other. If you were sick you wouldn't call to see a Tailor, or a Blacksmith, about the condition of your health. Of course not; you would call to see a Doctor

If you wanted a Suit or an Overcoat would you go to see a Doctor, or a Shoemaker? Not at all. You would go to see a First Class Tailor.

WELL, there's where we shine!!! We study the business. We know what suits a young man

we know what suits a middle-aged man, and we know what suits the old gentleman—both in goods and in style. It does not make any difference whether you want your clothes Ready-to-Wear, or Made-to-Order. We are equally in a position to suit you. We do not let a suit or overcoat leave our establishment until it suits and fits the man who is buying. Our prices are always right when you take the quality into consideration.

Do not forget that we are sole agents for the famous J.W.H. Leishman & Co., Wholesale Custom Tailors. We have an elegant stock of Overcoats to show you at the present time.

Overcoats, Made-to-Order—from... \$30.00 to \$48.00 Overcoats, Ready-to-Wear..... \$15.00 to \$36.00

Success Is a Habit

Our habits make us. We are creatures of habit. Whether we are a success or a failure is a question of how we do things without thinking. To Save is the only way to success

Gloves

We have just the kind of Gloves you need lined and unlined. Also Wool Gloves for this time of year. Suedes and Tans—both combination. Price..... \$1.00 to \$4.00

Underwear

Come and get your Underwear before it is all sold. We have all kinds—two-piece and light and heavy weight. Prices per suit \$1.90 to \$5.50

MacLELLAN BROS.

CARTERS

Feed, Flour & Seed Store

QUEEN STREET

WE SELL WE BUY: FLOUR OATS

The Best Brands are: Robin Hood, Victory, Beaver, Gold Medal, Queen City

Black and White Oats, Island Wheat, Barley, Buckwheat, Timothy Seed, Flax Seed, Early Potatoes

FEED HAY We want 50 Carloads of good BALED HAY. Also BALED STRAW

We want Fifty Thousand Bushels of OATS Write us for prices. State quantity for sale.

Carter & Co., Ltd

WHOLESALE RETAIL

Catholic Mutual Benefit Association OF CANADA

An Exclusively Catholic and Canadian Fraternal Insurance Company for Men and Women. Incorporated by Act of Dominion Parliament.

Adequate Rates, Whole Life and Twenty and Thirty Years Assessment Policies. Over Eight Million Dollars Paid to the Families of Deceased Members

For further information address J. E. H. HOWISON, Grand Secretary, 59 St. Denis St., Montreal, P.Q. April 14, 1920—1y

Mail Contract

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 3rd of June, 1921, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week, on the route, East Baltic Rural Mail Route No. 1, from the first October next.

The Frivolous Girl

Her eyes were bright and merry. She danced in the mazy whirl. She took the world in its sunshine.

The Song And The Singer

(Concluded) The lady's smile was quickly followed by a sigh. 'Yes: the singer, is my daughter—my only child.'

'Oh, how happy and proud you must be of such a child.' 'Should you like to see her? She will be glad to meet you, I am sure.'

Up the broad marble steps, down the spacious veranda, she followed. They entered a wide hall, with richly carved stairway and deep windows, with charming vistas.

They ascended into a large, airy room, furnished in pale blue and white. Mrs. Morville first saw a grand piano and the soft glow of fire light.

'Beatrice, darling! The lady moved softly forward and laid her hand on the girl's shoulder. 'Are you back, mother?'

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All Stuffed Up

This is the condition of many sufferers from catarrh, especially in the morning. Great difficulty is experienced in clearing the head and throat.

West's Sarsaparilla

Cures catarrh—It soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane and builds up the whole system.

The Little Dutchman

His name was Hermann, a little fair-skinned, white-haired boy, with a wide mouth, blue eyes, high forehead, dressed, moreover, in a style that gave him the appearance of being a little old man.

Being at once the youngest and the smallest in the office, diffident and yielding, a stranger, it is not strange he was the office drudge, and an object of amusement and derision.

It mattered very little that he was willing and obliging—was he not a Dutchman?

So thought the boys of one to whom accident of birth had denied a native accent, as they laughed immoderately at his broken English.

Now, it happened one day that Hermann, busily engaged in filing away letters near the door of the manager's room, overheard this conversation.

'Mr. Rule, said the manager. 'Sir?' answered the clerk. 'Here is a telegram that must go at once. See that it is copied, and taken to the office without delay.'

'Yes, sir.' 'Be sure that it goes promptly. It is very important.'

'It shall be sent immediately.' But far be it from the dignity of a chief clerk to perform the service of this kind where there are inferiors to be commanded.

Glancing around, his eye fell upon an aspiring youth who was bending his whole energies and mighty talents to the execution of a comic picture upon a piece of blotting paper.

'Here, Chester, exclaimed the chief clerk, in a peremptory tone, 'copy this telegram and send it right away. Don't wait a minute.'

Thus abruptly disturbed in his absorbing occupation, the aspiring youth took the piece of paper with a fiery impulse to throw it back in the chief clerk's face, but thinking better of it, he suddenly arose and proceeded to take an impression from it in a copy-book with an iron press.

While slowly and unwillingly performing his duty, another and a younger boy, returning from an errand, came near.

'Here, Tom, said the aspiring youth in his turn, take this telegram to the office.'

'Why don't you take it yourself?' returned Tom. 'Because I'm busy. Hurry up, now; there's no time to lose.'

MEASLES

LEFT BAD COUGH.

The after-effects of measles may be far-reaching, as the irritation of the respiratory passages is one of the characteristics of this disease, and very often those who have been robust, become delicate and liable to long troubles, hence measles should never be regarded with indifference.

Measles are generally followed by an acute attack on the mucous membrane. The sneezing is accompanied with a watery discharge, sometimes bleeding from the nose, a cough of a short, frequent and noisy character, with little or no expectoration, hoarseness of the voice, etc.

Once the cough starts you should procure a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, take a few doses a day and thus prevent bronchitis, pneumonia, or perhaps consumption getting a foothold on your system.

Mrs. Oliver Kelly, Bellisle Station, N.B., writes: 'Two years ago I had the measles, and they left me with a bad cough. I kept getting worse until at last I could not sleep. My neighbor told me of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, so I sent and got a bottle, and before I had used it my cough was all better.'

I find it a great family medicine for colds and coughs, and I now keep it in the house all the time.'

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 35c a large bottle 60c, at all druggists and dealers. Put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

You were told to take it, and you'd better do it, retorted the younger boy. 'Well, I've got something else to do' (the tail of the monkey in the comic picture was not yet finished), and I tell you to do it.'

At this moment the clock struck 12. Work stopped as if by magic. Office boys and clerks disappeared as if drawn by a magnet, the magnet of dinner.

Even the chief clerk vanished, and the disputants, without coming to any definite conclusion, passed out together, wrangling as they went, and left the important message on the desk.

And there Hermann a few minutes afterward found it. To be Continued.

Sho—Yes, my brother is thirty today. Fancy, there are eight years between us.

He—By Jove! I should never have thought of it. You look every bit as young as he does.

Try A Bottle To-day. Dr. Minard Inventor of the Celebrated MINARD'S LINIMENT.

A SENSIBLE MERCHANT. Milburn's Sterling Headache Powders give women prompt relief from monthly pains, and have no bad after effects whatever. Be sure you get Milburn's. Price 25 cents a box.

Hearing a crash of glassware one morning, Mrs. Blank called to her maid in the adjoining room. 'Nora, what on earth are you doing?'

'I'm doing nothing, mum,' replied Nora; 'it's done.'

IS YOUR HEART WEAK? ARE YOUR NERVES SHAKY? IF SO USE MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

There are many people, at the present time, whose heart is affected, whose nerves are unstrung and general health impaired.

To such we offer Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as the best remedy that has ever been produced for such troubles. These pills have a wonderful effect on the weakened heart and the shattered nervous system, containing the most effective way to relieve the pain of all heart and nerve troubles.

NEW Boots & Shoes

AND New Prices

Our New SPRING SHOES are coming every day, and its New Prices make you feel good

Every Shoe in our store reduced down to to-day's price.

Farmers and Working Men should look here for extra good values in Work Shoes. We have the Stock.

ALLEY & CO. Ltd 135 QUEEN ST., CHARLOTTETOWN

FASHIONABLE FOOTWEAR

Try Eureka Tea

THE TEA that has pleased our Customers for Twenty Years. 60 Cents per Pound.

Fleischman's Yeast

We are Agents for the celebrated Fleischman's Yeast used by all First-class Bakers. Sold by all City Grocers

R. F. MADIGAN & CO. CHARLOTTETOWN

Now the Prices you've been waiting for are here

January Carnival of Economy FOR OUR

The old year took away for ever, we hope, the old burden of war prices. For months conditions have been working toward the great climax that brought the remarkable merchandise that is here assembled for this our greatest January Carnival of Economy.

The results came in two ways: 1st. The drastic lowering of prices on our own stocks, down to the new low basis, and often far below it—to double your interest in January buying in our store.

and. We have combed the markets—taking utmost advantage of the opportunities created by far-sighted manufacturers who were ready to cooperate with us in presenting to you now the lowest prices that will be possible for the next six months, at least.

We can just see the delight of our Customers when they see the splendid assortment of goods, in every department of our store, and then realize that prices are things.

Many Manufacturers have ACCEPTED LARGE LOSSES. We shall forgo a large part of our profits on the new goods and accept large losses on our own mark-downs—to inaugurate this first New Year under the New Management and

THE MOST STIRRING JANUARY PRICE-UPSET THAT THIS COMMUNITY HAS EVER KNOWN.

No matter what you need or desire, now is the best time for months to come to buy it. Some of the reasons are told on this page; but scores of others are here that can get no mention today, even in this broad space.

Sale for Ten (10) Days Only Discounts are 1-5, 1-4 and 1-3 We Will Sell All Our Goods at Replacement Prices

Patons, Ltd Advertise in the Herald

Mortgage Sale.

To be sold by Public Auction on Thursday, the Ninth day of June, A. D. 1921, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon in front of the Law Courts Building in Charlottetown, all that tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Twenty-two in Queen's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows:

On the West by fifty acres of land leased to Alexander McDonald, and hereinafter described, on the North by sixty acres of land leased to Donald McDonald, now or lately in possession of John McLeod, on the East by one hundred acres of land leased to John McInnis, now in possession of Alexander McLeod, and on the South by the Anderson or Be-Deque Road, the said piece or parcel of land being known and distinguished as farm lot number two hundred and forty-two, containing by estimation fifty acres of land, a little more or less, being the land described in a certain Indenture of Lease, bearing date the Twenty-seventh day of March, A. D. 1919, between Charlotte Antonia Sullivan of one part, and John McKenzie of the other part, the said lease being filed in the Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands in Charlottetown. Also all that other tract of land on Township Number Twenty-two aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a stake fixed in the north side of the Road from Be-Deque to Charlottetown, in the east boundary of one hundred acres of land conveyed to and now in the possession of Neil McLeod, thence running north by the magnet of the year 1764, along the said east boundary for the distance of one hundred and one chains, thence south, fifty-three degrees east six chains, or a sufficient distance to give a breadth at right angles of five chains, thence south to the first mentioned Road, thence following the course of the same northwesterly to the place of commencement, containing by estimation fifty acres of land, a little more or less, saving and reserving thereat the public Road crossing the said land, being thus described and bounded in the Office of the Commissioner of Public Lands to Alexander McDonald, bearing date the Twentieth day of March, A. D. 1894. Also all that other tract, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being on Lot or Township Number Sixty-seven in Queen's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows. That is to say: Commencing on the southeast corner of a farm of one hundred acres, formerly owned by Donald McKenzie, and hereinafter described, and on the north side of the Anderson Road, thence north along the east side of the farm at one time in possession of the said Donald McKenzie for the distance of one hundred and four chains, or to land now in the occupation of John Munroe, at one time in the possession of Donald McKenzie, thence easterly along John Munroe's south line ten chains, or to land formerly owned by Alexander McLeod, now in possession of James Stevenson, thence southwesterly along Stevenson's west line to the said Road, thence along said Road westerly ten chains to the place of commencement, containing by estimation one hundred acres of land, a little more or less. Also all that other tract of land on Township Number Sixty-seven in Queen's County aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at a square post fixed in the north side of the Anderson Road, in the eastern boundary of Plot Number Seven, formerly in possession of Murdoch Lamont, now Donald Lamont, thence by a line running north the distance of one hundred and three chains to land formerly in the occupation of Donald Nicholson, thence east along Nicholson's south line the distance of ten chains, to the western boundary of the one hundred acre tract above described, thence along the said western boundary ninety-seven chains to the said Road, and thence following the course of the same westerly to the place of commencement, containing one hundred acres of land, a little more or less, the four above described tracts of land containing in the aggregate three hundred acres of land, a little more or less.

The above Sale is made under Power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the Ninth day of December, A. D. 1910, made between John A. McKenzie, of Hartsville, Lot 22, Farmer, and Margaret Ann McKenzie, his wife, of the first part, and the Undersigned of the second part, default having been made in the payment of the principal of the said Mortgage.

For further particulars apply to McLeod & Bentley, Solicitors, Bank of Nova Scotia Chambers, Charlottetown.

Dated this Seventh day of May, A. D. 1921.

CATHERINE McLEOD, Mortgagee.

May 11, 1921—41

Canadian National Railways

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Live Stock Breeders

List of Pure Bred Live Stock for Sale.

Table with columns: NAME, ADDRESS, BREED, AGE. Lists various breeds like Ayrshire bull calves, Ayrshire Bulls, Shorthorn Bulls, etc.

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St. Louis Fur Exchange

5th & Chestnut St. St. Louis, Mo. U.S.A.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

is taken by people in tropical countries all the year round. It stops wasting and keeps up the strength and vitality in summer as well as winter.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.