



The Herald

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917. SUBSCRIPTION—\$1.00 A YEAR. TO THE UNITED STATES, \$1.50. PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 81 QUEEN STREET CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND. JAMES MCISAAC EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

Canada, Example and Guide.

The Boston Herald commenting on Canada's conduct of the war, and holding our country up as an example to inspire and guide the United States, at the present time, among other things has this to say: "Canada has found itself in the past two years and a half. It has been through the fire of a test such as few dependencies have ever had to face, and it is coming out of the fire not only welded closer to the British Empire, but of empire strength itself. It has set an example and has had experiences that are very likely to prove of much value to us on this side of the border in the months ahead."

Remember that to do things on the scale that Canada has been doing since the summer of 1914, the United States would raise and train and equip an army of 5,000,000 in a little over two years, and ship 4,000,000 of them across the Atlantic. It would raise and spend no less than \$12,000,000,000 for war purposes. Yet when the warcloud burst over the world, Canada was fully as unprepared as we have been. Its army, which has grown to 400,000 soldiers was smaller than the militia of Massachusetts, and its resources and industries, now splendidly mobilized and efficiently organized for the great work in hand, were on the most peaceful kind of a peace basis.

Small wonder that our patriotic gatherings listen with much respect and with deep interest to Canadian speakers. One thing is certain, the Canada of the future is not to be looked on with anything resembling the superior air that we have habitually assumed on this side of the border. The peace that has made it necessary to build a fort along the 3,000 miles of border will continue, but it is not going to be the peace of the condescending kindness of a big brother. An American only belittles himself if he fails to recognize and applaud the great things that Canada has done in world crisis.

How many Canadians, and Canadian newspapers have "belittled" themselves by failing to recognize and applaud the great things that Canada has done in this connection! And all for fear the Government of Canada should be awarded its due meed of praise for its extraordinary achievements.

South Africa's Gift.

The government of South Africa has decided to make a gift of \$5,000,000 to the British treasury in recognition of the protection of the British navy. No doubt the Hertzogites and other anti-British sections of opinion will denounce this gift as a "surrender of autonomy," an acceptance of Downing street dictation, etc. These were phrases commonly heard in Canada a few years ago when Sir Robert Borden wanted to assist in Imperial and Canadian defense by contributing three super-Dreadnoughts to the British navy. But South Africa now recognizes, as do all thinking Canadians, what a vast debt of gratitude every part of the Empire owes to the British navy, and to the taxpayers who footed the bill to keep it the greatest safeguard of the Empire.

If the people of Canada were appealed to now for a measure of national support of the British navy, what could politicians do to foil the proposal? It is true, of course, that war's necessities have forced Britain to almost double its navy, and that as it is now constituted, it is probably big enough to see the war through. But the protection Canada has had from it during the war, is none the less a claim on our sense of honor, as it has been in South Africa's. We have, it is true, says an exchange, raised 400,000 men, and sent nearly three-fourths of them overseas, and their military contribution has not been slight. We have also helped Britain financially and in supplies in no inconsiderable way. Five million dollars worth of small beside the expenditures and sacrifices of Canada. But it is good to see that South Africa, which has been unable to send more than half a division to the European front, has not neglected its recognition of the navy's service.—St. John Standard.

change in the trade balance between United States and Great Britain and quoted Premier Lloyd George's statement that from twenty to thirty million bushels of Canadian wheat had had to go to the United States for lack of a market. Sir Thomas pointed out that in March 1916, only four hundred thousand bushels of wheat had been shipped from Canada to the United States, while in March last 2,400,000 bushels had crossed the line, or six times as much, because of the adjustment of the Home to discuss the latest advance in the price of flour. With what comprehensive disregard for realities which is his pre-eminent characteristic, Mr. Kyte wanted to commandeer things right and left, and ended up, as it was to be expected, by blaming the government for the high cost of living.

How One Sam Is Doing It.

Now that they are engaged in the war the people of the United States are displaying their customary energy in the manner in which they are going after their recruits. A vigorous campaign to fill the authorized units to war strength is already well under way and the recruiting agents are trying out some new plans which might achieve results if attempted in Canada. The New York Herald of recent date tells of the active methods adopted by the Coast Artillery of the National Guard which is in the midst of a recruiting campaign. Men in the uniform of that unit took up positions in the lobbies of New York theatres one night last week, and also visited other places where young men and women go for amusement. The military visitors were plentifully supplied with small cards which they distributed not to the men but to the women accompanying them. These cards bore this inscription: "Is the gentleman with you a slacker? He is needed for the Coast Artillery."

The appeal of the card is made directly to the women of the nation and it has been the experience of Canadian recruiting agents that such an appeal is not without its effect.

Dominion Parliament

Ottawa, May 1.—When the budget debate was resumed today, Sir Thomas White speaking on the amendment discussed the government's policy in placing wheat on the free list. From the attitude of the opposition it was quite evident that the question with them was a political issue rather than an economic one. Then opposition criticism was that it was a departure from the government's fiscal policy; that they had granted it now, therefore why not before the war, if during the war why not earlier in the war? that it was of a temporary character; and that the government was actuated by political expediency.

Sir Thomas White answered these criticisms one after the other. He declared that it had never been held by the government that the granting of a free wheat involved a departure from the traditional policy of the Conservative party, and quoted from his former budget statements to show that he had never taken such a stand. He went back further and showed that Sir Leonard Tilley, finance minister in Sir John Macdonald's cabinet, had gone on record as favoring an agreement with the United States for free entry of certain products. Under the "free wheat" order-in-council, Canada retained absolute control of its fiscal policy, and the objections against the proposed reciprocity agreement, that carried so much weight could not be raised against the course taken by the government.

The finance minister gave figures showing the revolutionary

change in the trade balance between United States and Great Britain and quoted Premier Lloyd George's statement that from twenty to thirty million bushels of Canadian wheat had had to go to the United States for lack of a market. Sir Thomas pointed out that in March 1916, only four hundred thousand bushels of wheat had been shipped from Canada to the United States, while in March last 2,400,000 bushels had crossed the line, or six times as much, because of the adjustment of the Home to discuss the latest advance in the price of flour. With what comprehensive disregard for realities which is his pre-eminent characteristic, Mr. Kyte wanted to commandeer things right and left, and ended up, as it was to be expected, by blaming the government for the high cost of living.

British Parliament.

London, May 2.—Great Britain's war budget for the fiscal year, which Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, introduced in the House of Commons today, contained no surprises, and fewer changes from the existing taxation than did the previous war budget. No new forms of taxation were proposed. The only changes were increased excess profit tax, which was raised to 80 per cent. from 60 per cent; the placing of excess profits on munition work on the same basis; an increase of tobacco duty by one shilling and ten pence in pound, and increased entertainment taxes on the higher priced tickets. Economy in the employment of ships by government impressment of vessels, except small coasters, at fixed rates of pay also advanced.

Beginning his announcement of the budget, Mr. Bonar Law said: "There is ground for thankfulness that we are able to bear the financial strain laid upon us. These figures represent part of the price we have to pay for the greatest act of madness, the greatest crime, ever committed in the history of the world: We can still say, with our souls and consciences, that it is a crime in which we had no share."

Mr. Bonar Law laid emphasis on the statement that Great Britain was paying a greater share of her war expenses from her incomes than were the other belligerents. Last year, the chancellor of the exchequer said, the total expenditure was estimated at 1,825,380,000 pounds but the actual expenditure rose to 2,198,112,000 pounds. Part of this excess was due to the unexpected increase of a hundred millions of pounds in loans to Great Britain's allies and the dominions. The advances made by England to her allies and the dominions since the beginning of the war totalled 594,000,000 pounds. The total of advances and loans was 994,000,000 pounds. If the revenue side was turned to continued the chancellor, a more satisfactory picture was presented. The estimate of 502,000,000 pounds had been exceeded by 71,000,000 pounds.

After giving the details of the increased revenue, the chancellor said there were coming new taxations which he thought it necessary to impose. He agreed that the burden of taxation already was heavy, and that in whatever form it was raised it diminished capital for after-the-war purposes. On the other hand, a heavier national debt also was a handicap. Mr. Bonar Law said the total estimated expenditure this year would be 2,290,381,000 pounds. The daily expenditure he estimated at 6,275,000 pounds. The chancellor emphasized the satisfactory character of the revenue returns for the year. The national debt, he said, now stood at 3,354,000,000 pounds, but the government was entitled to deduct the amount of expenditure being met by revenue and said no belligerent country could present such a satisfactory figure.

Mr. Bonar Law said he did not propose any new taxes but only an addition to the three existing taxes. The first was the entertainment tax. It yielded last year 3,000,000 pounds. There would be no increase in taxes on the cheaper seats, but free tickets would be taxed. The second tax to be increased, the chancellor said, was on tobacco. The

addition would be the same as that placed on it last year, namely one shilling and ten pence in the pound. This would bring an additional 1,000,000 pounds more. The third tax will be on excess profits. He was glad to say the dominions had not only the will but the power to supply so much from their own resources that there was no increasing strain on the British exchequer during the last financial year. Loans to the Allies had been 540,000,000 pounds and to the dominions 54,000,000 pounds.

At Windsor Castle.

On Thursday last, 3rd inst., a special reception was given at Windsor Castle to the members of the Imperial War Council, by their Majesties. It was a fitting conclusion to the most momentous conference in the history of the Empire. The members of the conference presented an address of loyalty and devotion to the King. The party included Right Hon. Walter Long, Colonial Secretary; Right Hon. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India; Sir Robert Borden, Premier, Hon. J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine, and Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works of Canada; Premier Massey, of New Zealand; Sir Joseph Ward; Sir Edward Morris, Premier of Newfoundland; the Maharaja of Bikanir; Sir James Meston; Sir Satyendra Prassano, of India, and Secretary Lambert. Arriving at the castle they were conducted to the white drawing room where, a few minutes later, the King in morning dress arrived. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen, Princess Mary and H. R. H. the Princess Albert and George. The members of the conference, all of whom were previously known to their majesties, were presented by Mr. Long. In a clear resonant voice Sir Robert Borden read the address, and the King, obviously much touched read the reply.

Sir George Home Again

Sir George Foster returned to Ottawa from Washington on Saturday, and Sir Thomas White left Ottawa for Washington on Saturday. Sir George attended international conferences at which food production labor supply and the regulation of prices were discussed. As a result, it is anticipated that supplies will be pooled for Canada, the United States and the Allies. For the next harvest, an effort will be made to keep the labor supply moving northward as the crop ripens. Beginning in Texas in June, farm labor will be sent north to Kansas, then to the Dakotas, and then to Canada as the wheat crop becomes ready for the binder. As to prices no agreements have yet been reached. But it is expected that joint action will, ere long, be taken. While absent Sir Thomas White will attend conferences and try to effect a loan at a low rate of interest for the purpose of counteracting, to some extent Canada's adverse balance of trade with the United States.

All the mails at Point du Chene were transferred to Cape Traverse and were brought across to the Island by three-motor boats. Three hundred and fifty-one bags reached the city about 2 o'clock yesterday.

Efforts made by the Newfoundland government to provide against a threatened shortage in supply of salt for the curing of the great codfish catch in the Colony have been successful. The British Admiralty has arranged a number of ships to bring cargoes of salt there under the plan which is expected to stock Colony with 50,000 tons needed this year and with adequate amount to start next year's operations.

Creation of a central purchasing committee in Washington for all supplies bought in the United States for the Allied governments was forecasted at Washington on the 3rd, by Sir Hardman Lever, financial expert of the British war mission. Sir Hardman was careful to say that negotiations to this end still were incomplete. The British expert expressed the opinion that Germany will be practically bankrupt in the credit markets after the war. He predicted that the end of the war would find the Allies in very good shape financially.

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Snappy New Overcoat Styles For Spring Wear

These are the days when the light weight Overcoat is an absolute necessity. Too cold for going about without any. Not cold enough to wear your heavy Ulster. New Overcoats in latest Spring Models—for looks, for fit, for wear. OVERCOATS at \$13.50, \$15.00, \$16.00, \$17.50, \$20.00 UP.

At \$13.50 Dark Grey Cheviot Spring Overcoat. Men with an eye to economy will appreciate the value of this Spring Weight Overcoat. The material is a dark grey English Cheviot, made 42 inches long, has a good durable Italian body lining and is well tailored throughout. Sizes—37 to 44 chest.

At \$17.50 Grey Cheviot Spring Overcoat Chesterfield style, fly front, L. B. 42 inches long, made from a medium grey cheviot, good quality, full lined, plain box back. This Coat is really worth \$20.00. Sizes—37 to 42 chest.

At \$22.50 For a Spring weight Overcoat the slip-on in this is a remarkable favorite. This line is made from Brown Tweeds, Fawn and Grey Covert Cloths, S. B. model, buttoned through, patch pockets, full lined with cuff on sleeves makes a very smart Spring Coat.

At \$20.00 Fine medium grey Spring Overcoat. Here we can show you a nice Grey Cheviot Chesterfield Overcoat which is approved by all well dressed men as the coat for spring wear, full lined, 42 inches long, fly front. Sizes 37 to 42 chest.

At \$25.00 Very dressy grey Tweed Spring Overcoat. In style these Overcoats are very neat and dressy, made from a well woven English Tweed, S. B. Chesterfield, fly front.

Get Your Next Spring Hat Here for Sunday

NEW BLACKS IN BORSALINOS—Wolthousen's Stetsons are ready for you. The smartest shapes—the latest colorings, the handsomest hats in town. STETSON HATS.....\$4.00 BORSALINOS.....\$4.00 WOLTHOUSENS.....\$3.00 Other choice English shapes, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 Women's Black "Slickers" at \$5.25 Wonderful Value This new lot really is wonderful value. Despite advancing costs we are able to offer you something that certainly is a real bargain. Cut full and generous in size, sturdy makes, good weight. All sizes. FIVE TWENTY-FIVE.



Mail Contract SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon on Friday, the 1st June, 1917, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week. Over Rural Mail route No 3 from Kensington, P. E. Island, from the 1st July 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 Kensington, Margate, New London and at the office of the Post Office Inspector. JOHN F. WHEAR, Post Office Inspector, Ottawa, May 1st, 1917. April 15th, 1917-21.



Don't Worry.

It never must be I don't care— To feel so will not pay the fare. There is a gross as well as a fare. A handcar and a lorry; A lemon never is a lime. A nickel never is a dime. You, maybe, never are in time. Don't worry!

If I Had Known.

If I had known what trouble you were bearing. What griefs were in the silence of your face. I would have been more gentle and more caring.

Her Day in Business.

(By Margaret McM. Hughes.) They were such a youthful looking pair that it was not easy to believe that they had a two-year old boy in the nursery. Had it not been for a newly worn frown on the face of the lady and the tense lines about the mouth of the man a casual observer might have taken them for a bride and groom.

Get the Most Out of Your Food

You don't eat what you don't digest. A weak stomach does not digest all that is ordinarily taken into it. It gets tired easily, and what it fails to digest is wasted.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Strengthens and tones the stomach and the whole digestive system. them—not they for you. Now, as to this party you were talking of giving—

"Then you shan't have to support me either! Don't forget that I qualified for a business career before we were married," she hurried the words after him as he walked to the door.

"Good-bye, Hilda," he called back, with forced gaiety, and the door clicked behind him.

When she realized that he had gone without acceding to her wishes, Ted Robertson's wife burst into tears. Not the soothing tink that

Those who shed them only feel some lingering stain of early years. Effaced by every drop that steals—

Even when she had finished her weeping and dried her eyes there was still bitterness enough left to give momentum to a hastily formed purpose. Her second thoughts included her son, Bimpkins; more formally known as Theodore Robertson, Junior, aged two years and three days.

She decided to take the child to her mother and leave her own house in charge of the two servants. It is true that she did not altogether like the idea of going out to seek employment—she did not reflect that she could not be a society lady and a worker at the same time. Indeed, she did not reflect very much on anything that morning except her desire to make Ted Robertson furious, and she knew of no better way of humiliating him than by trying to earn her own living. Afterward, so she reasoned, to make her give up the idea of working he would be willing to accede to her demands.

Like many modern young women, she had insisted on playing at a business career after finishing her schooling. She worked for a while in her uncle's office and took herself quite seriously. The other members of her family especially her brother Ned, had regarded the performance as a joke. She being so lovely a subject for matrimony, her business ability was never put to a severe test. She did not remain more than a few months on the staff of world's workers.

When she and Bimpkins arrived at her mother's home that lady greeted her daughter in the fondly indifferent way that is the distilled essence of affection. But the child and grand-mother's meeting was something more—it was the wild rapture of two people who, at every new encounter, find new delights in each other's society.

"It's a good thing that you two are such chums," said Hilda without enthusiasm, "as you're likely to be together a great deal from this time forward."

Mrs. Trotter was undoing the child's bonnet strings and did not attach any significance to her daughter's words. "If you're going to do some shopping, Hil, you might bring me a—"

"I'm not going shopping today, Mother. Something quite different is on my mind. I'm about to look for some work—I'm forced to earn my own living." She spoke in her best martyr-like voice.

"Ted Robertson has become unbearable over money matters. He keeps harping about being taken into some old partnership or another until I'm sick of hearing the same old tune."

If Hilda's words surprised Mrs. Trotter that lady concealed the fact. She regarded the back of Bimpkins's fat neck as if selecting the best spot in which to bury her head.

"So your naughty papa doesn't buy enough diamonds, nor touring cars, nor aeroplanes for your poor tumsey."

The burying of her head in the boy's neck now became a reality instead of a dream.

"I never hear the end of what expenses we are under," Hilda complained. She wished her mother to become properly worried on her account instead of addressing herself to Bimpkins in this ridiculous fashion.

"Women don't have to put up with things like they used to," Hilda pursued. "Thank Fortune! I belong to an age and time when we stand shoulder to shoulder with men, not cringing before them with hands outstretched for a doleful pittance."

"Mummy isn't very original this morning, is she?" Mrs. Trotter lifted her head from the recess of Bimpkins's neck long enough to let herself be heard.

"Granny read those same words in a clever suffragist paper the other day. Didn't she, Lambkins?"

"So I'm about to find a position," concluded Mrs. Robertson.

BRONCHITIS WAS SO BAD

Coughed Every Few Minutes. DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP CURED HER.

Bronchitis starts with a short, painful, dry cough, accompanied with a rapid wheezing, and a feeling of oppression or tightness through the chest. At first the expectoration is a light color but as the trouble progresses the phlegm arising from the bronchial tubes becomes of a yellowish or greenish color, and is very often of a stringy nature.

Bronchitis should never be neglected. If it is some serious lung trouble will undoubtedly follow.

Get rid of it by using Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This well-known remedy has been on the market for the past 25 years.

It cures where others fail. Mrs. Geo. Lottan, Urbidge, Ont. writes: "I have had bronchitis so bad I could not lie down at night, and had to cough every few minutes to get my breath. I had a doctor call to see me, but his medicine seemed to do me no good. I sent to the drugstore for some good cough mixture, and got Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. One bottle helped me wonderfully. I stopped coughing and could lie down, and rest well at night. I cannot praise it too much."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is put up in a yellow wrapper. Price 25c. Manufactured only by T. M. Munsie Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

loftily ignoring her mother's scolding tone. She stood up and adjusted her hat before the mirror on the mantelpiece.

"Won't it be lovely?" said her mother pleasantly, still addressing herself to her grandson. "Papa and mummy both working and Bimpkins staying at home with his granny!"

"Um, um," he assented delightedly, as he read from their faces that his visit was to be a prolonged one.

(To be continued.)

Minard's Liniment Co., Limited. Dear Sirs—Your MINARD'S LINIMENT is our remedy for sore throat, colds and all ordinary ailments.

It never fails to relieve and cure promptly. CHAS. WHOOTEN, Port Mulgrave.

He—You are the only girl who can make me happy. She—Are you sure? He—Yes: I've tried all the others.

W. H. O. Wilkinson, Stratford says:—"It affords me much pleasure to say that I experienced great relief from Muscular Rheumatism by using two boxes of Milburn's Rheumatic Pills. Price 50c. a box."

Mrs. Boren—We should do something for the suffering poor. Mrs. Blythe—But do they suffer? Mrs. Boren—O yes, indeed! Why I often visit them and talk to them for hours.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES DANDRUFF. Jack—So at first Miss Bargins refused you. How did you manage to win her? Tom—I told her I knew of a minister who would perform the ceremony for \$4.95.

Mary Ovington, Jasper, Ont. writes:—"My mother had a badly sprained arm. Nothing we used did her any good. Then father got Hagyard's Yellow Oil and it cured mother's arm in a few days. Price 25 cents."

"I am going to get married next month. Like if Jim can get a week off his job?" "Do you think he can?" "Yes, I think so. You see, it ain't as if he was asking for a vacation to have a good time."

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES COLDS, ETC.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART SHORTNESS OF BREATH CURED BY MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS.

Mrs. S. Waters, Matilda, Que. writes:—"I wish to let you know how much good I have received by taking your Heart and Nerve Pills. I was suffering from palpitation of the heart and shortness of breath. The trouble with my heart was caused by stomach trouble."

I had tried all kinds of medicine, both patent and doctors', but I found none relieve me like Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills. I believe anyone suffering like I did should use them. I only used four boxes and I now feel like a different person."

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been on the market for the past twenty-five years and have a most wonderful reputation as a remedy for all heart and nerve troubles. Price 50 cents per box, 2 boxes for \$1.25. At all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by T. M. Munsie Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

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GOOD BREAD is, without question, the most important article of food in the catalog of man's diet; surely, it is the "staff of life." Good bread is obtainable only by using the Best Yeast, the best flour, and adopting the best method of combining the two. Compressed Yeast is in all respects the best commercial Yeast yet discovered, and Fleischmann's Yeast is indisputably the most successful and best leaven known to the world. It is uniform in quality and strength. It saves time and labor, and relieves the housewife of the vexation and worry which she necessarily suffers from the use of an inferior or unreliable leaven. It is, moreover, a fact that with the use of Fleischmann's Yeast, more loaves of bread of the same weight can be produced from a given quantity of flour than can be produced with the use of any other kind of Yeast.

This is explained by the more thorough fermentation and expansion which the minute particles of flour undergo, thereby increasing the size of the mass and at the same time adding to the nutritive properties of the bread. This fact may be clearly and easily demonstrated by any who doubt that there is economy in using Fleischmann's Yeast.

If you have never used this Yeast give it a trial. Ask your Grocer for a "Fleischmann" Recipe Book.

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