

LATIN PRESCRIPTION BEST, SAY DOCTORS

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)

Druggists, retail and wholesale, physicians and professors of medicine and pharmacy, were inclined to disagree with the suggestion of Dr. Fantus, of the University of Illinois, that English be used in writing drug prescriptions instead of Latin.

Dr. Fantus' suggestion was made in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

Prof. J. R. Remington, chairman of the board of revision of the United States manual of pharmacology, used by all druggists, said today that he strongly favored retention of Latin.

"One great objection to the use of English in writing prescriptions," said he, "is that it would lead persons to believe that they were competent to know how to treat their own diseases. A prescription written in English might give them the idea that there wasn't much wrong with them when the reverse was true. And a tonic which might be helpful at one stage of disease would be injurious at another."

"Then too it is dangerous to use English words for drugs and medicinal plants, for such names mean different things in different localities, whereas the Latin name for a drug or a plant is exactly the same everywhere. Suppose 'fluid extract of snakeroot,' for example, were prescribed in English. There are five different varieties of snakeroot and only in Latin are there words which show exactly which one of the five is meant. Only the other day an Ohio woman died from being poisoned by taking a dose of Indian hemp, a tragedy which would not have occurred if the variety of hemp had been named in Latin. Such fatal mistakes would be common if English were used."

A wholesale druggist said: "It would be very unwise for persons to know what drugs they are taking. Only a physician is qualified to judge for them. The drug prescribed might be a habit-forming drug or it might be one so powerful that it should be used only in certain cases and under certain conditions, facts which the patient prescribing for himself would not take into account. The exactness of Latin avoids all possibility of error. No vernacular language has exact equivalents for these names."

A Man's Worth

depends upon his power to produce what the world recognizes as of value.

And when you skirmish around you'll find that this power—which is just power of mind and body—depends to a remarkable degree on the food one eats.

For highest accomplishment one must have the best values in food—food which builds well-balanced bodies and brains.

Grape-Nuts FOOD

has that kind of value. It contains all the nutriment of whole wheat and barley, including the important mineral elements so often lacking in the usual dietary.

GRAPE-NUTS comes ready to eat, is easy to digest, nourishing, economical, wonderfully delicious—a help in building men of worth.

"There's a Reason"

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

CHINESE PREPAREDNESS.

London, June 8.—An Exchange Telegraph despatch from Tien Tsin, China, says that the United States troops at that place have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Peking.

The despatch also says the French authorities already have despatched a strong force of native troops from the French protectorate of Annam to Peking.

A delegation of officers of the bodyguard of the new President, Li Yuan Hung, has assured him of the fealty of the guard.

LIBERAL COUNSEL SUMS UP AT THE FUSE ENQUIRY

Contentends That Gross Negligence in the Awarding of Fuse Contracts Has Been Clearly Established--A Possibility of the Commissioners Making Separate Findings

Ottawa, June 8.—The second day of the counsel's summing up of the evidence taken before the Meredith-Duff Commission outlined a little more clearly the main conclusions to be drawn from the whole inquiry. They refer in a general way to the limited character and scope of the inquiry, to the justification and exculpation offered by the defence in regard to the policy and action of Sir Sam Hughes and the Shell Committee and to the moral drawn by the prosecution from the circumstantial evidence offered as to a deliberate plot to collect a million dollar rake-off for Allison and his friends from the fuse contracts and to be drawn also from Major General Sir Sam Hughes' continued endorsement of Allison and of his profiteering in war munitions while occupying the position of confidential agent for the Minister of Militia. Judging by the illuminative and sometimes opposing comments of the two commissioners during the day's presentation of argument from counsel, it would not be surprising if there were two findings taking different view points on each of the above aspects of the inquiry.

Sir Sam Only on Trial.

With regard to the scope of the inquiry which arose originally out of the demand of the Liberals in parliament for an investigation of the whole operations of the Shell Committee, and was narrowed by the order-in-council appointing the commission to an investigation only of the fuse contracts, it is significant that today Messrs. Ewart and Lafleur, counsel for Sir Sam Hughes, took the ground that practically the only thing to be considered was as to whether or not the Minister of Militia actually connived at dishonesty in handling war funds. They claimed that Sir Sam had been entirely exculpated from any charge of suggesting or condoning a British treasury hold-up.

They argued that no suspicion rested on Sir Sam Hughes at any rate, and that was all the commission should particularly care about. They practically ignored Allison and his commis-

sion and his confidential relationship with the minister.

Sir Sam, they said, had simply given Allison orders to "break prices" and knew nothing of the private arrangements between Yoakum and Allison, nor had he anything directly to do with the placing of the fuse contracts.

With this view as to the limitation of the scope of the commission's findings, E. F. B. Johnston took issue and the comments of Justice Duff indicated that he at least thought there was much more than the personal honesty of Sir Sam Hughes at stake.

Mr. Johnston, while admitting nothing had been proven touching the personal honor of the Minister, maintained that the commission should consider the vital question of the propriety of the general principle enunciated by General Hughes, namely, that it was all right for him, although acting as a trustee for War Office funds, to allow and condone the taking of a commission by his agent and close friend Allison, when that commission had ultimately to come out of the trust funds committed to General Hughes as Canada's Minister of Militia.

Once admit that, said Mr. Johnston, and the way is opened for all sorts of ministerial connivance at treasury raids.

Gross Negligence Proven.

Mr. Johnston further argued that there had been, to say the least, gross negligence in the awarding of fuse contracts at exorbitant figures to American companies, while Canadian manufacturers and Canadian industry had been ignored and a few profiteering middlemen had been allowed to collect a million dollars commission. On the question of the public interests neglected in the whole transaction, he thought the commission must also decide.

Mr. Ewart in his two hour address, after seeking to limit the scope of the commissioners' findings to simply determining upon the specific contracts under investigation, spent the balance of his effort in trying to justify the contracts themselves.

LORD KITCHENER WAS BENT ON WINNING THE VICTORY

New York, June 8.—A cable to the Sun from London says: Through the special courtesy of the British Government, the correspondent has been able to obtain the following story of the last days of Lord Kitchener:

"To win this war—that is the essential thing; that is the work before us. It makes no difference who is working, so long as the work is done. People wanted me to take on this task. I've done so. If they were dissatisfied I would have no personal sensitiveness. If they replaced me by somebody more capable I would willingly resign with the consciousness that I have done my best and would give the place to a better man who could carry it on and win."

These sentiments are those of the late Lord Kitchener, frequently expressed to members of his staff and intimates.

The correspondent has had the opportunity of meeting and talking with those who have had the privilege of associating with this great commanding figure in English history since he was called at the demand of the people of the Empire to the post of Secretary of State for War.

The Kitchener of Sphinxlike attributes is non-existent to them. Instead, he was an extremely shy, diffident, human person, select but loyal to his friendships, talkative in the right company, with a wonderful sense of humor, dry, perhaps, with a touch of irony if the subject did not please him.

Perhaps the best illustration of his

human side is the way in which his old companions in the Soudan, South Africa and India used to roll up to the War Office and ask, "Is the Chief in?"

There were no formalities for them. All, without fuss or feathers, found their way to York House, Lord Kitchener's town residence, where even for the unexpected there were always extra covers laid.

Coming to his last days, on Friday, his meeting with the members of parliament gave him the greatest satisfaction, to which he gave free expression when he had returned to the War Office.

Glad to Meet Them.

"I was glad to meet them. They seemed satisfied and hope that many more similar meetings will take place."

Perhaps no more accurate index of Lord Kitchener's character can be found than in those last two days before he went to his death. Saturday afternoon he spent at Broome, with Col. Fitzgerald, his military secretary, and a mass of work. He returned to York House Sunday afternoon early, and until five minutes before he left to take a train from King's Cross on his ambassadorial mission to Russia, he was engaged in clearing away his work so that his successor ad interim the Prime Minister, might fight the decks clear.

Lord Kitchener's railway journey ended at noon on Monday at a small station, from which he drove to the coast in an automobile and boarded a waiting destroyer.

Unightly Pimples Covered His Face.

All diseases and blemishes of the skin are caused by the blood being in an impure condition.

You cannot make a good complexion from the outside; you must get to the seat of the trouble. You must make the blood pure and rich by taking a medicine that will drive out all the impurities and poisons from the blood; one that drives out everything from the system that is the cause of these unsightly skin eruptions.

The best blood cleansing medicine on the market to-day is Burdock Blood Bitters; a medicine that has been used with the greatest success for the past forty years; a medicine you don't experiment with when you buy it.

Mr. Lennox D. Cooke, Indian Path, N.S., writes: "I am writing you a few lines to tell you what Burdock Blood Bitters has done for me. Last winter my face was covered with pimples. I tried different kinds of medicine, and all seemed to fail. I was one day to a friend's house, and there they advised me to use B.B.B., so I purchased two bottles, and before I had them taken I found I was getting better. I got two more, and when they were finished I was completely cured. I find it is a great blood purifier, and I recommend it to all."

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

A RHYMING AIRMAN.

Novel Report of Flight Written by an English Aviator.

An officer in the flying corps sends to The London Times the following unconventional account of an air reconnaissance:

"Herewith latest war news as passed by censor—I hope:

"The day was fine and the air was still, and everything went well until the Archibalds began to flash and deafen me with noise. I hid my head, I stopped my ears in vain attempt to calm my fears; I whistled every tune I knew and tried to think it wasn't true. Then came a pause, we'd passed the zone, in fear I fingered every bone. Then lo! a smile o'erspread my face, for every bone was in its place. So things went on; we ran our course and turned for home no whit the worse, until three Hunlets on our stern estrained us, like the worm, to turn. Then bullets whizzed and bullets flew (as bullets very often do) while pilots showed their brilliant nerve with hawklike stoop and rapid swerve. The Huns went off, but came again; three times they did it just the same. And then behold us over the spot, where 'Archibalds' uncommon lot. Bang! Bang! Wot! again I feel for pheasants, partridges and teal that people try to shoot with buns (just like these blasted Archie Huns). And o to home in peaceful calm, in a chair, a little liquid balm, a cigarette, so ends the fray—tomorrow begins another day."

THE VALUE OF SUNLIGHT.

Bedding, Carpets, Cushions, Should be Thoroughly Sunned.

Sunlight is a great germicide. Our pioneer grandmothers did not know much about germs, but they acted on modern principles when they hung their milk pails and strainers in the sun "to sweeten," as they said.

Sunlight as well as fresh air should be used as a part of the general processes of house cleaning. The thrifty habit of shutting out the sun in order to keep carpets and draperies from fading, indicates a large degree of ignorance of modern methods of sanitation.

The airing and sunning of bedding every week, all the year round, is a most important part of good house-keeping, but one which is much neglected, especially by women who live in flats, where science is very often sacrificed to esthetics.

Therefore it becomes imperative that at house-cleaning time the under side of rugs, carpets, mattresses and cushions should be exposed to the sun and air for as long a period as possible.

Sunlight is free to all. Plants will not thrive without it. Animals love to bask in it.

Only man shuns it and by doing so he incurs unnecessary danger from tuberculosis and other diseases.

Got a Cold?

You should aid Nature to throw it off promptly. To loosen the cough, relieve the lungs and heal the inflamed throat tissues, try the old reliable

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY

It is quick acting and very effective. Keep a bottle always on hand. All druggists. Price 25c. and 50c.



Children's Headwear

We have a very fine assortment of Dainty Hats for the little Miss. You will be interested in the Linen and Muslin Outing Hats, as well as those for dressy wear.

BABY'S BONNETS at remarkable prices in Crepe de Chine, Muslin, Straw and Linen, with prices from 25c. up.

MISS MORGAN 476 Queen St.

KODAKS

Time to think about one for the summer. No la Autographic Kodak Junior, rectangular pictures 2 1-2 x 4 1-4, price \$11.00 and \$13.00, is worth looking over. Simplicity marks it in every respect. Let us show you one.

C. Fred. Chestnut The Quality Drug Store
572 QUEEN STREET.

VASSIE & COMPANY,
LIMITED
Wholesale Dry Goods and
Woolens
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Warm Weather Wearables FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN

In Stock Large Stock of CORSETS

As present indications point to an advance in corset prices you had better place your order at once.

WE OFFER

MIDDY WAISTS in plain white, colored trimmings, and in the new "Blazer" stripe, in Norfolk style, for ladies and children.
LADIES' SILK WAISTS in Jap Silk, Crepe de Chine and in fancy colored stripes.
LADIES' WHITE WASH SKIRTS and HOUSE DRESSES, in Prints and Gingham.
LADIES' and CHILDREN'S KNITTED SUMMER UNDERWEAR, with short sleeves and sleeveless.

TO ARRIVE

A nice range of LADIES' SILK SWEATERS, in all the latest colorings.

BETTER ORDER NOW

VASSIE & COMPANY, LTD.
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS and WOOLLENS
ST. JOHN, N. B.

IF JUNE BRIDES WISH TO BAKE HIM BREAD, BETTER THAN MOTHER MADE

They Should Use

MOTHER'S FAVORITE FLOUR

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR IT

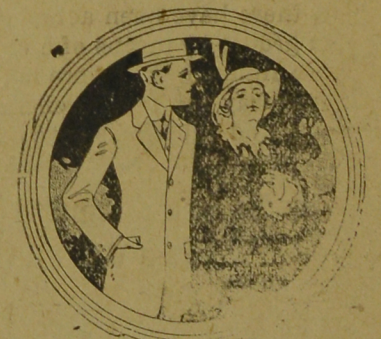
Sold Wholesale by

G. W. HODGE
Fredericton, N. B.

After all—since a Suit is made to wear—the best of all Suits is that which wears the longest.

MACKINNON'S CLOTHING

not only wears long past the time the average Suit is cast aside, but yet keeps its appearance, and is good looking all the time you wear it.



J. A. MacKINNON YORK STREET
TAILOR and CLOTHIER

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"