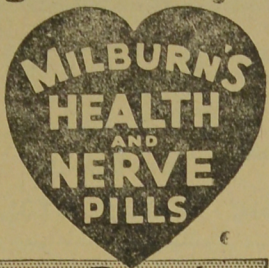


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for Weak and Nervous People

CANADIAN GOLD

(By Walter P. Davison)

The largest nugget, in the long history of man's search for gold, came from Australia. It has been called the "Welcome" nugget, and it contained some 2019½ fine ounces of gold, and was valued at precisely \$40,201.

That is the type of gold discovery, which dazzles the imagination and can transmute a banker into a poet along "The Trail of '98". During the past three decades, however, rock tonnage, the cyanide process, giant mechanical crushers, metallurgical formulas and electrical power, have squeezed much of the romance out of the gold mining industry. It has become simply big business invading the wilderness.

And yet, more Canadian gold was recovered last year than came from the rich gravels along the Klondike River when, for ten years, scores of thousands of miners and would-be miners rushed into Yukon Territory. The record indicates that, in the period 1896-1905, gold to the value of more than \$100,000,000 (4,838,000 fine ounces) came from those placers of the Bonanza, Eldorado, Hunker, Dominion and Superior Creeks.

During 1934 no "Welcome" nugget came from the gold areas of the Dominion; but competent authorities point out that if Canada's gold production for the past twelve months were concentrated in one spot and cast into a single cube, the edge of that cubed nugget of Canadian gold would measure somewhat less than five feet! It seems to me that calculation loses none of its color by adding that the value of Canadian gold produced during 1934 totalled \$102,098,000.

As a matter of economic fact, there are two "golds" which nestle very close to the business heart of Jack Canuck—the gold of the wheat, and his age-old urban brother the yellow metal. The past five depression years have been dealing with these twin golds in very different fashion. They have clipped high 47 per cent from the valuation of the bread grain, while the new gold price has moved forward just 67 per cent from the historic statutory levels of past years. There are solid causes, therefore, behind the fact that the mining industry, in the past few difficult years, has become a shining light across the Canadian scene.

Just 2,944,395 fine ounces of gold came from Canadian mines last year, or 11 per cent of the world output during 1934. The Federal Treasury has imposed a tax of 25 per cent of the spread between the old price and today's price for gold—applicable, for the present, only to the well-established mines, and yielding just \$3.50 per fine ounce to the public purse.

Credit for the enhanced valuation on today's gold is primarily due, of course, to action taken beyond Canadian borders, in relation to the lowering of the gold content in the American dollar. Echoes of that epochal decision of the United States Government have been heard throughout not only the monetary but also the mineral world. The Dominion has a vital interest in that historic forward movement in the basic valuation for gold. It has heightened, deepened, warmed and accelerated the age-old search for the metal everywhere. It has put the energizing element of "profit" into untold millions of tons of low-grade marginal ores and areas. It has in fact, challenged the miners of the world to try to do something which has not been done before—either in the twentieth or the fifteenth century—glut the market for gold!

During the past three years, according to the American Bureau of Metal Statistics, the world production of gold has been:

193224,226,000 fine ounces
193325,378,000 fine ounces
193427,126,000 fine ounces
At the old price of \$20.67 per ounce, that 1934 output of the yellow metal

would be valued at \$560,694,000. Of today's valuation it is worth \$949,410,000 to its constituent national producers.

It is interesting to reflect upon the golden fact that, since the discovery of America in 1492, the world production of the metal has been recorded at 1,175,979,458 fine ounces. I find a mathematical example of the assertion as to "fact being stranger than fiction" in the formation that if every last ounce of that metal were poured into a single cube, its edge would be less than forty feet!

Following are the "Big Five" in the gold production world, showing the total output of the precious metal as sourced within those national boundaries—wherever it may be today:

Ounces

U. of So. Africa 290,606,123 (since 1883)
United States 226,104,456 (since 1847)
Australia149,859,000 (since 1851)
Russia (U.S.S.R.) 99,758,000 (since 1741)
Canada 48,415,000 (since 1858)

Of the total output of Canadian gold since 1858 slightly more than half of those 48,415,000 fine ounces have been produced since 1923. In the light of that fact, and the further fact of the immense area of Pre-Cambrian rocks comprising the Canadian shield, extending from the Labrador coast westward almost to the mouth of the Mackenzie River—roughly 1,825,000 square miles—it can safely be asserted that Canada has not yet got into her golden stride.

Agriculture and Health Discussed

(Continued from Page Two)

The Government in 1925 was \$11,450. It was increased to \$27,600 in 1930, and a reduction made in 1934 left the total at \$20,987, or almost double the grants of 1925. There had been no duplication of services in the Department, as had been carelessly by the hon. member for Gloucester. The different services had been carried on advantageously. The cost of operation had been cut, and the results had been in keeping with the expenditure. It was not a matter of getting healthier people, but millions of dollars had been saved in increased health and in reduced death rates.

He went on to say that statistics showed that there had not been a case of smallpox in the Province for a number of years due to vaccination carried on by officials of the Department. Diphtheria at one time exacted a heavy toll, but the number of cases had been so reduced that the present generation hardly realized what a scourge it had been. During the past six years there were 61,334 toxoid inoculations, and in fifteen years no less than 116,000 people had been successfully vaccinated. The general death rate of the Province had been reduced from 14.7 in 1920 to 11.7 per thousand of the population, while infant mortality had been reduced from 134.9 to 81.6 during the same period.

In concluding his remarks, he felt that he ought to make some reference to the lamented death during the year of Dr. H. L. Abramson, the Director of Laboratories. The deceased gentleman had worked hard in building up a laboratory service at Saint John, and his death was a severe loss not only to the Department but to the Province. Dr. R. A. H. Mackeen was a valuable acquisition to his Department and was doing his work most efficiently. The death at Sussex of Dr. C. A. King, Medical Inspector of Schools, was much to be regretted, and the Department had lost another faithful servant by the death of Dr. O. E. Morehouse, who had carried on faithfully as District Medical Officer in the counties of York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska. He was sure that all hon. members would join in an expression of regret at the loss of the officials he had named.

Mr. Richard (Gloucester) said he appreciated the remarks of the hon. Minister of Health, but would tell him that the figures he (Richard) had quoted were according to the facts, and he had not tried to prove his case by hearsay evidence. He would add that he based his argument on what he had gathered of public opinion throughout the Province, and he was sure that the public would decide on the evidence he had submitted.

Hon. Mr. Taylor praised the work of the assistants in the Provincial Laboratory. Many of them, he said, worked gratuitously until made members of the permanent staff. They included graduates of colleges, and worked for one or two years without remuneration; their salaries started at \$25 a month and were later increased to \$50. Because of their useful work many of them were readily sought by other institutions. In referring to the Nursing Service, he said that the nurses were located at Newcastle, Sackville, Riley Brook and St. Stephen, and even though financial assistance was received from the community and service clubs, it was with difficulty that they were able to carry on. Their work was of an important nature, and included instructions to mothers as well as infants. He was sure that more money could be expended in doing that kind of work.

Hon. Mr. Taylor, replying to a question by Mr. Richard (Gloucester) explained that \$1,600 was set apart in the estimates for tuberculosis patients domiciled. Patients without domiciles were taken care of the hospitals, but every effort was made to trace them to the place where they properly belonged. There were now two or three of such patients at the Saint John Hospital, and efforts to locate their place of residence had not been successful.

In answer to a query by Mr. Jewett, of York, he said that many patients were treated without charge last year at the various clinics held throughout the Province, and it was customary to give treatment to all who applied for it.

DAMMING THE LIQUOR FLOOD

Making intoxicating liquors easier to get has not increased temperance in the United States. "Whoever supposed it would?" many will ask. The answer is, that quite apart from the maker and distributors of alcoholic beverages, a number of sincere advocates of temperance did believe that repeal would reduce drinking. All past evidence to the contrary, it was their belief that forbidden drink is sweetest; that, discovering it was easy to get many would discover they did not want it. Their disillusionment must now be complete.

Last year, "liquorized" automobile accidents cost the United States \$8,422 a minute, reports the American Business Men's Research Foundation, which has been compiling statistics of the financial loss caused by alcoholic beverages. That is \$443,750,000 for the year 1934. Incidentally, the foundation reaches the conclusion that the possible waste caused by liquor in the motor accident field is in a single year nearly \$100,000,000 more than that received by the Government in internal revenue taxes on liquor. "Liquor's part in waste of life and property is daily becoming more and more evident," states the foundation.

The theory that liquor in the open exercises less temptation than liquor in the speakeasy is exploded. Ask the workingman's wife whose only hope of saving part of her husband's earnings, now that the open saloon beckons on every corner, is to wait for him on pay day at the factory gate. Ask the coroner and physician summoned to the scene of motor accidents.

The laissez faire assumption that temperance would take care of itself with no barriers raised against the liquor flood loosed by repeal is a bubble, pricked.

Restriction does further temperance. Britain has proved it. Despite the opposition of its knighted brewers and whisky peers, restricted areas and early closing laws are maintained and enforced, and experience there shows they lessen drinking. Until men and women realize that the ideal restriction is self-im-

posed abstention, drastic legislation to dam the flood of liquor is America's urgent need.

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In order to be sure that your advertisement gets in The Daily Mail all changes should be handed into the business office of this paper at 9 a.m. Short transient notices will be taken up to 10.30 a.m. Advertisements requiring extra space and requiring to have mats cast for same should be handed in the day previous to publication.

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Of Interest to Women

LEMON PIES ARE ALWAYS IN DEMAND

(By Edith Shuck)

Pies are always popular desserts, and if they are used in correct relation to the rest of the diet, there is no reason for not serving them. Lemon pie is undoubtedly one of the most popular.

This recipe for lemon pie gives a product quite similar to a chiffon pie, but it does not have gelatin or cornstarch in it. The recipe is sufficient for four ten-inch pie tins which have a rim one and one-half inches deep. For each pie you need one cup of solid cooking fat, one-half cup of sugar, one-half cup of egg whites, one-half cup of flour, one-half cup of lemon juice, and one-half cup of lemon rind. Beat the egg whites until stiff and add sugar, vanilla and salt. Add mixture to cream and beat, using egg beater. Pour into buttered custard cups, set in pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until firm.

BAKED FRENCH CUSTARD

One pint thin cream, three egg whites, two tablespoons sugar, one-half teaspoon vanilla, one-quarter teaspoon salt.

Heat cream in double boiler. Beat egg whites until stiff and add sugar, vanilla and salt. Add mixture to cream and beat, using egg beater. Pour into buttered custard cups, set in pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until firm.

CHEESE PINWHEELS

Half cup crumbled bran
3-4 cup milk.
1-4 cups flour.
4 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt.
1-4 cup shortening (melted butter)
1 cup grated cheese.
Paprika.

Soak bran in milk. Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Cut in shortening until mixture is like cornmeal. Add bran and milk, stirring carefully with a fork until flour disappears. Turn onto floured board. Knead lightly and roll into a long narrow strip about half inch thick. Brush with melted butter, spread cheese over dough and sprinkle lightly with paprika. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut into 3-4 inch slices. Bake in a hot oven 425 degrees F. for about 12 minutes. Yield, 3 dozen.

MYSTERIOUS 'JEKYLL - HYDE' MALADY ATTACKS GIRL, 12

Approach of Spring Annually Transforms This Healthy Child Into Wizen. Deformed Witch-like Creature; Doctors Baffled, Fear Change May Become Permanent.

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, March 26.—The advance of spring yesterday brought strange terror to 12-year-old Mary Kate Ware, who leads a weird "Dr. Jekyll-Mr. Hyde" existence in real life. Each year, as buds open and flowers bloom, a mysterious malady temporarily transforms the laughing, plump little girl into a shrunken witch-like creature. Yesterday, just as Stevenson's famous fiction character entered the body of Mr. Hyde, Mary's "Dr. Jekyll" was slowly changing the small body again. Doctor fear his visit may be permanent.

DEFORMITY APPEARING

Children fingers are once more curling into talons, and her back is becoming hunched. Chubby features are thinning into cruel lines as her head shrinks into her shoulders. One foot drags as the deformed child shuffles along hospital corridors.

Doctors are completely baffled by the deformity. Mary's mother said more than 200 of them have failed to diagnose the child's trouble.

Mary, her mother said, was a normal, lovable little girl until she was three, when the first attack came. As summer arrived, however, her health returned and she romped and played with other children.

Recurred For Nine Years

For nine years, the visits have continued. Sometimes Mary has lost more than 20 pounds in the spring. She would regain the weight and continue to grow normally. She reached

3 YOUTHFUL MOSCOW SLAYERS EXECUTED

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., March 26.—Three young Moscovites under 20 years of age, were executed yesterday for murder and robbery after a swift exemplary trial intended to put an end to a crime wave in the Red Capital.

S. Petroff, 18, N. Tiotin, 1, and F. Dobrovolsky, 20, were shot to death after being convicted of the murder of a 73-year-old kindergarten teacher.

Vera Zaharovak, a 16-year-old accomplice, was sentenced to five years in prison, and V. Provotoroff, another accomplice, was given 10 years.