THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded 1887)

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SUBSCRIPTION RATES
$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City
$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island
$5.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S.
Members Audit Bureau of Circulations

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink".

THURSDAY, MAY, 26, 1938

Maritime Request Conceded

It is reassuring to note that the railway committee of the House of Commons unanimously approved of exempting from the King Government's Transport Act all water traffic between Maritime ports and ports on the St. Lawrence and Great Lakes. This action is in accord with the strong representation made last week before the committee by the Transportation Commission of the Maritime Board of Trade, backed by the governments of the three Maritime Provinces.

That the justice of the Maritime case was realized in other parts of Canada is indicated by the following timely comment from the Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal), which appeared while the parliamentary committee was giving consideration to the matter:

"The Maritimes have always felt that geographical separation and heavy transportation charges on traffic between the Atlantic Provinces and the Central Provinces were a serious handicap to them. In order to keep the railway rates down, the Dominion grants a substantial subsidy every year. But Maritime interests also value the ability to ship by water up the St. Lawrence, and they do not wish to lose any of that advantage. They are strongly opposing the regulation of those water rates. The potato trade they cite as one that would be seriously affected. Is there not a clear contradiction in the subsidizing of rail rates for the benefit of the Maritimes and then handicapping them by preventing free competition in waterborne rates?

"The advantage of waterborne traffic between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts should not be restricted for the sake of the railways. Shippers have a right to the best freight rates they can get in this way. And they must meet the competition of other waterborne traffic. For instance, shipments from Montreal or Halifax to Vancouver compete with shipments from other parts of the world, carried cheaply by water.

"The Transport Bill would provide for regulation of rates on the basis of certain considerations which were supposed to be reasonable. But it would also allow the disregarding of all such considerations in the proposed "agreed charges" between carriers and shippers. There is contradiction here. Carriers could grant specially favourable rates in order to get all, or a large part, of a shipper's business. The opposition to this proposal is due to the fear of discrimination as between shippers and of the advantage given to big business as against the small shipper. But if the Government thinks it a good thing to encourage lower rates through special agreements between carrier and shipper, and if it is desirable in this way to encourage competition between carriers, why the general plan for the bolstering up of rates, and why not let the different classes of carriers compete in their own way?

"There is only too much ground for the general apprehension that the regulation contemplated in the Transport Bill, while beneficial to certain special interests, would be quite injurious to the public interest."

The P.E.I. Tunnel

In the brief presented to the Rowell Commission last week the Maritime Transportation Commission recommended that consideration be given to the feasibility of tunnel transportation to Prince Edward Island. The St. John, N. B., Citizen offers the following comment:

"A tunnel to connect Prince Edward Island with the mainland has been the dream of Island people ever since Confederation came into being. Frequent agitations for its construction failed, but the need of the tunnel has been recognized by leading men of the Dominion. At present a ferry service is maintained between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, but this service is said to be inadequate for the growing business of the Island. As one of the units of the Confederation of British North America its people believe that they should be in closer and more permanent touch with the other Provinces and they consider the tunnel is a necessity."

"Singapore Of The Atlantic"

Under the above heading the St. John's (Newfoundland) Evening Telegram suggests that in the event of an enemy attack on Canada, one of this country's most important outer defence lines would be in Newfoundland. It is therefore not sufficient, in the general scheme of Empire defense, to modernize the fortifications at Halifax. It is obvious, says our contemporary, that from a base established in Newfoundland the trade routes both from the Dominion and from the United States could be most effectively guarded. As yet, however, nothing has been done to utilize the strategical advantages that Newfoundland offers. On this Atlantic outpost, which stands in the entrance of the St. Lawrence waterway, there is not a single fortified harbour. There is not even a storage depot for such supplies as a fleet of naval ships would require.

The establishment of an effective defense system in Newfoundland, it is suggested, would be of further importance in view of the fact that it has become the base for the transatlantic air service. Not only to Canada but to the United States, under circumstances that are not difficult to visualize Newfoundland fortified and equipped as a supply depot might prove of scarcely less importance than Singapore to Australia.

Allowing for local enthusiasm on the part our Newfoundland contemporary, there is much in what it says. Newfoundland defenses is a matter in which this Dominion is vitally concerned.

This Ought To Be Final

For some reason that remains obscure to the people of this section of Canada, the Rowell Commssion has been solicitous to ascertain if there is any Maritime opinion favorable to a political union of the Maritime Provinces. They received from the Premiers of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the answer that such a union was altogether undesirable. The same question was put last week to the New Brunswick government, and Attorney General McNair has replied that though the question was "interesting enough from the academic point of view there was no desire among the people of New Brunswick for such a move," that the Government saw in it no solution to the problems confronting the Maritimes and that it had "neither the merits of increased economy nor efficiency" in the Government's opinion.

At least this is one concrete thing which the Rowell Commission has established—that the Maritime Provinces, individually and collectively are emphatically opposed to any scheme of Maritime Union. It did not require a Royal Commission to ascertain this fact, which is known to every person in touch with Maritime sentiment, but perhaps the publicity given to it through the Commission will convince those busybodies in the Central Provinces who have been agitating for Maritime Union that the issue is dead beyond resurrection.

A Nasty Crack

"I say it is a shame. You can go to the Western Provinces and find them getting up to $8.50 per capita on direct relief, and Prince Edward Island, that is isolated, getting only ninety cents. I say we are not getting our just amount of relief, our amount of subsidy, or anything; and I say it is time that the people of this Province woke up and demanded that they get from the Dominion their just share." — Hon. J. P. McIntyre, Minister of Public Works, in the Legislative Assembly, March 30.

"No matter what the Federal Government does for us, we realize that the political propagandist will always be with us." — Patriot editorial, May 25.

Editorial Notes

Birthday of Queen Mary, 1867.

* * * *

St. Augustine, Apostle of Kent, died this date, 604.

* * * *

Price of potatoes goes up when there is practically none to sell.

* * * *

Kidnapping of Lord Nuffield surely could not be laid to the credit of Lord Swinton?

* * * *

A woman has bought a New York hotel for $7,000,000 and hopes to double her money. This bodes ill for the unfortunate travelling public who patronize her caravansary.

* * * *

The total export of cheese in April was 16,204 cwt. compared with 8,583 in March and 6,696 in April, 1937. The United Kingdom took 13,276 cwt. and the United States 1,374.

* * * *

Mrs. Lester Douglas went to Ottawa last week in order to attend a reception given to Maritime Liberal members' wives by Mrs. J. L. Ilsley on Friday, and a reception to women Liberal delegates on Saturday by the Cabinet members' wives.

* * * *

We would hardly know there was a Fascist Party in Canada were it not for its quarrels. The first indication was when it undertook to run the Montreal City Council's ban policy; and now when it undertakes to purge its own ranks. Discussing the situation with a newspaper reporter one of the leaders remarked: "If our party were in power I wouldn't dare talk to you like this. I would be shot." So we know what to expect from a Fascist regime.

* * * *

Disillusioned by the broken or impracticable promises of reform by other parties, the voters are due to swing back behind Conservative leadership, Mr. Wilfrid Heighington, K.C., predicted before the Rosedale Conservative Association. "The Conservative Party has never ganged up with other Provinces against Confederation," he declared, "or ridden a horse and cart through every economic principle which has helped to make and build our country. The Conservative Party has made its mistakes, such as some of the quasi-Socialist legislation of 1935, but its general record has been of substance and reliability. We like to know that our reforms are workable and we can definitely foresee a favorable results."

* * * *

Organized camps provide the greatest educational possibly in the lives of children, declared Mr. Fay Welch, noted American authority on camps, in an address before a dinner meeting of the Montreal Council of Social Agencies in the Windsor Hotel. Mr. Welch said that organized camping was a very important factor in the school system and added that he believed camps were a better place for real education than schools. The aim of a camp was to turn out a well-balanced person who was ready to take his or her place in the world, declared Mr. Welch who is a member of the national camp committee of Girl Scouts of America as well being the owner and director of a co-educational camp. Schools did not have control over all phases of a child's life as did the camps, he noted, and added that a school had no way of knowing whether a pupil had sufficient hours of sleep, proper diet or correct emotional surroundings. Such factors were nonexistent in a camp as they had already been controlled and therefore were far in advance of schools in this respect.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Chatting with an Englishman on his first visit to the United States, we talked of this and that. Then as he was going to keep an appointment with a caller he said: "I must go and do what the Americans call 'contact' this gicentleman."—Windsor Star.

Two things appear to be wrong with the Dominion Housing Act, so far as its operation in British Columbia is concerned. The committee in charge of the act has been hearing about them. The first is that the act is not operating to provide homes for people of small income, and it was hoped at its inception that it would do this. The second is that it is not operating widely outside the principal centres of population—Vancouver Province.

The number of "detective" magazines offered to the public seems to be increasing all the time, though it would appear that the theme differs little, inasmuch as each cover displays an illustration of a woman somewhat scantily clothed, being gagged or handcuffed or threatened with a pistol, and invariably pop-eyed with alarm. Perhaps if these publications carried the more accurate title of "defective" the censors in the customs department might pay some official attention to them.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Returning by motor from one of the southern springs, a visitor bivouacked for the night in a small town in Pennsylvania. After dinner he strolled from his inn and, coming upon a church where a prayer meeting was being held, attended. Everything went according to custom until the preacher, an aggressive octogenarian, offered a prayer of thanks for our country's great men "O Lord," he said, "we thank Thee for the great leaders of this land; for Washington, for Jefferson, for Cleveland, for Roosevelt—but not Franklin Roosevelt; I mean Theodore." — The New Yorker.

The log of the Coast Guard cutter Itasca, which was assigned to guide Amelia Earhart's world-girdling plane to tiny Howland Island, shows that on two occasions prior to the take-off from New Guinea, Washington, was warned that the vessel would have a difficult time giving the plane the correct position.—The commander asked that she be told of this difficulty before the take-off. Messages were unanswered This appeared to be the fatal error in the whole tragic flight. It shows that in the complicated science of aerial navigation, the smallest factor determines success or failure, sometimes—Boston Post.

We have not gone in very heavily for the production of military aircraft, although we have been supplying our own requirements in large part. But if Britain wants us to assist her aircraft expansion program by seriously devoting our facilities to that branch of production, it can be arranged without exceptional difficulty We have the factories, we have the mechanics, we have (or can obtain) the materials, and the aircraft that we have already produced are good aircraft. And, moreover, if Britain wants Canadians to man the aircraft which are or may be built here, we have the pilots, too. — Brockville Recorder and Times.

One night last week Premier Hepburn visited the Kiwanis Carnival here and in the course of his journey around the exhibition tried his hand at an Americanized version of the popular English game of darts—tossing darts at the chart of a baseball diamond. The first time he played he fired all three darts right into the inch-and-a-half square manked "homerun", and as a resu:t won the top prize. This achievement was not equalled by anyone during the four nights of the carnival; in fact, scoring single "home runs" was quite infrequent— St. Thomas Times-Journal

The seagoing tradition of runaway cabin boys and powder monkeys is planted deep in the mind of Robert Stapp, 13, of Springfield, Queens, and our latest report is that he's gone again. In March he sailed away quietly on the Normandie and was brought back on the liner's return trip. Next he stowed away on the Queen Mary, and on Monday he was returned on the Georgic. Coming down the gangplank he greeted his mother with the fair warning "Well, I'm going to run away again." And before night he had made good and already was far down the coast on the City of Chattanooga, bound for Savannah. What can you do with a boy like that?—New York World-Telegram.

The nursing profession in this country is not receiving the recruits which it needs, and the reason is made abundantly clear in a memorandum just issued by the British Medical Association. The working day is too long, the discipline too rigid, and there is too great a denial of the liberty which women in other occupations enjoy. Until these things are remedied, the association points out, the shortage of candidates will continue. Among the reforms suggested are a working period of 96 hours a fortnight, one free day a week, and freedom to leave the hospital at the end of the day's work. The association also suggests preparatory training courses for girls between 16 and 18, with grants for maintenance and travelling expenses. — London Times

When the pride of Holland, the Nieuw Amsterdam, the 36,000-ton liner, steams into New York on her maiden voyage in a few days she will present a unique spectacle in the international shipping business. For she is the great ocean liner built and operated without a cent of subsidy from the government. Other countries, especially the United States, claim it is impossible for any of these great ships to earn its way or pay the full price of its construction. But this is what the owners of the Dutch liner expect and they know their business. Furthermore there are never any labor troubles to handicap Dutch shipping. If the Dutch can operate these fine ships at a profit why can't we do it? The answer is that the Dutch know how to get full value out of every shipping dollar they spend and we do not— Boston Post.

There was a time when turnips were turnips in this part of the world. They were grown in Ontario as plain cow-feed. When the housewives tried to use them as vegetables sometimes they had an enticing dish and sometimes the turnips turned out bitter and touch. But across the line the plain old-fashioned turnips are known as rutabagas. They are a dainty on hotel menus, particularly in the South. It is regarded as a northern delicacy just as we like grapefruit and other exotic fruit. The Ontario farmers have developed varieties which are sweet and tender There are districts in Western Ontario where the soil seems particularly adapted to the growing of turnips. They are treated, waxed and shipped, no longer in bulk, but in bags. The turnip industry has become an important one in this peninsula.—Kitchener Record.

The Southern Rhodesian Parliament have adopted the traffic-lights system to control the length of speeches by members. When a member rises a green light appears on the clerk's desk. Five minutes from the time-limit amber takes the place of green; and when time is up red flashes the member back into his seat. Amber is likely to prove an unpopular color for Hansard reporters, as its appearance leads to a rapid acceleration in the rate of speaking.—London Tles.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHERE RADIUM AND XRAY ARE MOST EFFECTIVE IN CURING CANCER.

Now that the problem of cancer has become a part of our national, in fact, family life and thousands who in former days would have been doomed are being cured and restored to home and business, the question may be asked why is the knife used to remove cancer in some cases, whilst in others radium and the Xray seem to be just as effective. Generally speaking, radium is used if the cancer can be easily reached.

Dr. Antoine Lacassagne of the Radium Institute of the University of Paris in an article in Canadian Medical Association Journal says, "The anatomical site — place in or on the body—often determines the choice as to what method of treatment should be used. Two locations where radium is the choice because of its effectiveness are the mouth and the uterus."

"The greater part of cancers of the mouth were incurable until radium was used. The first part of the tongue permits a correct implantation of radioactive needles; in others, such as the floor of the mouth or the hard palate, a small radiating apparatus can be applied without great difficulty; in the lining surface of the cheeks excellent results can likewise be obtained."

Cancers arising in the forward part of the back of the tongue are easily reached and an effective cure obtained by radium. Unfortunately the little glands of the neck, adjoining the mouth, are not reached effectively by radium and usually must be removed by surgery.

In cancer of the front part of the uterus the results obtained by radium have been excellent. In other regions than those above mentioned and in some forms of rapid growth cancers the Xrays give effective cures.

Dr. Lacassagne has this to say of a great many cancers, "Too many cancers, among the most frequent, do not respond in a satisfactory manner to radium, notably cancer of stomach and intestine, of the bladder, and of the prostate gland at neck of bladder."

From the above information we learn that radium is a definite cure (in early stages) of surface cancers —skin, mouth, tongue, uterus; that Xrays are useful in some other cases of cancer, but that in cancer of the stomach, intestine, and bladder, surgery is the best method of cure.

Canadian Foreign Policy

(Winnipeg Free Press)

In the midst of these dismally disconcerting days when the powers of force and realism are riding rough-shod over the corpse of late lamented collective security and all nations, including Canada, are accordingly being drawn into the bewildering vortex of pre-war power politics, it is timely to find a book such as "Canada Looks Abroad," which examines the complicated subject of Canada's external relations in a way that is both helpful and stimulating — helpful because of it wide scope and penetrating comprehensiveness; stimulating because of the many provocative and controversial topics dealt with.

While the authors make no attempt to chart a definite course along which they think Canada should proceed, they do, in a very objective and expository way, dispose of many misapprehensions and by putting the reader in possession of the facts and the fallacies, the arguments both for and against a given stand or policy, they achieve much in the way of helping to create an informed public opinion. This is important because during its formative phase at least, foreign policy is something which emerges gradually from a given set of circumstances. It is an effect rather than a cause. And in the present period, probably to a greater extent than ever before, it is influenced by public opinion. Thus anything which tends to increase the intelligence of the people is also likely to increase the intelligence of the policy.

The authors of the volume, which they themselves aptly refer to as "A First Book of Canadian Foreign Policy," are Dr. R. A. MacKay, professor of government and political science at Dalhousie University and Mr. E. B. Rogers, the acting secretary of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

Dr. MacKay, who is at present serving as a member of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, has long been regarded as an eminent authority on problems of government and politics. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto and obtained a Doctorate of Philosophy from Princton University, where he has also been a member of the faculty. Before accepting his present appointment at Dalhousie, he lectured for two years at Cornell. As a member of the Research Committee of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, he has been active in related studies and has participated in various international conferences. In between times, he has written extensively in journals of discussion and comment and is the author of "The Unreformed Senate of Canada," and with S. A. Saunders, of "The Modern World; Political and Economic," and he has contributed largely to "Canada, the Empire and the League."

Mr. Rogers was a student of Dr. MacKay's at Dalhousie and later received from the London School of Economics the degree of Master of Science in Economics. For two years he was secretary to the Study Group of the Royal Institute of International Affairs in England and in this capacity had considerable to do with the authoritative volume, "The British Empire," produced by that group last year.

(Mr. Rogers is a son of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Rogers, Charlottetown).

COMBAT RHEUMATISM

Rheumatism is often caused by uric acid in the blood. This blood impurity should be extracted by the kidneys. If kidneys fail, and excess uric acid remains, it irritates the muscles and joints causing excruciating pains. Plan to help prevent rheumatism by keeping your kidneys in good condition. Take regularly Dodd's Kidney Pills for half a century the favorite kidney remedy. 106

Dodd's Kidney Pills

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

OLD TIMES RECALLED

Sir,—Mr. Ludlow Jenkins is to be commended for his series of historical articles "Old Times South of the Hillsboro." Perhaps no part of the whole Island is more interesting, certainly no part is occupied by a people with more sturdy ancestors than those in "Forty-Eight" and "Forty-Nine" as those parts were long known. In the whole district the Jenkins family has one of the proudest records.

The writer mentions that Peter McQueen of Orwell was first teacher in the new school built on Henry Jenkins' farm. Mr. Jenkins may be interested to learn that, despite the hardships of teaching the early settlers of "48" and "49" and, still harder, the wild scamps in Orwell school in 1861, 1862 and 1863, Peter MacQueen is still alive in Australia in his 97th year. So great was his love for the place of his nativity that he named one of his sons Orwell after it.

Orwell was killed in action in Flanders and his brother Malcolm Towers so badly wounded that he died shortly after arriving home in Australia.

Peter MacQueen, a nephew, now lives on the ancestral home in Orwell.

The name D. P. Irving brings to mind the figure of one of nature's finest gentlemen. Imposing in person, urbane in manner, generous in impulse, Mr. Irving represented what was best in the country squire. His consort was a member of the Tweedie family of Vernon River, aunt of the well-known lawyer, George Tweedie. To know her was to love her. A gracious welcome and generous hospitality was extended to all who entered the Irving home. Six beautiful daughters inherited many of the social graces that distinguished this Roman mother.

Ella MacPhail! Perhaps a misprint for Etta. Janetta MacPhail, a well known teacher, was sister of the late William MacPhail of Orwell.

Priscilla MacLeod of Uigg was sister of Judge Neil MacLeod, latterly of Summerside.

Squaw Bay! Old timers will recall the late Cyrus Shaw of New Perth and the late Hector C. MacDonald of Belfast, later Judge. Bitter political opponents, it was the practice of the member for New Perth to refer to MacDonald, somewhat contemptuously it must be admitted, as the honorable member for Squaw Bay, in allusion to his swarthy complexion.

I am, Sir, etc.,

M. A. M.

Winnipeg, Man.,
May 20, 1938.

New Grammar Of The Micmac Tongue

(St. John Telegraph-Journal)

Rev. F. Pacifique of the Micmac Mission at Restigouche, Bonaventure County, Quebec, after 40 years of almost uninterrupted work, has just completed a Grammer of the Micmac tongue, and it is being published by the ACFAS of Montreal in its Annals. The preface, freely translated from the French in which it is written, reads as follows:

We owe it to the celebrated Father Maillard, missionary to the Micmacs from 1735 to 1762, the first grammar, or rather the only one which we have so far, of the Micmac language. Even the work itself of the author in his handwriting could not yet be found. The most exact copy is that of Father Bellenger, pastor of Carleton and Restigouche from 1814 to 1819, preserved in the library of the Archbishop of Quebec. Another copy written by Father Huot, pastor at Nipisiguit, now Bathurst, N. B., from 1811 to 1813, is preserved in the seminary of Nicolet; but this is only the beginning of the work, about one third of the first copy mentioned.

Another copy, with an English translation, made in 1766 by the Rev. Thos. Wood, Anglican minister of Halifax, has been found recently by Dr. J. C. Webster of Shediac, obtained by him and deposited in the Museum of Saint John, N.B., together with a long criticism by me. Unfortunately these texts are only a short part of the grammar, as the copy of Nicolet. Moreover the English translation is poorly made or commented by one unprepared for the task; only the handwriting is fine, but not of Father Maillard.

Let us mention now another celebrated student of the Micmac language, Dr. T. S. Rand, Baptist minister in Nova Scotia, who has spent half a century in close relations with the Micmacs. He died in 1890. He publisheif ,himself in 1888 an English Micmac Dictionary. He has also written or undertaken to write a grammar, which unfortunately has perished, with many other writings in a fire of Wolsley College in Massachusetts, where they had been deposited. Another misfortune is that his Micmac-English Dictionary, left by him in manuscript and sold to the federal government, has been published in 1902 by an editor who did not know the language and deemed it better to refuse my help. The result is that this portion can hardly be used without the assistance of someone else.

Besides these two books, Dr. Rand has translated and published all the New Testament and three books of the Old, with the help of a Frenchman of exceptional ability, who had adopted the life and language of the Indians, and without whom, he says, he could never have undertaken such work. His name was Joseph Ruisseaux, changed afterwards into Joe Brooks, and his son Thomas, because Tom Brooks.

Dr. Rand says also that he derived "some, I may say, a good deal of help," from the meagre outlines of a Micmac Grammar, published some years previous in the Royal Gazette of Charlottetown, P.E.I., by Mr. Irving (who signs Irwin), who had obtained the manuscripts of a deceased French priest, who had resided in Nova Scotia (Pilling). This priest was l'Abbe Sigogne, whose name is badly spelled Legoyne by Rand, Pilling and other English writers. Now I do know personally, from some details of the correspondence of Mr. Irwin with Father Sigogne, that those outlines were none other than the first part of the grammar of Father Maillard. This is tantamount to saying that, after all, we have not yet any other grammatical text of the Micmac language; and however poor it may be or seem to be in its details, it gives the theory of the language, it is a creation of its kind. The numberless applications which he made of the rules, with all his other writings, constitute first class literature.

A Well Merited Honor

(St. John Telegraph Journal)

His many friends in New Brunswick will be pleased to learn of a new honor in Scouting which has come to Mr. John A. Stiles, O.B.E., chief commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association in Canada. At the annual meeting of the national council the Boy Scouts of America, held at Cleveland, Ohio, recently, he was made the recipient of the award of the Silver Buffalo, the highest award in the organization in the United States. It is conferred annually on the basis of noteworthy service of a national or international character to boyhood, outside the line of regular duty. This service may be rendered directly to, or independent of, the Boy Scout organization. In Mr. Stiles' case, it is merited chiefly for his work on behalf of the Scout movement in Canada and elsewhere.

This is not the first high Scout award won by the Dominion chief commissioner. He already possesses the Silver Wolf, the premier award in British Scouting which he received from the hands of Lord Baden-Powell a few years ago, and he has been twice honored by the King, the last time with membership in the Order of the British Empire.

Mr. Stiles was for a time some years ago, a member of the faculty of the University of New Brunswick, and while in Fredericton took a keen interest in the Scout movement which he maintained after his removal to Ottawa. There he was successively scoutmaster, district commissioner, provincial president, provincial commissioner, assistant chief commissioner and finally in 1930 became chief executive commissioner.

The award of the Silver Buffalo was instituted by the Boy Scouts of America in 1926, the first award going to Lord Baden-Powell. Others upon whom it has been conferred are Charles Lindbergh, Richard . Byrd, and Booth Tarkington. The addition of Mr. Stiles' name to this notable roster will be the source of great satisfaction to the thousands of Scouts and Wolf Cubs in the Domnion, who will extend hearty congratulations to their chief in the honor done him.

T Minard's for dandruff.

The Poets' Corner

ISLANDERS

Those who are born on islands
know the sound
Of spindrift breaking and the drift
of foam,
The sight of white-keeled luggers
sailing home,
The cry of gulls at daybreak ocean
bound.
Always a wind is singing in their
ears,
Always they lean to catch a drift
of spray,
Or reef-blown water tossing in a
bay,
Or drift of ebb tide around salty
piers.

Those who are born on islands
must remain
Aware of ships and anchors and tall
spars,
Of schooners sailing by beneath
the stars,
Of buoys sounding in the dripping
rain;
Their thoughts are not of city
streets or walls,
But how the full tide lifts and how
it falls

—Harold Vinal, in Christian Science Monitor.

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