The Charlottetown Guardian

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THURSDAY, APRIL, 15, 1937

Last Days Of Parliament

The last days of the Eighteenth Parliament were characterized by a great deal of reading into Hansard of obviously direct appeals to the over-suspicious, discontented man with a many-sided grievance complex too numerous to figure in statistics. Minister of Labour Rogers, says an Ottawa correspondent, led a ministerial brigade in this respect. The anti-Combine law was his chosen instrument. It developed discords.

The same Minister had failed in creating popular endorsement of his National Employment Commission. His improved housing plan cannot be hailed as a success. There are duplications, confusion and wasted effort. That money has been squandered was made all too plain in connection with the former. There is much "wait-and-see" involved in the latter. There are uncertain after-effects regarding extensive housing plans in the minds of those whose initial espousals have been cooled by reflection. The final work-out is not so plain in practice as it was in the widely broadcast words of prediction. Housing improvements, on the scale contemplated, are taking a place as a flash in the pan, and an illusive and doubtful project.

Under the Opposition probe the same minister's anti-Combine bill was offhand shown to be an autocratic and unprecedented invasion of the liberty of the subject. Those under suspicion of Combine practices were indiscriminately marked down for various kinds of keel-hauling by the commissioner. The contenders for the observance of traditional British law, in cases as indicated, or even suggested, in the bill, scored heavily in their citations time after time. There were painful pauses to the right of the chairman. Many essential amendments were compelled in this fashion. They were accepted, in whole or part, despite the overhang of a parliamentary majority held in reserve. This factor the Opposition admitted freely and kept right on. The ultimatum of a formal vote was not invoked. Progress was reported from time to time in monotonous fashion. The resort to a division was avoided. The government was obviously afraid of discontented Liberal absentees. There were dissenters on the government side as indicated by questions involving criticism put up to the minister. The Opposition played for time. They relied on the "sinking in" of their unanswerable presentations. In the end the scope of the Commissioners' jurisdiction was variously and sensibly modified, an avenue was opened for final appeal, with greater facility and seemliness. It may be assumed that those really guilty of doubtful practices are now forewarned and so forearmed in pursuit of methods of caution. There are still teeth of an inquisitorial nature in the Commons amended measure. But remains the further consideration—the latest anti-Combine law has yet to be tested.

Minister of Pensions, POWER, announced that a Federal dole would not be added to that of the provinces and municipalities in the case of non-pensioned returned men, some 27,000. The decision was made with final emphasis; it put aside an unacceptable principle which the government would not sanction. Relief for unemployed younger veterans is being planned under government oversight and that of prominent citizens. There would be the factor of self-help involved. The decision of the minister against added government doles was announced in the face of a Commission's favourable recommendation. This body was of HON. MR. POWER'S own appointment. MR. BENNETT made a plea for the unemployable veteran, telling the minister the time was coming when a permanent policy must be adopted. Perhaps Canada should follow the United States and establish homes or colonies where unemployables could be cared for. The minister agreed as to the necessity of a permanent policy, promising to submit some concrete proposals to Parliament next session.

Interspersed in debate were charges of unjust dismissals of veterans from government service. The men involved were not given an opportunity of appeal to establish their innocence of partizan conduct.

The Opposition Leader's proposal of earmarked federal funds for municipalities, a plan regarded with favour by the government, will doubtless react to the easement of hard pressed civic authorities. Money will not be so "tight" for the dole, which the unemployed returned men share with the other workless.

A Problem Of Empire

"In order that the public may better enjoy the holiday," the birthday of His Majesty King George VI, which falls on Dec. 14, will be celebrated on June 9.

It is a gracious thought, and the substitution of a summer holiday for a winter one will be welcomed here as in Britain, says an exchange; but certain other Dominions and colonies may conclude that its sponsors scarcely yet appreciate the extent of this Empire on which the sun never sets.

For in Australia and elsewhere June 9 will not be a summer day, while Dec. 14 is likely to be among the warmest days of the year.

South Africa and Australia may, perhaps, decide to request permission to celebrate on the King's natal day, for the same reason that Britain and Canada will prefer the official anniversary. And, after all, there seems to be good reason for suggesting that the ruler of the greatest Empire the world has ever known should be allowed two birthday celebrations each year instead of the ordinary one.

The Bootleggers' Bonus

Mr. Saville, M.L.A., at any rate is frank enough to say that he voted deliberately for reduced penalties for old offenders under the Prohibition Act as amended at the present legislative session. The "ideal fine", says Mr. Saville, "should be just enough to make a man feel the paying of it yet not big enough that he will find it profitable to go to jail instead of paying." In other words, the Act is to be a revenue-making racket for the Campbell Government. But alas for Mr. Saville's argument: *he voted to reduce the jail sentence as well as the fine for second and subsequent offenses!* The minimum penalty is to be four months or $300, instead of six months or $500. So it's "heads we win, tails you lose", so far as the bootleggers are concerned.

Editorial Notes

Lincoln died this date 1865.

* * *

Senator Hughes attracts more attention from the Press gallery of the august Senate than any member except Senators Dandurand and Meighen. He seems to have the flare for discussing other than routine business.

* * *

Hon. Mr. Prowse is more optimistic than the Premier who has budgetted for a $63,000 deficit. "If next year we shall have a surplus in Provincial revenues," said Mr. Prowse, "the first thing would be to reduce our debt."

* * *

Hon. Mr. Prowse, as a shrewd business man is a believer in advertising. "One thing we fall down in is our failure to give the Island enough publicity." What is good for the dry goods business is good for the tourist business.

* * *

According to Mr. W. F. A. Stewart of Strathgartney, there is a Provincial government mortage of $540 on every 100 acres of farm land, not including arrears of taxes or the mortgages placed on them by the huge amount of the Federal debt.

* * *

It is the unalterable conviction of Mr. M. Annear that agricultural production will always be our chief source of revenue. Judging by Premier Campbell's record, one would be inclined to challenge this, and suggest "borrowing" instead.

* * *

It is amusing to read Premier Campbell's remarks on the evil of job hunting in politics, and then read the Public Accounts and Public Works reports and see how often, and for how much the names of various members of the Legislature and their firms appear. Self-denial is the last virtue sought to be practised by our politicians.

* * *

Premier Hepburn is quite right in demanding the resignation of any of his Cabinet who disagree with his government's policy and insist upon expressing that disagreement. A Government must speak with one voice to be respected and effective. Of course, our own Campbell Government does not live up to that standard, but then it is a law unto itself, or rather a chaos.

* * *

Hon Gordon Sloan having been appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, Premier T. D. Pattullo has been sworn in Attorney-General in his stead. Legal experts believe that the Premier is the only King's Counsel in Canada who is neither barrister nor solicitor. The title of King's Counsel is automatically conferred upon the Attorney-General of British Columbia under a section of the King's Counsel Act. His new office is the second portfolio held by the Premier. He was already Minister of Railways.

* * *

Imports of pickles and sauces were valued at $21,390 in February, slightly lower than in the previous month but on a par with those of the same month last year. This came mainly from the United Kingdom. Exports of pickles, sauces and catsups were worth $14,370, about double those of last year, but a large decrease from the previous month. Imports of canned vegetables at $8,682 were about one-half the value of the same month last year. The exports were valued at $21,916 against $17,731, of which the United Kingdom took one-third.

* * *

Colonel Grant Suttie, who left with the S.S. Duchess of Bedford to be decorated by the King as commander of the Order of St. John, told an interviewer that he was thoroughly convinced of the advisability of developing cadet work in the schools. The countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden went in for youth training in a serious way and yet these countries were among the most democratic in the world and could not be accused of developing a militaristic spirit among the young. "The health of a nation depends on the health of the individuals of that nation," he stated and added, "The training of the individual should begin in his youth."

* * *

Everglades (Fla.) farmers declare that bean and tomato crops on 50,000 acres have been "90 to 95 per cent." destroyed by rain and hail. Mr. Luther Jones of Belle Glade said the damage in the rich Winter vegetable bowl was "greater than that of the 1928 hurricane." Mr. H. T. Holloway, who operates extensive farming interests, appealed for aid in a telegram to Senator Claude Pepper and Representative Mark Wilcox in Washington. "Practically all Glades farms were destroyed by rain and hail," Mr. Holloway wired. "Thousands are destitute and unless we can get assistance the community will be confronted with a serious situation. Aid of the Red Cross is asked for thousands of laborers."

Notes By The Way

Men may fly, men may ride in all kinds of machines and on all sorts of animals, but the really inaccessible parts of the earth must still be reached on foot. The report of a rescue party trying to find a wrecked plane exemplifies: "A posse of twenty-five picked mountain climbers plunged at dayoreak today into the Eastern Arizona "badlands," in search of a wrecked airliner and its eight occupants, virtually given up for dead. Their goal was the rugged western slope of 10,500-foot Baldy Peak where air searchers recently spotted the tangled ruin of the twenty-one-passenger Douglas ship. . . . Seven miles of pathless snow-covered wilds lies before the searchers and the wreckage, almost hidden in a grove of trees on the mountainside."—Telegraph Journal.

The situation is a little easier than it was; but no permanent improvement can be expected until French capital plucks up courage to return to France from abroad and to venture out of its hiding-places at home. M. Blum's real problem is not in Parliament, where, even if the Front Populaire were not so solid as it is, there could be little disposition to displace him in favour of his critics. He is on strong grounds when he maintains that at any rate he has done better than they did when they were in office. There are unmistakable signs of economic recovery, which, however, can only be made permanent if, without forfeiting the confidence of the working-class voters who placed him in power, and whose continued support is necessary for orderly recovery, he is able to dispel the fears which are still causing capital to hold back. — London Times.

Mr. Bennett wants a round table conference instead of a Royal Commission to investigate the relations between the Dominion and the provinces, so that essential social legislation can be enacted. "Commissions," the former Prime Minister told a North Renfrew audience, "are the negation of democratic government." Not only that, but they are expensive and usually more or less pointless.—Windsor Star.

Man, in his conceit, is astonished over his own cleverness in teaching dogs "tricks." He will get the creature to imitate a few human poses and loudly applaud the performance. It might be better if he were to try to learn from the dog rather than instruct it—learn patience, loyalty, obedience, contentment. The average dog has little, one would suppose, to make him satisfied with his lot. Now that April has come, ushering in long months of imprisonment, with the dog-catcher continually on the alert, the cause for satisfaction is still less. Public welfare must, of course, receive first consideration; no nuisance can be permitted. But it is certainly a "dogs life" in the cities in the Spring and Summer months for these faithful little companions.—Hamilton Spectator.

In a recent radio address F. W. Leggett, Chief Industrial Officer of the British Ministry of Labor, stated that the average person entering upon life in the workaday world requires and should receive these four essentials: "Security in earning a living, a decent home, fair wages, and the opportunity to fulfil himself." Not unreasonable requirements these. But thousands in this rich young country of Canada are denied them. Nor can there be any real happiness of living, any durable satisfaction, so long as these essentials are lacking.

At long last that ineffiable and indescribable something is in the air. The breeze is warm and caressing. Buds are breaking out on the trees. The sunlight has deepened from its wintry lemon shade to a robust and hearty yellow and lies in vivid splashes in the streets and across the window sills. Spring, soft, lovely, golden Spring, is here at last.

Complaint by Toronto members of Parliament that not enough Federal money is being spent in this city, while Ottawa is getting plenty, draws a reply from The Ottawa Journal, which argues that, after all, Ottawa is the country's Capital, the centre of its business administration, and that conducting so enormous a business is costly. . . . Successive Governments carry on plans to make Ottawa the beautiful city it ought to be, and these cost money. But it is the Dominion's Capital, and all Canadians with a sense of the aesthetic desire that the most be made of its natural advantages.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

In France the danger was that Blum's Popular Front government would be pushed by its own supporters into giving open assistance to the Popular Front government in Madrid. But Blum has resisted this pressure from his own people. He has shown caution and common sense. He has declined to give the assistance of the French government to Madrid. And in doing so he has strengthened his position. That does not often happen in politics. It may sometimes be right and even courageous to desert your political friends. But it very rarely pays.—London Sunday Express.

President Roosevelt's pointed warning that the United States Government will not buy certain commodities at existing soaring prices tumbled a list of Wall Street stocks from one to five points. That, while it may have pinched certain speculators, can do no harm ultimately. It was a correction, perhaps, badly needed.—Ottawa Journal.

The right to strike is not in dispute at all, nor the principle of collective bargaining. But it is perfectly clear that if negotiations are free and without lasting bitterness strikers have no more right to occupy company property than a company would have to seize the homes of employees. Force is a dangerous weapon, and when the novelty wears off public opinion in the United States will not sanction its use in industrial disputes.—Ottawa Journal.

A coon was killed in Lambton county by someone who had no license to do so and that man was fined. The same skin was then found in the possession of a man in Middlesex and he had to come across. But the elusive skin kept going on. It was traced to Huron county and another man was up in court and was forced to shell out. Finally the skin was found in Elmira, where it had been sold for $3.75. All told the department collected over seventeen dollars in fines and now has the skin to the good.—Trenton Courier-Advocate.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE NUMBER OF PATIENTS ENTERING MENTAL HOSPITALS OF THEIR OWN ACCORD IS INCREASING RAPIDLY

The word "asylum" and "lunatic" are now rarely used and it is safe to say that most of the youngsters of to-day have never heard of them. Formerly asylum meant an institution—perhaps almost a prison—for insane or crazy people, and no family wanted it known that one of its members was confined there. In fact hundreds of faimlies kept their afflicted member or members at home, sometimes with an attendant, rather than have the stigma or taint of insanity placed upon the family.

Today it is felt generally that just as the asthma-hay fever—eczema complex, the tendency to tuberculosis or other conditions, seem to run in some families, so the tendency to nervous ailments—illusions, delusions, obsessions, anxiety states, phantasy or day dreaming—runs in other families. These nervous symptoms may never appear unless some shock, some emotional disturbance, occurs, which is the match which lights the fire.

Further, as most of these cases are as bright mentally as those who are normal, there is not the "sting" of former times about being sick mentally.

An interesting point has come up in Great Britain where the term "mental hospital" has taken the place of asylum. Some physicians and others interested in "mental" cases have sought to have the word mental left out and the word "hospital" alone used in describing the institution.

However, an editorial in the British Lancet states that the Board of Control on Mental Deficiency has rightly refused to leave out the word "mental" because while the word "asylum" may have caused some stigma, the term "mental hospital" carries none, or at least there is no evidence that the name mental hospital prevents patients who may go in of their own free will from entering. The number of these patients who go in of their own free will, just as they would enter any other hospital for treatment of body ailments, is steadily increasing.

"The Mental Treatment Act which allowed those who wished to enter a mental hospital to do so is only five years old, yet last year one person in every four who entered a mental hospital in England and Wales did so voluntarily or of their own free will.

The Board of Control is of the opinion that as 45 per cent of the patients in some mental hospitals are voluntary patients, it is only reasonable to expect that very soon at least 50 per cent—half—of the patients in all mental hospitals will be voluntary patients."

The Poets' Corner

THE SHEPHERDESS

She walks, the lady of my delight,
A shepherdess of sheep.
Her flocks are thoughts; she keeps them white,
She guards them from the steep;
She feeds them on the fragrant height,
And folds them in for sleep.

She roams maternal hills and bright,
Dark valleys safe and deep.
Into that tender breast at night
The chastest stars may peep.
She walks, the lady of my delight,
A shepherdess of sheep.

She holds her little thoughts in sight,
Though gay they run and leap;
She is so circumspect and right—
She has her soul to keep.
She walks, the lady of my delight,
A shepherdess of sheep.

—Alice Meynell.

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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.

COST OF LIVING

Sir,—In the April 8th issue of The Guardian, a writer, XYZ, wrote of the incidence of taxation, the adulteration of merchandise, and the exorbitant profits secured by some vendors of goods.

In regard to bankers, doctors, merchants and the clergy paying taxes, they pay equally as much as do the producers of raw materials or manufactures as they are factors of production and distribution, hence producers of wealth. In the final analysis the ultimate consumer of a finished product or service is the taxpayer. Thus we all pay taxes.

Referring to the adulteration of foods and kindred products I sincerely believe this to be untrue except in rare instances. The "Adulteration of Foods Act" would hardly permit the watering of molasses and as far as kerosene is concerned I was not aware that it could be mixed with water.

In the last paragraph the writer stated that "The price of most everything went up from one hundred per cent to one hundred and fifty per cent, these last number of years, farm products have gone at the same rates." This statement would indicate that the family budget required is two to two and one half times what it was some years ago. A corresponding decrease in the prices paid for farm produce, a hundred to a hundred and fifty per cent would indicate a state of affairs such that the producer gets nothing for his goods (a decrease of one hundred per cent) and in certain cases (a decrease of one hundred and fifty per cent) pays as high as fifty per cent of their former value to have them disposed of.

On p. 815 of the 1936 Canada Year Book the index numbers of a family budget of staple foods, fuel, rent, etc., in P. E. I., were: 1913—100, 1926—137.3, 1930—136.3, 1933—110.2, and 1935—110.7. For the corresponding years the index number of wholesale prices of vegetable products was 58.1, 100, 77, 59, and 67.3. This indeed shows a different picture from that presented by XYZ. Regarding exorbitant profits made by merchants today it might be of interest to know that the average life of a retail business in America is six years, and that during the past thirty six years the losses incurred by businesses practically equal the profits, after expenses and wages have been paid.

Hoping that this will clear up certain points, and thanking you for your valuable space.

I am, Sir, etc.,
ARTHUR L. WRIGHT

COMPOSITION AND OTHER STUDIES
(continued)

Sir,—In an article on "Composition and Other Studies" written by New Teacher which appeared in your issue of Saturday 10th inst., criticizing a previous article written by myself on the same subject, the writer credits me with concluding my article with a jolly joke which I "kindly explained". In return, I must say at once that in the art of sustaining a high pitch of jocularity, not necessarily kindly, in a tedious discourse on geometry New Teacher does wonderfully well himself;—so much for the humorous possibilities of old Euclid. And now by the way, I am glad to note how New Teacher's pen has fully recovered from its paralysis. True, he says he never learned to write well, but really, the writer doth protest too much.

But to proceed, I still stick to my first assertion, clearly stated or implied, that all well-written compositions must, consciously or unconsciously to the author, bear a general correspondence to the manner of Euclid's propositions and that the rule in respect to the topic sentence is, that it must bear specific reference to the subject or title. That there may be exceptions, or rather apparent exceptions, I will of course not deny, for rules in composition are not absolutely true; that is the exceptions serve to prove the rule, and in the case of the two examples cited by New Teacher we must admit him some slight concession;—interested readers will please take notice of these examples in New Teacher's letter. In the first of these the reference is clearly there but it is indirect and by way of comparison. In the second case, that is the donkey's case, until the writer tells us more of the story, we must leave it entirely with the donkey. But let the teachers and advanced pupils in the public schools now consult their ordinary readers and see for themselves how far the rule that we have just stated in respect to the topic sentence, holds good in the various prose and poetry selections in these readers.

It would have been very interesting to have followed New Teacher had he written what he suggested, namely, a descriptive composition on the subject of "A Day in Spring", and to note how inevitably this well-written composition—for we doubt not it would be written well—would have to comply with the geometrical rules of logical order and logical sequence of thought notwithstanding New Teacher's jocular treatment of this matter. Let us recall his apt manner of treating it. "Come class," says he, "it is a lovely spring day;—let us put out our geometry books and describe it;" whereupon all the boys and girls are seen to smile, and some of them laugh outright, and even Old Teacher smiles somewhat. But not too fast, wait a little, sit tight; they laugh best who laughs last. Stern mathematics and spring days are not so unrelated to one another as you might suppose. Suppose now that you add to New Teacher's initial description of a spring day, the following lines from Wordsworth: "The birds are singing in the distant woods....and all the air is filled with pleasant noise of waters". And add to this, through the open window of my friend the musician's studio comes—softly played on the piano—the sweet strains of "The Spring Song".—and this song, boys and girls, and every other song can be expressed in terms of arithmetic and algebra; and are they not even now expressed in terms of plane geometrical space in your music books? How funny and laughable it seems! But mathematicians will tell you that it is true, and I am not surprised to learn that Einstein is a great musician, for conversely, I believe that every great composer is by nature an apt mathematician. John Milton, the devout Puritan-poet of England, was wont for long years to gaze at night into the starry heavens, up to the time when he became blind. He then wrote his immortal epic, Paradise Lost and Paradise Regained; John Hadyn, the devout German composer, inspired by Milton's great epic, gazed into the same heavens and wrote his great Oratorio, "The Creation"; Sir Isaac Newton, the devout mathematician, gazed into the same heavens and exclaimed in rapture, "God geometrizes". And it may seem absurd New Teacher, but in the end, I believe truth and harmony, truth and beauty, will be found "at one and inseparable.

I am Sir, etc.,
OLD TEACHER.

P.S.—If space permits the writer will conclude this article this week with comments on Reading and Rhetoric, and other points raised by New Teacher.

O. T.

A MERCHANT REPLIES

Sir,—I see in your issue dated April the 8th., 1937 a letter written by one signing himself X. Y. Z. in which he throws out an "Important Challenge for Contradiction" to the country merchants, or those who do business with the farmers of this province.

He makes three distinct charges namely:—that Merchants pay no taxes, that they adulterate the goods they have for sale, and that they have in the last number of years raised their prices 500 per cent.

Now, being a country merchant, and being only one of the least of many of such, yet I felt it my duty to accept the challenge as thrown out before the public by our good friend. I am interested in reading some letters of this nature. There seems to be quite a propaganda of this sort abroad, only in most cases with a much nicer complexion, and not coming out in the open as our good brother has done in his recent letter. Nevertheless, many have the same attitude, and, no doubt, are sincere, and feel they are real benefactors to their community, by making similar accusations against the merchants of their own districts.

Now, Sir, what I say is from my own personal experience, and observation, in our own community, written in good faith, with good will toward all men. I do not know where the writer lives, nor where he gets his information for such statements, but he does accuse my brother merchants and myself as slackers, cheats, and those who exploit the farmers of this Island, and, moreover, he challenges contradiction.

I would like to say first, that I was brought up on a farm where we had a large stock, milked 16 cows, kept 25 to 40 pigs, and all that go with a farm of this type, I had a farm of my own for a number of years, until poor health caused me to seek lighter work. I feel, therefore, that I have some little knowledge of what a farmer meets in the way of reverses and also in the prospect of rewards.

Today, as a merchant, I do business in the same community. We give employment to four clerks of this place, and enjoy the confidence and good will of our people. We are able to pay our clerks and buy the farmers eggs, poultry, and produce, and they have so far received the cash, and do not have to wait until their wares are sold before getting their returns. The same applies to the other merchants of this community, and I have no reason to believe, that they do differently elsewhere.

Now, before taking up the challenge I would like to say a word about our farmers. We have few, if any poor "be-knighted" (whatever the term means) farmers; in fact, I feel sure they would resent being placed in such a category. This part of the Island can boast of some of the best informed, and cleverest farmers in Canada, May I refer to only two who are best know—namely, the late W. M. Lea, reckoned to be the finest Premier this Island knew, who also was the father of the dairy industry in this section of the province. And the Honorable John H. Myers who is known as our Island's wittiest and most pleasing orator His three sons each have their own, well-equipped and beautiful farms, sloping down to the sea. These men have not only dollars and cents, but they are rich in experience and wisdom, and most of all tolerance. Merchants can and do look to our farmers for guidance in many emergencies.

Now, sir, the challenge:—

Last year we paid over $100.00 in taxes; this can be proven. We also paid $138.00 to charity. I am not giving these figures in any boastful manner; I wish only to show that merchants do take their places in their respective communities.

Regarding tampering with the goods in any way held by us for sale to our people either to add or detract from them, I am willing to have all or any of our staff questioned or sworn, and I will restore tenfold any unjust thing if such be found.

Now as to merchants raising the price of goods 500 per cent during the last few years, well, it is too ridiculous to attempt to analyze I will leave that with all fair-minded people to judge.

Now, Sir, I think I have said enough to show that merchants can challenge, and contradict the accusations made by the writer, and many other such insinuations that are abroad today, in an endeavor to undermine the people's confidence in our country merchants.

Let me say here, the people of this Island have every facility to check up on prices on all and every commodity by radio, catalogues, and shopping through the large town stores. We merchants are compelled if we want to sell goods, to keep our prices in line with all such current quotations. Merchants don't want to slander or knock any class or kind of people; all we ask is a chance to earn a living for our families in the modest way peculiar to our own Island. Further more we invite investigation into our business at any time if a feeling of exploitation or otherwise is prevalent. Any suggestions from the community will receive our sincere consideration. We solicit the patronage of our people only when we are sure we can serve them to our mutual benefit.

Any further writings will not be answered.

I am, Sir etc.,
B. C. WOOD,
Crapaud, P. E. I.

"INTERLOCUTORY" TWINS RARE IN MEDICAL HISTORY

LOS ANGELES, April 14—Mrs Mildred Reubin and her "interlocutory" twins—two daughters whose manner of birth is rare in medical history—made satisfactory progress today, hospital attendants said.

A delicate obstetrical manoeuvre was necessary to save the lives of the twins, because they were lying in opposite directions but locked together, chin against chin. They were born three minutes apart yesterday.

Doctors Howard Merrill and Joseph Freed said "interlocutory" twins are reported once in 50,000 cases.

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