

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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BUSINESS-LIKE

Last week's conference between the federal and provincial governments, at which Premier Macdonald and Hon. H. F. MacPhée represented this Province, saw real progress made toward a solution of the problem presented by highway competition with the steam railways. The conference was called by Hon. Dr. Manion, Minister of Railways and Canals, and remarkable unanimity was shown in the adoption of nine resolutions dealing with various phases of the control of trucks and buses as common carriers. These resolutions provide for the following measures:

Publication of rates and charges; common carriers should within the rates as published accept and carry what freight is offered them without undue discrimination between customers; common carriers of persons and property should be suitably insured; common carriers should keep accounts and render returns to appropriate public authority as and when required; provincial legislation should be enacted limiting the mileage or hours of labor of operators of passenger vehicles; a standard of fitness should be required of all public vehicles used in the transportation of passengers; operators of public passenger vehicles should require a medical certificate of physical fitness; licenses should only be granted to common carriers of passengers and freight where it can be proved to the satisfaction of the licensing authority that the service proposed is in the public interest; finally, a Dominion-provincial conference to discuss transportation matters should be held at least once a year.

The despatch with which the important business was done is attributable largely, says the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, to the effective preparatory work done by the Minister of Railways, and his departmental officials, that work being based upon the valuable submissions received from various commercial organizations, including the steam railways, and the material presented in the answers to the questionnaire sent out some time ago by Dr. Manion to the various provincial governments. Efficient service was also rendered by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in the compilation of figures relating to motor transportation.

During the conference discussion it was agreed that in order that the annual gathering favored in the last resolution would be in a better position to discuss motor vehicle matters from the standpoint of provincial and comparable figures the Dominion Bureau of Statistics should be aided by the provinces in the annual production of statistical information which would present a more intelligible picture. To make this possible a more uniform basis of returns by the provinces will be agreed upon.

U. S. TRADE ATTITUDE

To Mr. Herbert Feis, of the State Department at Washington and one of President Roosevelt's advisers, is attributed the assurance that he considered trade "under conditions of reciprocity with other countries" as highly desirable and that opinion was favorable to a plan under which United States industries would find opportunities in foreign markets "while in return we hold our gates open to the rest of the world for those branches of production which we are not qualified to enter or can renounce without much loss or sacrifice."

Mr. Feis was addressing a service club in Toronto and made it clear that he was speaking unofficially.

The official attitude at Washington, on the other hand, does not warrant undue optimism as to any immediate steps to effect reciprocal trade negotiations. Recent U.S. despatches have represented Secretary Hull of the Washington Government as submitting a United States tariff plan to the Pan-American Conference now in session at Montevideo. He explained that the proposal looks to the future and calls for no treaties, conventions or legal commitments at the present juncture. The reason for this, he said, is that the United States is not just now in a position to participate in any general reduction of trade barriers. The Washington Government is still engaged in an effort to raise domestic prices by independent action. The hoped-for success of the National Recovery drive is designed to depend on the maintenance of United States customs duties for the present on at least a

high level as they exist today. The Washington program, indeed, provides for a still higher tariff if such is required to shut out foreign imports. This statement by Secretary Hull may probably be accepted as the reason for such delay as has occurred in the trade negotiations between Canada and the United States which were referred to in Parliament during the last session.

So far as Canada is concerned Premier Bennett has stated that his Government is ready to listen to reasonable trade overtures coming from any quarter, but so far as the United States is concerned, the first advance in future must be made from Washington. In view of the fact that in the last ten or twelve years the United States has made repeated tariff increases until most Canadian farm products, as well as many forest and sea products are virtually shut out, Mr. Bennett's position is fully justified.

MORE CANADIAN TOYS

It is interesting to note, on the authority of the National Revenue Review, that Santa Claus is filling his Canadian pack this year with more home-made toys than ever before, judging by the decrease in toy imports. On the other hand Santa is gathering each year more Canadian-made toys to help refill the little stockings hung by fire-sides in foreign lands. In the past fiscal year this country's toy imports, including dolls, totalled \$1,208,584, as compared with \$1,494,839 imported in the previous year and \$1,981,455 in 1930-31. Germany supplied more toys to Canada in the past fiscal year than any other country. These amounted to \$478,461 in value. Toys imported from the United States totalled \$336,438, from Japan \$187,697, from the United Kingdom \$165,275, from Czechoslovakia \$14,648, from France \$8,962.

Canadian made toys and other fancy goods exported in the past fiscal year were valued at \$83,768, as compared with exports valued at \$30,192 in the previous year and at \$28,342 in 1930-31. These toys went chiefly to the United Kingdom, although Newfoundland, the United States and New Zealand imported considerable quantities.

AT ST. HELENA

According to a despatch from Paris a Napoleonic museum is being established on the island of St. Helena in the building occupied by the great Corsican during his final exile. The society known as The Friends of St. Helena, of which the president is M. de las Cases, a descendant of Count de las Cases, one of Emperor Napoleon's companions in exile, has undertaken the work of restoring Longwood and the formation of a museum in the house in which the Emperor lived and died. Recently Sir Stewart Spencer Davis, the British Governor of St. Helena, formally inaugurated the work by turning the first sod, an action which has been greatly appreciated by the French.

The plans for the restoration are based on a report drawn up by M. Aubrey, who recently visited the island. An architect with two skilled workmen has been sent to St. Helena. The principal aim of the society is to reconstitute the buildings occupied by the Emperor's gentlemen-in-waiting, Count de las Cases, General Gourgaud and Count Montholon—they were pulled down in 1860—so that Longwood should present exactly the same appearance as it did in 1820. These buildings will be used as living quarters by the Curator of the museum, who at present occupies the home in which the Emperor lived, and the main building itself will be used in its entirety as a museum. It is expected that the work will be completed in six months.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The popular myth of Santa Claus entering sleeping homes by way of the chimney seems to have arisen from the custom among the early English of cleaning their chimneys on New Year's Day so that luck could descend and remain all year. For many years Santa found only wooden shoes awaiting him in the chimney corners, but as the wise little heads found that stockings held more, the shoes were displaced. Santa would leave no gifts unless he saw the little shoes or stockings all in a row by the fireplace and so knew that the children were tucked away in bed. Evidently this myth was invented by some parents of long ago for their own convenience, and it spread rapidly.

Notes By The Way

It may well become, and before long, the dominant issue in this country. Assuming by necessity that war is possible despite our best striving, we lavish vast sums on obsolete traditions and leave ourselves exposed to appalling risks. Out of over \$110,000,000 per annum for the three services, only \$17,000,000 odd—less than one-sixth goes to the vital modern arm, the Air Force. It is more vital to this island than to any community. Though we spend over \$110,000,000 a year on armaments, we have no longer any "first line of defence." The Navy—indispensable for other reasons—is no barrier against the modern bomber, powered as we maintain armaments, all we must be second to none in the air, however else we reconstruct our arrangements. This country does not dream of attack, but must be able as of old to deter and repel aggression. While in banking on the future—as in other businesses—there will be both good men and bad. Either the Government will see to it that those who handle other people's money are not crooks or gamblers, or the Government as a last resort will become the people's banker.—New York World-Telegram.

By its united and loyal co-operation with others the Conservative Party helped only two years ago to save the nation from one disaster. Today the fruits of that co-operation was ripening. It would go far to destroy the enviable reputation of the party for looking first and foremost to the national interest. It is the party which has been and the old disaster revived by a fresh outbreak of a gratuitous party split, leading to the dissolution of a successful partnership and the dissolution moreover of the party's own real strength.—London Times.

Just as the Sing Sing Prison football team's season closes, plans for the annual prison show are announced. In them is noted the name of the former president of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is directing well-known. Another formerly well-known banker is helping to stage the play. A former Deputy Attorney-General of New York, serving a term for forgery, is the pianist. In the orchestra are a confidante man and a murderer. A hold-up man plays one of the parts.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Where only a year or two ago the city was spending a million or so a month for relief, with the Gibson Committee providing a million and a half monthly, the huge sum of \$17,500,000 a month is now being expended. It is self-reliant. Primarily to be self-reliant, new full-time and amply remunerated employment for 200,000 unemployed persons. The undertaking, vast in its humaneness, presents an unprecedented problem in planning and carrying out building projects on short notice.—New York World-Telegram.

Sea sharks have adapted themselves to river life. Usually considered salt-water creatures, they have been found thriving two hundred miles inland, on the Patuca River, in Central America. They have been discovered by Alan Paine, Dr. William Strong, and Norman Haskell, of the Smithsonian Institution, who visited those regions in search of traces of ancient Malayan culture.—Montreal Herald.

The action of the people of the little city in the Pacific company of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands in offering the sum of \$750 as a contribution towards the defence of the Empire deserves special mention. The inhabitants are almost entirely Polynesian, relying upon coconut and the products of their sea for their precarious livelihood. The offer has been as gratefully accepted by the British Government as though the contribution made a material difference to the cost of safeguarding the far-flung posts of the Empire and the immense lines of communications. It is not the amount that counts but the sentiment that has prompted the offer, and this splendid gesture of the people of the Pacific should not be lost upon those other members of the Commonwealth of Nations who might more fully recognize than they do their obligation in this matter, and who could far better afford to bear their share in the cost of Empire protection.

Despite its manifest qualifications and compromise, the new Securities Act, enforced as President Roosevelt is likely to enforce it, may, we hope, end these bank deals with Latin-American dictators, which have cost American investors hundreds of millions. It may also encourage in big banking moral standards more consonant with the public conscience. The past is irretrievable, but the future is still to be guarded against by Government restriction, aided by awakened caution on the part of those who have money to lose.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Some say that "secret diplomacy" has failed because it did not stop the Great War. Let us look at the record. To go no further back than the beginning of the century, we threatened over Fashoda. What stopped it? Secret diplomacy. The German Kaiser sent a provocative telegram to Kruger. What prevented war? Secret diplomacy. The Kaiser sent the "Panther" to Agadir. War threatened. What stopped it? Secret diplomacy. Austria seized Bosnia and Herzegovina. What

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. MIGRAINE—ONE SIDED HEADACHE

A couple of years ago I ventured the opinion that when the cause of migraine—one-sided headache—was discovered, the liver would be one of the organs on which the blame would be placed.

Despite the fact that research physicians everywhere are studying migraine and have been doing so for years, the real cause has not yet been discovered. The reason I had the liver in mind was because in most cases there was the feeling of nausea and loss of appetite that so often accompany a sluggish liver and gall bladder.

However research men are of the opinion that the brain, the mentality of the individual really enters into the causation of migraine. As you know hearing bad news, shock of any kind, intense mental work, although it is really affecting or working the mind, so interferes with the regular work of the brain that various processes of the body—digestion, absorption of food, the flow of bile, the digestive and other juices—all of which get their impulses to work from the brain, are affected, become slow, or may even stop for a period of time.

This digestion of food in the stomach is going along in the regular manner, may stop entirely for twenty minutes or even for an hour or two when the mind is filled with disturbing thoughts. Dr. E. Podolsky, Brooklyn, believes that migraine is started by some mental or physical stimulus, which may or may not be due to some defect or ailment of one or more organs of the body. If due to some disease condition, such as an indamed gall bladder, the diseased organ should be removed.

However migraine is really an imbalance or lack of balance in the way the mental life of the individual is lived. Not lack of mental ability in any way; but lack of the proper balancing of things in the mind; that is not putting first things, the important things of life, first.

These individuals go ahead on their own track as it were, with all their mental and physical strength, thus, in Dr. Podolsky's opinion, overstimulating and causing a spasm of the little blood vessels of the brain. His treatment is a remedy that dilates or overcomes this spasm. The non medical treatment for migraine would be preserving a calmness or poise that will prevent the mental and physical work and excitement.

The Rising Sun

(Financial Post) A war of commercial propaganda between Japan and Europe, particularly England, is being waged seriously. At the time the World Economic Conference was in session the Federation of British Industries made a vigorous onslaught on Japanese commercial methods charging the Japs with ruining British export markets by deliberate currency depreciation, by the illegal use of trade marks and British trade goods abroad. Sir John Macdonald, editor of the Globe, and then, in a tense silence he leaned forward, and said: "I do not know what you call this, but"—and he paused, his right hand in the air before slapping it down—"I call this treason."

Although I had been in the city but a short time, the greatest newspaper writer of his day, Edward Farrer, was known to me by sight from my school days. Above the stage, I saw him in the end seat in the eighth row, on the right of the theatre as you came in, on the left of Sir John Macdonald as he spoke from the platform. As Sir John's words to the effect that against Farrer, the latter showed his legs forward and sank lower in his seat. This was the only response he made, unless, perhaps his face grew redder. Many who sat near him must have known Farrer, but as far as I could see nobody made any move to point him out as the arch-villain against whom Sir John inveighed. I have been told since that Sir John and Farrer were close personal friends, notwithstanding their differences.

Later in his speech, Sir John reached his top note, sending his audience wild: "A British subject I was born; a British subject I will die." He carried the country in March. In June he passed on to his reward.

When Sir John's speech ended, I at once climbed down from my seat, and headed back for the World editorial office, which was then on Melinda Street. This is where, I think, I have something new to contribute to the news of that night. As I hurried down Bay Street to Melinda, well in advance of the great crowds moving eastward from the Academy of Music, I found to my surprise that every doorway was flanked by two policemen standing well back out of sight. I walked over and found that the same was true of Jordan Street. There must have been fifty uniformed policemen there to guard the Globe office against attack.

It was evidently feared that the revelations Sir John had made would incite the mob to attack the Globe office, and a cordon of police was thrown clean around the block. Somebody, however—and nearly always in the history of Toronto it will be found that somebody hops up with a chunk of common sense in an emergency—stopped a carriage, removed the horses, and the great crowd carried Sir John A. Macdonald, past the neighborhood of the Globe office, and down to the old Albany Club. The danger was averted. When the mob passed Yonge Street going east along King, the policemen emerged from Melinda and Jordan and passed on with the crowd.

The Globe's windows were saved that night. Those were the old days. The Globe nowadays is less disposed to imperil its glassing.

One Night in Toronto

(J. T. Clark in the Toronto Star) Hon. George S. Henry, in a recent speech, told how he and Hon. Howard Ferguson in their youthful days as students at Varsity were present at the great meeting in 1891 in the old Academy of Music in Toronto, later the Princess Theatre, when Sir John A. Macdonald made his last famous appearance in this city. Nobody, of course, can know whether either Mr. Ferguson or Mr. Henry presumed that night to enter the hall that one day he would be premier of Ontario, but certainly the night was inspiring. That night was, politically, for Toronto, one of the high lights of half a century.

Having been at that meeting, it occurs to me that some particulars of the occasion which have never appeared in print might interest several different kinds of people. In January of that year I had come to Toronto aspiring to be a reporter on the Toronto World, but W. F. Maclean thwarted me by setting me writing editorials. The World had four pass tickets for the press table for this great meeting, and I did not have one of them. Mr. Maclean had one, two short-hand reporters had one each, and the best reporter had one, so that he could write descriptive matter. Here a pause may be made to observe that the man who completely the shorthand reporter has disappeared from daily newspaper work. Today, many reporters know shorthand and use it, but purely as a personal convenience. The best reporter today is the man who can see a speech as well as hear it, and reel a speech as well as listen to it.

So I had to get into that meeting on my own. Many thousands of people were massed all along King St. from York to Simcoe. Two of the iron ladders, then used in front of the Academy, were bent over and broken by the pressure of the crowd.

Not having a ticket, I worked my way around and through the surging multitude and tried for a back entrance. Climbing over a fence, a dark form came toward me. "I know you," I explained. "Well," said the man, "give me a quarter and I'll get you in." He got the quarter and in I was. Entering a basement and climbing dark ways, I found myself seated high above the scenery and looking down upon the stage of the Academy of Music. Never since have I seen the stage of a theatre from so advantageous an angle. On the platform was Sir John A. Macdonald and all the leading men of the party. Over the house spread a great sea of faces. Sir John was speaking and the world listened as in those days it listened to nobody else in Canada. Sir John was old, frail and elegant. The picture of him which remains with me ever since is that of a fine old aristocrat. He had a paper in his thin, ivory hand, and he was reading from it, discussing it. It was a document written by Edward Farrer, editor of the Globe, and it seemed to tell the Washington Government how Canada could be brought to her knees by the simple expedient of cutting off the bonding privilege by means of which Canada got her goods from abroad, and sent goods abroad. Sir John read from the document, and then, in a tense silence he leaned forward, and said: "I do not know what you call this, but"—and he paused, his right hand in the air before slapping it down—"I call this treason."

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The Poet's Corner

SONNET FROM THE PORTUGUESE

I lived with visions of my company instead of men and women, years ago, And found them gentle mates, nor of thought to know A sweeter music than they played to me. But soon their trailing purple was not free Of this world's dust, their lutes did silent grow, And I myself grew faint and blind below Their vanishing eyes. Then thou didst come—to be Beloved what they seemed. Their shining ironia, Their songs, their splendors (better, yet the same As river-water hallowed into founts) Met in thee, and from out thee overcame My soul with satisfaction of all wants: Because God's gifts put man's best dreams to shame.

(Mrs. Browning's "Forty-four sonnets addressed to Browning, and though named as translations, all were Mrs. Browning's own original compositions.")

Keeping a Diary

(Vancouver Province) "We should like to see the habit of keeping diaries more cultivated," said the Ottawa Journal recently. "It is a habit which, like the eating of spinach, does not come easily at first, but persevered in and once captured it is the most pleasurable and profitable of hobbies."

It is pertinent to ask, in this connection, why a diary should be kept, and of what value a diary is likely to be. The answer, of course, depends upon the diarist and upon circumstances. A diary may be of inestimable value to the diarist and of no value whatever to anyone else. On the other hand, the diarist may win little profit from it and other people much.

Keeping a diary is important to the diarist, in a subjective sense, in that it instills habits of orderliness and accuracy in observation, it promotes reflection, and, if honestly kept, holds up a mirror in which the diarist may examine himself and his thoughts. It also, of course, gives practice in writing, and the necessity of getting things down on paper makes for precision and earnestness in thinking. No person can be quite sure what his ideas are until he tries to put them into words.

A diary is a record which may be referred to months or years afterward to prove a point or refresh the memory. For the man of affairs, this is often important. The diary, too, may become a source of pleasure in itself, for it is often pleasant to muse on what is past, and a few notes will recall incidents and details which the memory has let slip. Or the diary may be a adjunct to a hobby. A surprisingly large number of people keep records of the weather or of the appearance of the earliest crocus or the chirp of the first robin.

Some diaries make history—those of Percy and Evelyn, for instance, or of Criville and Grey. Some become records of the customs of a generation, like the Journals of Parson Woodford. Some become books of travel, like those of H. V. Morton or Talbot Clifton. Some provide the material for political memoirs like those of Lord Oxford and his wife and Viscount Grey. Others, like those of Lord Frederick Hamilton or Lord Dorothy Neville, are given to the world in volumes of light but interesting gossip. And so it goes.

Keeping a diary is not easy. It involves industry and discipline. There is little use in making the diary a mere record of routine like, "Rose at seven, breakfasted at eight, one Lunch, Golf with Jones. Dinner. And so to bed." There should be something more—something of the diaries as well as his mere movements. On the other hand, there is no doubt many a diary which began with the best

intentions and might have proven both useful and valuable, has been wrecked by too great an ambition. The drudgery of keeping it going day after day proved too great a moderation is important.

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On Christmas Day

the gifts of love and fond remembrance are exchanged. Peace and happiness expand the heart. Kindness reaches out to those who are in need. We catch a glimpse of the burden of the poor and lift it once a little of the load. Life may not permit us to carry the stranger's burden, but the lesson learned should make us strong to protect our own loved ones against the possibility of want. Life insurance provides the way. For particulars of Family Protection policies, consult

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