

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester B. Moore, M.P. Vice-President, J. B. Burnett, F.J.I. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director—J. B. Burnett, F.J.I. Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. R. Currie. Morning Daily (founded 1867) 35.00 per year (in advance) delivered. 34.00 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1933

CANADIAN HONOUR

Because the Bennett Government acted promptly in announcing the application of the exchange dumping duty in the event of the U.S. dollars falling below 5 percent of Canadian currency, thus safeguarding the interests of Canadian producers in their own markets, the old bogey of "retaliation" has again been raised in the Liberal press. It is contended that this action will so infuriate the authorities at Washington that they will retaliate with higher duties on Canadian goods. There is absolutely nothing in the history of our trade relations with the neighboring republic to warrant such an assumption. If sentiment has anything to do with the action of the United States Congress, it is more likely to be impressed favorably by the business-like attitude which Canada has adopted. Here, for example is the opinion of the Malden Evening News, which no doubt expresses the opinion of a large body of United States citizens as to Canada's right to be called a friendly and honorable neighbor. It is entitled "Canada's Honour" and it reads:

"All through the months and years when Canada's dollar was below ours, sometimes even twenty cents or more lower, Canada met every obligation to American investors with the equivalent of gold. With the exception of the City of Calgary, in Alberta, neither the Dominion Government nor any of its provinces nor a single town or city ever asked for any consideration. If, for instance, a Canadian city had \$1,000,000 worth of bonds mature in this country when the Canadian dollar was twenty cents lower than ours, it dug up without a whimper or a word of complaint \$1,200,000 of its people's money and paid like men. Canadian honour considered no other course. Today when Canadian money is worth more than ours instead of throwing our dollars back in our faces, they are actually paying their coupons in Canadian funds, so that holders in the United States are getting a premium. What a contrast to the way our own Government is treating foreign investors in our bonds! It deliberately flouts the promises to pay in gold and doesn't do as Canada did, give the equivalent of gold, but instead hands them a dollar worth but sixty cents. We have heard since childhood about the honour of the Anglo-Saxon. But it appears to depend in a great measure on where the Anglo-Saxon lives. Why should it be so much different on one side of the border than on the other? We take off our hats to our Canadian cousins. They have shown us how banks can be run without a depositor losing a cent, and now they are showing us what we once knew—the value of national honor in money transactions."

PRINTING & PROGRESS

In an interesting article published recently in the Dalhousie Review, Professor D. C. Harvey, Island historian and architect for the Province of Nova Scotia, reviews the factors which contributed to the intellectual awakening of Nova Scotia. He emphasizes particularly the importance of the period between the War of 1812 and the trial of Howe for criminal libel in 1835, when the freedom of the press was established. Prior to this period, however, it is pointed out that the Loyalists, though children of an underdog age made a two-fold contribution to progress, first in the establishment of an episcopate and a college in Nova Scotia, and secondly in the publication of a magazine, which may be regarded as one of the earliest experiments in this country in adult education. This was the "Nova Scotia Magazine and Comprehensive Review of Literature, Politics, and News." It appeared in July, 1789, and ran for three years. It consisted largely of selections from British magazines, accounts of British and foreign politics, and lists of new books, together with a minimum of local news. Its subscribers comprised the Lieutenant-Governor and his Council, the Admiral, the General and their officers, the Bishop and his clergy, the Chief Justice and members of the bar, members of the Assembly, justices of the peace, a number of merchants, but "very few plain, hard men." On the other hand, these subscribers though largely confined to one class of the population, because of their official duties, were widely distributed. In a list of 277 subscribers, Halifax took the lead with 172; but there

were 13 in Prince Edward Island, 7 in New Brunswick, and 4 in Cape Breton. The other 71 were distributed throughout Nova Scotia proper. The magazine penetrated to practically every township, and brought to the various communities a wider range of articles than they could otherwise have seen, at a time when public libraries were unknown and private libraries were extremely restricted and rare.

In the years following, journalism did much to stimulate interest in intellectual matters. With the advent of the Acadian Recorder in 1813, and of the Free Press in 1816, something of the modern unrest was projected into Nova Scotian life. Letters, discussions, controversies began to quicken the interest of the reading public. In less than twenty years, the number of newspapers in Nova Scotia had increased to nine: six in Halifax, two in Pictou, and one in Yarmouth.

Professor Harvey's article is by no means confined to the influence of the press in Nova Scotia's intellectual awakening, but this influence is shown to have been a prominent factor, just as it was at a slightly later period in Prince Edward Island, in the successful struggles for responsible government, free education and religious liberty.

A WORTHY INSTITUTION

Charlottetown has no institution more deserving of public support than its Free Dispensary. Under the competent management of Miss Earle, this institution has performed an invaluable service to the community, ministering year after year, to the poor and needy, and exemplifying Christianity in its most practical form. The approaching Christmas season finds the Dispensary in urgent need of funds for carrying on the good work. It should be unnecessary to say more. Every cent contributed will be put to the very best use, and we have no doubt the appeal will be met in the generous spirit which it so well merits.

TROUBLES IN N. S.

The Nova Scotia Minister of Mines has announced the discontinuance of Government aid to the Inverness colliery so long as the present conditions of disturbance and disension prevail between the mine workers of the two rival unions. The weekly pay-roll of about \$6,000 can only be met by the Government's contribution, as it is costing more to mine coal at Inverness than the product can be sold for on the market. Discontinuance of Government assistance therefore means a shutdown indefinitely unless the unions can smooth out their difficulties. The situation is an unfortunate one, for which the Macdonald administration cannot be blamed. Yet it is on a par with many of the difficulties which governing bodies experience in times of world economic unrest; difficulties which, during the recent election campaign in Nova Scotia, were exploited for partisan purposes by Liberal newspapers and politicians and were responsible in large measure for the defeat of the Harrington Government. Premier Macdonald and his colleagues now have the opportunity of seeing things from a different angle than when in opposition. It is hoped the lesson will not be lost on the electors as well as the politicians. Incidentally, it brings into stronger relief the success which crowned the laudable efforts of Premier Bennett in effecting an amicable agreement as to wage reductions between the two great railway organizations of Canada and their 35,000 employees.

OUR LIVING LANGUAGE

On almost every page of the Supplement to the Oxford English Dictionary, one will find, says the Glasgow Herald, a new word that first received its introduction to standard English through the pages of a daily newspaper. It is not claimed that the press coins new words. In one of his essays the late C. E. Montague wrote of the journalist working "not at the heart of the shadowy borderlands of its demesne, 'These are the fields,'" he said, "in which to trot a new word up and down like a horse that is for sale." Many an "aspiring idiom" has gathered respectability from its first public appearance in a newspaper to achieve the ultimate bestialification of a piece in the Oxford Dictionary. Where these idioms come from no man knows. They float about the streets and are caught and entrapped for the use of posterity.

Notes By The Way

The less Germany mentions rearmament at the moment the better, because any such mention immediately sends continental Europe up in the air. Nevertheless it is the duty of other European nations to scale down their armaments as they promise to do. The cause of peace has suffered many setbacks this year but it has not yet failed entirely and it is still worth struggling towards the objective of arms reduction. In this struggle Great Britain has led the way, mainly by example. However, she cannot in her example attempt to disarm while others continue to arm, and she is fair enough to see that Germany cannot remain unarmed indefinitely unless others disarm.

A German minister who was a submarine captain during the Great War and who is long a member of the Nazi party, has been kicked out for daring to oppose anti-Semitism in the church. He took this position on the grounds that anti-Semitism is incompatible with the teachings of Christ. The ex-submarine captain is right, of course, but he'll never convince Chancellor Hitler or the real Hitlerites. The Hitler school is a hard power for the moment (it was heavily endorsed in the fake election staged in Germany) and consequently the voice of individual conscience is pretty well stifled in the country over which Count Heister is in charge. However, there are murmured protests here and there and one of these fine days they will swell into a national chorus sufficiently strong to send Adolf back to the oblivion from which he emerged not so long ago.

If wages go up, costs go up. If costs go up, prices go up. Thus the economic spiral rises with three little like three dogs chasing each other around the track, all after the rabbit that dinks a pole in the middle of the spin. The right of reach of all three, which one ought to be ahead? If wages are ahead of prices, prices can not pay wages. If prices are ahead, wages can not pay the prices.

United States Secretary of Agriculture Wallace says: "The real thing on the land should be done by the consumers and not by the blind, selfish, narrow-minded, greedy individuals who have framed our policy of the past." Has Mr. Wallace in mind American imports of Canadian goods? He is right. Successive increases of the United States tariff reduced from \$174,170,553 in 1921 to \$3,923,381 in 1933.

The act which the Egyptian Parliament put upon the statute books to regulate the employment of children in industry follows the lines of acts with which the people of Great Britain and of other similarly advanced countries are familiar, but being the first of its kind in Egypt it naturally lags behind in many respects. In general children under 12 are not to work at all, though in a few special exceptional cases they may do so after nine years of age. The daily hours are not to exceed seven for those of the youngest class, while no young person under 15 is to work more than nine hours a day, and no child is to work at night. Provisions are made for rest-times both daily and weekly and against danger and ill-health likely to arise in the various occupations. The act comes into operation on the first day after Christmas—a happy augury perhaps for the introduction of a Children's Charter in Egypt.—The Egyptian Gazette.

Attaining peace of mind, and cultivating the fine art of happy living are largely a matter of correctly appraising values. If a man craves money more than anything else in the world, and persistently works to that end, sacrificing everything else for its final attainment, then he should have no complaint if at that time he suddenly realizes that his efforts have gained him nothing, and that the right to such elements that contribute so much to happiness.

General Johnson may be a great administrator and the right hand of President Roosevelt, but sometimes goes to extremes in his utterances. In a statement to the press regarding the resignation of Prof. Sprague as financial advisor to the treasury he said: "Just now the centre of attack is the President's monetary policy. The other day a hitherto obscure professor, by a dramatic resignation, obtained his little hour to strut across the stage." Prof. in the world, and persistently threw up a \$60,000 job with the Bank of England at President Roosevelt's request to accept a small salary to serve his native country. He has been recognized for years as a financial authority of international standing. He resigned office because he could not approve of President Roosevelt's monetary policy. That was the right thing to do under the circumstances. He may be wrong in his view, but he was honest, and to picture him as an obscure professor strutting across the stage was neither fair nor wise.

Mr. Bennett is the Big Bad Wolf in Canadian public life. What he does he shouldn't do, and what he doesn't do, he should. When he made a speech over the radio he was using the Commission as a political machine and when it came out that he had paid for use of the radio at the usual rate he had some other motive in view. In some quarters Mr. Bennett is blamed for everything that goes wrong, while he gets no credit for anything from the same source. A hard worker all his life, Canada's Prime Minister probably has been more energetic during the last three years than ever. He has attended several Empire and other conferences where he has met, and as a generally admitted, held his own with many of the ablest men in the world.—The Montreal Times.

That Body of Ours

It doesn't seem very long ago since the number of food substances that were known to cause skin and other disturbances in the body could be counted on the fingers—strawberries, eggs, certain kinds of fish, and three or four others. Now physicians doing skin tests have been able to get reactions with hundreds of different substances. Every one of us knows of certain food substances which may like, but which we know from experience cause various symptoms in the body. We may continue to eat these foods and get up with the little distressing symptoms.

BECOMING ABLE TO EAT FOODS WITHOUT CAUSING SYMPTOMS

When an individual is affected by a food he is said to be "sensitive" to it, and so the treatment that will enable him to eat that particular food without having any symptoms from it is said to be "desensitization," a long word, but not really hard to understand. Now there are two methods by which an individual can be "desensitized": the treatment is begun with the smallest doses of the food which are gradually increased, or a very small quantity is given from forty-five to sixty minutes before the meal.

Dr. Lotte Pirgan, Berlin, found that giving a small quantity of the offending food before the regular meal was the best method of desensitizing patients. She found this method effective in correcting a number of cases of hives (urticaria) and also cases of diarrhoea, both conditions caused by particular foods.

These results are exactly in line with what is known as Besredka's law, according to which not only does this giving a tiny portion of the offending food before the regular meal, but hives, diarrhoea, or other "shock" symptoms due to the food, but if the treatment is continued for a long time the food finally can be eaten without giving any symptoms whatever.

As you can see, the process of getting rid of this sensitiveness to any food may be slow. If the offending food is not definitely known, skin tests of various foods must first be made. When the offending food is known, it means taking a tiny amount of it forty-five or sixty minutes before the meal at which it is to be eaten. It may take weeks or months to become desensitized to that particular food.

Satisfactory Agreement

There will probably be pretty general agreement with the compromise effected between the management of the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways and the shopmen announced from Montreal last night. As in the case of other branches of the service, the Railways gave notice of a further ten per cent cut in wages for the shopmen some months ago. The shopmen opposed the additional cut and negotiations between the management and representatives of the men have been going on for some time. According to the agreement finally reached at Montreal yesterday, shopmen at Montreal and at other points, who have been working less than forty hours per week, will not be affected by the compromise of a 15 per cent reduction, an increase of five per cent over the ten per cent cut into effect nearly two years ago.

It was rightly contended on behalf of the shopmen that in view of the shorter working hours and the ten per cent already imposed, they should not be subjected to a further cut in wages unless they were given some "making hours" of employment. It was felt, not only by the men affected, but by sympathizers with their contention that the original ten per cent reduction in wages for men working only 32 hours a week, should not be increased at the present time, more especially in view of recent improved business conditions on the Railways, as well as in other lines of industry. That the heads of the Railways have taken this reasonable view of the matter and have accordingly reached an amicable understanding with the representatives of the shops crafts, will probably receive the approbation of at least the great majority of those concerned. All realize that the Railways have been especially hard hit during the years of depression—now happily lifting—but it has also to be noted that there must be a limit to reductions of wages and working hours beyond which it is impossible to go, if men who have given the best part of their lives along certain lines of avocation, are to be given an opportunity to earn a decent livelihood.

When I had laid it on the floor, I went to blow the fire a-flame. But something rustled on the floor, And someone called me by my name: It had become a glimmering girl With apple blossom in her hair, Who called me by my name and ran. And faded through the brightening air.

Though I am old with wandering, Through hollow lands and hilly lands, I will find out where she has gone, And kiss her lips and take her hands; And walk among long dappled grass, And pluck till time and times are done, The silver apples of the moon, The golden apples of the sun.

—W. B. Yeats.

Tipperary

(The Legionary.) "Tipperary," the song which poured from the lips of the "Old Contemptibles" when they first trudged gaily and light of heart through the elm-bordered lanes of Flanders in August, 1914, was written by Jack Judge, the music hall singer, two years prior to that. And for 21 years Jack has been drawing royalties on the sale of copies. He never sold "Tipperary" outright to any publisher. In a recent Old Country publication he tells how he came to write the song and his fixed belief when it was first put on paper that it was not worth publishing. The only person who had firm faith in him and his musical effort was his mother. Later, when Jack, full of enthusiasm for "Tipperary," told the old lady that "some day he'd fill her apron with money from the song," the woman smiled and said: "God give ye sense, my boy."

Progress Be only good, but good for something, as Thoreau would say, personal progress is in submitting ourselves to the law of effort after improvement.

The Old Guard Runs Things

(Ottawa Journal)

For a party supposed to be concerned with youth, with the brave idealism of Jove's young dream, it is astonishing how the Old Guard of Liberalism bobs up to give it direction. There was that last week's meeting in Ottawa of the National Liberal Federation. Expecting to find a gathering of those young visionaries and debutantes who balanced tascups and ate sandwiches at Mr. Massy's summer school, we picked up the paper only to see this:

Present: Hon. Ian Mackenzie Macleod; Hon. W. R. Motherwell from Saskatchewan, Hon. Peter Heron, Ottawa; Hon. Charles Stewart from Alberta, Hon. W. D. Euler from Ontario, and Hon. Lucien Cinnon, Quebec.

What ever may be said of these veteran gentlemen, it can't be charged against them that they're unduly concerned with the cradle. A juster estimate of most of them, now fancy is that they're inclined to look upon youngsters as dubious politicians, especially in the wards and on the back concessions, convinced that when their real work is to be done at the cross-roads it's the younger men who must do it. It's all well and good to have flaming youth ride in the rumble seat, thinking it is going places, but the Old Guard must stay at the steering wheel, with no turning up strange roads or searching for new parking places. Mr. Motherwell and Mr. Peter Heron are down on such things. Like Mr. Creer, who once was all for "marching to the uplands" they had these youthful yearnings in the long ago, but like Voltaire, their sins have long since deserted them, new roads and adventures no longer appealing to them. Old Guards are like that.

But one of the Old Guard, we notice, is absent last week—Mr. Charles Dunning. It seemed a pity for Mr. Dunning's first and last love's politics, and thinking of him down there at Lucerne, standing on the bluff before Papipeau's old home, we always remember that old sad son of Tom Moore's about Sarah Curran "She is far from the land . . ."

Mr. Meighen once dubbed Mr. Dunning "the Crown Prince from Saskatchewan" and thereby, as Mae would put it, "dunce him wrong." Kings, these days, and especially political kings, don't like Crown Princes hanging around. They somehow suggest successors.

"ISLAND CURRENCY"

From a perusal of his last letter it is not clear just what the issue between my good friend Mr. Tanton and myself. I had quoted from an old book to show that fox pelts were a matter of commerce here 100 years ago with a definite price, which I mentioned. I had stated that the price was in terms of Island currency which I referred to as of different value from English currency or sterling. Mr. Tanton wrote referring to my letter and explained what Island currency meant. He made two statements. (1) "Prior to 1871 the Island pound was equal to \$3.00 continental currency." (2) "The dollar value varied according to the bank of issue, one bank's dollar being six shillings, another six and two pence and yet another six and three pence."

With the second statement I did not disagree; as to the first I suggested that the statement did not seem quite to agree with the legislation on the subject. I then referred to the legislation. As to that, Mr. Tanton is good enough to say that he is sure I quoted it correctly, and he admits that according to the legislation the value of the pound was \$3.24. But while this was so, Mr. Tanton suggested that in actual business transactions the pound was not really worth \$3.24, as "legislation took no note of exchange, reserve securities and inflated or deflated monetary values."

Then from his experience Mr. Tanton states that notes of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, which I take it he means the dollar note or bill circulated at 6s 3d, and these of the Merchants Bank at 6s 2d. Does Mr. Tanton think that the value of the pound was worth only \$3.00? Let him calculate the value of the pound when six shillings and three pence are equal to a dollar. He will find the value of the pound at that rate was \$3.20. Or take it at the rate of six shillings and two pence for a dollar; the value of the pound will be found to be \$3.24. Does this prove the correct monetary value?

Then from his experience Mr. Tanton states that notes of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, which I take it he means the dollar note or bill circulated at 6s 3d, and these of the Merchants Bank at 6s 2d. Does Mr. Tanton think that the value of the pound was worth only \$3.00? Let him calculate the value of the pound when six shillings and three pence are equal to a dollar. He will find the value of the pound at that rate was \$3.20. Or take it at the rate of six shillings and two pence for a dollar; the value of the pound will be found to be \$3.24. Does this prove the correct monetary value?

Then from his experience Mr. Tanton states that notes of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, which I take it he means the dollar note or bill circulated at 6s 3d, and these of the Merchants Bank at 6s 2d. Does Mr. Tanton think that the value of the pound was worth only \$3.00? Let him calculate the value of the pound when six shillings and three pence are equal to a dollar. He will find the value of the pound at that rate was \$3.20. Or take it at the rate of six shillings and two pence for a dollar; the value of the pound will be found to be \$3.24. Does this prove the correct monetary value?

Then from his experience Mr. Tanton states that notes of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, which I take it he means the dollar note or bill circulated at 6s 3d, and these of the Merchants Bank at 6s 2d. Does Mr. Tanton think that the value of the pound was worth only \$3.00? Let him calculate the value of the pound when six shillings and three pence are equal to a dollar. He will find the value of the pound at that rate was \$3.20. Or take it at the rate of six shillings and two pence for a dollar; the value of the pound will be found to be \$3.24. Does this prove the correct monetary value?

Then from his experience Mr. Tanton states that notes of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, which I take it he means the dollar note or bill circulated at 6s 3d, and these of the Merchants Bank at 6s 2d. Does Mr. Tanton think that the value of the pound was worth only \$3.00? Let him calculate the value of the pound when six shillings and three pence are equal to a dollar. He will find the value of the pound at that rate was \$3.20. Or take it at the rate of six shillings and two pence for a dollar; the value of the pound will be found to be \$3.24. Does this prove the correct monetary value?

Then from his experience Mr. Tanton states that notes of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, which I take it he means the dollar note or bill circulated at 6s 3d, and these of the Merchants Bank at 6s 2d. Does Mr. Tanton think that the value of the pound was worth only \$3.00? Let him calculate the value of the pound when six shillings and three pence are equal to a dollar. He will find the value of the pound at that rate was \$3.20. Or take it at the rate of six shillings and two pence for a dollar; the value of the pound will be found to be \$3.24. Does this prove the correct monetary value?

Then from his experience Mr. Tanton states that notes of the Bank of Prince Edward Island, which I take it he means the dollar note or bill circulated at 6s 3d, and these of the Merchants Bank at 6s 2d. Does Mr. Tanton think that the value of the pound was worth only \$3.00? Let him calculate the value of the pound when six shillings and three pence are equal to a dollar. He will find the value of the pound at that rate was \$3.20. Or take it at the rate of six shillings and two pence for a dollar; the value of the pound will be found to be \$3.24. Does this prove the correct monetary value?

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.

TURNIPS

Sir—The "wholesale" price for P. E. I. turnips on the Boston market has advanced to one dollar per bushel, while the price here to the farmer is from 20c to 25c per bushel. The rise on the Boston market has been gradual for the past four weeks or more, and in face of this our dealers have not moved to advance the price to farmers accordingly. The reason for this, I do not know, and it looks as if there is a combine to keep the price low to the grower. As far as I know there has never been such high prices on the Boston market at this season of the year. Turnips are turnips this year from all reports from outside information. To give the farmers an idea of the high profits the dealers are making, I give the following information. Earlier in fall, September and October, when the Boston market was paying "wholesale" 80c to 85c per bag our farmers were receiving 20c per bushel. During the month of November the Boston market began to advance to 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c and since December came in the market has advanced to 90c, 95c, and one dollar. Has the price to the farmer advanced accordingly? Why? It looks as if the farmer must take it in the neck, and the dealer has it coming both ways. I am, Sir, etc. GROWER

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

Sir—Prince Edward Island turnips on the Boston market have advanced to one dollar per bushel, wholesale. This price is considered the highest for many years at this season. Reports indicate that turnips this year are "real" money and it's hoped that the dealers will pay the farmer its value. I am, Sir, etc. BUYER.

News of the World in pictures. Photographs reproduced in beautiful Rotogravure. Fine art in colour. Stories of Adventure, Romance and Mystery. Canada's Greatest Weekly. Virtually 5 Newspapers in one.

The Toronto STAR WEEKLY 10c. Circulation in Canada.

ANNOUNCING THE OPENING OF A NEW DRY CLEANING PLANT THE BURTOL SYSTEM. The Most Modern and Scientific Method of Cleaning. EACH GARMENT INDIVIDUALLY CLEANED. With an Absolutely Odorless Chemical. Specializing in Men's Suits and Overcoats, Ladies Knitted Suits and Coats. We Would Appreciate Your Business.

CUDMORE'S Individual Dry Cleaners. 156 Great George St. Phone 692-L.

E. R. BROW Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis 146 Richmond St., Charlottetown.

---INVERNESS--- THAT WONDERFUL KITCHEN COAL—BUY IT OFF THE CAR—THIS WEEK at \$9.00. VICTORIA \$7.75, SYDNEY \$8.25, YORKSHIRE \$9.50. PHONE 990, MARITIME COAL CO., PHONE 990, 2 CUMBERLAND ST.

The Chew for You. HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING. THE 2 MACS. 149 Great George Street, Mail Order, Sent C. O. D.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLE, RHEUMATISM, LOSE THE PAIN.