

AN OLD HOME WEEK

It will be recalled that at the conference of the Maritime Provinces Association and visitors from the Maritime Provinces held in Toronto last summer the suggestion was made that the Maritime Provinces hold an "Old Home Week" during the summer of 1929, and the suggestion was generally approved. We note that at a recent meeting of the Tourist Association of New Brunswick held in St. John the suggestion was brought up coupled with the recommendation that the Tourist Associations of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island be asked to co-operate and a date arranged for such a movement.

In recent years a number of Old Home Weeks have been successfully carried out in the three Provinces, and occasions of this kind held in Prince Edward Island will be remembered with pleasure, both by our people at home and those of them who live elsewhere throughout the Dominion and in the United States. The idea of repeating this expedient to enable our sons and daughters to return home and to bring with them friends and visitors who have never seen these parts will be generally approved. With such a weight of authority behind them the various recently formed Maritime Provinces Associations of Central Canada, together with the Tourist Associations in the Maritimes, should be able to obtain favorable transportation for the visitors, both by rail and steamship. Special attractions could be arranged for in anticipation of the event and a week of solid satisfaction and enjoyment might confidently be looked for. Nothing could be more conducive to an increase in our tourist business. We have much to attract visitors from abroad, especially from the congested cities of Canada and the United States, and one successful Home Week would do very much to continue visits to these highly favored Maritime Provinces which have more to offer the dwellers of congested cities than can be found elsewhere on the continent.

The Tourist Association of Prince Edward Island purposes holding its regular annual meeting on Jan. 10, and this would be an opportune time to bring the subject before our people and to make such suggestions for preparation as may be deemed advisable. We have not yet attained to the maximum of our tourist possibilities in this Province. If there are any obstacles in the way of further development, or any suggestions to be offered which might tend to an increase of tourist business, the annual meeting will afford the best opportunity for airing them.

WE ALL PAY

In a speech recently delivered by a Toronto lawyer the claim was made that the Central Provinces, Ontario and Quebec, shouldered the burden of 81.86 per cent of the war tax and 73.95 per cent of the customs duty paid to the Dominion government. The wing provinces, he inferred, were not bearing their share of the load. The Eastern provinces, for instance, paid only 3.05 per cent of the war tax and 5.03 per cent of the customs duty. The west paid only 15.09 per cent of the war tax and 20.13 per cent of the customs duty.

Commenting on this evidently ill-considered statement, the Financial Post points out that Toronto and Montreal between them are the headquarters of the two large railway systems; they are the headquarters of all but one of the banks and of most of the big trust and loan companies. Ontario and Quebec are the homes of the largest mail order houses, manufacturing plants, and wholesale houses in the Dominion. These firms all do business in every part of the Dominion. They pay heavy local and provincial taxes in connection with their branch operations but in

the course of things they pay out most of their federal taxes from the head office. Even in the matter of customs duties where shipments are imported from Britain, the continent or the United States for further manufacture here or for re-shipment to distributing points throughout Canada, a very large proportion of the payment is made at the head office or central plant. Such revenues are credited to the local collectors of revenue and appear as payments by Ontario and Quebec. Eventually though the payments are tacked on to the selling price of the goods and thus passed on to consumers all over the Dominion. The taxes and the duties are eventually paid by people in every province, although credited only in Ontario and Quebec returns.

THE MENNONITE FLIGHT

The futility of looking for Utopias in this world is demonstrated in the case of the Mennonites, a religious sect who for centuries have sought a "promised land" free from the scourge of war. Fifty years ago the first of the sect came to Canada, seeking freedom from religious persecution in Southern Russia. While many of them adopted modern conditions and became prosperous farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, there were still many diehards among them who refused to be modernized. In 1926 thousands of Mennonites, dissatisfied with conditions in Western Canada and seeking religious and educational freedom which could not be granted them under the constitution of the Dominion or provinces, left the broad prairies and migrated to a Paraguayan wilderness, where they were given wide concessions unobtainable in any other country in the world, with the exception possibly of Mexico. A 200,000 acre tract of virgin soil was placed at their disposal, far away from the modern influences of civilization, in the hinterland of the South American republic. To reach their settlement they were forced to travel more than 1200 miles by steamer, then by a narrow-gauge railway and finally 200 miles by ox-cart to the land of their dreams.

By some irony of circumstance the isolated Mennonite paradise became the threatened war zone in the recent trouble between Bolivia and Paraguay, and again the unhappy visionaries were obliged to flee from the modern terror. Many have returned to Western Canada with tales of suffering and hardship. Whether they shall settle down again and accept our civilization remains to be seen.

EDITORIAL NOTES

No successful young man ever saves money, says Henry Ford. A lot of unsuccessful ones don't either.

This is the time of year when a lot of people reflect that a ton of coal might have made a corking good Christmas present.

The discovery of a new agent to prolong life was announced to the American Association for the Advancement of Science the other day. That is good news, and helps to offset the many agents science has discovered to shorten life.

Quebec plans spending \$10,000,000 in constructing and improving provincial highways next year. It is proposed to provide well-paved roads to encourage the rapidly increasing tourist traffic.

The Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General, has acquired a new title, although not officially recognized in the New Year's honor list. He has been designated by the Calgary Herald the "lord high executioner of the Mackenzie King Administration."

Notes by the Way

THE progress of commercial printing in Canada from its modest beginning with the first edition of the Halifax Gazette in 1752 is traced in an interesting article in the Commercial and Financial Review for 1928, issued by the Montreal Gazette. The enterprise was founded at a time when British North America consisted of a narrow band of separate colonies stretched along the Atlantic seaboard and hemmed in by New France to the north and the French settlements along the Ohio and Mississippi to the west. Louisbourg had been restored to the French and the English hold on Nova Scotia was very precarious. The first post office was still to be established in Canada and the first Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia was still to meet. Halifax itself had only been founded for three years when the first edition of The Gazette was struck off. The paper from the first had a hard struggle for existence. It suspended publication shortly after its first appearance and was not issued regularly until after 1760.

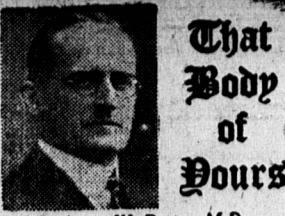
The first newspaper in Quebec appeared in 1764 as The Quebec Gazette. It was published for the next seventy years in French and English and for thirty-two years longer continued as an English newspaper. The Nova Scotia Gazette was founded in 1766 and The Royal Gazette and New Brunswick Advertiser in 1785. Montreal's first newspaper, La Gazette du Commerce et Littéraire, was founded in 1778 by a French printer brought to Canada from Philadelphia by a delegation headed by Benjamin Franklin. Its name was later changed to The Gazette, Montreal, by which name it is known at the present time. Two other French publications were started before the end of the century, but failed to survive. These and several other earlier papers were bilingual and others were printed in French only. They can be considered as marking the origin of French Canadian literature.

The first paper in what is now Ontario appeared in 1793 at Niagara (then Newark), being published under the comprehensive title of The Upper Canada Gazette and American Oracle. The first daily in Canada was The Montreal Daily Advertiser, which appeared in 1833, and the first in what was then Upper Canada was The Royal Standard in 1836. The Manitoba Free Press at Winnipeg in 1872 was the first important paper in the Prairie Provinces, being followed by The Saskatchewan Herald at Battleford in 1878 and The Edmonton Bulletin in 1880. The British Colonist, which appeared in Victoria in 1858, was the first important paper to be published in British Columbia. Among the earlier papers which still survive under their original names are The Gazette, Montreal (1778), The Montreal Herald (1811), The Acadian Recorder (1813) and The Brockville Recorder (1820).

The stimulating effect on education in Canada of the early establishment of newspapers and the spread of the printed word is a notable fact, and is no doubt largely responsible for the high percentage of literacy in Canada today. This percentage increased for people of over ten years of age from 82.4 per cent in 1891 to 94.3 per cent in 1921. Today the daily papers have a circulation of over two million copies, a higher than one daily newspaper to each Canadian home, with a fair surplus for circulation in other countries. Ninety-three of these dailies are published in the English language, twelve in French, five in Chinese, two in Japanese, two in Hebrew and one in Finnish. The province of Ontario leads in daily circulation with Quebec second, British Columbia third and Manitoba fourth.

The daily papers in Canada are overwhelmingly independent in their politics. Out of the total circulation of 2,007,291, a million and a quarter, or almost two-thirds, is made up of papers listed as independent. About twenty per cent is Conservative, sixteen per cent Liberal and the small remainder miscellaneous or unspecified. From Quebec westward the independent papers make up the greatest part of the circulation. In New Brunswick Liberal papers predominate, and Conservative papers in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

While in early days the printing industry was largely confined to the publication of newspapers and a few magazines, it has now grown to include publications of considerable variety. While daily and weekly newspapers still predominate, we have sixty agricultural periodicals, sixty collegiate publications, thirty-two literary and thirty-two fraternal magazines, twenty-two trade papers and large numbers of others devoted to education, finance, labor, sports and other special interests. The periodicals are not only published in the



By James W. Barton, M.D.

LIVER FOR EVERY PATIENT

Now that the use of liver has become so widespread, it is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain it and the price asked is now as much as for the choicest delicacy in meats. I have spoken before about the experiments of Dr. Cornell which proved that while liver would increase the quantity and quality of the blood in "run down" folks, it was not any more effective than other foods in folks who were normal in health. Now in order to eat sufficient liver daily for building purposes, anaemic individuals should not eat less than half a pound, and as this not available in many stores, the supply running out an hour after the opening of the store, enterprising firms are now making an extract of liver which is always obtainable. Recognizing the fact that many poor patients with pernicious anaemia cannot afford to pay for liver the Ontario Government, under its minister of health, Dr. Godfrey has decided to supply free Watery Extract of liver for treatment of this ailment.

Dr. Godfrey states "it has been my policy that no person shall die in this Ontario of ours just because he, or she, hasn't the price to pay for the cure required."

"The distribution of free insulin which controls diabetes in older folks, and effects a cure in younger ones, now costs the Province of Ontario \$50,000 a year, and the distribution of Liver Extract will cost a good many thousands more, but it is a noble and enterprising work, and one which reflects the heartfelt gratitude of many sufferers." My idea of mentioning the above is that the very thought that was formerly a fatal ailment can now be cured by the simple method of liver or liver extract, should be such an inspiration to governments and private individuals, that funds for work in other lines of medical research should be forthcoming. For after all can anything give the satisfaction that comes with the knowledge that something you have done has prevented suffering, and actually saved the life of a human being.

The Land We Love

By FRANK YEIGH

Canada's Expanding Trade.

Q. To what extent is Canada's trade expanding?  
A. Canada's trade continues to expand. The returns for the twelve months ending September, 1928 show a total of \$1,132,900,114 of imports, compared with 1,073,166,446 for 1927, and \$1,320,369,619 of exports, compared with \$1,270,556,699 in 1927. Combining the two, the total foreign trade stood at \$2,504,269,733 or an increase of \$160,546,586 in a year, a most encouraging ratio of increase.

The Bells of Setpan Ilinc

"Cradle Song from 'The Long Road'"  
Whist, baby! Whist!  
Quick below the cover!  
Down into your nest, my bird!  
And—don't—y—dare—peep—over!  
For the grey wolves they are prowling.  
They are prowling, they are prowling.  
And the snow-wind it is howling,  
(It is howling, it is howling,  
Hark!...Hark!)  
But, there in the dark—  
Ah—oh! Ah—oh!  
Is-s-s-Sleep—oo!  
The wolves they are lean,  
So-o-o lean, so-o-o lean!  
And the wind it is keen,  
So-o-o keen, so-o-o keen!  
And they seek little babies who aren't sleeping!  
But lie you still, my baby dear!  
Lie still, lie still, and maybe you'll hear—  
Hark!...Hark!...  
O'er there in the dark—  
The silver bells and the golden bells,  
The swinging bells and the singing bells—  
The bells that are heard but never are seen,  
The wind and the wolves, and the bells in between—  
The bells of Ilinc,  
Jood Stepan Ilinc—  
"he bells of good Stepan Ilinc!"  
John Oxenham

High tide this morning at 9:44 and on light at 8:31.  
Sun rises this morning at 7:41 and sets this afternoon at 4:34.  
New moon Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1.04 p. m.  
Summerside tide eighteen minutes later than Charlottetown.

wo official languages of English and French, but in fourteen other tongues, ranging from German and Ukrainian to Spanish and Danish. Some 89 religious publications are issued, of which 36 are Roman Catholic, eleven Church of England, nine United Church, five Baptist, three Presbyterian and the remainder of other miscellaneous denomination. At the present time there are over sixteen hundred establishments engaged primarily in commercial printing and allied trades in Canada, and the industry is valued at more than a hundred and five million dollars.

Treasured Books of the Poet Keats

Seven small volumes of Shakespeare, inseparable companions of John Keats for three years prior to his death, have recently come to light, says the New York Times. The pages clearly reveal the influence that the great Elizabethan exerted upon the young poet at the time when dreams of "Endymion", filled his mind. The following paper of the newly found books is covered with markings and notes written in Keats's delicate script. The volumes are in the possession of George Armour of Princeton, N.J.

Chance brought them to the attention of an English scholar. About a year ago Dr. Caroline F. E. Spurgeon, of the University of London, was visiting the home of Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn at Garrison, N.Y. One evening after dinner the conversation turned to Keats. When a fellow-guest told Dr. Spurgeon of some books annotated by the author of "Endymion" she expressed a desire to see them. Arrangements were made for a call upon Mr. Armour in his library at Princeton. "I shall never forget the moment when Mr. Armour came forward to greet me, holding the treasured books in his hands," said Dr. Spurgeon, now visiting Dean Gildersleeve at Barnard College.

History of the Books

A few minutes sufficed for Dr. Spurgeon to identify them as the set of Shakespeare acquired by John Keats in April, 1817. Scholars had, previously known of their existence, but for half a century all traces of them had been lost. They accompanied Keats on his journey to Rome, where he gave them to his friend Joseph Severn, the artist. On the title page he wrote his name and the date of their purchase, and beneath he inscribed: "To Joseph Severn." The painter treasured the volumes until his death in 1879. Then, so Buxton Forman says, they passed into the hands of his medical attendant. However that may be, they next appeared in an auction room in London in 1881, where they were bought by "an American." So it happened that they came to this country and became a part of Mr. Armour's library.

Until Dr. Spurgeon went through the books they had not been examined by any specialist scholar of English—not even Amy Lowell saw them when she was preparing her life of John Keats. Through the courtesy of Mr. Armour the London professor was able to study Keats's markings and annotations. In addition he gave her permission to photograph the pages she deemed most valuable. The result of her findings and studies has been gathered together and commented upon by Dr. Spurgeon in a book under the title, "Keats's Shakespeare; A Descriptive Study Based on New Material," just about to be published.

Influence of Shakespeare.

The marked volumes are witness to the influence of Shakespeare on Keats. Dr. Spurgeon pointed out. Keats got them at a time when his mind was aflame with "Endymion." He had just completed his first volume of poems. Tired and in need of rest, he prepared for a journey to the Isle of Wight, where he began the writing of his first long poem. We have it in his own words that the edition of Shakespeare in question was his solace when he arrived in Southampton after a tedious stagecoach trip. He wrote to his brothers: "I felt rather lonely this morning at breakfast, so I went and unbox'd a Shakespeare. There's my comfort!"

Her observations led Dr. Spurgeon to the conclusion that "The Tempest" and "Midsummer Night's Dream" were the plays that most influenced Keats at the time. This is indicated not only by the underlined passages and the annotations, but also by the heavy thumbing of the pages. Next in interest for him were "Anthony and Cleopatra," "The Merchant of Venice," "Cymbeline," and "The Winter's Tale." Further light on Keats's knowledge of Shakespeare is found in the folio edition used by him, which he gave to Fanny Brawne, and now in the Dike collection at Hampstead. Dr. Spurgeon has enriched her work on the volumes found in Princeton by adding to it an account of the markings in the Princeton volumes.

"Keats was particularly attracted by images and epithets," said Dr. Spurgeon, commenting on the influence of "The Tempest." "The figures of Ariel and Caliban, creatures of the air, the earth and water, are closely connected with ideas in 'Endymion.' But though Keats was steeped in Shakespeare enchantment, he did not plagiarize; he reacted to a creative and imaginative stimulus. He drank in the lyric beauty of Shakespeare and gave it back in a

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manner indisputably his own." Dr. Spurgeon has published extracts from "The Tempest," and from "Endymion" on opposite pages, which illustrate her point. The passages in "The Tempest" that interested Keats, because of their character and strength, beneath phrases that appealed to him he ran his pen. By the courtesy of Mr. Armour, Dr. Spurgeon has been able to reproduce a number of the pages so that the reader of her book may study the markings, the annotations and the finger prints that denote Keats's frequent use of the volumes.

The edition Keats read, published by Whittingham at Chiswick, was edited by Dr. Johnston. The heavy and pedantic footnotes of the editor are plentiful. In innumerable instances the fiery mind of Keats rebelled against the patronizing tone used by the famous doctor, and gave vent to its scorn in annotations "Fie, Johnson!" he wrote beside the editor's signature to a statement at the end of "Midsummer Night's Dream," in which Johnson said: "Wild and fantastical though the play is, all parts in their various modes are well written and give the kind of pleasure which the author designed." Keats crossed out some comments.

The frontispiece Dr. Spurgeon used in her book is taken from an authentic water-color sketch made of Keats by Joseph Severn on board the Maria Crowther while the two were en route to Naples in 1820. Like the Shakespeare volumes, the portrait was "lost" for many years. By mere chance Dr. Spurgeon heard that this sketch was to be sold at Sotheby's this last summer, and she, fortunately, but able to buy it. Oddly enough, it too had belonged to the collection of an American, Eustace Conway, of New York, and had found its way back to England. The water-

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