FINAL SHOWING TODAY . . .
2½ HOURS OF BEAUTIFUL MUSIC . . .
JEANETTE MACDONALD IN
"THE FIREFLY"
MATINEE 3 P.M. EVENING CONTINUOUS FROM 6.45 P.M.

PRINCE EDWARD — Thurs. — Fri. — Sat.

THEY'RE TOGETHER AGAIN!

"Anna Held" and "The Great Ziegfeld" in a grand romance peppered with fun and thrills!

His life was in her hands . . . and then they fell in love! Only these two could bring you such excitement, such gayety!

William POWELL ☆ Luise RAINER
IN
"EMPEROR'S CANDLESTICKS"
ROBERT YOUNG • MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN • FRANK MORGAN
HENRY STEPHENSON
ALSO COMMUNITY SING

MATINEE 315 — SATURDAY 2.30
EVENING CONTINUOUS FROM 7 P.M.

I.M.T. Bus Service

SPRING SCHEDULE

Starting Wednesday May 11th.

Leaves Charlottetown 7.30, a.m. 1.00 p.m., 4.00 p.m.
Leaves Summerside 10.45 a.m., 2.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m.

Bus Station, Charlottetown — White's Restaurant — Phone 602
Bus Station, Summerside — Gourlies Drug Store — Phone 36

WEBSTER'S CORNER SCHOOL

Honor roll for April:
Grade VIII—1 Margaret Coyle.
Grade VII—1 Elmer Smith.
Grade V—1 Viola Heron.
Grade IV—1 Brady Smith, 2 Earle Smith.
Grade III—1 Adrian Smith.
Grade II—1 Kenneth Smith.
Grade I (a) 1 Albert McEachern.
Grade I (b) 1 Rita Baird.
Perfect attendance: Albert McEachern, Kenneth Smith, Brady Smith.
Mary McAskill—Teacher.

Round Trip
BARGAIN FARES
TO
MONCTON
—Going—
FRIDAY, MAY 20th
Return Mon., May 23rd.
Limit:
$3.20
From CHARLOTTETOWN
Proportionately Low Fares from other stations
Children of Five and under Twelve Years of age HALF FARE
Tickets Good in DAY COACHES ONLY
For Further Information Consult any Ticket Agent
CANADIAN NATIONAL
TO EVERYWHERE IN CANADA
Use Canadian National Telegraphs

Georgetown — Charlottetown Bus Service
STARTING MONDAY, MAY 9th

Leave	Georgetown	8.00 A.M.
	Cardigan	8.20 A.M.
	Lorne Valley Church	8.35 A.M.
	St. Theresas	8.50 A.M.
	Peakes	9.00 A.M.
	Pisquid	9.10 A.M.
	Fort Augustus	9.30 A.M.
	Webster's Corner	9.35 A.M.
Arrive	Charlottetown	10.00 A.M.
Leave	Charlottetown	4.00 P.M.
	Peakes	5.00 P.M.
	Cardigan	5.30 P.M.
Arrive	Georgetown	6.00 P.M.

Passengers are fully protected by Insurance for any accident that may happen while driving in this Bus.
Stops at
COLONIAL RESTAURANT
Next to Kelly & McInnis
ALLISON HUESTIS
Great George Street

VISIT Western CANADA
Special Bargain EXCURSIONS
Low fares to all Western Canada destinations
GOING DAILY MAY 17 to 28 INCLUSIVE

Examples of Round Trip Coach Fares from Charlottetown

TO	Winnipeg	$46.30	Regina	$54.35
	Saskatoon	56.90	Calgary	64.35
	Edmonton	64.35	Jasper	66.90
	Vancouver	80.00	Prince Rupert	80.00
	Victoria	80.00		

RETURN LIMIT: 45 DAYS

SLEEPING CAR PRIVILEGES
Above fares are good in Coaches only. Where sleeping car space is required, reduced fares are available as follows:
TOURIST — Approximately 22% higher than coach fare; plus regular berth rate.
STANDARD — Approximately 44% higher than coach fare; plus regular berth or chair rate.

Children five years of age and under twelve, "half fare;" under five, free.
Similar Excursions from Western to Eastern Canada will also be operated May 17 to 28 inclusive.
For tickets and full information as to routes, stop-over privileges, sleeping car reservations, etc., consult
Nearest Ticket Agent
CANADIAN NATIONAL

the Capitol
TODAY & THURS.

starring
FRANCIS LEDERER
FRANCES DRAKE
ALSO CARTOON
MUSICAL & ADVENTURE

"The Lone Wolf" At The Capitol

Selection of Francis Lederer as the star to bring back to the screen debonair, beloved gentleman crook, the Lone Wolf, proved a happy move on the part of Columbia whose "The Lone Wolf in Paris" is one of the season's more enjoyable vehicles.

With a background of continental intrigue, adventure, and romance in Paris and in a colorful Graustarkian country, "The Lone Wolf in Paris," which opens today at the Capitol Theatre, has Lederer and Frances Drake sharing honors in a fast-moving sophisticated adventure story.

In "The Lone Wolf in Paris" the beloved rogue has turned his strange genius toward helping the law instead of evading it. But his determination to settle down and give up his bizarre calling is ruined when he registers at the exclusive Hotel Napoleon in Paris.

He has hardly settled in his new quarters before things begin to happen. He comes to the aid of the beautiful Princess of Arvonne who is seeking the return of crown jewels in an effort to keep her country out of a revolution. In the course of many exciting adventuges, he gallantly places his heart and his skill at the disposal of the princess.

Walter Kingsford plays the role of a designing grand duke and Leona Maricle and Albert Van Dekker enact the roles of his distinguished henchmen.

USE GIANT COIN ON RACE COURSE

SYDNEY, Australia, May 10—(CP) —A definite use will soon be found for the new Australian five-shilling ($1) coins, popularly known as "cartwheels" because of their size. Hitherto they have been regarded more as a curiosity than a practical part of Australian currency, and the first 200,000 crown pieces ($1) which were minted soon disappeared from circulation into the collections of professional and amateur numismatists.

A further supply was then minted, but the coins never became popular with the man-in-the-street and soon found their way back to the banks.

Now the conversion of the totalizator at Randwick racecourse from a 10-shiling ($2) to a five-shilling ($1) unit is providing a use for the discarded coins.

It is proposed to simplify the giving of change by handing out as many crown pieces as possible on the largest racecourse in New South Wales. The handling of four coins to the £1 ($4) instead of 12 will help considerably to avoid congestion.

PROMISE ENEMY ROUGH PASSAGE

PICKSBURG, South Africa, May 10—(CP) — South Africa already possesses the means "to give an enemy a very rought time," according to Oswald Pirow, minister of defence.

But he said, answering a question at a meeting here as to the preparedness of the Union for war in event of attack, "I would like to see us better prepared."

He added: "If Rhodesia or Portuguese East Afri a or another neighbor were attacked we would have to take action because the enemy would be after our gold mines within a month. We cannot wait for the enemy to cross our borders but must tackle them outside long before that."

Asked what action would be taken if someone attacks South West Africa, Mr. Pirow replied "If anyone takes what is mine, I fight."

Use Minard's for bites.

World Wheat Situation

Wheat seeding is well under way in Western Canada, moisture reserves are greatly improved as compared with recent years and, given seasonable rains during the growing season, the present outlook is for a crop of comparatively normal proportions. But what of its disposition? With many former markets closed or partialy closed by restrictions which were imposed during the depression, there has been some alarm as to the possible effects of a large crop in Canada. It must be self-evident, however, that recent crops have been inadequate, that exports have been largely from carry-over and that in order to maintain a fair volume of exports, larger Canadian crops must be harvested. World supplies are at a low level and it will require a fairly large crop in Canada to restore the reserves of Canada and of the world to normal proportions.

Total supplies for the current season are placed at approximately 4,335 million bushels; this is a slight increase over the amount available during the previous crop year, the decrease in the carry-over being offset by somewhat larger crops. But the distribution of the supplies has shown important changes, crops in importing countries being generally larger and in exporting countries, with the exception of the United States and Australia, smaller. World shipments of wheat this season will therefore be of very moderate volume, approximately 500 million bushels. The world carry-over as at July 31, 1938, is placed at 615 million bushels as compared with the abnormally low total of 531 million on July 31, 1937, but even with this increase stocks will still be well below the average for the five years 1924 to 1928, prior to the time when world surplusses accumulated.

The international movement of wheat has declined drastically in volume— falling from a peak of 947 million bushels in 1928-29 to 523 million in 1935-36, the average for the period being 718 million bushels. In 1936-37 actual shipments comprised 609 million bushels; a further decline during the current year has again reduced shipments to a level estimated at about 500 million bushels. For example, in the five crop years 1923-24 to 1927-28, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia imported an average of 224 million bushels of wheat; in 1928-29 the total rose to 249 million bushels. During the past four crop years, 1933-34 to 1936-37, the average importation fell to 36 million bushels and for the current placed at 56 million bushels.

It is true that in these countries, ordinarily substantial importers of wheat, Government policies in recent years have encouraged domestic production and discouraged imports through tariffs, bounties, quotas and exchange regulations of various sorts. Some relaxation in these restrictions has been reported at various times but such action was mainly to meet specific conditions. In view of the general international situation and the low level to which world stocks have been reduced, it is an interesting question as to how long such a condition can be maintained.

Europe and Africa

The area sown to winter wheat in 14 European countries for which returns are available is placed at 61,811,000 acres as compared with 61,111,000 acres in the previous season. Increases are reported for Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, England and Wales, Germany, Hungary, Poland, Portugal, Rumania and Yugoslavia, and decreases for France, Greece and Italy. Seeding of spring wheat was reported to be active in Italy, an increase being planned in order to compensate for the reduction in the winter wheat acreage. Weather conditions throughout Europe were favorable during the winter but recently the weather has been extremely dry and crops have not made the expected progress. Conditions in Italy have been particularly unfavorable; the winter crop has suffered and expected increase in spring sowings has not been possible. Demand from this source has strengthened but some restriction in wheat consumption is reported to be contemplated to meet in part at least the curtailment in domestic supplies. Rumania, normally a large exporter, may be forced to impose export restrictions in order to conserve her supplies for domestic use. No forecast of the outturn in these countries is possibe at the present time. If conditions continue generally unfavorable a substantial change in import demand may be expected. Purchases may also be increased for the purpose of building up reserve stocks.

In Northern Africa, the area sown to winter wheat showed a reduction of over a million acres, more than offsetting the increase of 700,000 acres reported by European growers. Conditions in North Africa have been variable, being very favorable in Algeria but unsatisfactory in Morocco and Tuinsia. These areas have also experienced very dry weather but recent rains in Algeria have been of benefit.

The Southern Hemisphere

The Argentine wheat crop was reduced by drought and late frosts to 184 million bushels as compared with 249 million in 1936-37 and an average of 226 million bushels for the five years 1931 to 1935. Stocks carried over were comparatively small so that the amount available for export this season is placed at only 72 million bushels. During the crop year 1936-37, 162 million bushels were shipped and in the long term, exports have averaged 146 million bushels. The disposition of current supplies should present little difficulty so that stocks carried over at the end of the season are not expected to be above normal.

The Australian crop of 180 million bushels is the largest harvested since 1932, and is considerably above the average of 158 million bushels for the five years 1923 to 1927. Shipments have been active and on April 15 amounted to 84 million bushels, the total for the season being estimated at 116 million bushels. Stocks will, it is anticipated, be only of average size by the end of the crop year. Moisture supplies for the coming year are reported to be inadequate and unless rains are general in the next few weeks it is considered probable that the acreage sown to wheat for the 1938-39 crop will be curtailed. Current supplies are not being offered freely in view of possible shortage next season

The United States

In 1937, after a series of small crops necessitating imports to complete home requirements, the United States harvested the largest crop since 1931. The total is officially placed at 874 million bushels as compared with 626 million in 1936 and an average of 583 million for the four years 1933 to 1936 when adverse weather conditions seriously reduced yields. The outturn last year, moreover, was above the five year average of 864 million bushels for the years 1928 to 1932. After having been a substantial importer of wheat for three years, the United States is a large shipper this season with total exports placed at 104 million bushels. Should this total be realized, the carry-over at the end of the season would be about 190 million bushels or approximately one-third of the total world stocks carried over into the coming season. This represents a considerable increase over the totals reported during recent years when supplies were limited but compares favourably with the long term average of 204 million bushels.

Winter wheat has made good progress and current prospects indicate the possibility of a bumper crop in 1938. Recent estimates place the outturn of winter wheat at 726 million bushels, based on April 1 conditions. This would be the third largest winter wheat crop on record. The improvement that has taken place is indicated by a comparison with the previous estimate of 630 million bushels as at December 1 Frost has caused damage, particularly in Texas where losses have been heavy; high winds and dust storms have also been reported in Kansas. In 1937 the wnter wheat crop was 685 million bushels and the five year average was 623 million. If no reduction is made in the acreage sown to spring wheat and average yields are obtained, the total wheat crop, including durum, harvested in the United States in 1938 would exceed 900 million bushels. This would be the largest crop since 1931 when a total of 937 million bushels was harvested. Domestic utilization of wheat in the United States averaged 670 million bushels during the five years 1932 to 1936. On this basis, supplies available for export would substantially exceed 200 million bushels unless further additions are made to the amount carried over. It must be remembered, however, that shipments of wheat and wheat flour from the United States had not fallen below the equivalent of 100 million bushels from the beginning of the present century until the series of crop failures from 1932 to 1936. The consequences of United States wheat being again on an export basis will be a matter of some interest. Unlike the previous period from 1931 to 1933 when large stocks of wheat existed in the United States, methods of checking further accumulations are now provided under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. With a large crop and the accumulation of surplus supplies, acreage control and effective if approved by growers. Would large supplies continue to be available from the United States if there were any sharp decline in world wheat prices?

Canada

During the past five years, wheat yields in Western Canada have fallen short of producing a normal crop. In 1937, a devastating drought in Saskatchewan and Eastern Alberta reduced the outturn to 182 million bushels, the smallest reported since 1914 and but slightly more than half of the long term average of 354 million bushels so that supplies available for export this season were less than 100 million bushels. During the five previous seasons when wheat harvests had likewise been disappointing, exports had fallen off considerably but had averaged 203 million bushels as against a long term average of 252 million bushels and peak shipments of 408 million bushels from the bumper crop harvested in 1928. Exports this season reached a total of 71 million bushels on April 15 but with the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence route more activity is usual and increased shipments of Canadian wheat may be anticipated so that all supplies available will be moved by the end of the crop year. This will further reduce the carry-over from the total of 37 million bushels reported on August 1, 1937, to approximately 30 million bushels, a large proportion of which will comprise durum rather than breed wheat. This will be the smallest carry-over reported since 1925 and considerably below the average of 53 million bushels for the five years 1924 to 1928. Seeding operations for the 1938 crop have made good progress. Quite substantial areas of the Western Canadian wheat belt received good supplies of moisture during the past autumn and winter, and conditions now existing are much more favorabe for wheat production than they have been for some years.

Favorable prospects for the crop of 1938 have raised the question as to where the wheat is to be marketed. As stated in the January issue of this Monthly Letter, "The main requirements of the British market for food products are standard quality and constant flow of supplies." This is as true of wheat as of other food products and of other importing countries as of Great Britain. Total exports of 90 million bushels for the present crop year cannot be considered satisfactory. They fall considerably short of fulfilling the demand for Canadian wheat in importing countries even in years of small world import demand. It is officially recognized that it is vital to the interests of Canada to have at least 200 million bushels of wheat available for export in each crop year. Without sales of this magnitude, Canada does not take full advantage of the possibilities of existing markets. With world reserves at an abnormally low level and with the Canadian carry-over reduced to approximately 30 million bushels, Canada is justified in looking to the improvement in Western soil conditions with optimism. A normal yield in 1938, with an increase similar to that of 1937, should be considered extremely desirable.

IN MEMORIAM

MR. HENRY P. INGS

(Antigo Press, May 2, 1938)

Henry P. Ings aged Antigo resident and county treasurer for a number of years, passed away Saturday evening, April 30, at 7.15 o'clock at the age of 78 years. The immediate cause of his death was a stroke, and he was in ill health for only a few days. His death occurred at the Langdale Memorial hospital.

The deceased was born December 1, 1859 at Prince Edward Island, Canada. In 1878 he came to the United States. On June 26, 1883 at Oshkosh, Wis., he was united in marriage with Ella Fletcher who preceded him in death on March 3, 1896. Two children were born to this union, William and Neta, both deceased. His second marriage was to Laura Edwards of Two Rivers, which occurred in Antigo May 4, 1898. They had one daughter, Marion. Both Mrs. Ings and Marion preceded him in death, the former dying April 27, 1937.

One brother Albert of Mount Herbert, Prince Edward Island, and four grandchildren: Manvel and Jack Ings, Mrs. Anthony Franz, and Carol Jean MacArthur of Neenah, survive him.

Mr. Ings was a member of the Modern Woodman lodge. Throughout his life in this vicinity, he followed the vocation of farming on East Fifth Avenue for nearly fifty years.

Funeral services will be held Tuesday at 3:15 p.m., at McCandless and Zobel funeral home, Rev. C.F. Hammen officiating. Interment will be in the Antigo cemetery.

(Patriot Please Copy) . . .

Employers Must Jot Down Facts of House Grind

By MURIEL ADAMS
Candaian Press Staff Writer

OTTAWA, May 10 (CP) —"Wanted: An experienced maid for moderate family, references required."

Similer advertisements appear continually in newspapers the country over, inserted by women searching in vain for a dependable, qualified girl to assist with the duties of running a household.

Such girls are available in graduates from centres established throughout Canada under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training program. But, rather than submitting references, they are available only on satisfactory application from a prospective mistress who must state her application by the Home Service Training Centre.

Ottawa application forms require to be answered by the employer such question as: size of family, children's ages, size of home, duties expected of worker, entertainment by employer, provisions made for overtime, hours on and off duty, wages offered to start, increased holiday time allowed, rooms available for worker's use.

When possible two girls are recommended to each accepted applicant to provide a choice. Examination and conduct ratings obtained by the "trainee" during her 12-weeks training are shown the employer. Following the first three months' service the employer makes a follow-up report to the centre on the progress of her new charge.

Thirty-one graduates who finished their course in Ottawa the end of April were placed successfully in Ottawa and the outlying districts. Two of the "trainees" failed to finish the course through sudden illness and family circumstances.

Two sisters wanted to be near their mother who was ill in Brockville and they were placed in homes close by. One girl became cook and another assistant cook at the Young Women's Christian Association, another girl was placed in the lap of luxury in Ottawa's residential district with a radio and library in her bed-sitting room. Her particular chum from the centre was placed in a home two blocks distant.

Leaving the centre to assume her new position each girl was sent to her placement in a taxi. The directress believed this a wise idea in that it gave the girl more assurance and poise on arrival at her employer's home. Too, it will start a precedent, she thinks, and the girls will try and save enough money for these extras ,thus keep up their morale and make them look up rather than down on the position of household helper.

Today's Short Wave Radio Program

(All Time is Eastern Standard)

TUESDAY, MAY 10

PARIS
8:30 a.m.—"Aesop," by Theodore De Banville. TPA—2, 19.6 m., 15.24 meg.

BOSTON
4:30 p.m.—Musical Program. WIXAL, 25.4 m., 11.79 meg.

SCHENECTADY
5:30 p.m.—Short Wave Mail Bag. 19.5 m., 15.33 meg.

TOKYO
6:00 p.m.—Musical Selections. JZJ, 25.4 m., 11.80 meg.

LONDON
6:20 p.m.—"Topics of the Day," a talk by Collin Brooks. GSP, 19.6 m., 15.31 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

MOSCOW
7:00 p.m.—News and Program for English Listeners. RAN, 31 m, 9.6 meg.

ROME
7:30 p.m.—News in English; Tuesday Symphonies; "Of Interest Today," a talk 2RO, 31.1 m., 9.63 meg.; IRF, 30.5 m., 9.83 meg.; IQY, 25.21 m., 11.90 meg.

PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA
8:00 p.m.—Folk Songs; Brass Band' OLR4A, 25.3 m., 11.83 meg. OLR5A, 15.23 meg.

CARACAS
8:45 p.m.—Musical Trio. YV5-RC, 51.7 m., 5.8 meg.

LONDON
9:20 p.m. — "The Survivor" (Part 2), a mystery play. GSI, 19.6 m., 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

LONDON
11:05 p.m.—Talk: America Speaks —12. The last of a series of talks broadcast from the U.S.A. to the British Empire. GSI, 19.6 m., 15.26 meg.; GSD, 25.5 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.3 m., 9.58 meg.; GSB, 31.5 m., 9.51 meg.

SYDNEY AUSTRALIA
1:15 a.m.—Talk on Australia. VK2ME, 31.28 m., 9.59 meg.

Island Native Leader In Maine

WEST OUTLET, Moosehead Me. —Twenty-five years ago a young Prince Edward Islander in Boston grew tired of city life and decided to hit for the wide open spaces. He was Frank A. MacKenzie, native of Mount Vernon, who today is one of the outstanding political figures in the state of Maine, for young MacKenzie made for Maine when he decided, as he puts it, "to dig up into the woods." He secured a job at the West Outlet Camps, way up on Moosehead Lake.

Today Captain MacKenzie is Postmaster at Moosehead Lake, has represented his constituency in the Maine House of Representatives since 1933 and is the owner of the flourishing MacKenzie's West Outlet Camps, and is a powerful influence in the community.

"The tourist business in Maine is increasing from year to year," Mr. MacKenzie told a Canadian News representative. The proprietor of the colony that attracts sportsmen from all over the eastern Seaboard of the United States told of his big development on Moosehead Lake. Here there are twenty-five large log cabins fringing the shores, attractively nestled in the pines. Each cabin has two or three bedrooms, bath rooms, lounge dining room seats 110 people. Fifteen powerful motor boats bring visitors back and forth to the highway and take them across the lake to the recreational centre where they may enjoy golf, tennis, moving pictures.

Captain MacKenzie makes a yearly pilgrimage to Prince Edward Island, his old home, but he doesn't play golf or fish. "That would be too much like a busman's holiday," he said with a smile. "I know where the fish are at Moosehead Lake, but I never go after them myself—I just send others—and fishing's good right now." he laughed.

ANGLERS MAKING SOME GOOD CATCHES

Anglers from the United States who have been fishing in New Brunswick along the Miramichi river and its tributaries this spring declare the season's salmon run is the best yet, according to C.K. Howard, manager of the Tourist and convention bureau of the Canadian National Railways under whose charge comes fishing and hunting activities. Some fine catches have been made. The fish range in weight from four to twenty four pounds and are full of pep. Prince Edward Island has been attracting a considerable number of anglers from the mainland seeking trout and streams in Nova Scotia are also being fished by ardent anglers.

LABOR OBJECTS TO NATI FLAGS

PRETORIA, South Africa, May 10—(CP)— The flying of the Nazi flag over the state-aided German school Johannesburg has been raised in the Transvaal Provincial Council by a Labor member, D. H. Bostein.

The position was serious, he said, because political activity in the school was damaging academic activity. The administrator of the Transvaal replied: "I think that to deprive the children of a good education by with drawing our subsidy to the school just because someone hoists a foreign flag over it, would be monstrous."

Use Minard's for bites.

Young Collector Sending Rare Stamp To King

SAINT JOHN, N. B., May 10 — (CP)—As one stamp collector to another, Javie Anglin, 10, has mailed an important letter to King George. The letter contained a specimen from the first coil of stamps over made in Canada.

Both Javie and his father, W. Arthur I. Anglin, a lawyer, are keen philatelists. The younger Anglin has been an interested reader of newspaper items and notes in stamp journals about the King's collection.

When his father recently acquired 16 rare specimens Javie suggested the King might like one and the boy's father agreed. With collectors hitherto not even suspecting their existence, the stamps are so rare that they are unlisted in any catalog.

Javie had another idea. He decided that the envelope, addressed to the King and containing one of the 16 valuable stamps as a gift, should itself be a philatelic specimen. So he put on the envelope, as postage stamps showing British sovereigns back to 1837 as well as one with the likeness of Princess Elizabeth.

Others included a two-cent stamp issued in 1897 to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria's reign; a two-cent stamp issued in 1908 to commemorate the tercentenary of the founding of Quebec City by Champlain in 1608, showing Edward VII and Queen Alexandra; a two-cent stamp issued in 1934 to commemorate the founding of New Brunswick as a crown colony; a three-cent issued in 1935 to commemorate the jubilee of the reign of George V and Queen Mary; a five-cent stamp issued in 1935 showing Enward VIII as Prince of Wales, and a three-cent stamp issued in 1937 to commemorate the coronation of George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

In a small store Javie's father discovered a coil two-cent stamp issued in 1903. Stamps commonly used are sold in sheets but others come in coils, or rolls, for the use of large companies with a big mail business. Coil stamps have perforations on top and bottom only but sheet stamps have perforations on the side as well.

Previously it was believed that the straight-sided coil stamps were first made in Canada in 1912. Three years later the supply ran out and an emergency call was made for coils. Ordinary sheet stamps then were torn into strips of ten and pasted together, with every tenth stamp overlapping the next one. Collectors called these overlapped stamps "paste-up pairs," and as there were only 1,800 of them they became prized by philatelists.

Philatelists' Gem

Anglin doubted that the coil with perforated sides and dated 1903 could be genuine but he bought it because the pre-cancellation marks (post offices sell pre-cancelled stamps to companies handling much mail, in order to save postal employees work) led him to believe the stamps might be a collector's gem.

Unrolling the coil, he found every tenth stamp was a paste-up pair. He also found that two kinds of pre-cancellation marks had been used and that one paste-up pair bore marks. If the coil were genuine, he owned a stamp as rare as any in the world —one without a mate anywhere.

Javie accompanied his father to Ottawa on a business trip. Experts there scrutinized the stamps and declared unanimously that the pasting had been done by the Canadian Banknote Company, which makes stamps as well as currency. They also recalled that someone had once torn two sheets of stamps —200—into strips of ten and made a coil but nobody knew what happened to it.

Father and son then went to the philatelic division of the federal post office department for further confirmation. After thorough study the coil was declared genuine. Anglin had acquired the first coil of stamps made in Canada and, so far as known, the only coil made before 1912.

Originaly the coil had 200 stamps and 19 paste-ups. As Anglin bought it, there were 16 paste-ups, including the [illegible] one and only paste-up in the world with two pre-cancellation marks.

So Javie mailed an important letter to King George VI, offering as a gift one of the 16 paste-ups.

SOUTHPORT SCHOOL

Honor roll for April.
Senior Department.
Grade X-1. Helen Kelly, 2. Bovo MacKie, 3. Kathleen Kelly.
Grade IX-1. Ruth MacInnis, 2. Roland Jones, 3. Eileen Aylward.
Grade VIII-1. 1. Alphonsus MacInnis, 2. Hammond Kelly, 3. Keith Mutch.
Grade VI-1. Lois Henry, 2. Stanley Machin. 3. Gilbert Genge.
Highest average — Ruth MacInnis 85.1.
Primary Department.
Grade V (Sr.)-1. Mary Tait, 2. Louise Henry.
Grade V (Jr.)-1. Margaret MacInnis.
Grade IV-1. Evelyn Henry, 2. Edna Robertson, 3. Michelle Reymond.
Grade III(Sr.)-1 Norman Corlish, 2. Mary Machin. 3. Ruth Pippey.
Grade III(Jr.)-1. Edith Kelly.2. Eileen McInnis, 3. Francis MacCarron.
Grade I-1. Blair Kelly and Joyce Cole. 2. Dorothy Machin. 3 Adele Pippey..
Highest average 98 — Mary Tait, Evelyn Henry, Edith Kelly.
Teachers — Austin W Kennedy, Gladys McCardle.

"CAP" STUBBS AND TIPPIE By EDWINA