THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded 1887)

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1939

No Waterfront Grant

Further supplementary estimates were tabled in the House of Commons by Hon. C. A. Dunning on Tuesday, bringing the Government's 1938-39 expenditures up to $548,915,000. Mr. Dunning's constituents in this Province looked in vain for the promised $300,000 vote for Charlottetown harbour improvement. Not a cent in the supplementary estimates for this project, which was cited as one of the reasons why the Dominion Government could not consider the Brighton Bridge scheme. Definite assurance was given months ago by the President of the Executive Council that the harbour improvements would be undertaken, and other members of the Provincial Government gave similar promises. It is almost unbelievable that this long-delayed project, with regard to which initial surveys had been started by the late Bennett Government, should be further ignored through callous indifference on the part of our Liberal representatives to take a definite stand. Unless we have immediate assurance that this project is included in the estimates this session, there is only one thing for our Ottawa representatives to do. That is resign. Imagine the Western Liberal members standing for such treatment! It should be made clear to Mr. Dunning by his supporters in this Province that our people, regardless of politics, want action, and want it now, so that the work can be commenced early in the spring.

Mr. McIntyre And Relief

It is surprising, considering his gargantuan physique, with what agility the Minister of Public Works can turn somersaults in his political speechmaking. Mr. McIntyre gave several instances of such agility in his speech on the Draft Address.

For example, he recalled the complaint he made last session about the Province not receiving its proper share of unemployment relief from the Dominion Government. That he was referring to the then existing situation was evident from his comparison of relief figures with other Provinces, and particularly from his reference to the millions of dollars then being voted at Ottawa for seed grain distribution to the Western Provinces. He clinched the matter by declaring: "It is time the people of this Province woke up and demanded that they get from the Dominion their just share."

That was in March, 1938. This session Mr. McIntyre laboured to show that his complaint of last session referred chiefly to the Bennett administration, and he went on to cite figures to show how generous the King Government has been to this Province in the matter of unemployment relief. Why in that case, it was necessary for the people to "wake up and demand their just share" is difficult to understand.

But we find, from the Comparative Statistics tabled recently by the Premier, that there was no need for Mr. McIntyre to change his ground. The figures show that he was perfectly justified in his condemnation of the King Government last year as well as in 1937. Statements No. 12 of the Comparative Statistics give the following provincial revenue representing "Dominion Contribution Relief Projects"—: 1934, $93,833; 1935, $339,156; 1936, $258,771; 1937, $87,500; 1938, $30,510. If these figures indicated a corresponding decrease in unemployment in the Province it would be all right; but not even Mr. McIntyre would contend that that is the case.

Liberal Excuses Unconvincing

Our local contemporary defends the inaction of the King Government in face of the huge importation of vegetable oils, free of duty, to the detriment both of our dairy and livestock industries in this country. It advances two arguments: (1) that vegetable oils were allowed to enter Canada free under the Bennett Government, and (2) that to impose a tariff would not cure the trouble but would have the effect of increasing the price of domestic shortening.

These alibis, concocted by Hon. Mr. Dunning in the House of Commons, were fully answered by Conservative speakers. In the first place it was pointed out that in 1933 the entire importation of vegetable oils of all classes was 91,000,000 pounds, as against 255,000,000 pounds in 1938. It was not the comparatively small importation in former years, but the hughely increased imports in the past two or three years, that have affected our butter prices adversely. The same applies to imports of shortening, the figure being 67,000,000 pounds in 1933 as against 120,000,000 pounds last year. It is estimated that apart from the loss to our dairy industry, Canadian farmers are losing $6,000,000 annually in the price which they receive for their cattle and hogs owing to the present increase in these foreign importations.

In connection with the second alibi, it was pointed out to Mr. Dunning that the United States in 1936 imposed on all fats entering that country on excise tax of three cents a pound over and above the regular rates which were in effect at that time. This excise tax was of course also applied to vegetable oils. In certain instances an additional processing tax of from 3 to 4 1-2 cents a pound was imposed. These taxes had the immediate effect of decreasing by about twenty per cent the amount of vegetable oils entering the Untied States. It resulted in a reduction of from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 pounds in Canadian fats entering the United States, which had a very serious effect upon prices of lard and tallow in Canada.

It was also pointed out that though these oils enter Canada free of duty and with no excise tax, prices in Canada and the United States today for vegetable oil shortenings are practically on a par, when the sales tax is taken into account.

Mr. Dunning's further statement that the whole matter of vegetable oils had been referred to the Tariff Board and that the Government was waiting the decision of that board, is scarcely reassuring. It was called to his attention that this question was referred to the Tariff Board on Dec. 10, 1936, and now we are at the end of March, 1939. As one Conservative member remarked: "If it takes the Tariff Board two years and four months to reach a decision on an important matter of this kind, while our farmers are labouring under such a disadvantage, there must be something wrong with the Tariff Board." And with the Government too, for tolerating such delay.

Editorial Notes

Budget to be brought down today.

* * *

Lord Tweedsmuir appointed Governor-General this date, 1935.

* * * *

What about that definite Liberal promise of $300,000 for Harbor Improvements?

* * *

Another name for the "100 per cent" Government supporters of Brighton Bridge project and the Harbour Improvement scheme, might well be "Four Flushers."

* * *

Miss Agnes MacPhail M. P. wants women "to get mad" in order to "put common sense into this insane world." This undoubtedly would be a case of the blind leading the blind..

* * *

People are anxiously wondering where Prime Minister Mackenzie King stands in the present European crisis. So far as the average citizen is concerned he is in the air hidden by a dense cloud of verbiage.

* * * *

The danger of the Canadian Treaty to farmers is manifest in the potato situation. Last fall, it will be recalled, it was predicted owing to scarcity, potatoes in April would fetch $1 per bushel. Alas, the free entry of U. S. A. potatoes has changed all that. Exporters are now using the lower prices prevailing in the U. S. A. as a threat against further advance in Canada. Free trade in potatoes cuts both ways.

* * *

When Liberals are in office for any considerable time the morale of the electorate suffers, and we have demands for new parties and new policies to displace the powers-that-be and their machinations. That is why we have a secession movement in Nova Scotia with a public demonstration supported by 800 people in Halifax; that is why we have Mr. Daniel R. Jay, Winsloe, crying bitterly for a new party to supplant the Liberals in whom he and thousands of others have lost faith.

* * * *

Mr. R. B. Bennett and Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy U. S. A. Ambassador were guests of the London Press Club the other night and praised the part played by the British press in keeping the country calm during last week's crisis. "We are faced with a crisis," Mr. Bennett said, "and we must depend on our conception of ordered liberty, which mean discipline and restraint, if we are to weather the gale. Unless we can make our democracy as efficient and effective as autocracy, then we have failed."

* * *

Two private bills aimed at resolving the long-standing misunderstandings between the United Church of Canada and those Presbyterians who did not enter the United Church in the 1925 church union have been given first reading in the House of Commons after passing through the Senate. The first bill, sponsored in the Lower House by Hon. W. R. Motherwell (Lib. Melville), would amend the United Church of Canada Act so as to allow continuing Presbyterians not party to the Church Union to employ the name "Presbyterian Church in Canada." The second measure, introduced by C. A. Cameron (Lib. Hastings South), would grant incorporation to the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. The legislation was necessary to aid the Presbyterian and the United Church to achieve harmonious relations and maintain their separate identities, it was explained.

* * * *

Under the auspices of the Canadian Medical Association, Sir John Boyd Orr, M.D., DSc., F.R.S., LL.D., director of the Rowett Research Institute, Aberdeen, will address a meeting in Montreal on April 11 under the chairmanship of J. C. Meakins, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P., professor of medicine at McGill University, and Dr. I. M. Rabinowitch of the Montreal General Hospital, chairman of the committee on nutrition, the Canadain Medical Association, who is in charge of arrangments. Sir John, who will speak on "New Standards of Diet and Health," in addition to being director of the Rowett Research Institute, is also director of the Imperial Bureau of Animal Nutrition, and editor-in-chief of "Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews." He has long been interested in the economic aspect of the problems of health and agriculture and has been strongly advocating, in speeches and writings, the idea that national food requirements should be the basis of agricultural planning, and stating that to bring national dietaries up to the new standard for health would lead to a great improvement in national health and physique, bring prosperity to agriculture and lead to increased inter-imperial trade.

NOTES BY THE WAY

An Irish-Canadian who threw into the Atlantic a bottle containing his name and address has now received a message from a French widow with 11 living children. This ought to serve as a warning against such dangerous practices.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Once there was a political story going the rounds. A man was eulogizing a particular politician. "He is exceedingly well up on all the political questions of the day", he declared emphatically. A skeptical friend replied, with devasting effect: "How is he on the answers?" Some of the political movements under way in Canada just now recall that story to mind. —Vancouver Province.

Another use for a beaver tail, explained in the Post by a Chinese resident of the town is proved by the eating. He says a beaver tail is a delicacy and might get anything up to five dollars on the New York market. He solved the mystery of where to find anything eatable on a beaver's tail by pointing out that there was meat in the flat tail when one scraped away the hard epidermis. Chinese enjoy this meat very much and many white people in American cities find it exceedingly palatable, we are informed. —Lindsay Post.

A hot debate is in prospect in the Diet when members receive a bill from a group of Minseito members to establish prohibition for all youths under 25. At present the law concerning the consumption of intoxicants affects those under 20 years of age. It was put into effect 10 years ago. Kotaro Bando, a Minseito member, says that "a man continues to grow physically and mentally until the age of 25. It is absolutely necessary to prevent the youth from drinking for the maintenance of the high quality of our race." — Japan Times Weekly, Tokyo.

A perfect miniature canteen of cutlery containing 50 pieces which together weigh less than an ounce, and are made of stainless steel exactly to scale, has been made in the leisure moments of the director of a Sheffield firm of table knife grinders. The wood cabinet, perfectly carved in Queen Anne style, is 4 ins. high, 3 1-2 ins. wide and 3 ins. from back to front, and holds knifes under 1 in. long, forks with hair-thin prongs, a salt spoon that would hold hardly more than two or three grams, and sugar tongs which would only pick up about one grain of sugar at a time. —Industrial Britain.

This city, like most other cities in Ontario in the recent past, has lived in a sort of fool's paradise supported by an inadequate tax rate, supplemented by a dangerous system of funding indebtedness. Now the indebtedness thus easily incurred has begun to "catch up on us," and the city must perforce feel the pinch. Obviously the only way to relieve the pinch is by rigorous economy and a strictly pay-as-you-go method of financing. This is being pursued, and is the objective of the present budget, which if maintained, will make reduction in taxes simuly a matter of relatively short time. —Brantford Expositor.

Mr. Herridge's New Democracy and the Leadership League may do good if they stir up interest in public affairs. Apathy on the part of the electorate is the great menace of democracy. But if they only succeed in breaking down faith in our institutions then they will have accomplished nothing and will be destructive in their results. Our British system may not be perfect; it may in time have to be altered. However, we still believe it is the best system of government yet devised by man for the government of man. Let us as British citizens cling fast to our parliamentary, democratic system of government. It is the rock of Gibraltar of all our freedom and liberty. —London Free Press.

Admissions by Ministers showing how they have been converted are a feature of many of their recent utterances. The country was assured on Ministerial authority not so long ago that the British market "was gone for ever." Mr. MacEntee, Minister for Finance, is now satisfied that for the disposal of the nation's exportable agricultural surplus the farmers have to rely principally, if not wholly, upon the British market. Dr. Ryan, Minister for Agriculture, who decreed the slaughter of the calves, is today crying out for increased agricultural production. Livestock are the most valuable element in the export trade. If the calves had not been slaughtered they would be available today for export at remunerative prices. The Minister's muddling, before his conversion to what the Irish Independent reminded him and the Government was the sound policy to pursue, almost ruined the poultry and egg industry. — Irish Independent, Dublin.

A member of the British House of Commons has made the prediction that within a few years Germany will have become a second-class power because of "lack of individual talent." He remarked: "Until the age of 24 young Germans have no chance to use their own talents. Labor and military services take up their whole time. Even today Germany's leaders are a poor second to those of France and Britain." Germany appears to have done about everything to cramp the individual style. It is the same with Italy. Where the individual is submerged to gloryify the State rather than having the State an instrument serving the people there would appear to be stultification of human individuality and personality. — Regina Leader-Post.

I once knew, in Baltimore, a man who told stories as lurid and as incredible as those told by, for instance, Casanova or Venevuto Cellini. People listened because the stories, untrue on their face, still had the quality of high romance. There was one story the scene of which was laid in a small town in southern France —Nimes, I think. It had to do with a bullfight, and the sudden substitution of my friends for the regular matador, and with his great victory over the bull. One man who had heard the tale found himself in Nimes, and decided to investigate just to prove how great a liar this Baltimorean could be. He sought out the mayor, asked him about the incident, and then, to his surprise, discovered that the whole incredible business was true in all its details. Other individuals investigated, when occasion arose still other stories, and in each instance found them vertifiable. The supposed liar was gradually acquiring a reputation for extreme truthfulness, but unfortunately he died before he could cash in upon his reviving reputation. —Baltimore Sun.

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.

PREMIER CAMPBELL AND PROHIBITION

Sir:—I cannot in this connection ignore those ungenerous, and incorrect references to the Prohibition Commission. There seems to be something high handed in the Premier's statement, that the "real Commission administration had been abolished long before" they were abolished by legislation. If this can be done, what need of a legislature. As I remember, as far as the late government was concerned, the R. C. M. P. were engaged to co-operate with the inspectors of the Commission, an act which he is "now inclined to believe that it was right," though so vigorously condemned in 1935.

Could there be a more shallow argument against Commission management than that offered? "A Commission," he says "can constitutionally act only through the holdings of meetings, and various problems arise every day which the administrator of the act requires to decide and advise on." To this is added that broad fallacy that "90 per cent of the problems of the administration under the late Conservative administration were decided either without reference to the Commission at all or by the chairman without reference to holding any meeting." Where else could you conjure up a greater mass of piffle?

Does the Government of the Province hold a meeting, as he describes, to "decide" the "various problems" which "arise" every day? Is it, that in handling millions the administration can run with only a monthly meeting? Is there one of his arguments along this line, applicable to a Commission, which does not with greater force apply to the Executive of government? In banking and commerce, who speaks for the management? Are directors or shareholders called from the four corners of the earch to dispose of every day problems in administration? Unless the Commission is one of illiterate weaklings, which no government would appoint, the suggestion is too ridiculous to mention.

All bodies speak through their chairman or presiding officer, or by Inspectors or experts employed for the service. Routine of work is outlined at the executive meeting, and their officers empowered to give them effect. And I have doubts as to the frequency of Premier Campbell's consultations with his executive, on the major questions of administration. I know the chairman of several Commissions who were not weaklings of this type. Chairman Paton showed me a letter from Premier Stewart, instructing him to enforce the Act without discrimination or respect of persons and I believe Mr. Paton did so to the best of his ability. I was in close touch with chairman Hon. John Agnew, a vigorous enforcer, who told me he would brook no interference, and was not run by any higher authority. His passing was a signal loss to prohibition. Endowed with full powers he had rarely if ever to bring problems to the Attorney General for solution.

Another reflection, that the Commission appointed a secretary, "who was not authorized by the statute at all.' That is not the case. The Statute, Sec. 117 reads, "The Commissioners shall appoint one of their number to act as chairman and they shall also appoint a Secretary (who may be a member of the Board). Why this inference of illegal wrong doing? This Secretary was not a "fourth member". He was an official under the Act. From its very inception, for years, Mr. Henry Smith was Secretary to the Commission.

From 1930 to 1935, with 65 registered physicians plus dentists without the right to issue "scripts" being cancelled, liquor profits totalled $27,000.: $30,000.: $30,000. and $22,000. respectively, but in these last years of high pressure expert administration it jumped to $40,000.: $40,000 and $58,079.03 respectively. Are any of our temperance and church men deluded by the flimsy conclusions of that two hour shadow presentation?

And what a countinghouse business now, with only 60 registered doctors, less 18 eliminated?

The next thing in order now, will be, if there is a champion of morality with courage enough, to ask, that a statement be laid on the table of the House, showing, —(1) The total amount paid in 1938 (and preceeding years) for Spirits, and the amount paid for malted liquors. (2) Total quantity of spirits, and malt liquors respectively, specifying whether in wood or bottles, and how much of each denomination. (3) The quantity and value of liquors of all kinds, and the quantities, held in stock at the end of 1927, and the end of 1938, respectively. (4) The number of convictions for offenses against the Prohibition Act in the last three years. (5) The total costs of administering the Act in each of the last three years, classified as to the departments of service in which the expenditure was made. If the Premier wishes to have the veil of secrecy lifted, and to close the queries of public demand, here is the golden opportunity to still those voices, at least on that phase of the issue.

I am Sir, etc.,
LEWIS P. TANTON.

Canada Is Safe!

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Canada is saved. Discussing our defence situation after the revelation that Germany was seeking air bases in Iceland, it was pointed out at Ottawa that we now had six (count them, six) Hawker Hurr.cane planes, each one mounting eight machine guns. These would be stationed in the Prairie Provinces (two per province?) for use in defence of our Arctic regions.

This calculation appears to be mathematically correct, except of course that one of our six Hawker Hurricanes crashed at Vancouver, and that we now have only five. But we have five to defend us. Five Hawker Hurricanes, after several years of great activity by our Department of Defence. Canada is saved.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

AN ARMY METHOD OF TREATING RINGWORM OF THE FEET— ATHLETE'S FOOT

In my student days there did not appear to be as many cases of ringworm of the feet (athlete's foot) as at present, which may have been due to the fact that there were fewer golf and tennis clubs at that time. There is no question but that most cases are transferred in tub or shower bath rooms and on floor adjoining swimming pools.

I have spoken before of the various methods of treating athlete's foot —keeping feet clean and dry use of boric powder in shoes and socks, salicylic or mercury ointment application, use of equal parts of 35 percent comercial formaldehyde and distilled water to paint feet and in between toes, and the prevention of this form of ringworm by stepping into a basin of 1 percent hypochlorite of soda going to and returning from the bathroom.

As ringworm of the feet is a very common ailment in the army, the treatment suggested by Dr J. A. Melody in Military Surgeon should be of interest to the large civilian army so afflicted. Dr. Melody instructs his patients not to use soap nad water for bathing the feet but olive oil during the period of treatment.

The patient soaks his feet in a solution containing two tablespoons of sodium hypophosphite to 2 quarts of water. Following this his feet are thoroughly dried and then exposed for a period varying from five to seven minutes to the actinic rays at a distance of about 18 inches. While the feet are thus exposed the toes are separated so that the rays can penetrate thoroughly into the spaces between and under them. At the completion of the treatment the feet are thoroughly dusted with a powder of dried sodium thiosulphate and patient instructed to put on clean socks. (It is now known that socks laundered in the ordinary way still carry the parasites and can reinfect the feet.

Before putting on his shoes the patient is instructed to sprinkle the powder inside his shoes and put on another pair of clean socks sprinkled with the powder and wear them during the night. In the morning another pair of clean socks, sprinkled, must be put on.

This routine is followed daily and two weeks is the usual time required to affect a cure.

The Poets' Corner

THE ORPHANS

At five o'clock one April morn
I met them making tracks,
Young Benjamin and Abel Horn,
With bundles on their backs.

Young Benjamin is seventy-five,
Young Abel, seventy-seven—
The oldest innocents alive
Beneath that April heaven.

I asked them why they trudged about
With crabby looks and sour—
"And does your mother know you're out
At this unearthly hour?"

They stopped: and scowling up at me,
Each shook a grizzled head,
And swore; and then spat bitterly,
As with one voice they said:

"Homeless, about the country-side
We never thought to roam;
But mother, she has gone and died,
And broken up the home."

—Wilfred Gibson.

SNOWS OF IRAN

(By The Canadian Press)

TEHERAN, Iran — An unprecedented snowstorm at Abkenar destroyed more than 100 houses, 400 silk sheds and 54 shops. About 250 cattle were killed in the flurry, unusual for this area (formerly Persia).

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Liberal Cabinet Ministers "High-Hat" Their Associates

(Warren Baldwin in the Globe and Mail)

OTTAWA.—Parliament Hill has a newly created aristocracy with bulwarks of class distinction as unassailable as the traditions of Boston.

The idea that private members of Parliament and cabinet ministers can meet people on common ground as the elected representatives of the people is as outmoded as the democratic maxim that all men are born free and equal.

As recently as a year ago cabinet ministers lunched in the open in the Parliamentary restaurant. They often mingled at the same tables as common M.P.'s. It was the opportune moment for the member to discuss the problems of his constituency with the executive to whom he had entrusted the administration of government. Today the bureaucratic motif has invaded even the lunch hour.

Cabinet Ministers Only

At the end of the Parliamentary restaurant furthest removed from the main portal is a smaller door leading into a private dining-room. It is simply but expensively furnished and its windows command an inspiring view of the river and the Gatineau Hills beyond. This little sanctum was originally designed for the use of members of Parliament who wished to entertain special guests from their constituencies or elsewhere in private.

Today, however, its doors are carefully guarded. It is reserved exclusively for the cabinet. No longer can the common representative of the people use its facilities during the lunch period. No longer is it quite seemly for a member of the ministerial aristocracy to be seen lunching in the main room.

The common member, if he gets a strategically placed table, can still watch the entrance and exit of the upper crust of democratic government. Hon. Norman Rogers still has a friendly nod and kindly word for the tables as he makes his passage through the room. Hon. Ernest Lapointe beams genially at his ex-colleagues. Hon. C.D. Howe dispenses hurried passing smiles. Finance Minister Dunning even sometimes forgets his ministerial dignity and sits at a table in passing. It is all a pleasant show designed to impress the onlooker with the democratic good-fellowship generously bestowed by the gods of the cabinet.

But the exclusive lunching habits of the cabinet are typical of the new law of Parliament Hill — a law which treats a minister of the Crown as something precious and apart, not to be worried either by the taxpayer who pays his $12,000 salary or by the ordinary run of members. There are exceptions. ministers in Mr. King's cabinet who still believe that M.P.'s should have free access to their offices. Others have built a wall of business around themselves.

A Wall of Secretaries

The taxpayer contributes more than $50,000 a year toward secretarial salaries to strengthen this wall. Generally speaking, the private secretary is an able individual with a number of important functions. His main trust, however, has become the guardianship of that sound-proof balze door into the ministerial sanctum. Visitors must not leak in and information must not leak out.

Recently Denton Massey, Conservative member for Toronto-Greenwood, quoted statistics in a speech in the House of Commons on unemployment. Hon. Norman Rogers questioned the figures, only to be told that they came from his own department. Since that time the doors of the labor department have been more tightly guarded against prying representatives of the electorate.

Not long ago a minister received a number of mild complaints concerning certain routine action which had been taken by cabinet. Some bolder members of the taxpaying public even, it is reported requested interviews to discuss this bit of cabinet legislation. Whether the minister resented interference with the prerogatives of his high office is not known, but in any event the matter came before Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

It transpired that the whole trouble had started because a civil servant had given out information which he believed the public had a right to know and a newspaper had published it. The Prime Minister did not deny that right but ruled against further information of the kind being released.

It is reliably reported that the argument he used to back his ruling was the publication of such information resulted in busy cabinet ministers being needlessly bothered by delegations and correspondence.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS AND HIGHWAYS

TENDERS FOR MATERIAL

Gillan's Bridge, South Kildare, Lot 4

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, will be received at this office until noon of Saturday, April 15, 1939, from any person or persons willing to supply and deliver the following materials at the bridge site:—

200 cords poles in 16 ft. lengths not less than 4 inches at small end.
200 piles in 17 ft. lengths not less than 8 inches at small end.
100 pieces 6" x 6" in 16½ ft. lengths.
200 pieces 2" x 5" in 16½ ft. lengths.
200 pieces 4" x 5" in 6 ft. lengths.

Parties tendering may tender for the whole or any portion thereof submitting a price per cord for poles, a price each for the piles and a price per M. B. M. for sawn lumber. Tenders to be marked, "Tenders for Material."

Poles and piles to be of spruce or fir, straight, well cleaned and sound.

Lumber to be spruce or hemlock, square edged, free from wane and shakes and sawn to the exact size specified.

All material to be inspected at the site and must be delivered on or before May 15, 1939.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

L. B. MacMILLAN,
Deputy Minister of Public Works and Highways.
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, March 22, 1939.
L1339-3-24-till Apr. 18.

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