THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1938

Hitler Unmasked

One thing Prime Minister Chamberlain has accomplished in this hour of crisis which is of the utmost importance. He has brought Hitler out into the open. No longer is it possible for even the German people to be deceived as to the responsibility for war, if war it must be, over Czechoslovakia. The British and French Governments have accepted Hitler's demands so far as the Sudeten Germans are concerned. They have agreed that these areas should be ceded to Germany. Even the other Sudetens, scattered throughout Czechoslovakia, are to be given a way of escape by an exchange of populations. If it were Hitler's purpose, as he alleged in his Nuremberg speech, merely to rescue people of German nationality from "Czech tyrrany", that purpose can be accomplished without plunging Europe into war, with not only the consent but the active cooperation of the great European democracies.

There is no doubt now that Hitler wants more than that. In an interview with Ward Price, the continental representative of the London Daily Mail, the Nazi leader declared, without any qualification, that he wanted possession of Czechoslovakia which had necessitated increasing his air force fourfold. He left no dubiety in the mind of Mr. Price that he would not be satisfied until Czechoslovakia had become part of the Third Reich. Nor is there any reason to suppose that his ambition would stop there. After Czechoslovakia, what? That is the real issue, as interpreted in London and Paris. Something at least has been gained by having this issue made clear and unmistakeable.

Timely Questions

What is happening, asks the Financial Post, to the much-vaunted tourist programme announced in the House of Commons by the Dominion Government last summer? According to the supplementary estimates, millions of dollars were to be spent to develop our natural assets in a way to attract more visitors and make their visit more pleasant and profitable. Has anything been done to implement these plans?

The Toronto paper recalls earlier in the year the National Employment Commission outlined a detailed, specific plan for stimulating tourist trade. "What," it asks, "has happened to it? Like most other N. E. C. recommendations it seems to have gone by default through failure of the Dominion Government to see the thing through to a successful conclusion."

The Post also recalls that when Prime Minister King came into office he placed unemployment as the major responsibility of his government. He appointed an outstanding group of citizens to probe and report. Their recommendations were made as early as a year and a half ago. The final report was completed last spring. Many of its major recommendations have been ignored or side-tracked. Admittedly constitutional difficulties have cropped up. "But," says the Post, "these and other obstacles have beset governments for generations. Prime Minister King must take responsibility for Canada's failure to press to a successful conclusion, specific, positive, plans to combat unemployment and rehabilitate Canada's jobless."

Mr. Wells A Poor Prophet

At the close of his "Outline of History" Mr. H. G. Wells describes, with much sarcasm, a gathering of "field-marshals, generals, major-generals and the like" at the Royal United Service Institute in London in December, 1919. The subject of discussion at the meeting was the inevitability of another war and of the need of arming to meet such an emergency on a scale in keeping with its probable magnitude. "In twenty years' time," Major-General Sir Louis Jackson predicted, "the Air Force Estimates might be the most important part of our preparations for war." He discussed the conversion of commercial flying machines to bombing and reconnaissance uses, the need of special types of fighting machine in considerable numbers and always ready. He gave reason for supposing that the bombers in the next war would not have the same targets near the front of the armies, but would bomb promiscuously any and every centre of population. He urged that the expense entailed in preparing for such emergency was "in the nature of an absolutely necessary insurance," a statement, says Mr. Wells, with which the particular audience "warmly" agreed." A certain Major-General Stone said he hoped Sir Louis Jackson's lecture would be the beginning "not of trusting in the League of Nations, but in our own right hand and our stretched-out arm."

Mr. Wells pours out the vials of his scorn on that meeting of British military leaders. "No Utopia," he says, "was ever so impossible as this forecast of a world in which scarcely anything but very carefully sandbagged and camouflaged G.H.Q. would be reasonably safe, in which countless bombers would bomb the belligerent lands incessently and great armies with lines of caterpillar transport roll to and fro, churning the fields of the earth into blood-streaked mud. There is not energy enough and no will whatever left in the world for such things. Generals who cannot forsee tanks cannot be expected to forsee or understand world bankruptcy; still less are they likely to understand the limits imposed upon military operations by the fluctuating temper of the common man . . . The chief neglected factor in the calculations of Sir Louis is the fact that no people whatever will stand such warfare as he contemplates, not even the people on the winning side."

The Great War of 1914-18, Mr. Wells insisted, "was the culmination of the military energy of the Western populations, and they fought and fought well because they believed they were fighting 'the war to end war.' They were. German imperialism, with its organized grip upon education and its close alliance with an aggressive commercialism, was beaten and finished. The militarism and imperialism of Britain and France and Italy are by comparison feeble, disorganized, and disorganizing survivals. They are things 'left over' by the Great War. They have no persuasive power. They go on — for sheer want of wits to leave off. No European Government will ever get the same proportion of its people into the ranks and into its munition works again as the governments of 1914-18 did. Our world is very weak and feeble still (1920), but its war fever is over."

Would that the pacifist historian had been right, and the military gentlemen wrong! Unfortunately it was Mr. Wells who proved the false prophet, and still more unfortunately his views were widely held in the years immediately following the Great War, and particularly during the regime of the Labour Government. Today, it is pretty generally admitted that the failure of Great Britain to heed the warning of her military experts and maintain her armaments was a potent factor in enabling Germany to become again a menace to world peace.

Editorial Notes

Dominion of New Zealand proclaimed this date, 1907.

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A week-end of intense anxiety is followed by the glorious faith in the fact that the British Navy still continues to rule the waves.

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The Times of India says: "Mr. Chamberlain is apparently determined not to allow a feeling of indignation to deter him from working for peace."

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The Daily Gazette, Karachi, says: "The anxiety which Mr. Chamberlain has evinced to keep his country away from the conflict with Spain will be mistaken for weakness."

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The Civil and Military Gazette, Lahore, says: "Mr. Chamberlain has certainly moral courage. He is not afraid of being called weak. It is difficult to think of any means of affording protection against aerial attack which would not involve active participation in war."

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What's in a name? Read this. In Bloomington, Ind., three years ago, little Clifford Cain playfully pointed his father's gun at his mother, pulled the trigger, shot her dead. Last week, as 8-year-old Clifford and his brother Robert, 10, were playing with the same gun, Robert playfully shot Clifford dead.

* * * *

Newspaper chains are breaking-up in the United States. Both the Hearst and the Scripps-Howard combinations are disposing of their weaker papers as fast as they can find customers for them. It is being realized more and more as time goes on that the strength of a newspaper lies in its local individuality not in its chain similarity.

* * * *

Massachusetts voters will express their opinion in November on whether wives of working men should be ousted from jobs on public payrolls to spread employment. Miss Florence Birmingham, president of the State Women's Political Club, sponsored the referendum, result of which will be advisory to the State Legislature. Sufficient signatures to place the much-debated issue on the ballot in more than 30 cities and towns have been filed in the State House.

* * * *

According to the New York Times (Democratic), the easy victory of Senator Tydings in Maryland demonstrates again that the President's influence is not in itself enough to decide the issue of a Democratic primary even in a strongly Democratic State. There is no way of measuring how many Maryland Democrats resented Mr. Roosevelt's intervention in a local situation, how many voted for Mr. Tydings as a means of protesting against this action, how many were influenced primarily by local considerations which have nothing to do with national politics. But it is perfectly clear, in the net result, that influences beyond Mr. Roosevelt's control were powerful enough in Maryland as they were in South Carolina, to override the expressed wish of a powerful and popular President on an issue of his own choosing. That much is clear beyond all doubt. And at this stage Mr. Roosevelt's campaign to eliminate members of Congress unsatisfactory to him is an all but demonstrated failure.

* * * *

The manufacture of rock wool in Canada was commenced about three years ago and five plants are operating in the industry. These have a capacity of fifty tons daily, and the product is marketed almost entirely within the Dominion. The industry was established as a result of the discovery in the Niagara peninsula by technologists of the Dominion Department of Mines and Resources of large deposits of limestone suitable for the manufacture of this product. Rock wool is soft, light and fibrous, with a density of three to ten pounds a cubic foot, and consists of interlaced exceedingly fine flexible, glassy fibres. The wool is made by melting a suitable rock or mixture of rocks at a temperature approaching 3,000 degrees Fahrenheit, and then converting the molten rock into fibres, either by a blast of steam or air, or by a mechanical device. The use of rock wool has expanded rapidly in recent years, owing to its excellent qualities as a sound and heat insulator —being both fireproof and vermin-proof—and to its relatively low cost. Most of the output is used for dwelling house insulation, for which rock wool is available in bulk or loose form in batts and in the form of pellets that can be poured or blown into spaces in the walls of houses already erected.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The voluble though capable Secretary of the Interior for the United States, Mr. Harold L. Ickes, charges Canadian indifference with delaying plans for a highway through Canada to join up the United States and Alaska. The statement is rather amazing. We do not deny that the highway would offer advantage to British Columbia. But while it is a luxury for us, it is a dire necessity for the Americans if they are to protect Alaska. It is not Canadians who should be down in Washington trying to "sell" this highway to the Americans, but the Americans who should be haunting Ottawa with offers to Canada for permission to let it be built.—Vancouver Sun.

Mr. Roosevelt says that it takes a long, long time for the past to be brought up to the present, but he ought to be informed that it takes a much longer time for the present to learn the glory and the value of the past. It is high time we learned that change is not necessarily progress. The man who now views the world in a state of misery from his automobile may have been very happy when he looked out upon it from his horse and buggy. A man can love a horse and a horse can love a man. But no man can love an automobile, much as he may enjoy it, and we have heard of no instance where an automobile was known to love a man.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The only dentists who have a sense of humor are those who have retired from practice. The others are always looking down in the mouth.—Forest Standard.

Ontario is normally the chief source of honey production in Canada. Last year, however, owing to an unusually low yield in that province, Manitoba came first. Total honey production for the Dominion was low, but there were increases over the previous year in four provinces. Canada is on an export basis on the honey trade, but imports have been rising lately. An increasing trade has also been developed in package bees. The total production of honey in Canada last year was 21,733,200 pounds, valued at $2,198,400. The output was unusually large in 1936 at 28,233,800 pounds, having a value of $2,851,700. In 1935 production amounted to 24,291,000 pounds, and in 1933 to 22,951,800 pounds. The number of hives last year was 391,300, compared with 370,800 in 1936; 358,700 in 1935, and 335,700 in 1933.—C.P.R. Business Bulletin.

After three years of research, a group of metallurgists in Britain believe that they have discovered the secret of rendering silver stainless. If they are right, the discovery is a labor-saving device that will be welcomed by the housewife and perhaps lead to a renewal of the fashion for collecting silver, with resulting prosperity for the silversmiths. Today, silver must compete for favor with a variety of imitations, some without a stain upon their character; but none of these succeed entirely in reproducing its peculiar beauty, and in doing as much justice to a craftsmanship that, as a recent exhibition has shown, is still a living tradition, not unworthy of descent from such masters as Cellini. One hopes that the Royal Mint will not neglect the new discovery, and the opportunity it affords of supplying perennially bright lucre. —(Christian Science Monitor).

When Herbert Hoover visited Germany last winter he was a guest at Goering's hunting lodge. The setting was lavish and ostentatious, and on the centre of the dining-room table Mr. Hoover saw a bizarre figure of a woman's head. It was life-size, good in color, and adorned with a necklace and earrings. As Hoover stared at the figure, Goering announced with pride: "That necklace is of real pearls; those earrings are real rubies; the whole head is solid gold." He concluded: "That was my first wife." — The Nation, New York.

The last German to win a Nobel Prize, Carl von Ossietzky, was mistreated and tortured to his death in a concentration camp. Germans in the future have been forbidden to accept Nobel Prizes and Hitler has established his own "national culture" prizes free from "pernicious Jewish influences." And what manifestation of "national culture" does the Third Reich propose to honor? The first awards, made this week at Nuremberg, provide the answer. The first prize goes to Heinkel, designer of the Heinkel bombing plane. The second prize goes to Messerschmidt, designer of another famous war plane. Both made it possible for Nazi aviators to fly over Barcelona and drop—kultur.—New York Post.

We are only 11,000,000 poor beggars supporting $7,000,000,000 of public debt which requires $300,000,000 in interest, to meet the cost of crushing taxes. From that point of view we are the worst-off people in the world. Why not do something to aid our descendants who are ruined in advance by calling hither several millions of labourers, producers and consumers of all kinds, who will share the burden with our sons? Let us remember that the per capita debt of our population in 1911 was only $47.18; was $56.31 in 1915, and $251 in 1934 (we are speaking only of Federal debt). Immigration does not cause unemployment, no matter what they say. It brings into the country the need of consumers. A hundred families means a hundred more houses, about five hundred more people to house and feed, certain individuals sufficiently endowed to undertake or create labour and wages. It is good fortune for us that we inhabit one of the last countries in the world fit for colonization. Here is, in truth, the finest future in the world. There remains for us at least three-quarters of a century of a good life to live, of progressive and growing well-being, of labour, peace and liberty,—if we are intelligent enough to profit by it.—Le Jour, Montreal.

The last census showed over 8,000 persons occupied as lawyers in Canada, with 544 justices and magistrates, not all of whom were necessarily graduates of law schools, but most of whom are likely to be placed as such. There is thus one lawyer for every 1,200 of the population, and as there is one doctor for every 1,000 it would seem to appear that our bodily ills take more looking after than keeping us within the rules by which society governs its actions.—Kitchener Record.

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.

PRICE OF MILK

Sir:—I have been reading with some interest Mr. Tanton's letters in your columns, in regard to the local prices paid for milk.

I also read Mr. Dennis' statement comparing local prices with those in other places, ours seems about average.

Now according to some economists at least, the central price to which prices gravitate is approximately the same as the true value of the commodity at that time, place, and under those circumstances.

Now if this is true, and if as I believe the cost to the farmer to produce 160 quarts of milk is greater than the cost to the distributor to pasteurize, etc., and distribute the same amount, then, it would appear that the distributor is getting more than his share.

Furthermore, if the above is true all that Mr. Tanton would effect by having the price reduced to 6 cents instead of 10 cents per quart would be to give the consumer that part of the milk value which the distributor is receiving now, which is over and above his share of the cost of production. This would still leave the farmer with less than his share of the cost.

It seems to me that the capital out-lay, labor, and time that a farmer must produce in order to produce 100 quarts of milk must exceed that which the distributor turns out for the same amount of milk.

Of course the distributor pays well for the town-site of his distributing plant, and his equipment is fairly expensive, but it will be used to handle a good many more hundred-weights of milk a day than the farmer will handle in pounds, and as for labor, the necessary labor of the distributor, does not compare with that of the farmer.

When we consider that the farmer must have a fairly large capital outlay to procure a farm to grow feed on, and a barn to house both stock and feed, besides expensive machinery, and that he has to put in a lot of time and labor to provide the necessary feed, and to continue supplying labor power to feed, care for, milk, and deliver the milk of 10 to 20 cows, where the distributor handles th milk of hundreds, I don't see how we can honestly ask him to do all this for less than the distributor.

And if as it would appear, 10 or 12 c per quart is about the actual cost, how can consumers ask the farmer to sell his milk to the distributor for 2 1-2 to 3 cents a quart in order that the distributor may in turn sell it to us for 6 cents; surely we don't expect the farmer to work for nothing.

You may remember that some time ago I suggested that the government might sell farms to capable and qualified young men on a commodity basis; well if the government accepted milk rated at 2 1-2 cents a quart in payment it would appear that it would most certainly be a good investment, but I don't think the prospective buyer would buy, on that basis if he sat down and did a little figuring.

I don't see how such an unjust and inequitable division of labor and profits can be continued indefinitely, and I hope some way is found to give the farmer a better chance to be a more happy and contented, as well as most useful citizen.

And finally, how is the farmer's hired man ever going to get rich unless his employer gets a fair share of the profits.

I am Sir, etc.
NEIL GAMBLE

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

GENERAL TREATMENT FOR ACNE - PIMPLES

As acne (pimples) in most cases first appears during the teen age, most physicians are inclined to do little for the patient as they feel that the pimples will pass away once the boy or girl has emerged into manhood or womanhood. And, as a matter of fact, most cases do clear up to a considerable extent by the age of twenty.

However, there are many who suffer so much distress and embarrassment because of acne that physicians are trying to correct the condition by the use of gland extracts (pituitary, insulin, testicular, ovarian and others), viosterol, diet, and x-ray.

That the acne patient should be treated in a general way, not just for the local condition of the face, is suggested by Dr. L. Orecklin, in Medical World.

"The general condition of the acne patient should be studied, and anaemia, undernourishment, and points of infection should receive proper care. The diet should be moderate, the foods to be avoided being chocolate, cocoa, cheese, nuts, iodized salt, and other foods which may cause irritation or indigestion. Constipation should be relieved by diet, not laxatives."

"If the skin is oily, the face may be washed with soap and water several times a day. At night a careful soap and hot water cleansing is performed followed by soaking or baking with hot water for a few minutes. Then a white lotion is applied—a very weak zink solution."

Dr. Orecklin agrees with most skin specialists that x-ray treatment will help every case, being of special value in the hard, thick or leathery type of acne.

The thought behind the above treatment is the stimulation of the skin and its underlying blood vessels, the avoidance of foods known to react unfavorably on the skin, and the taking of exercise which keeps the intestine active, burns up excess wastes, strengthens the circulation of the blood, and calls for more oxygen to purify the blood.

In other words the body as a whole should receive attention so that any special treatment—viosterol, gland extracts, x-ray—given, will get every opportunity to give results.

The Poets' Corner

EPITAPH ON ELIZABETH L. H.

Wouldst thou hear what man can say
In a little? Reader, stay.
Underneath this stone doth lie
As much Beauty as could die;
Which in life did harbour give
To more Virtue than doth live.
If at all she had a fault,
Leave it buried in the vault.
One name was Elizabeth,
The other, let it sleep with death:
Fitter, where it died, to tell
Than that it lived at all. Farewell.

—Ben Jonson, (1573-1637.).

Old Kentucky CIGARETTES

ATTENTION

Have you trouble with your stomach. If the answer is yes, then we ask you to try

EVAN'S STOMACH MIXTURE

Evans's Stomach Mixture is a prescription of Dr. L. B. Evans of London, England, and is sold for the treatment of Indigestion, Heartburn, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Gastric Distress, and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach.

We ask you only to try it. You will be delighted with the results.

PRICE PER BOTTLE 85c.

MAC'S BLOOD FOOD

For pale and thin people. A combination especially valuable in the treatment of those diseases where their origin is traceable to an impoveris' condition of the blood.

We highly recommend Macs Blood Food for the treatment of rheumatism and for those who have lost their appetite Macs Blood Food will prove the restorative.

TRY IT TODAY.
PRICE PER BOX 50c

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Dodd's Pills — 39c per box
A. S. A. Tablets — — —
49c per Bottle of 100

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THE 2 MACS
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A Thorough Examination

with latest scientific instruments will give the prescription which allows you to use your eyes without strain.

Avoid the headaches and irritations of even slight eyestrain.

Know your eyes, consult

G. F. Hutcheson

WHY DOES ANYBODY BORROW FROM A BANK?

★ ★

WHY does anybody borrow money?

Here is the answer: Usually to make a profit or to use the money for his advantage.

Be the borrower a farmer, marketing organization, lumberman, miner, fisherman, rancher, manufacturer —none ever borrows from a bank and pays interest except to gain a benefit outweighing the interest charges.

Every Canadian dollar represents tangible wealth already produced, or wages paid for services rendered.

Every Canadian dollar issued can be described accurately as to purpose, as a wealth-producing, wage-paying, profit-seeking dollar.

Occasionally some borrowed dollars become temporarily deadweight debt—perhaps you suffer a loss for a season through drought or other natural calamity. But with a better season, better prices and brighter business, the loser has a chance to recover his losses.

"I borrow $1,000 from the bank, paying interest because the bank is rendering me a service," one man instances. He goes on thus:

"Why do I borrow the $1,000?

"To use in a business deal and make a profit.

"My deal concluded successfully, I repay the bank and have a profit of say $100, which I put to my credit in the bank.

"The bank has back its $1,000 and interest, and I have $100 I didn't have before.

"Multiply that borrowing of mine, my use of the money, my repayment and my profit, by many borrowers, day after day, and you see what is happening as a continuous revolving process throughout the year in the business world."

A farmer borrows for seed, cultivation or harvesting; a fisherman borrows for bait, boat or wages; a manufacturer borrows against raw materials being fabricated, to pay wages to finish and market his goods—but none of these borrows except in the hope of profit to himself, in supplying the needs of others.

Banking is not mysterious.

A farmer's co-operative marketing organization uses bank credit so that the farmer may get cash for his crop at the elevator without waiting for it to reach Liverpool.

A merchant borrows from the bank and is enabled to pay his bills early, take advantage of discounts, and pass part of his saving on to his customers.

A small farmer with 20 hogs borrowed $50 for feed, paid $1.75 interest and was enabled to sell his hogs for $100 more than he would have got on an earlier market. His net profit was $48.75. That is an authentic case. Here is another:

A hog-raiser on a large scale paid $100 interest on a loan for feed. He writes us that he made a net profit of nearly $2,000.

These are instances of the kind of services bank credit, exchanged for individual credit, performs as an everyday routine, in Canada. Any community can supply scores of similar examples.

What is money?

Coinage, Bank of Canada notes, bank notes, deposits.

Chartered banks now issue their notes up to a legal limit of 85 per cent of their paid-up capital. Yearly this is being reduced and the right of note-issue as steadily vested in the Bank of Canada.

A chartered bank's notes are the first charge on its assets. In case of trouble they must be paid off before a single cent can be paid on deposits or on any other debts owed by the bank. To make doubly sure that notes will be redeemed, each bank pays into a fund held by the Minister of Finance, an amount of cash equal to five per cent. of the average of its bank notes outstanding. This is called the "Bank Circulation Redemption Fund." The total of this fund is available for the purpose of redeeming the outstanding notes of any bank.

Notes of the Bank of Canada are money—legal tender—cash —that Bank's notes and deposits are backed (July 30, 1938) by 56.26 per cent. of gold and silver bullion and foreign exchange.

Notes of the chartered banks, too, are money—their promises to pay; every dollar backed by more than twenty dollars of assets. They are redeemable, on demand, in cash.

Your deposit in a chartered bank also is money—you can buy things with it. It arose from your labour, production and thrift. It is redeemable in cash. It is a measure of your real wealth. You may make payments by cheque upon it. When your cheque goes through the Clearing House system, it must be met by the bank on which it is drawn. Any balances as between banks have to be settled in cash daily.

Your Canadian dollars are useful factors in a system that produces wealth for all of Canada.

THE CHARTERED BANKS OF CANADA

Your local branch bank manager will be glad to talk banking with you. He will be glad to answer your questions, from the standpoint of his own experience. The next article in this series will appear in this newspaper. Watch for it.

For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

DOMINION - PROVINCIAL YOUTH TRAINING

Under the provisions of a grant for unemployed young people, arrangements have been made for Short Training Courses as outlined below. Students making application for attendance at these courses must be in unemployed circumstances, although not necessarily on relief, and be from sixteen to thirty years of age. Transportation, tuition and board and lodging costs will be provided free. Applicants must be in good health and of good character.

COURSE	CENTRE	LENTH OF COURSE	DATE OF OPENING FIRST COURSE
Two (2) Homemaking courses	Charlottetown	6 weeks	October 24th
One (1) Tourist Catering courses	Charlottetown	6 weeks	February 20th
Two (2) Agricultural courses	Charlottetown	4 weeks	January 9th
Four (4) Carpentry courses	Charlottetown	4 weeks	November 14th
Two (2) Farm Machinery and Blacksmithing courses	Charlottetown	6 weeks	November 14th
One (1) Leadership course	St. Francis Xavier University Antigonish, N. S.	4 weeks	Date to be arranged
Three (3) Fisheries and Leadership courses	St. Dunstan's University, Charlottetown, P. E. I.	4 weeks	Date to be arranged
One (1) Poultry Grading course	Charlottetown	2 weeks	November 21st
One (1) Egg Grading course	Charlottetown	4 weeks	Date to be arranged

Applications for above courses will be received immediately. Intending students must give full name and address, also name of school district, age, father's name, and the names of two reputable parties as references, course required and preference for any other course in case accommodations for first choice may be exceeded. Selections of students will be made strictly according to the provisions of the Youth Training Policy by a committee appointed for this purpose. Applications for Homemaking and Catering courses should be forwarded to the Women's Institute Branch, Charlottetown, and for all other courses to

W. R. SHAW,
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown