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

THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1946

Aviation And Maritime Fisheries

A timely and instructive pamphlet on "The Practical Value of Air Transportation to the Canadian Atlantic Fisheries Industry," prepared by way of an introductory report by Mr. Alfred Stenger, has been issued by St. Francis Xavier University. In view of our transportation handicaps in this Province, the report should prove of special interest to Island fisheries interests.

The author first establishes his point that a high or low fish consumption depends mainly on the quality of the product, which in turn depends on very quick distribution of fish after landing. (Fish landed in Grimsby in the small hours of the morning is offered for sale by London fish mongers in time for dinner). Every connoisseur will agree that there is no comparison between the taste of fresh and even quick frozen fish.

In general, five hundred miles is about the practical limit for rail shipments of most frozen fish. But the long distances in Canada from landing port to consumer centres are no obstacle to the use of air transportation because the duration of transport time will be restricted to a minimum by the speed of the plane. This new way of distribution will require certain technical and marketing changes because the usual methods of fish distribution are antiquated and have not kept pace with the methods developed in other branches of the food industry.

These technical changes are dealt with at some length in Mr. Stenger's report. Changes in marketing methods are also discussed. The connection between the landing time of the fish and the distance to be traversed to the central market becomes of prime importance. Also, airborne shipments of fish can be made only if previously ordered and cannot be dumped on the market. This procedure tends to eliminate the fish wholesaler, thus creating a saving of about 25 per cent. His place will be taken by either a fish air order clerk of the company or by a travelling salesman working on a salary or commission basis. Furthermore, it is believed that very little airborne fresh fish or seafood will be sold at retail. Most of it will be bought by hotels and restaurants in large quantities.

It is quite possible, Mr. Stenger concedes, that the sale of airborne fish products will have to be limited in the beginning to fish of the higher brackets such as salmon and halibut, and that the higher costs of air freight cannot be borne by the lowest priced products such as cod and haddock which are usually shipped in carload lots of 20,000 lbs. to places like Montreal and Toronto.

The latter part of the report deals with the experiment, recently inaugurated, of shipping live lobsters from Prince Edward Island and other Maritime points to the New York market. This is hailed as one of the most important moves in the industry. Figures are cited to show that in the last ten years lobster exports have shown a steadily growing tendency away from the canned product. While prices for the latter are in danger of declining in future on account of the returning competition of the cheaper crabmeat, prices obtainable for the live animal have been increasing from year to year and will probably remain on a high level. Nevertheless, the development of new marketing methods has become necessary. In general, most of our live lobsters have been shipped to Boston, and only very seldom exported directly to New York. The result has been a congestion through dumping on the Boston market. A sharp price decline during the month of March 1946 from 90 cents to 45 cents at the end of the month is cited as significant.

"It is generally agreed," says the report, "that the general price level for lobsters in the U. S. would be higher if our exports could be more evenly distributed over other places and not concentrated at Boston. Now, the situation is bound to become more aggravated because Newfoundland lobsters are going to be shipped by air to Boston, increasing competition and pressure on the prices." Hence the need of developing the air route to New York, and of meeting the special problems involved in this traffic, including the necessity of accumulating sufficient supplies in lobster pounds. "It might be necessary," Mr. Stenger says, "to have some at plane collection points. Whether it be advisable to introduce publicly owned lobster pounds in connection with landing fields will have to be considered at a later time. The purpose of this report is merely to advocate further study, research, and experimentation in relation to this problem. It is conceded that at first new methods generally involve higher costs than the previously accepted practices. But new technical developments in other lines either overcame their initial handicap through increased volume and efficiency in operation or consumess and producers accepted them regardless of cost."

One problem which has puzzled laymen is dealt with briefly but effectively. Can lobsters exist under flight conditions such as lower air pressure? "Mr. Joe W. Stout, Air Cargo Development, Pennsylvania-Central Airlines Corporation, Birmingham, Ala., reports that on March 24, 1945, live lobsters were shipped and carried at an altitude of 12,000 feet and no appreciable damage was encountered. According to his opinion carriage of lobsters on flights below 12,000 feet is entirely practical. It should be quite easy to have this experiment checked at the Fisheries Experimental Station, Halifax."

"The Bar Sinister"

The complaint that Mr. J. LeRoy Holman's new flag design contained the "bar sinister", raised at Ottawa by a so-called expert in heraldry, presumably had much to do with the final elimination of this design by the Parliamentary committee. If so, it should be reconsidered in the light of the following quotation from the Encyclopaedia Britannica which is given without comment by the *Ottawa Journal*:

"Bar Sinister, a phrase used for a charge in heraldry denoting bastardy; ignorantly used, for heraldry knows nothing of the bar sinister. It is **one of the words** of Sir Walter Scott, who had many imitators. More cautious writers speak of a bend sinister, a charge as strange to mediaeval English heraldry, which has, indeed, no piece set apart to signify bastard descent, although the later heralds have been wont to mark the bastard's arms with a **baton sinister couped.** This charge seems now out of fashion, a wavy border having taken its place."

This furnishes another example of the danger of taking experts at their face value. Unfortunately,—and despite the good fight put up on behalf of the Holman design by Senator Robinson—it no doubt had its unfavorable effect on the judgment of the committee.

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

The Anglican Advance Appeal has so far realized $2,003,000 of the $4,300,000 aimed at, and has to June 15th to attain the objective.

* * * *

As will be noted from an advertisement in today's issue, a number of our local wholesale merchants are closing their places of business all day Saturday during the summer months, and are soliciting the co-operation of all retail merchants in this commendable move, which is for the purpose of giving their employees an opportunity for rest and recreation over the week-end.

* * * *

The choice of a national flag now lies between designs submitted by Nova Scotia and Quebec respectively. Had it not been for the "bars sinister" on Prince Edward Island's entry by Mr. Holman, there seems to be no doubt it would have been the choice of the Joint-Committee.

* * * *

It is likely there is to be a reduction of the freight rate subsidy on grain shipped from the Prairies to Eastern Canada and the Maritimes. Mr. Gardiner intimated in the House that though the Government was favourable to a continuance of assistance it possibly would not be to the same extent as at present. Which means, of course, that the Maritimes will suffer, and Prairie stock raisers benefit.

* * * *

Alexander Pope, English poet, died this date 1744; showed poetic bent from an early age, and his first publication was *Pastorals* at the age of sixteen, and three years later he won instant fame by his mock-heroic poem *The Rape of the Lock;* his best known poems are *Essay on May,* and *Moral Essays;* he represents the culmination of the school which began with Waller and Denham, and is unexcelled for precision, terseness, epigrammatic brilliance, and perfection of form: "I never knew any man in my life who could not bear another's misfortunes perfectly like a Christian."

* * * *

In an effort to facilitate movement of cattle and provide a better beef supply during the present seasonal shortage, wholesale price ceilings on red and blue brand beef have been temporarily suspended from May 27 to July 20, the Prices Board announces. The suspension will not increase prices to consumers, as retail ceilings remain unchanged. A board official, explaining the order, said it is expected the move will result in a freer movement of cattle which have in some instances been held back by feeders. Some "squeeze" might be felt by the retailer, who, it is believed, will be willing to accept a lower mark-up on beef in order to obtain supplies. Present pricing regulations governing retail prices of commercial quality beef will apply to all sales at retail of blue brand beef. Ceiling prices at both wholesale and retail of all grades and qualities other than the two top grades—red and blue beef—will remain unchanged.

* * * *

Dr. G. I. Burch, in the *American Magazine,* says that nutritionists agree that 2.5 acres of arable land are required to provide one human being with a minimum adequate diet; that only the U. S., Canada, Australia and the Argentine Republic have as much as this; that the world average is 1.16 acres. Basically, this is a true picture, but somewhat exaggerated, since the amount of arable land in the world is not a constant. A very slight improvement in farm product prices, compared with costs, would bring under cultivation a great deal of land which is marginal or submarginal at the present cost-price relationship. In simple language, enough cheap and industrious labour would bring under cultivation a lot of new land in more prosperous countries, which is not put to work at present. However, the cold fact is that there is a genuine world shortage of arable land. One point in Dr. Burch's statement is worth remembering. Great efforts are being made to reduce the death rate in crowded countries, with some success. Were India to maintain her present birth rate, and duplicate the U. S. death rate, there would be many more Indians in a century than there are now people in the whole world.

Notes By The Way

In those planets where life is now extinct, the scientists probably got just a little farther than ours have got.— Dublin Opinion.

The current grease shortage is giving rise to this sort of thing:
When Jones' little girl was born
She set their hearts aflutter;
They named her Oleomargine
For they hadn't any but her. —Peterborough Examiner.

Lord Alexander has been through some pretty exciting grinds, but we are wondering how he will survive the Honorary Degree mill through which we put our Governors-General? —Peterborough Examiner.

Statistics kept by the Old Age Pension Board show a gradual increase in the age at which this province's old age pensioners die. In 1928 the average age at which male pensioners died was 77.68, in 1936 it was 78 52, and in 1944, 79.51. The average age at which female pensioners died in 1928 was 78.55 in 1936 79 49 and in 1944, 80.16.—Vancouver News-Herald.

To keep up public enthusiasm in home gardening, "Victory Gardens" being considered obsolete since victory has been won, at least as far as the shooting goes, they're now calling them "Famine Gardens", the idea being to help provide food for the world's all too many famine or hungry areas. Trouble is the name may prove to be all too real to some of us amateurs. — Port Arthur News-Chronicle.

The manner in which counties all over the province are supporting the reforestation movement is commendable In recent years many a block of young trees has been set out on waste land available to the county authorities and by farmers to extend their wood lots. It is well known that the deforestation of the land, in order to convert wood into fuel or lumber and to clear up the land for the cultivation of crops, has quite injuriously affected the climate of Ontario. —Guelph Mercury.

The Father-Of-Waters was once so powerful a stream that it gouged out a deep canyon five miles wide and with 600-foot sheer walls in what is now the Louisiana delta region. When the flow of the river subsided the canyon gradually silted up with sand and mud, and it took the seismographs and other instruments of oil prospectors to bring its features to light again.—Science Newsletter.

Cutting off trees at their base with a new type of giant tree shears is nearly as easy as cutting the stem of a rose with a pair of scissors, Collier's reports. Mounted on a special tractor and exerting a pressure up to 60 tons, the blades of this instrument can cut down a tree 2 1-2 feet in diameter in 10 seconds.

A man asked to define the essential characteristics of a gentleman —using the term in its widest sense— would, presumably reply: "The will to put himself in the place of others; the horror of forcing others into positions from which he would himself recoil; the power to do what seems to him to be right, without considering what others may say or think."— John Galsworthy.

In several parts of Ontario the former boards of trustees for individual rural schools are being abolished and township boards of education inaugurated. Some school sections have histories running back for a century or more, and their old minute books and teachers' registers of pupils are records of historical value. Many of them are in the hands of former trustees, secretaries or teachers and are likely to be lost or destroyed if not assembled in some municipal office. The new township boards should collect and care for the old documents. —Ontario Historical News Record.

Ten to one you don't know what "beta dimezthylaminoethyl benzhydryl ether hydrochloride" is, wagers The Bloomington Pantograph. It's a new drug—benadryl for short—which is now in the process of being released to the medical profession, according to reports: In two years of clinical trial on some 2,000 patients it has proved beneficial to those suffering from hay fever, hives and migraine headaches. It is not being touted as a cure for allergy. It apparently will not permanently blunt the underlying hair-trigger sensitivity which characterizes the ailment. It is intended as a symptomatic treatment only, but as such has brought relief in many types of allergic conditions and, in some instances, has brought it in 30 seconds. You probably won't be able to buy it at the corner store soon, but it is cheerful news just to know that science is getting somewhere on many of our pesky health problems.

Spud Arsenault, the Canadian prospector who has suddenly come into possession of $100,000 and a stack of gold mine stock, is probably entitled to the grand celebration in New York which he is planning. After all, when a man has grubbed in the rocky soil for 25 years and then hits a bonanza, he deserves a bit of a fling. And the precedents set by such spectacular figures as Coal Oil Johnny and Death Valley Scotty are not forgotten. But these two champion spenders did their splurging in a less trying day, a day when newspaper accounts of their doings were not flanked by an interview with a high Federal official who said: "We face five years of famine; these are the dry and barren statistics of catastrophe". Perhaps those words of Under Secretary Acheson, printed alongside the news about Spud Arsenault, will cause that fortunate man to give a thought to the unfortunate. — St Louis Post Dispatch.

Have you noticed that, every day, you read some little thing that you consider worth keeping? Perhaps you do clip it out and stick it in your pocket, intending to preserve it. A couple of days later, you clean out the pockets of the suit to send it to the presser and if you are a normal human being, you toss the clipping, along with other assortet odds and ends, into a waste-basket. Then, next week, you want to show someone the little gem of thought, but it is gone. The answer is, keep a scrapbook. There is no better way of preserving all the bits of verse, of humor, or of helpful thought that you find in your daily reading. Compiling the volume pasting up the clippings will not take long each day, and it is an entertaining pastime. It pays off. In a surprisingly short space of time, you will find you have a book that offers sheer delight in the reading. You can while away hours in pleasure, at the same time renewing the inspiration that you received when you first found the gems of literature. —Windsor Star

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

MRS. FRANK'S LETTER

Sir,—It is not only surprising but it is alarming to find so little interest evinced in Mrs. Frank's recent letter. Why have the people of this Province become so apathetic? P. E. Island is an agricultural Province, its population is mainly rural but is its educational system tuned to the needs of these people? Far from it!

Our schools promote almost entirely the interests of the comparative few who go on to college or university, and the majority are left with an elementary education.

Professor S. W. Laycock writes: "Our educational plans should provide for the training of all youth up to the age of eighteen."

In grandfather's day life was simple. Other nations were very far away. Industrial life was not so complex. In those days elementary education sufficed; today it is not enough. Life in its social, industrial and political aspects has become very complex. Our youth need a longer training in modern social problems and a greater preparation for the jobs to which they go.

Our veterans discovered how inadequate our present system of education was. They are returning, but is it to settle in Prince Edward Island and raise families who will find themselves as unequipped as they found themselves to be? No, their outlook on life has been considerably broadened and unless something is done to change the old order we shall find them seeking homes under more advantageous conditions.

Mrs. Frank outlined a scheme that could be put into immediate action. Until more adequate plans can be formulated, why not try it?

Frank Lewis writes in MacLean's: "So many things need to be done that to remain inactive is criminal." How true; mistakes will be made but the gravest mistake of all is to do nothing.

Where are the thinking members of such organizations as the Canadian Legion, the Teachers Federation, the Women's Institutes, the Federation of Agriculture, and all others interested in the future of our rural youth?

Governments cannot do these things unless assured that the people are eager and willing to co-operate.

I am, Sir, etc.,
SALLY M. MacKINNON.
Uigg, P. E. I.

"George's Wife"

(Peterboro' Examiner)

On April 5 we commented at some length on the radio program, George's Wife, which the Wartime Prices and Trade Board sponsors on the CBC networks in order to give information about rationing to the housewives who are unable to read it in the newspapers or on the signs prominently displayed by their grocers. We quoted the cost of that program to the Canadian people at $4,431.78 a week. We are informed by our local member of Parliament, Mr. Gordon K. Fraser, that this figure does not represent the full cost of the program; an additional $1,787.06 a week is paid to broadcast it in French, bringing the total weekly cost up to $6,218.83. This, do not forget, is the people's money.

Too few of us realize that, as taxpayers, we are in the broadcasting business, and are indeed the sponsors of a number of programs. George's Wife (which is broadcast in French as La Metairie Rancourt) is the most expensive; the Department of National Health and Welfare broadcasts the Johnny Home Show (in its French version A Ceux Qui Reviennent) at a cost of $1,565 weekly, and the Greg Clark Show and The People Ask cost $100 and $404.42 a week respectively. All these programs cost us $430,989.50 a year to produce and broadcast.

The Johnny Home Show, we are told, is good entertainment; if that is so we are sure that it would have no trouble in finding a commercial sponsor. George's Wife we have tested personally, and it is tripe. There is no other word—tripe. It is boring, depressing, vulgar and illiterate; it would make a cat laugh and dog howl. These two programs are directed at our returned servicemen. Now, Canada has already made provisions for her servicemen which are admitted by everyone to be fair and generous, to help them regain their health if they have lost it, to help them find their way in civilian life, and to convince them that Canada appreciates what they have done. Do we really need to sponsor these two radio programs, as well?

At the moment the people of Canada are waiting anxiously for some hint from Ottawa that their heavy burden of taxation will be lightened. We have borne heavy taxes to fight the war, and we expect to be taxed to regain the advantages of peace. But how can we wait patiently when we know that almost a half million of dollars is being spent on radio programs which are of doubtful value?

"Blueprint For India's Freedom"

(United Kingdom Information)

Following is the full text of the Viceroy's broadcast on May 18th:

"I speak to the people of India at the most critical hour in India's history. A statement of the Cabinet Delegation containing the recommendations has now been before you for 24 hours. It is a blueprint for freedom, the outline of which your representatives have to fill in details and construct the building.

"You have read the statement, most of you, and may perhaps already have formed your opinion on it. If you think that it shows the path to reach the summit at which you have been aiming for so long, the independence of India, I am sure you will be eager to take it. If you should have formed the view—I hope you have not—that there is no passage that way, I hope you will study again the route indicated to you and see whether the difficulties in the path and we know that they are formidable—cannot be surmounted by patience and boldness.

"I can assure you of this, that very much hard work, very much earnest study, very much anxious thought and all the goodwill and sincerity at our command have gone to the making of the recommendations. We would have much preferred that the Indian leaders should have themselves reached an agreement on the course to be followed, and we have done our best to persuade them; but it has not been found possible in spite of concessions on both sides which at one time promised results. These proposals put before you are obviously not those that any one of the parties would have chosen if left to itself; but I do believe that they offer a reasonable and workable basis on which to found India's future constitution. They preserve the essential unity of India which is threatened by the dispute between the two major communities; and in especial they remove the danger of disruption of that great fellowship of the Indian Army to which India already owes so much and on whose strength, unity and efficiency her future security will depend. They offer to the Muslim Community the right to direct their own essential interests, their religion, their education, their culture, their economic and other concerns in their way and to their own best advantage. To another great community, the Sikhs, they preserve the unity of their homeland, the Punjab, in which they have played and can still play so important and influential a part. They provide in the special committee which forms a feature of the constitution-making machinery, the best chance for the smaller minorities to make their needs known and to secure protection for their interests. They seek to arrange a means for the Indian States, great and small, to enter by negotiation into the policy of united India. They offer to India the prospect of peace—peace from Party strife, peace so needed for all the constructive work that there is to do. And they give you an opportunity for complete independence so soon as the Constituent Assembly has completed its labours.

"I would like to emphasize the constructive work to be done. If you can agree to accept the proposals in the Statement as a reasonable basis on which to work out your constitution, then we are able at once to concentrate all the best efforts and abilities in India on the short-term problems that are so urgent. You know them well—the immediate danger of famine to be countered and the measures to be taken to provide more food for everyone in the future years; the health of India to be remedied; great schemes of wider education to be initiated; roads to be built and improved; and much else to be done to raise the standard of living of the common man. There are also great schemes in hand to control India's water supplies and extend irrigation, to provide power, to prevent floods; there are factories to be built and new industries to be started; while in the outside world, India has to take her place in the International bodies in which her representatives have already established considerable reputation.

"It is therefore by earnest desire in these critical times ahead in the interim period while the new constitution is being built, that the Government of India should be in the hands of the ablest of India's leaders, men recognized as such by the Indian people whom they will trust to further their interests and bring them to their goal.

"As I have said in the statement, I am charged with the responsibility of forming such a Government as soon as possible to direct the affairs of British India in the interim period. There will be no doubt in the minds of anyone, I hope, how great a step forward this will be on India's road to self government. It will be purely an Indian Government except for its head, the Governor General, and it will include, if I can get the men I want, recognized leaders of the main Indian parties whose influence, ability and the desire to serve India, are unquestioned.

"Such a government must have a profound influence and power not only in India but also in the outside world. Some of the best ability in India which hitherto has been spent in opposition, can be harnessed in constructive work. These men can be the architects of new India.

"No constitution and no form of Government can work satisfactorily without goodwill; with goodwill and the determination to succeed, an even apparently illogical agreement can be made to work. In the complex situation that faces us, there are four main parties; the British; the two main parties in British India, the Hindus and the Muslims; and the Indian States. From all of them a very considerable change of their present outlook will be required as a contribution to the general good if this great experiment is to succeed. To make a concession in ideas and principles is a hard thing and not easily palatable. It requires some greatness of mind to recognize the necessity and much greatness of spirit to make a concession. I am sure that this will not be found wanting in India, as I think you will admit that it has not been found wanting in the British people in this offer.

"I wonder whether you realize that this is the greatest and the most momentous experiment in government in the whole history of the world—a new constitution to control the destiny of 400,000,000 people. A grave responsibility indeed on all of us who are privileged to assist in making it.

"Lastly, I must emphasize the seriousness of the choice before you. It is a choice between peaceful construction or disorder of civil strife; between co-operation or disunity; between ordered progress or confusion. I am sure you will not hesitate in your choice for co-operation.

"May I end with some words which were quoted by one great man to another at the crisis of the late war and may well be applied to India at this crisis:

"Thou too sail on, O ship of State,
Sail on O Union strong and great;
Humanity with all its fears
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate."

IN THE NICK OF TIME

PETRUSBERG, South Africa — (CP) — A farmer, chased by a deadly five-foot cobra in the long grass near this town in the Orange Free State, ran to a fence from which he pulled a stake and killed the reptile just as it struck.

P.E.I. Areas Included In New Sample Survey of Canadian Populace

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

The towns of Alberton and Montague and rural areas in their vicinity are to be included in a sample survey of the Canadian population which will be taken by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during the two weeks beginning Monday, June 3. The survey is the third in a series of quarterly surveys designed to obtain current estimates of the volume of employment, unemployment and other labour force information and will cover approximately 25,000 households in about 100 randomly selected cities or sample areas scattered across Canada.

On the basis of the survey, estimates of employment in different industries, weekly hours of work, the regional distribution of unemployment, the number of students and other non-workers, and other significant statistical data are obtained. The sampling method used in the labour force survey uses the most recent developments in statistical theory, in order to achieve both speed and efficiency in the sampling operation.

The survey will be carried out by official enumerators of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, who will interview a small fraction of the households in the selected areas. During the two weeks the survey is in progress, all enumerators carry official credentials and any information given to them is strictly confidential.

No enumerator exercises any personal choice or option in the selection of households to be interved, since all sample households are either picked beforehand or are selected by completely random methods by the enumerator. Some households will be interviewed several times at intervals of three months, but very few more than four times. The explanation of the repetitive interviews is that they improve the reliability of estimates of changes from quarter to quarter.

Quaint N. B. Incident

(Saint John Telegraph-Journal)

As Canada's first public stamp auction in Toronto, a prize item known as the "five-cent New Brunswick Connell" has been sold to a United States philatelist for $350. This recalls a quaint incident in the political history of our province.

Around the middle of the last century Hon. Charles Connell of Woodstock, was one of our best-known public men. Each province, then and until Confederation, had its own postal service, and in 1861 Mr. Connell was Postmaster General in the New Brunswick Cabinet.

That year, he ordered 500,000 five-cent stamps with his own picture on them. There are several versions of why he did this. One is that it was to please a daughter of whom he was very fond; another that he was an unmitigated egotist; still another that a clerk, who hoped to curry favor, was really responsible, and that Mr. Connell actually had no knowledge that his likeness was to decorate the stamps until they were printed.

At any rate, as soon as they arrived from a United States engraver the laughter started. Mr. Connell became the butt of so much ridicule that he never did put the issue in circulation. Instead, he took the 500,000 little paper squares and lighted a bonfire with them on the lawn in front of his big white-pillared mansion. So few of them escaped the flames that the "five-cent New Brunswick Connell" is now called "Canada's rarest stamp."

But even the bonfire did not stop the jeers. Mr. Connell was forced to resign the Postmaster Generalship, which paid a salary of 600 pounds a year. A political opponent wrote a verse which started:

"Six hundred pounds to see his face
Posted around from place to place. . ."

Legend has it that Mr. Connell was almost repulsive in appearance, but this is not true. He was a handsome man, with even features, generous mouth, firm jaw—one of the best looking men ever to sit in the Legislature. The legend also is that the stamp ended his career in politics, but here again, legend is wrong.

For he was re-elected to the Legislature after his resignation as Postmaster General, he was given another portfolio, that of Surveyor General, and after Confederation, he sat in the House of Commons.

But one of the legends about Charles Connell is true, and it is this—that after the year 1861, if you wanted to see him burst out in rage, all you had to do was mention stamps in his vicinity.

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Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Follow directions carefully and you will be amazed at the results.

Price 60c Bottle.

A Dust disinfectant for Wheat, Oats, Barley. One pound treats 32 bushels. Get our pound today. It pays to

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