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

THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1946

Huge C.N.R. Surplus

The tremendous increase in traffic over the Canadian National Railways is reflected in the $24,756,130 surplus turned over to the Dominion Government as a result of 1945 operations. The surplus, available for the payment of interest due the public and the Government, was $1,729,206 greater than the surplus of the previous year. Revenue freight in 1945 amounted to 79,941,296 tons and 30,370,680 passengers were carried. The express, telegraphs and hotel departments all experienced the heaviest volume of business in their history.

An interesting point emphasized by President R. C. Vaughan in his report tabled in the House of Commons is that despite higher costs of operation last year, resulting from higher wage rates and higher unit prices for materials, freight and passenger rates generally remained fixed at the pre-war level in accordance with the regulations of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. By reason of changes in traffic characteristics, the actual revenue per ton mile decreased, this decrease amounting to a reduction in operating revenue of over ten million dollars. The total increase in costs, above mentioned, amounted to nearly seventy millions.

Under the heading "wages" it is pointed out that if applications for further increases were granted there would be an additional payroll expense of about $32,000,000 per annum. "These applications," says the report, "were not acceded to by the management and for the most part are now before government tribunals in Canada and the United States. From the beginning of the war to the end of 1945, the total cost to the National System of increased wage rates (including cost of living bonus) and changes in working conditions, granted by the National War Labour Board, amounted to $146,261,000."

The report financially is a gratifying one, but President Vaughan warns that "in the event of any substantial decrease in traffic volume, not otherwise compensated for, the higher costs of operation would prevent a continuance of the favorable financial results which the system has been able to report for the past five years."

The Wool Situation

Despite the acute current clothing shortage, there is no shortage of wool. This reassuring fact is discussed in detail in an article in the April issue of *The Country Guide*, a farm magazine published in Winnipeg. Despite its extensive use for purposes of war, huge world stocks of wool have accumulated and this because heavily importing countries such as Germany and Japan were cut off completely from their usual sources of supply—Australia, New Zealand, South America and South Africa. The same applied to all European countries under four and five long years of Nazi domination. Fortunately the textile machinery of such countries as France and Belgium was left fairly well intact, and as their economy improves with the development of outside trade they will become not only self-supporting but exporters, as well. On this side of the water the American Wool Council states: "American mills are producing at almost twice the peace-time rate. In a good pre-war year we consumed 350,000,000 yards of woollens and worsteds. Now we are rolling from the looms at the rate of 500,000,000 yards a year and the output will continue at this peak during 1946." The same steady output of all fabrics continues from Canadian mills.

Realizing the danger of accumulating stocks overhanging the markets of the world, four governments—British, Australian, New Zealand, South African—have recently united to form a joint organization to dispose of wool stocks in conjunction with each world clip as it comes on the market. The British government is providing half the capital, Australia a quarter, New Zealand and South Africa an eighth each by way of financing the proposition, and the accumulated stocks—3,315,000,000 pounds—are equivalent to two years' world consumption. South American wools are not included, nor are the home-grown wools of the British Isles. It is proposed to offer these stocks of wool by auction concurrently with the new clip wools and it is estimated that complete disposal may take as long as thirteen years.

The Canadian situation itself is very healthy, wartime stocks having been well liquidated and normal trading through regular channels is being gradually re-established. The Federal Government through Canadian Wool Board, Ltd., has purchased four annual clips after grading in registered warehouses, and as at the end of February, 1946, there will be less than 750,000 pounds left unsold out of the 42,000,000 pounds total. The Government is committed to taking over the 1946 clip, another 10,000,000 pounds, at prices comparable with the past four seasons and no difficulty is anticipated with its orderly disposal to mill users.

In 1943 the Federal Government instituted a four cent per pound bonus for all clips properly tagged and cleaned for market at time of shearing. Payment of this bonus over the past three years has been contingent on the provincial government participating upon a 50-50 basis, and all provinces have participated except Manitoba. Growers throughout Canada thereby received an additional $318,000.00 in 1943, $285,000.00 in 1944, $272,000.00 in 1945.

This arrangement was evidently not as much benefit to Prince Edward Island producers last year as it might have been. According to Mr. W. G. MacKenzie, M.L.A., president of the P.E.I. Sheep Breeders' Association, the bonus was only paid on wool handled through the Graders' Association. What was handled through jobbers did not get the bonus. Last year the Association handled about 38,000 pounds of an estimated crop of 225,000 pounds.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Holy Thursday.

* * *

Tomorrow Good Friday.

* * * *

Mr. James Pendergast's letter in *The Guardian* in reply to one in *The Herald* on Confederation and its outcome, was republished in a prominent position in last Saturday's *Saturday Night*.

* * * *

The rank and file of Nova Scotia Legislature seem to have little respect for the wishes and aspirations of Halifax, their capital city. They reduced from $1,000 to $600, the bold aldermen had decided to appropriate for salary, and cut an expenditure vote of $250,000 the city intended for bi-centennial celebration to $50,000.

* * * *

Toronto News has closed down. "A disconcerting thing," it says, in its farewell issue, "about trying to be an independent (unsubsidized) press these days is that the mechanical cost of producing a five-cent paper is now greater than any possible return on sales. Thus the more copies sold, the more money is lost."

* * * *

Marquise Marie de Rabutin-Clantal de Levigne, French authoress and letter-writer, died this date 1696; left a widow at the age of twenty-five, she was a favourite at court, and devoted to her son and daughter, to whom her famous letters, dealing with court life and society life, are written in a style based on the real genius of the French language, fluent, gay and felicitous; the best edition is that of *Mammerque*, 14 volumes.

* * * *

Bureaucracy is growing at a more rapid pace in Britain than even here, where it is more or less rampant.. Charging the Bevin government with this, Lord Balfour of Inchrye said that a graph could be worked out showing that with the declining population and the growth of nationalization, everyone in Britain could be a civil servant just before the year 2000. He told the House of Lords that in 1914 the civil service numbered 250,000. In 1930 it was 320,000; last year 716,000 and at present 691,000.

* * * *

The Senate has adjourned until April 30 after Senator L. A. David (L., Quebec) had given notice he would raise after the recess the question of the absence of French in the swearing in ceremonies of Viscount Alexander as Governor-General. A similar question was raised in the Commons by Mr. John Bracken, Progressive Conservative leader, and Prime Minister Mackenzie King said precedent had been followed and there was no discourtesy intended either to the Governor-General or the people of Quebec. Senator David's question asked if the provision of the British North America Act making both the English and French language official still was in effect and, if so, why both languages were not used in the ceremonies.

* * * *

This is Maundy Thursday and His Majesty has already announced that, accompanied by the Queen, he will today make the annual distribution of Maundy money to a number of old people gathered in Westminster Abbey for that purpose. The day takes its name from the same Latin root as does "mandate", and is a corruption of the Old French "mande", having the same meaning. It refers to Christ's words at the Last Supper, after He had washed the feet of his disciples: "A new commandment give I unto you." About three or four hundred years after the Crucifixion, it gradually became the custom for persons in high places to wash the feet of a number of poor men, in commemoration of the Last Supper. By the fifth century, this ceremonial foot-washing was performed every year on the day before Good Friday, by the pope, the prelates, the Kings of Europe, the nobles and by many priests. Usually the number of poor men so treated tallied with the years of age of the washer. William the Third appointed his almoner deputy for the occasion, and in 1754 it was decided that the poor men would have to be content with a gift of money and clothing. Still more recently, the clothes were dropped out, too, being commuted for in cash. So today, Their Majesties will distribute little red and white bags containing coins to a number parallelling the number of the King's years. Some of the coins will be of silver and some of gold, specially minted for the occasion. The queer thing about them is, that the recipients couldn't get any shopkeeper to accept them in the ordinary way of business, for they are miniatures. Miniature pennies in silver, miniature shillings in gold. No, it isn't a joke on the paupers, for the Maundy money is eagerly snapped up by collectors at prices far above both their nominal and their intrinsic value.

Notes By The Way

The Soviet Embassy is the only diplomatic establishment in Washington which does not employ any United States citizens as household help. —From Newsweek Magazine.

There will be no brass rails in the streamlined cocktail bars. It shouldn't matter much. With some of the green liquor now being sold a patron couldn't find the rail with his feet anyway. —Hamilton Spectator.

Looking at the matter from all angles we are convinced that the only solution lies in the development of a transparent plastic peach basket, or one of the ordinary type which has a cover that can be removed for inspection without the aid of a crowbar. —Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

An educator says 12 is about the age when girls stop making faces at boys. We dispute this. The girls keep right on making faces, but between 12 and 65 boys mistake them for Babylonian allurements, or revelations of a rare and fragrant soul.—Peterborough Examiner.

Hell nowadays is unfashionable. It has gone the way of the fire and brimstone of which simple folk once imagined it to be composed. In this enlightened age, most people have little use for common or garden fire. Electricity is more scientific and soon we shall do our cooking with disgruntled atoms. Sulphur is gone both from our matches and our Spring tonics. Time marches on. —Vancouver Sun.

It might be said that on many occasions, before an editorial gets into copy form, there are consultations with the law, with public service boards and also, at times, with those engaged primarily in social service and other work. Final policy, of course, belongs to the head of the newspaper, but information, knowledge of an issue, must most times be secured from outside. Public service of a newspaper cannot be rendered otherwise; it cannot be dictated from a narrow editorial cell. —St. Catharines Standard.

The young mother was shocked to learn that little Sammie had told a lie. Taking the lad on her knee, she graphically explained the consequences of falsehood: "A tall, black man with red, fiery eyes and two sharp horns grabs little boys who tell falsehoods and carries them off at night. He takes them to Mars, where they have to work hard in a dark canyon for 50 years. Now, you won't tell a lie again, will you?" "No, Mom," said Sammie cheerfully. "You can tell better ones!" — From Capper's Weekly.

A great deal of public speaking of all kinds is done nowadays, and much of it is on a poor level, says The Peterborough Examiner. The illusion persists that all that is needed for a successful speech is an interesting subject and a large measure of sincerity. Nothing could be more mistaken. Speaking to an audience is an art, and unless it is attempted with some regard for form, elocution and pace it can only result in boredom. The great orator of our day is Winston Churchill, who composes his speeches as carefully as Hazlitt composed an essay, and who delivers them with a skill as great as that of any actor now holding the London or New York stage.

Don't let anyone be heard saying that there's no stability in the mining industry. W. H. Pritchard has just retired from his job as master mechanic for Hollinger Consolidated Mines. He worked 33 years at it, continuously. He will still continue to work for Hollinger, but in less arduous duties. Prior to going to the Porcupine gold mine Mr. Pritchard worked eight years at the Silver Mountain mine in Western Ontario, and four years at Cobalt. This durable and competent workman has pursued his trade for 52 years, 45 of them in Ontario mines, and he's still at it. This record of steady employment is as interesting as the longevity of dividend payments. —Northern Miner.

George the Fourth is reported to have wept copiously when Beau Brummell, the supreme arbiter of men's fashions early in the 19th century, superciliously disapproved of the cut of the royal coat. That fastidious young English dandy has his modern counterpart in the clothing specialists of the Western world and these apparently have the same sensitivity, says The Vancouver Province. They abhor any form of dress that, in their arbitrary judgment, is not correct. Most of us are cheerful offenders and smilingly suffer the silent scorn that can be glimpsed in the eyes of master tailors. But now President Truman himself has rocked the world of fashion by committing the unpardonable sin of appearing in public wearing a silver-streaked bow tie with a double-breasted dinner jacket. It is apparently a faux pas without parallel. It would have been all right if the dinner jacket had been single-breasted, but double-breasted. ....There were no words to give adequate expression to the indignation. Worse still, Harry Truman of Missouri showed no sign of contrition. He did not weep as George the Fourth did.

Toyland has been a drab place these past few years, with most of the materials needed for playthings allocated for sterner purposes. But a new day is at hand if plans of the toy manufacturers materialize, says The Christian Science Monitor. Imagine the eyes of little Johnnie, who has known only wartime substitutes, when he sees an electronically controlled train with a locomotive puffing out white smoke rings, a jet-propelled airplane with seven-inch wing-spread, aluminum scooters, sleds and roller skates, all light as a feather, and an automobile that looks like dad's with an automatic contraption that makes it practically steer itself. And Jane will squeal when she cuddles a talking doll with movable eyes and sees the double-decker crib in which to rock it. There also will be such long-absent doll-house furniture, lamps, and and irons. While most of these wonders won't appear on store shelves until this fall, the gates of toyland already have opened wide enough to insure a happier future for the little folks who have gone so long without. Of course, we don't know yet what Johnnie's favorite will be, but his father can hardly wait for that electric train with the puffing locomotive.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

IN AGREEMENT

Sir,—The letter in the Guardian Tuesday by John MacEwen is one of the best that has appeared in your paper for a long time. Mr. MacEwen is evidently a man of good sound business sense.

I am, Sir, etc.,

READER

Summerside,
April 16, 1946.

Britains Offer To Ration Bread

(United Kingdom Information Office)

The British Government's offer to ration bread in the United Kingdom if the U.S.A. is prepared to adopt the same policy (or alternatively) to adopt other measures in concert with the U.S.A. to save wheat and flour) comes as the latest evidence of the earnest desire of the United Kingdom Government to do its utmost to assist countries facing serious want. Specifically mentioned in the British Government statement in this connection are "U. N. R. R. A. countries" (Italy, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia) India and "other countries of the British Commonwealth, notably South Africa."

Bread and potatoes were the only two major foodstuffs unrationed in the United Kingdom throughout the war. This was an important physchological fact in making possible Britain's stupendous wartime production achievements. Now the British people are responding to the new call for a peacetime production effort — on rations in some cases even less than in wartime. Thus the fat ration was cut early in February from eight ounces to seven per head per week. The reason was that the United Kingdom oils and fats stocks had already been substantially reduced last year by agreement with the U.S.A. and Canada, and there is thus no reserve to make good the previously unforeseeable deficiencies in incoming supplies.

The United Kingdom Food Minister, Sir Ben Smith, pointed out in the House of Commons on February 5th that the United Kingdom had taken the lead in reducing cereal imports by accepting a quarter of a million ton cut in wheat imports for the first half of this year. At the same time he said that stocks had been progressively reduced since D-Day to a bare working level without reserve element. In fact, large quantities of wheat have been included in the one and a quarter million tons of food sent from the United Kingdom to liberated Europe. In these circumstances the United Kingdom policy has been to make the utmost use of such supplies as are available. To this end the flour extraction rate has been increased to eighty-five percent, and the Government has launched a nation-wide "save bread" campaign which besides an appeal for voluntary saving in the homes, includes the strict control of bread consumption in restaurants.

Independently of the United Kingdom's offer to ration bread the British Government is proceeding with efforts to reduce the demands of home consumption on world food supplies. Mr. Attlee on 10th April addressed a personal letter to civic heads throughout Britain asking for close co-operation in reducing food waste and stimulating food production. This letter stresses the paramount importance of substituting other foods for bread wherever possible. Mr. Attlee points out that "only the most strenuous efforts on the part of all nations will save millions of lives" and declares that "His Majesty's Government is doing its utmost in collaboration with the Governments of other countries to ensure that the greatest possible quantity of grain and rice is made rapidly available to meet the needs of countries where famine is now an ever-threatening danger."

Mr. Attlee's letter is being backed up by a special Ministry of Food campaign in which a mobile exhibition will tour Britain to demonstrate the methods in which food can be saved. The Ministry of Health — being responsible for housing— is also co-operating by asking local authorities to avoid where possible house building on land now producing food. Another step towards maximum food production in the United Kingdom was taken on 10th April by Mr. Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture, who appealed for thirty thousand volunteers for the women's land army. Such an accession would bring the W.L.A. to within eighty percent. of its peak wartime numbers in 1943. Finally, the Ministry of Education is also playing its part in the campaign. Heads of Schools have just received a circular asking them to organize harvest camps on at least the same scale as in the past three years and to let harvest camps take precedence over the resumption of peacetime "out of term" activities, i.e., scout camps, etc. This means that at least seventy-three thousand school children and students will again be helping with the harvest. With the hundred thousand adult volunteers for agricultural camps and unorganized help, farmers should have three hundred thousand helpers at the critical harvest period to bring in the extra crop of wheat, potatoes and sugar-beet they have been asked to grow.

FIRE PREVENTION TIP

Check your chimney and make sure the winter's accumulation of soot on chimney walls is removed to prevent fires.

Memories of The Past

The Old Charlottetown Cemetery, Elm Avenue

(P. E. I. Magazine, 1899)

II

The most interesting class of those buried here are the Loyalists. Some of them were comparatively wealthy. Their homes and property, with all their endearing associations, were sacrificed by their allegiance to their Mother Country.

In this category was John Gardiner, died 1842, aged 82 years. John was young when the American war closed in 1783, but would remember at his age all the leading events of the revolution.

Then we have Samuel Bagnell, cabinet-maker. Mr. and Mrs. Bagnell went from Staffordshire, England, to Philadelphia before the American war. Refusing to join the rebels, he was eventually taken and imprisoned eighteen months in Albany. At this time Mrs. Bagnell, with eight children, were at a place called Three Rivers, one hundred miles from her husband, totally unprotected. She lost not only her property, which was taken by the rebels and Indians, but with her children was often threatened to be scalped, and was actually present when several persons were killed.

Mr. Bagnell was released from prison on giving 2,000 pounds bail. He stayed in Albany until the close of the war. He then went to Shelburne, N. S., with the Loyalists, and thence was induced to come to the Island. On arriving here he found Fanning Governor, and Patterson preparing to leave. He applied to the government for land promised, but without success.

Mr. Bagnell was the father-in-law of William A. Rind, who published the Royal Gazette and Miscellany, our first newspaper; father of James Bagnall who published the second, the Herald, and grandfather of James D. Hazard who published the third, the P.E. Island Register, and the great grandsire of a numerous family of descendants.

His monument, partly defaced, states that he died April, 1810, aged 65 years.

* * *

Two stones adjoining each other tell of the death of William Hazzard, of Bellevue, in 1847, aged 80 years, and Waitstill C. Hazzard, wife of James Douglas, Esq., Collector, who died in 1804, aged 33 years. These, born in the now United States, were children of Thomas Hazzard, a Loyalist, who came with them to the Island in 1785, after allowing his property worth about 20,000 pounds to be confiscated rather than swear allegiance to the Stars and Stripes.

The name of John Bovyer, another descendant of a Loyalist, is seen among the tombs. He died June, 1857, aged 69 years. He was a zealous member of the Wesleyan church.

* * *

Close alongside the last tablet is one to another good Wesleyan, the father and pioneer of that body in this Island: Benjamin Chappelle, first postmaster of Charlottetown, who died Jan. 28, 1825, aged 86 years. Mr. Chappelle, who was a wheelwright, came to the Colony in 1774. He was personally acquainted with John Wesley whose views he adopted. He left New London where he resided, in 1778, and came to Charlottetown. The Rev. T. DesBrisay being the only minister here, he became identified with his congregation as church warden and assisted in clearing the ground on the square in 1801 for the erection of the Established Church.

The introduction and spread of Wesleyan Methodism in the Island during his lifetime was largely the work of Mr. Chappelle. He was a supporter of Governor Patterson and Mr. Calbeck in their political measures, and was a candidate for the House of Assembly in the election of 1784, but was defeated. He incurred in common with Patterson's friends the enmity of the proprietors.

* * *

Not far from the remains of Calbeck will be seen an inscription to Peter Stewart, Esq., who, is says, for twenty-five years discharged his public duty as Chief Justice of this Island. He died Nov. 1805, aged 80 years. These two great opponents whilst living, are thus lying in close proximity awaiting the Resurrection morn.

Mr. Stewart came to the Island in 1771, and was appointed Chief Justice, June 24, 1776. His was the first appointment to the office after the formation of local government. He was a member of the Council during the administration of Patterson, and President in 1779, 1785, and 1790. For his opposition to Patterson he was suspended in 1785, and three commissioners appointed to act in his place. He had previous to this entered a suit against the Governor in Westminster Hall.

Memorials and counter memorials were sent by Patterson and Stewart to the Imperial authorities in opposition to each other. One of the charges against the Chief Justice was that he interfered with the elections in 1784. His interference amounted to having told the people at the polls (after being sent for to answer the question) that Calbeck and members of Council had no right to vote.

* * *

Two very fine tablets of freestone, once placed on pillars, now lying on the ground, remind us of John Stewart, Esq., and his wife, after which Mount Stewart, where he resided, is called. He was the son of Chief Justice Stewart, and was Prince Edward Island's first historian. His account of the Island published in 1806 in London, is not only well written but gives a faithful description of the soil and production of the country.

Mr. Stewart was a young man when he came to the Island, and during a comparatively long life was more or less engaged with public affairs. In 1790 he was appointed by the Crown as receiver general of quit rents, which position he held till 1816. He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1784, and was High Sheriff in 1787, Speaker of the Assembly from 1796 to 1801, and from 1825 to 1831, and was also at one time Paymaster of His Majesty's forces in Newfoundland.

Mr. Stewart presided at the first public meeting, June 1825, for the erection of a place of worship for the established Church of Scotland in Charlottetown. A portrait of Mr. Stewart, by Harris, hangs in our Assembly room. He died in 1834 aged 76 years.

(To be continued.)

RHUBARB CURE

Rhubarb has been used as a drug in medicine from early times.

This is

CANCER DAY

In Charlottetown

The Life Insurance men of Charlottetown will canvass the list of "Special Names" in the city today for membership in the Canadian Cancer Society. They will solicit you for

Life Memberships $100

Sustaining Membership $25

Give Generously Today To Conquer Cancer

General canvass of all households next week.

Officers For British Army

(United Kingdom Information office)

Reforms in methods of recruitment of officers for the United Kingdom Army are now being effected as a result of experiences of the war. The methods used before and during the war certainly gave successful results, but conditions in general, including those of warfare, have changed so much in the last few years that the traditional ways are due for improvement in some respects.

The army is the first service to perfect its new plans. Those world famous institutions, the Royal Military College of Sandhurst and the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich (for artillery and engineers) which have turned out generations of British infantry, calvary and artillery officers are being amalgamated under the title the Royal Military Academy of Sandhurst.

At the new academy will be trained candidates for regular commissions in all branches, namely infantry, artillery, armoured corps, engineers ordnance corps, signals, footguards, household cavalry, army air corps, army service corps and electrical and mechanical engineers. An eighteen months' completely free course at the academy with pay will be the normal way to a regular commission, though it will still be possible as hitherto for a limited number from universities and auxiliary forces to become officers.

* * *

Vacancies at the new academy will be filled in two ways. In order to attract to the army boys who have obtained a higher school certificate there will be an examination, partly written, comprising a wide range of subjects, partly oral, combined with tests of character and personality. This will be taken between the ages of seventeen and a half and eighteen and a half, beginning this year. Secondly, vacancies will be available for those now doing compulsory service or on regular engagements who will be chosen for all round qualities of leadership as displayed during service in the ranks. These will be chosen by a selection and testing procedure and must have attained a standard of general education that will enable them to undertake a course at the academy. They must be between eighteen and a half and nineteen and a half.

All candidates of both types must serve in the ranks at least six months before entering the academy and obtain a satisfactory report from the commanding officer. They must be British subjects, sons of British subjects and of pure European descent.

Provisionally, the total vacancies yearly will be about a thousand, but this is dependent on the size of the postwar army which has not been decided. Every effort will be made to meet the candidates' preferences for particular corps or regiment, especially if based on family or territorial grounds. Those accepted for technical arms, that is, engineers, signals, or R.E.M.E. will after commissioning receive about two years of more advanced instruction in science and engineering. Candidates for these arms must obtain a certain standard in the particular subjects in examination or show an equivalent standard if selected from the ranks.

Woolwich was founded in 1741 and Sandhurst in 1799, both for training cadets as officers. Cadets enter aged about seventeen to eighteen and the course averages two years. Both colleges receive Government grants, but in most cases the cadets paid for their training. During the recent war, Woolwich was closed and Sandhurst became the Officer Cadet Training Unit for infantry and armoured corps.

The Poets' Corner

BARNFLOOR AND WIN[illegible]

(2 Kings vi. 27)

Thou that on sin's wages [illegible]
Behold we have the joy of Harve[illegible]
For us was gathered the first-fru[illegible]
For us was lifted from the roots,
Sheaved in cruel bands, bruised sore,
Scourged upon the threshing-floor
Where the upper mill-stone roof'd His head
At morn we found the Heaven[illegible] bread,
And on a thousand altars laid,
Christ our Sacrifice is made.

Those whose dry plot for moisture gapes,
We shout with them that tread the grapes:
For us the Vine was fenced with thorn,
Five ways the precious branches torn;
Terrible fruit was on the tree
In the Acre of Gethsemane;
For us by Calvary's distress
The wine was rack-ed from the press;
Now in our altar vessels stored
Is the sweet Vintage of our Lord.

In Joseph's garden they threw [illegible]
The riv'n Vine, leafless, lifeless, dry:
On Eastern Morn the Tree [illegible]
forth,
In forty days reach'd Heaven [illegible] earth.
Soon the whole world is [illegible] spread;
Ye weary come into the shade.

The field where He has planted [illegible]
Shall shake his boughs as Leban[illegible]
When He has sheaved us in [illegible] sheaf,
When He has made us bear [illegible] Leaf.—
We scarcely call that Banquet food,
But even our Saviour's and [illegible] blood,
We are so grafted on His Wood.

—Gerard Hopkins

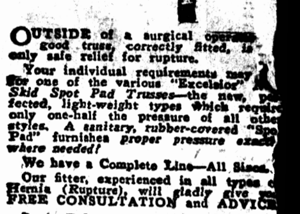
UNDERWATER SOS

Survivors of sea disasters can now be located by means of an underwater sound system capable of detecting the explosion of a small T. N. T. rescue bomb 2,000 miles away.

RUPTURED?

BEWARE!

Thousands of persons are being victimized each year by false claims of "Sure-Cure" rupture treatments.



OUTSIDE of a surgical operation a good truss, correctly fitted, is the only safe relief for rupture.

Your individual requirements may be met by one of the various "Excelsior" or "Skid Spot Pad Trusses"—the new, perfected, light-weight types which require only one-half the pressure of all other styles. A sanitary, rubber-covered "Spot Pad" furnishes proper pressure exactly where needed!

We have a Complete Line—All Sizes. Our fitter, experienced in all types of Hernia (Rupture), will gladly give you FREE CONSULTATION and ADVICE.

Don't Delay — Results Guaranteed.

COME TO US AT ONCE, WE CAN HELP YOU!

MACS
PIG WORM POWDER
It will thoroughly abolish traces of worms and improve health of your herd.
Price 35 cents per lb.

THE 2 MACS
DRUGSTORE
149 Great George Street
All Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.

[illegible]. F. Hutcheson & SON
OPTOMETRISTS
"Specialists in the fitting of glasses for the correction of ocular defects."
53 Grafton Street

For Foot Ailments
CONSULT
H. J. A. BROWN, D.P.
Orthopedic
CHIROPODIST
143 Great George Street
CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

FIRE LIFE
B. H. HUGHES
"INSURES EVERYTHING"
172 QUEEN ST. PHONE [illegible]
AUTO ACCIDENT