

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1938

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

The West Indies Treaty

So much has been said about new Liberal trade treaties that the public has no doubt forgotten the achievement of the first King Government in negotiating the British West Indies agreement. It is due shortly to expire, a fact for which our potato growers will be devoutly thankful. According to a New Brunswick exchange, Premier Dymally and Hon. F. W. Pirie, N.B., Minister of Lands and Mines, have just returned from Cuba and Mr. Dymally says: "Government officials and business men appear to be well disposed toward Canada and willing to do business on a reciprocal basis with this country, but before this can be brought to full fruition, a new trade treaty will be required, enabling the eastern Canadian provinces to export table potatoes with the Dominion buying Cuban sugar." The hold-up, says our New Brunswick contemporary, is the Canadian-West Indies treaty. There has been a movement under way in the Maritimes for a year or so in favor of revising this treaty, as the West Indies have proved a disappointing market for potatoes, and potato growers and shippers are pressing for a change which will make it possible for them to market part of their table stock surplus in Cuba, where the United States at present has a marked tariff advantage.

It is a curious fact that of all the Empire trading arrangements in which Canada is involved, the West Indies treaty—the sole one attributable to Mr. Mackenzie King's initiative—is the only one which has failed to work out to the advantage of this Dominion.

Tale Of Two Pests

About the time that an experiment was made in Prince Edward Island to introduce skunk ranching, a similar experiment was going on in England to breed muskrats for the sake of their fur. In both cases the ventures resulted in something much worse than failure. The animals were allowed to escape from confinement, and promptly began to multiply. Successive governments have since tried to grapple with the skunk nuisance in this Province by paying bounties on skunk snouts. According to criticism in the Legislature last year, the result has not been very satisfactory. It is interesting to note that better results have attended the efforts to eliminate the muskrat nuisance in the Old Country.

Serious damage was caused by these animals to the banks of rivers and waterworks and to railway embankments, says the Manchester Guardian. They threatened to repeat in England the destruction caused at the beginning of the century in Austria by multitudinous progeny of five imported muskrats. Fortunately the steps taken by the British Ministry of Agriculture have proved successful. The efforts of 23 professional rat-catchers, aided by amateurs, appear to have exterminated the unwelcome brood. A report which has just been issued states that in the course of last year only one stray muskrat could be found in the whole of England.

Radio License Fees

Following the reasoning that it is proper for a man to be taxed for every car he drives, there can be little complaint against the decision that he shall have a license for each radio he owns—if it is reasonable that he be so taxed at all. It is not quite so easy, however, says the Globe and Mail, to resign oneself to the 25 per cent increase in the license fee announced from Ottawa at the week-end without further explanation of the need. Such a jump at a time when the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is said to have a surplus on the year's operations is hardly to be explained by generalities about future expansion in the service and improvement in the programs. This year's surplus was earned during a period when, by official claims, there were phenomenal improvements. More than this, it is but a few weeks since the Corporation went into the advertising business, on the strength of its subsidized facilities, presumably to pay for a continuation of the improvement policy.

"If today's programs, what few are not tapped from the United States network, are the measure of the year's improvements, then the Corporation's management can hardly be well acquainted with prevailing standards of entertainment," says the Toronto paper. "The truth is that, far from doing the job it was intended to do, and for which the public has been subsidizing it at a rate of \$2 per year, its programs are still at the level of crude mimicry. If the Broadcasting Corporation has done anything to promote entertainment and develop talent, there is precious little evidence of it. If it has spent its money to expand its facilities in order to be able to import the feature programs of the United States corporations, it has only to be said that Canadian radio listeners can get those programs free."

Canadian Illiteracy

figures recently quoted in these columns based on a Dominion Bureau of Statistics analysis showed that there were no fewer than 667,677 Canadians of five years of age and upwards who could neither read nor write. The percentage of illiterates was 7.1 for the whole Dominion. A comparison of the ratio of illiterates by Provinces showed 10 per cent for Prince Edward Island. In construction the Sydney Post-

Record says. It is to be observed that the two Provinces making the best showing are Ontario and Prince Edward Island, while the percentage of illiteracy was heaviest in New Brunswick and Quebec. Ontario's school system is generally conceded to be the most modern and Prince Edward Island's the most old-fashioned in the Dominion. But in both these Provinces, as also in Nova Scotia, the popular attitude toward education, sanctioned as it is by deeply rooted traditions, may be taken as the principal reason for their creditable showing on the test of literacy. In order on this reckoning, the nine provinces rank thus: Ontario, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Alberta, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Quebec. The relatively large number of illiterates in Saskatchewan is obviously attributed to the heavy percentage of the foreign element in its population. The difficulties of administering effectively bi-lingual and otherwise divided school systems in Quebec and New Brunswick probably account in large measure for the high percentages of illiterates in these provinces. But the ratio of 7.1 per cent for the whole Dominion is quite too high, and it is to be hoped that it will be found to be considerably reduced when the 1941 census is taken.

Editorial Notes

"Lewis Carroll" born this date, 1832.

The Northern Lights may be all very well in their place, but when they decide to show-off their brilliance they play heck with the telegraph wires.

An irate correspondent in the Montreal Star writes: "Canada had better adopt the 'Star Spangled Banner' as the National Anthem, before the C.B.C. succeed in having it jammed down our throats."

The session of Parliament opening this week will see the introduction of yet another Election and Franchise Bill—with a view to "taking election reform out of politics!" This just means jerry-mandering in the interests of the party in power.

Reform of the Penitentiary system and legislation for dealing with youthful delinquents are subjects for discussion at the coming session. The Royal Commission, of which Mr. N. Chamberlain is chairman, has made an elaborate report and numerous suggestions for adoption by Parliament.

Not only farmers, but manufacturers as well are anxiously waiting disclosure of the intentions of Mr. Mackenzie King with regard to treaty tariffs. It is rumored that because of the sacrifice of agriculture, Mr. King intends to reduce the tariff on woolens as a sop to the West, but what the sheep farmers are going to say to this remains to be demonstrated.

The value of wholesale trade in Canada in 1936 increased 9.3 per cent over 1935, compared with a gain of 5.6 per cent in 1935 over 1934, according to a government survey just issued. The gross margin percentage of net sales as a whole and for all lines of trade covered in the survey averaged 16.9 per cent, no change being recorded from the previous year. Slight decreases in the Maritimes, Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, were offset by increases in Ontario and Quebec.

Added to the large amount of legislative business to be brought before Parliament will be the injection of lively debates on such questions as a second and sizable national defence program of at least \$30,000,000; consideration, probably through a private member's resolution, of the question of enlarged power export to the United States; Canada's international relations, including the ban on arms and recruits to the civil war in Spain, and the extent to which Canada has profited from supplying necessary war supplies to Japan, the aggressor in the Far East strife.

Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden has inherited an annuity of 5,000 pounds (\$25,000) and his wife a lump sum of 150,000 pounds, (\$750,000) under the will of Mrs. Eden's father, Sir Gervas Beckett, who died Aug. 24. The salary of the Foreign Secretary is 5,000 (\$25,000), without entertainment allowances except when traveling abroad or playing host to the heads of foreign States in London. Friends on this sum to do the entertaining which their official position calls for but it is obvious he was drawing that \$25,000 from his father-in-law which is now made permanent. They are looking for a country house, and soon Mr. Eden can be a week-end host on equal terms with some of his wealthy Cabinet colleagues.

Our legislators this coming session are likely to be called to enact legislation looking to social reform, penal reform, election reform, tariff reform and even Senate reform, if the appointment to the Upper House of Mr. Duncan Marshall—a Hepburn Liberal—can be regarded as a reform in the Prime Minister's party approach. While Premier Mackenzie King has indicated he will seek to implement last session's promise of unemployment insurance on a national scale, and while he has already forwarded to the provincial premiers the nature of the proposed amendment to the B.N.A. Act which, it is believed, simply involves the addition of the two words "unemployment insurance" to the enumeration of federal powers in section 91, he has not been very positive or definite about his objection to concurrent legislation on the part of the provinces. What will develop should only Quebec, or should Quebec and New Brunswick and Alberta, refuse to approve the proposed constitutional amendment, is not clear. Both the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice stated plainly in the House last session that only a federal or national scheme of unemployment insurance could be made effective. Because of the discriminatory conditions in industry that would certainly arise if Ontario were in the scheme and Quebec out of it, a difficult problem would confront large employers of labor.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Mr. W. S. Knudsen, president of General Motors, mentioned one fact about the automobile industry that is being appreciated and appreciated: He stated that his company does not make profits by laying off employees. It is the same with all firms. The more men they employ and the more goods they can produce and sell, the better will their business be.—Windsor Star.

Former President Hoover has issued an eight-point peace policy for the United States, one of the points being: "We must fight for our independence to the last breath of our material and physical strength." Like Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Hoover is for peace, but he wishes the world to know that his country will be strong enough to meet any physical threat.—Montreal Gazette.

Technical military journals are authority for the statement that the works now being pushed here by the Canadian government when completed, will make this the fifth most strongly fortified area in the world. As such there will be no reason for Canada to feel threatened by any of the nations there doing her part.—Victoria Times.

Here is why railway locomotives are called "she": "They wear jackets with yokes, pins, shields, and stays. They have aprons and laps. Not only do they have shoes, but they have short pumps and even hose, while they drag trains behind them. They also attract attention to the fact that they suffer, and sometimes they refuse to work, and at times they need to be switched. They need greasing and require a lot of fuel, and are much steadier when they are hooked up."—Exchange.

The quantity of propaganda material circulated here and throughout the Dominion—circulated more or less surreptitiously by the Canadian government—has become of it, though not all by any means, is anti-Semitic. Most of it originates in Montreal, though Winnipeg is also a source of it. It is circulated in such a way as to suggest that the propaganda has quite extensive financial backing, and that the government might well be investigated by the law authorities.—Winnipeg Tribune.

President Roosevelt's selection of Stanley Forman Reed for the vacant Supreme Court vacancy is interpreted as the most conciliatory act of his Administration. Given the opportunity to appoint another extreme New Dealer, he selects a man notable for his unbiased decisions. The act is far from conciliatory, in the opinion of some of the national press, and a very marked national plan.—Christian Science Monitor.

Apologists for the current terrorism still justify it as a necessary precaution to safeguard the revolution. But even some of these must harbor doubt. The number of those who depart from the straight and narrow path of Stalinism, and who will soon be none other than Stalin's own disciples, is not small. What sacrifices does a cause demand before the price becomes intolerable?—Ottawa Citizen.

The great democracies of Britain and the United States, looking at the police terror of the forces who ship, may well say, "Thank God, it hasn't happened here." Some other power has happened here (and there), however. The number of those who depart from the straight and narrow path of Stalinism, and who will soon be none other than Stalin's own disciples, is not small. What sacrifices does a cause demand before the price becomes intolerable?—Ottawa Citizen.

British Columbia authorities figure that the people of the Pacific coast province spend more than a second and sizable national defence program of at least \$30,000,000; consideration, probably through a private member's resolution, of the question of enlarged power export to the United States; Canada's international relations, including the ban on arms and recruits to the civil war in Spain, and the extent to which Canada has profited from supplying necessary war supplies to Japan, the aggressor in the Far East strife.

Throughout the depression the Canadian National has been paying all of its cash operating expenses, but has required from the Government to pay the considerable sums with which it has been able to meet its obligations. National. I am kind to be able to say that there has been a marked improvement in this cash deficit situation, that deficit in 1936 being \$18,000,000 less than in 1935, and the final figures for 1937 cannot be properly predicted at this time. I will content myself with stating that there has been a further improvement during year 1937.—President Hunterford.

There is nothing immoral in the claim for the union of the German Reich and the principle of self-determination. The principle of self-determination might involve adjustments of an unpleasant kind for Germany's neighbors. The things that matter are the things which are being done to set Germany's feet again on the Imperial path would be to court Anglo-German clash on the world scene, there are others who now feel that it was a mistake to have deprived Germany of all her colonies in 1918, and that Great Britain should share her share towards finding a colonial area—say in central West Africa—which could be made a German mandate. But the things that matter are the things which are being done to set Germany's feet again on the Imperial path would be to court Anglo-German clash on the world scene, there are others who now feel that it was a mistake to have deprived Germany of all her colonies in 1918, and that Great Britain should share her share towards finding a colonial area—say in central West Africa—which could be made a German mandate. But the things that matter are the things which are being done to set Germany's feet again on the Imperial path would be to court Anglo-German clash on the world scene, there are others who now feel that it was a mistake to have deprived Germany of all her colonies in 1918, and that Great Britain should share her share towards finding a colonial area—say in central West Africa—which could be made a German mandate.

What if the Chinese retire and the Japanese seize Nanking only to find a deserted capital and no Government with which to negotiate? What if they obtain only a few scraps of sterner stuff and the Chinese continue their resistance? Central government is at best a foreign and alien power in China when many capitals have been established in her long history. What then? If the Japanese dared not retreat at Shanghai for fear of losing prestige, they will not be able to retreat from Nanking. Yet if they pursue the Chinese farther and farther into the interior they will live disaster as surely as Mark Antony in Partilla or Napoleon in Russia. Winter is severe in China as it is in Spain. From Manchoukuo come rumors of unrest and revolt. There is always the fear of Russian intervention. In these circumstances and

That Body of Ours

By James E. Burton, M.D.

TAKING VACCINE BY MOUTH TO PREVENT COLDS

There has been much written the last few years about "colds," because colds not only cause many absences from school or from work, but are the starting point for more serious conditions such as bronchitis, asthma, bronchopneumonia and pneumonia.

That colds are due to the entrance into the body of a tiny bacterium and its products, is the belief of many physicians, but there are many "head colds" that can be traced to foods, pollen of plants, lack of vitamins, tiredness, and infections of the sinuses, and infections of the sinuses which so drain the patient's vitality that a cold has no difficulty in starting up in the nose and throat.

The use of vaccine—cold vaccine—has been helpful in preventing or lessening the number of colds cannot be denied but the results vary from 10 per cent pre-emptive to some physicians to 40 to 50 per cent in others. Also, most of these cases have been treated by injecting the cold vaccine under the skin. It is important, therefore to learn of results of taking these cold vaccines by mouth instead of by hypodermic injection.

George E. Rockwell, and Herman Van Kirk, M.Sc., of Cincinnati, in the Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine, tell of their studies of 191 patients afflicted with colds, treated by cold vaccine taken by mouth.

"The patients came from various walks of life—boys in an institution, office workers, medical students, factory workers and school children. In each of these groups half the persons took the vaccine and the same number acted as controls (did not take the vaccine). The patients using the vaccine took about six or seven capsules with a half glass of water at least one hour before breakfast every morning for seven mornings, after which one capsule was taken throughout the season. One hundred persons took vaccine, and 100 did not receive it. All had suffered with about the same number of colds each year in the past.

Results: During the experimental year the controls (those who did not take the vaccine) had 375 colds, whereas the ones who took the vaccine had a total of 94 colds—a decrease of about 75 per cent. There was also a very marked decrease in days of illness from all causes among the vaccinated as compared with the controls.

For those who suffer with frequent colds the cause of which cannot be found, the cold vaccine by mouth treatment should be worth trying.

The Poet's Corner

ENCHANTMENT

(From "The Castle of Indolence")

A pleasing land of drowsy-head it was; Of dreams that wave before the half-shut eye; And of misties in the clouds that pass; For ever flushing round a summer sky.

There came the soft delights, that witching night Inlaid a wanton sweetness through the breast; And in the pleasures, always hovered night; But whate'er smacked of noyance, or unrest, Was far off expelled from this delicious nest.

Was nought around but images of rest; Sleep-soothing groves, and quiet lawns between; And flower beds, that slumberous From poppies breathed; and beds of pleasant green.

Where never yet was creeping creature seen; Meantime unnumbered glittering streamlets played And lured everywhere their waters; That, as they bickered through the sunny glade Though restless still themselves, a lulling murmur made.

Near the pavilions where we slept, Soft-tinkling streams, and dashing waters fell; And sobbing breezes sighed, and (So worked the wizard) wintry storms to swell.

As heaven and earth they would together melt; At doors and windows, threatening, seemed to call.

The demons of the tempest, growling fell; Yet the east entrance found they none at all; Whence sweeter grew our sleep, secure in massy hall.

—James Thomson.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

FARM SUGGESTIONS

Sir—At this season of the year all business men throughout the Province are looking back over their business of the past season, carefully scrutinizing it for any errors or mistakes which they might have made, with the object of avoiding those in the year that we have just entered. In like manner, I suggest that our farmers of the Province should carefully review their positions. I realize that in many sections of the province the balancing of their accounts will not be very satisfactory, but there are many things that might well be taken into consideration.

If the land is more moist than the average land, is there an earlier start to the season, which would be likely to have a crop mature earlier, and give you better returns than you would be likely to realize from a later variety of oats? Have you got your seed grain for the coming season provided? The obtaining of good seed grain is very often a serious question that which difficulty will be intensified this year on account of the fact that a great deal of our oats, while very bright in color, are light in weight, and in the opinion of this department it would scarcely be safe to risk a crop by sowing this light variety of grain.

In any case, it is a simple matter for any of our farmers to test the germination of the seed. This is done by sowing a few seeds in a dozen seeds of the average size, planting them in a flower pot, setting them in a warm place, and seeing what the germination would be. This might save you serious losses in the season's crop.

There is also the fertility of the soil to consider. Have you a field which has not been giving you a crop, that you might expect? If so, have you had the soil analysed to know what your soil is deficient in. If not, do so at once. I think there is very little frost in the soil, and if you could have a sample analysed, you would find a hole in the soil, keeping it fertile, and on one side then taking a shovel and cutting off a slice of that side, about six or seven inches, or to the depth the land is cultivated, having a sample of five or six pounds. Mail this to the Dominion Chemist Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Ontario, for an analysis of the soil and in some cases as to how to correct any deficiencies, which he may find in the said sample.

Another thing worthy of consideration and which the Department is anxious that the farmers should know, is that the fertilizer used in the last twelve or thirteen years we have paid out from this Province in cash on an average of one million dollars a year for commercial fertilizer. And I would like to ask the farmers individually and collectively as to whether they believe this vast expenditure of money on farm land, has had the effect of increasing the fertility of the soil or not.

Some few years ago, it is within the memory of many, that everybody who had a horse and slight was out on the ice getting mussel mud. This Department realizes this mud is not as easily obtained today as in earlier years, but knowing the boon that it has been to this Province, and the fact that it is obtained at the season when there is very little other work which can be done, it seems to us that it would be a pity for anybody who could obtain any of this important application for their land, to do everything possible to obtain it. It is hard work, it is cold work, but you can all rest assured when evening comes and you are sitting by the fireside getting warmed up after having taken home two or three loads of mussel mud, which is probably more profitable than any you have done throughout the whole year.

Is there near your farm a plot of cedar or alder mud, you might dig? The frost should carry you up on the surface of it. If you can afford to dig it at home, put a little burnt lime on it, as you pile it up, it will sweeten and acidify in the mud, but in no case, make a good application of this mud to the land, and if you have piled near the barn, where you can throw in a quantity of it with some straw, it will be worth while. In other words do everything you can to increase the fertility of your soil.

Then there is the question of the application of ground lime, which should be considered by every person throughout the province. A great many thousands of tons of lime come to this province, and while you hear many say that fertilizer has been a curse to this Province, I have yet to hear a man say that he did not find lime-stone beneficial. More particularly are its effects seen on the land, when you come to seed down to clover. You always get a good catch of this nitrogen-giving plant, and if on your clover you obtain a good catch of clover you have a good start on increasing the fertility of your soil, and if you lose that again the fault is surely your own.

In any case look the stern facts in the face. Plan for the future, consult with your family, get the young man interested in the work. Give your daughter a flock of chicks to raise, give the boy a hog to grow. In other words let them know when they are with you, and when you have the opportunity of guiding them and teaching them the wonderful lesson of cooperation, so that they may know the advantages of same, and be in a position to make use of the knowledge you have given them to those whom they come in contact with in the future.

In conclusion, I would ask our friends in the farming community throughout the Province to keep this fact in mind that we are trying to serve the people and we are anxious to know your news. And, further, we are anxious to know if there is anything that you consider would be worthwhile for our Department to take up and carefully investigate, and if within our means to put the same into effect for the betterment of Agriculture.

If you have an idea that you believe to be practical even though at first it may seem radical, it is worth while to wish in conclusion to thank the farmers throughout the Province, for any cooperation we may have received from them, and assure you that we are at all times at your disposal.

I am, Sir, etc.

W. H. DENNIS, Minister of Agriculture.

MacKenzie Delta A

Vast Quagmire

(Lord Tweedsmuir in London Sunday Times)

There is little obvious beauty in the North. In "Return of the Native," Thomas Hardy wrote: "It is a question if the exclusive reign of orthodox beauty is not approaching its last quarter." The new Vale of Tempe may be a gaunt waste, to the charms of which I am always predisposed, but in the MacKenzie valley I did not find it. Aldous Huxley somewhere asks whether the Wordsworthian peace and healing power of Nature could be found in a lush tropical forest where Nature is cruel and fantastic. I think there would be the same difficulty in the North.

Wordsworthian Nature should have a certain reticence, cleanliness, and simplicity, and be built more or less on the human scale. The North is altogether beyond the human scale, and it has no cleanliness or simplicity of rank vegetation and moors and cold ice-grey waters. Instead I found a kind of coarse lushness, immense rivers pouring billions of dirty gallons to the ocean, too much coarse vegetation and an infinity of mud, and everywhere a superfluity of obscene insect life.

The impression was not of a Nature that is beautiful and austere, though very often a serious question that which difficulty will be intensified this year on account of the fact that a great deal of our oats, while very bright in color, are light in weight, and in the opinion of this department it would scarcely be safe to risk a crop by sowing this light variety of grain.

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FOR PALE AND THIN PEOPLE A combination especially valuable in the treatment of those diseases where their origin is traceable to an impoverished condition of the blood. One of the greatest remedies in the treatment of Rheumatism.

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Try a bottle today. Price 85 cents.

THE TWO MACS

feeling of space and peace. Great Bear Lake, too, with its unmeasurable deep blue waters, and its rocky shores, like the West Highlands, gave one the proper feeling of the clean antiseptic North. But I think the most wonderful impression I had was flying over the Barrans on a cloudy day. The cloud shadows in these intimate plains, in constant motion, made a beautiful fantastic world. It was all out of scale with humanity, but it is a good thing now and then if you manage to realize that the world was not created on your own scale. It sharpens the adventure of living.

PACIFIC AIRSHIP LINE DISCUSSED

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Jan. 26 — Sir Ernest Fisk, chairman of Amalgamated Wireless of Australia, today looked forward to a trans-Pacific airship service between Australia and the United States. Sir Ernest said the only type of aircraft capable of carrying passengers and freight for a long ocean journey at a profit without a subsidy is the airship.

He said as yet there was no plan to establish an airship company in Australia.

ROAD DIRECTION SIGNS

The Travel Bureau is preparing to have road direction signs painted. Any person knowing of places where such signs, including danger and stop signs, are needed, will please communicate with the Prince Edward Island Travel Bureau, Charlottetown.

Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea

Hickeys' The best leaf and the longest cure give you the most lasting and delicious chew when you ask for H & N Black Twist. You'll have the time of your life trying to chew the flavor out of this fine tobacco. HICKEY & NICHOLSON

SLEEP AND AWAKE REFRESHED If you don't sleep well... Dodd's Kidney Pills