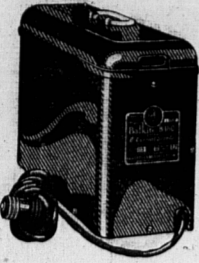


**For quality of reception Balkite "B" is a virtual necessity**



The high voltage power tubes necessary for quality reproduction make "B" batteries uneconomical. Light socket "B" power is a virtual necessity.

Whether the "B" power supply you buy is more economical than batteries depends upon its length of life. Hence the popularity of Balkite "B."

Balkite "B" is a permanent piece of equipment. It has nothing to wear out or replace. 300,000 units in actual use have shown that it lasts longer than any other device in radio. It will outlast dozens of "B" batteries. The first Balkite "B," after 5 years of service, is still as good as new.

Four models, 90 to 180 volts. Ask your dealer. Distributed by

Four models to suit different requirements.  
**PRICE**  
 \$33.00  
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 THE AMPLION CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, 325 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL

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**THE ISLAND RADIO CO.**  
 CHARLOTTETOWN  
 EVERYTHING IN GOOD RADIO  
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**CHROME**  
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As remarkable as the record back of it



Chrome is an element that makes Burgess Batteries better.

Always buy Burgess Chrome Batteries with the black and white stripes. They will give you the same dependable performance that won the preference of many famous adventurers.

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 RADIO AND FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

ISLAND RADIO COMPANY  
 Operating Station CFCY  
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 Headquarters 143 Great George Street.

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**FENNELL & CHANDLER**  
 Complete Stock Always on Hand.

**THE UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT**

OF THOUSANDS OF MEN WHO ARE USERS OF  
**HICKEY & NICHOLSON**  
 BLACK TWIST CHEWING TOBACCO

IS AMPLE PROOF OF ITS FLAVOR AND QUALITY. EVERY USER IS A BOOSTER. THE TOBACCO WITH A FLAVOR ALL ITS OWN.

Hickey & Nicholson Tobacco Co., Ltd.  
 Manufacturers  
 Charlottetown

**DAIRY INDUSTRY IS MENACED BY BUTTER IMPORTS**

Application of Dumping Duty Against Australia Requested. Exclude N.Z. Altogether. National Council as Last Step Would Cancel Treaty With New Zealand.

OTTAWA, Dec. 1.—On the 1000 annually in order to secure for ground that the importation of Australian and New Zealand butter is menaced by the dumping of Canadian butter. The National Dairy Council of Canada this week asked the Canadian Government to apply the dumping duty against Australian butter and exclude New Zealand altogether for the benefit of the one cent rate of duty.

If that is not effective in shutting out New Zealand butter some of them would go so far as to cancel the trade treaty with New Zealand on six months' notice. Canada is now importing several million pounds of butter annually from the Antipodes, and will not produce sufficient for her own requirements during the next year or two, it was said. Some of the Prairie Provinces are actually importing sweet cream for the breakfast and tea tables, and even in the famous dairying country of Frontenac in Ontario, according to President J. A. Caulder of the National Dairy Council, the city of Kingston will not have an adequate supply of milk next year owing to the large number of cows that are going to the United States.

It was a dark picture that Mr. Caulder and others of the delegation, painted for the Prime Minister and his colleagues. The visitors were introduced by their counsel, Alexander Smith, of Ottawa. Mr. Caulder told the Government delegation represented 250,000 dairymen in Canada who were unanimous for what they were asking. He did not blame the Government for negotiating a treaty with Australia and New Zealand, but he pointed out that since the treaty came into effect in 1926, Canada had changed from a country exporting 24,000,000 pounds of butter per annum to a country importing from seven to ten millions of pounds of butter per annum. The trouble was that when it was winter in Canada it was summer in the Antipodes, and prices in Canada were depressed by heavy importations from Australia and New Zealand during the winter months.

"We will import ten million pounds of New Zealand and Australian butter before next May," said Mr. Caulder. "The orders for several million pounds already have been booked. He pointed out that Australia need not land a pound of butter in Canada in order to reduce prices of Canadian butter by three cents per pound. Canadian importers armed with cablegrams from Australia offering cargoes at so much per pound merely asked Canadian producers if they could meet the Australian offer. If not the orders went to Australia and New Zealand. The year the treaty became effective Canada exported 24 million pounds of butter and imported only 198,000 pounds. The New Zealand and Australian competition during the winter months had the effect of discouraging Canadian dairy farmers, and they reduced their herds of cattle. He contended it was wrong for agricultural provinces like Alberta and Saskatchewan to import butter for their own requirements during the winter months. In the last seven months Canada had started to import cheese. In western Canada export of cream was going across the line to the United States, and as time went on more milk and cream would go to the States.

New Zealand butter was brought to Vancouver at 34 cents per pound, all charges paid. Western Canada must have some encouragement. Anything below 30 cents per pound in summer and 40 cents in winter for butter fat was unprofitable. He contended it was not economical to export Canadian butter and import New Zealand butter. It meant a net loss of seven cents per pound.

He also complained about "consigned" butter, by which he meant that Australian butter could be shipped to Halifax or Vancouver, and held there in storage pending a favorable opportunity of marketing it in Montreal, Toronto or the West, or of sending it to England on another boat.

**PREMIER IS CONCERNED**  
 Premier King was concerned about the future of Empire trade if the whole Australian and New Zealand treaty was to be cancelled just because one phase of it seemed to work a hardship.

"We are not much concerned with the cancellation of the treaty if the dumping duty is applied against Australian butter, and New Zealand butter is obliged to pay three cents per pound duty, as formerly, instead of one cent, as at present under the terms of the treaty," said Mr. Caulder.

The delegation was supported by A. E. Darby, of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, Winnipeg, who said, however, that his presence ought not to be construed as indicating support by the Council of Agriculture of any proposal to increase the duty on butter. Mr. Darby maintained that it was a bad bargain Canada made in the trade treaty with Australia and New Zealand, an he mentioned specially the case of raisins. "It was inequitable," in his opinion, "to raise the price of raisins to the consumers of Canada from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

He accused Australia of sharp practice in connection with the tariff on automobiles. Without breaking the terms of the treaty she had heavy if not insupportable handicaps on these products while leaving other, he preference to Great Britain untouched.

He maintained the opposition of the Canadian Council of Agriculture to the Australian treaty had been fully justified by experience. He claimed it had not improved imperial relations nor added materially to inter-imperial trade, but on the contrary had been the occasion of quite a strenuous commercial warfare between Canada and Great Britain in the Australian market and had raised in Canada feelings of resentment against Australian methods of trading. He feared the treaty would injure the Canadian dairy industry by not conferring any compensating benefits on the consumers of butter.

In reply to Hon. Charles Stewart Mr. Caulder admitted the reduction of two cents per pound in the duty on Australian and New Zealand butter was not responsible for all the troubles of the dairying industry.

"I have sold butter for less than thirty cents a pound when I was farming," observed Mr. Stewart. "Yes, but we bought suits of clothes for \$10 each in those days," said Mr. Caulder.

Hon. James Robb, Minister of Finance, said his sympathies were with those who went out with their lantern early in the morning to milk cows. He had a lot of them in his constituency, but he must also think of the great army of consumers. He pointed out that according to Government statistics the average price of butter in sixty-nine cities and towns of Canada were four cents per pound, higher since the treaty went into effect than before. Canada, he said, had not been exporting butter because Montreal prices were higher than London, England, prices. Nor had production in Canada suffered. It was 169 million pounds of butter in 1925, the year the treaty became effective and 178 million pounds in 1926. The output of other dairy products also had increased. The minister further pointed out that Canada was selling 18 million dollars worth of products annually to Australia and buying from them only six millions worth, while we were selling New Zealand thirteen million dollars worth and purchasing from them only four millions worth. He feared there would be a howl in Parliament if New Zealand and Australian butter were barred from Canada by a tariff law. He recalled the vigorous protests against shutting out of oleomargarine. He suggested the question might be referred to the tariff board, but the delegation would not consider this.

Premier King said there were two sides to the question. They must think of the consumers as well as the producers and they must think of Empire trade. He promised, however, the Government would consider fully the representations made.

**No Medicine Like Baby's Own Tablets**  
 For Either the Newborn Babe or the Growing Child.

There is no other medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little ones—whether it be for the newborn babe or the growing child. The Tablets are always good. They are absolutely free from opiates or other harmful drugs and the mother can always feel safe in using them.

Concerning the Tablets, Mrs. John Armour, R. R. 1, South Monaghan, Ont., says:—"We have three fine, healthy children, to whom, when a medicine is needed, we have given only Baby's Own Tablets. The Tablets are the best medicine you can keep in any home where there are young children."

Baby's Own Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulates the stomach and bowels; banishes constipation and indigestion; breaks up colds and simple fever and makes a child's teething easy. They are sold by medicine dealers or direct by mail for 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

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**MORE FEED.**  
 In order to raise more poultry

**General Talk**  
**On Poultry**

"Poultry Notes, submitted by Poultry Division, Dominion Live Stock Branch. This information given in the interests of better farm flocks. All inquiries to be addressed to Box 200, Charlottetown."

A careful summary of the poultry on farms in the Province of Prince Edward Island reveals the following situation:

Approximate number of hens . . . . . 900,000  
 Approximate number of farms . . . . . 14,000  
 Approximate number of hens to farm . . . . . 60  
 Average production per hen . . . . . 5 1-2 dozens.  
 The predominating breed kept by the farmers is Barred Plymouth Rocks, about 75 to 80 percent being of this breed.

**QUALITY IS GOOD.**  
 The average quality of poultry, while leaving room for improvement, is good, also there are many well distributed flocks of the very best quality whose egg laying ability equal anything in Canada. The policy of the Federal Department of Agriculture has been to standardize and encourage the breeding of Barred Rocks, in all their extension work. The distribution of pure bred cockerels has been mostly confined to this breed. This fact, coupled with the general excellence and suitability of the breed, has combined to place it well in the lead.

It is an interesting fact that the policy of our Department of Agriculture in this respect, which has been followed for ten years or more, is now being adopted in the United States, there being a trend to the heavier breeds, more especially the Barred Plymouth Greater progress will be made by further concentrating all work on this breed. A uniform product will be the result. Buyers will pay a premium for a straight carload of Barred Rock poultry. Barred Rocks lay a large brown shelled egg, popular on all markets and commanding a premium on the Boston market. Just here may say that at certain seasons of the year, especially the fall, Boston is a good market for Island eggs where from five to eight cents a dozen can be realized above Canadian prices.

On the other hand a diversity of breeds means lack of uniformity, and is a great hindrance in marketing. Jersey Island is an example of concentration on one breed of animals to the great profit of all.

**LARGER FLOCKS.**  
 If every farmer on Prince Edward Island would keep 100 hens, this problem of greater production would, to a great extent, be solved.

Perhaps the value of hens on the farm as a side line is not fully realized. Poultry husbandry is a general industry, for no other class of livestock is kept so widely, yet, relatively few rely on poultry raising for the main income. Both on the farm and on the city lot, poultry consume much waste material—converting it into nutritious and edible eggs and meat. On a farm poultry occupies a distinct and valuable place, for a fair sized flock may be kept to a considerable extent on the land occupied by crops. Here they will not only gain much free food, but they will also benefit the crops by devouring injurious bugs, grubs, and worms. They are largely cared for by women and children, and thus do not compete with other lines of farming. General conditions are highly favorable for the farm flock of moderate size, even though the feed and care often receive little attention.

Range is abundant, numerous buildings and trees provide protection from sun and wind, and epidemics of disease are much less serious than where large numbers of birds are kept under intensive conditions.

In the economy with which the hen produces human food, she ranks next to the pig. She returns four dozen eggs, or six pounds in meat, from every twenty-five pounds of digestible matter in the ration. When poultry is kept on a side line their economic efficiency is really greater than these figures indicate, because a large part of their food is material that would otherwise be wasted.

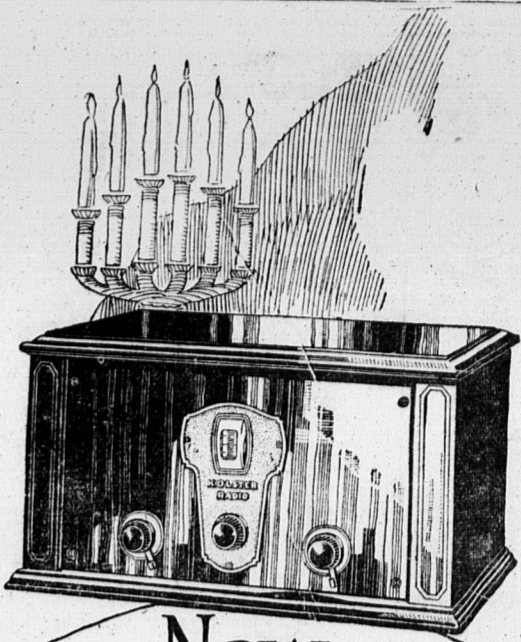
An ordinary hen consumes about 75 lbs. of grain per year. It has been found in actual practice it costs \$2.00 to feed a hen a year. A hen so fed should produce 10 to 12 dozen of eggs, valued at 35c a dozen, making in all \$3.50 to \$4.00,—or \$1.50 to \$2.00 over the cost of feed, \$3.00 over the cost of feed is not uncommon under good management. The cost of raising the hen is offset by the sale of the surplus cockerels and old hens.

The farmer who keeps 60 hens therefore could expect to receive \$120.00 over cost of feed in the course of a year. With 100 hens however, his return would be \$200.00, which would be quite an addition to his annual income, and if multiplied by the number of farms in Prince Edward Island, would mean quite an increase in the provincial revenue, somewhere around a million dollars. With a similar increase in other lines of production the prosperity of this Province would be assured.

**COSTS.**  
 \$75.00 will enable any farmer to get into a good flock of laying hens after allowing for 50 percent cockerels and average mortality. A farmer reported the other day raising 147 pullets from 300 chicks, which cost \$100.00. This is a conservative estimate.

**MORE FEED.**  
 Much progress has been made

**The Kolster 6-D**  
 A Six Tube Set with Single Control.  
**\$125.**



**New Happiness**  
 For your Home this Christmas

**RADIO**—the ideal Christmas gift for the modern home—finds its most perfect expression in Kolster Radio.

In this reasonably-priced set a new perfection of radio reproduction has been attained—a perfection that has made Kolster the radio choice in thousands of discriminating Canadian homes. Uncanny in its "tuning in" and

"cutting out" of stations—amazing in its distance-getting quality—simplest of all sets to operate—Kolster Radio proves its very real superiority and greatest "value-per-dollar," not by claims, but by performance.

Before deciding upon your Christmas gift for the home this year—hear Kolster Radio. Your nearest dealer will be glad to demonstrate.

Made in Canada by  
**CANADIAN BRANDES LIMITED**  
 TORONTO - CANADA



**The Kolster 6-E**  
 Moderate priced console with enclosed Gramophone, Speaker, Dimensions—width 17", Height 41", Depth 16".

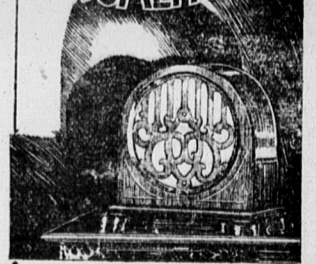
**ISLAND RADIO COMPANY,**  
 Distributor for Prince Edward Island,  
 143 Great George Street

**Kolster Radio**  
 Greatest "Value-per-Dollar"

**Tomorrow's Radio Program**

- CHURCH SERVICES**  
 8:00 a.m.  
 WGY (379) Schenectady, Ontario.  
 8:30 a.m.  
 WJZ (508) Phila. Bethany Presb.  
 WCHS (361) Portland, Baptist.  
 8:45 a.m.  
 WOO (508) Phila. Bethany Presb.  
 WBZ (333) Springfield, Unitarian.  
 9:00 a.m.  
 WHK (253) Cleveland, I.B.S. Pro.  
 WGR (363) Buffalo, Presbyterian.  
 KDKA (318) Pitts.—Services.  
 W.C.A.E. (517) Phila. M.E. Church  
 W.C.A.A. (319) Providence, All Saints.  
 9:30 a.m.  
 WLW (428) Chel. Sunday school.  
 9:40 a.m.  
 WHB (337) K. City. Disciples.  
 9:45 a.m.  
 WIV (508) Phila. Holy Trinity.  
 10:30 a.m.  
 WJZ (514 N.Y. Baptist)  
**CONCERTS—TALKS**  
 12:00 m.  
 WJZ (454 N.Y.—The Roxy Stroll  
 To WJZ, WBZ, WBZA, KQKA,  
 KYW, WRC, WOC, WJR.  
 1:00 p.m.  
 WOC (353) Iowa, Concert.  
 2:00 p.m.  
 WNYC (535) N.Y.—Band Concert  
 WHO (535) Iowa, Roxy's Stroll.  
 W.L.P. (508) Philadelphia, Concert.  
 WBZ (333) Mass. Roxy's Stroll.  
 3:30 p.m.  
 W.G.Y. (379) Schenectady, N.Y. Orchestra.  
 7:00 WBAL (285) Balto. Recital

**QUALITY**



To the ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience the name Amplion means all that the word quality implies

WITH the improvement in broadcasting conditions and programs and the constant improvement in set manufacture, the quality of Amplion reproduction is more evident every day. Ever since broadcasting began, Amplion quality has been recognized the world over.

Model illustrated is the Colonial Cone A.C.Y. \$42.50. Handsome two-tone mahogany cabinet, 14" x 14" x 9", with a fine piano finish. New Amplion balanced armature v.t.r. straight bar magnets of finest English Tungsten steel.

Ask your dealer for a demonstration today.

Manufactured and licensed under Hopkins and Lickorphone patents

**THE AMPLION CORPORATION OF CANADA LTD.**  
 325 St. James Street, Montreal

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**ISLAND RADIO CO.**

Great George Street, Charlottetown

**AMPLION SPEAKERS**

And Every Other Radio Art. Operating C. F. C. Y.

Our Business Built on