

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN
 Morning Daily (Founded 1857)
 President, Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. Molare
 Vice President, J. E. Burnett, F.J.I.
 Secretary, Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O.
 Editor and Managing Director, J. E. Burnett, F.J.I.
 Associate Editor, Frank Walker
SUBSCRIPTION RATES
 \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City.
 \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to F. E. Island.
 \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S.A.
 Members Audit Bureau of Circulations
"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."
 THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1939

Flooding The Home Market

The Canadian Horticultural Council, meeting at Ottawa today in conjunction with retail grocers, will discuss what is described as the "crisis" facing the fruit and vegetable industry. How Liberal treaty making affected the home market for these products last year was shown in Parliament the other day, when answers to the following questions were tabled by the Minister of Trade and Commerce:

"What was the approximate value of market garden products exported to the United States during the twelve months ending Dec. 31, 1938?"

Answer: "Fresh fruits, \$364,124; fresh vegetables, \$95,915."

"What was the value of market garden products imported into Canada from the United States during the same period?"

Answer: "Fresh fruits except bananas, pineapples and citrus fruits, \$2,865,933; fresh vegetables, \$4,539,933."

Is it any wonder that our fruit and vegetable industry is facing a "crisis", with the home market handed over in this wholesale fashion to American competitors?

A Tangled Web

"Augur" the well informed London correspondent of the New York Times has this to say on the European situation. Italy's quarrel with Britain over Ethiopia and with France over Spain drove Mussolini into the unnatural Berlin-Rome axis arrangement. Yet Mussolini does not desire to be cut off from all possibility of a return to friendly collaboration with France and Britain, especially the last named, because it is absolutely needed for Italy's security in the Mediterranean. It was known in London that Herr von Ribbentrop on Herr Hitler's orders had invited Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, to be present in the Reichstag for the Chancellor's speech. The hope was on that occasion to obtain his signature to an alliance with Japan. Signor Mussolini finds the commitments of the existing alliance with Germany quite enough. Therefore he forebade the visit. Experts in London, carefully reading relevant passages of Herr Hitler's speech, find them truncated as if at last moment a reference to the tripartite alliance had been removed as premature. A tripartite military and naval agreement by Germany, Italy and Japan would be extremely disagreeable to Britain, because in some circumstances it could make impossible the transfer of adequate naval forces from European waters to Singapore. Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, therefore, is highly apprehensive over Signor Mussolini's line. He wants to strengthen the link with Italy so that she will entirely drop the obnoxious combination. That is the principal reason for Mr. Chamberlain's anxiety to see the French-Italian quarrel settled. On his instructions Sir Eric Phipps, the Ambassador to Paris, is pressing Premier Edouard Daladier and Foreign Minister Georges Bonnet to liquidate immediately the trouble with Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Insurgent regime in Spain because that is the first step toward a settlement of other pending issues.

Britain's Trade Problems

The international crisis in September resulted in less trade disturbance in Great Britain than might reasonably have been expected, and it naturally accelerated the pace of industrial production for rearmament and other defence purposes, reports the chief Canadian Trade Commissioner at London. It is not yet apparent, however, to what extent the demands upon industry for defence requirements are contributing to the maintenance of production and employment. It was a belief, commonly held, that due to industry's pre-occupation with government orders, a large civilian demand was accumulating which would take up the slack when the volume of armament orders decreased, but although it cannot be supposed that the demand for rearmament material has reached its peak, production, as a matter of fact, was on the decline in 1937, and unemployment in steel and engineering—the two industries most directly affected—increased. This suggests that rearmament cannot be considered as a primary factor in the maintenance of industrial activity.

Declining British export trade, due to world unsettlement, has, in view of its vital importance to industry, been the subject of anxious concern to the Chamberlain Government. As a result, the President of the Board of Trade announced that discussions were taking place with a number of industries as to the possibility of meeting the difficulties being encountered in export trade. New factors now have to be taken into account as a result of the methods of international trading employed by totalitarian states, controlled or subsidized competition, and the lack of stable currency exchange. These and increasingly unfavourable balances of payment have resulted in the Government introducing an Export Credit Guarantee Bill under which the Board of Trade, through the Export Credits Guarantee Department, is to be permitted to increase the limit of liability it may incur to £75,000,000, but the most important feature is that the Board of Trade is permitted to guarantee up to a limit of £10,000,000 on any one time export transactions which might not be insurable on the ordinary commercial basis adopted by the Export Credits Guarantee Department but which are considered in the national interest.

The provisions of the measure are considered

of far-reaching importance to the future of British export trade, and, speaking in the House of Commons on the subject of German and other competition in world markets, the Secretary of the Department of Overseas Trade declared that the only course open to the Government was to organize industries in such a way that they would be able to act as units in combating orthodox methods adopted by competitors in other countries.

Editorial Notes

Bacon died this date, 1626; the First Canadian Division landed in France, 1915.

The next fortnight will be crowded with social events preparatory to Lent, which begins on the 22nd.

Millions are to be spent in creating a 400 mile traction road between Peace River and Great Slave Lake, while "not a dime" is available for our harbour improvements or Brighton Bridge project!

Fuehrer Hitler has sent Herr Fink, comedian, to a concentration camp for making fun of him. A little humour is evidently a dangerous thing in Aryan Germany, indeed, equal to four years' expulsion from the Reich's Kultur Chamber.

Perhaps another delegation of the unemployed to Ottawa might be a little more effective than the representation we now have there. Nice men behind counters and as back patterns may be all right, but they are not go-getters.

The first death sentence resulting from Soviet Russia's campaign against lazy workmen has just been announced. The doomed man was S. V. Morozoff, leather factory employee who attacked his manager after being punished for a breach of labor discipline. He was convicted of terrorism and sentenced to be shot.

Improvement was noted in the 1938 valuation of imported fertilizers, aggregating \$4,526,419 in comparison with \$3,993,059. During the last month of the year the value was \$432,619 as against \$843,697 in November and \$345,005 in December, 1937. Domestic exports were also higher, totalling \$7,481,996 in 1938 as compared with \$7,158,022 in 1937. Cyanamid exports amounted to \$3,143,238, and ammonium sulphate \$1,697,204. In December the value of exports was \$494,069 as against \$623,438 in November and \$464,438 in December, 1937.

The City of Ottawa does not spend enough money in daily newspaper advertising to attract tourists, Alderman Pickering said at a meeting of the industrial and publicity committee Wednesday. He realized Ottawa did not now have the money to spend but when it was possible he would like to see up to \$50,000 used in that way. It would be the best investment the city could make. Alderman Perley felt newspaper publicity should be continuous and the chairman, Alderman Hamilton, agreed with this. Alderman Pingle said: "I am all for newspaper publicity."

Imports of farm implements and machinery in 1938 were of the value of \$203,190,626 compared with \$17,233,658 in 1937. The December imports at \$511,932 were somewhat lower than a year ago, when the amount was \$874,975. There was a heavy drop in the importation of cream separators, particularly from Sweden, which fell from \$30,984 to \$2,456. Parts of traction engines at \$184,057 were a large item; most of these came from the United States. Completed traction engines amounted to \$231,751.

The Liberals are at sixes and sevens in Nova Scotia and Manitoba; in Quebec they are so disrupted that the whole Mackenzie King Government is going to Quebec Saturday to attempt to pull them together; in Ontario the Provincial Liberals will have nothing to do with the Federal organization; in Alberta S.C. prevails, in Saskatchewan merely the power of the machine dominates the foreign vote; while in British Columbia, the Pattullo attempt to sell out to the U.S.A. to bring Alaska nearer Washington, has raised a storm of protest. That leaves N.B. and P.E.I. to be accounted for, and we know how the Liberals in these two provinces are at utter variance one with another, and especially with their representatives.

"The Bren gun contract was on a cost plus basis," said Mr. Lawson in the House of Commons. "If it was imprudent we should have no more of them. If the contract was a prudent one then how much more prudent it would be to give similar contracts to our railway on a cost plus basis." He assailed the "bureaucratic and undemocratic attitude" of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation and said George McCullagh, publisher of the Toronto Globe and Mail, had "made a monkey" out of the corporation. The corporation said Mr. McCullagh, because of his wealth, could not be permitted to buy time on a network, but permitted him by the use of more wealth to accomplish the same purpose by sending recordings of his speeches out to a group of individual stations for broadcasting.

Taxable municipal valuations in Canada in 1936 aggregated \$8,118,673,618, of which \$7,578,744,397 was taxable real property, \$47,625,861 personal property and \$39,680,472 income. The total taxable valuations by provinces were as follows: Prince Edward Island \$40,561,202; Nova Scotia \$171,109,587; New Brunswick \$168,456,159; Quebec \$2,199,369,834; Ontario \$3,002,146,474; Manitoba \$477,221,364; Saskatchewan \$1,087,413,856; Alberta \$519,710,605; British Columbia \$452,684,537. The Ontario valuation includes \$82,787,073 assessment for school purposes only for cities. Assessment for school purposes for other municipalities are not shown. The exempted property for all municipalities was as follows: Prince Edward Island \$8,259,050; Nova Scotia \$45,940,264; New Brunswick \$64,319,825; Quebec \$738,067,746; Manitoba \$159,619,526; British Columbia \$146,925,242. In Ontario exemptions for cities only amounted to \$386,428,507, while Saskatchewan and Alberta are not shown.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Two years ago, Professor Kinar Meulengracht, chief physician of Husepogren hospital in Copenhagen, examined a 72-year-old Swedish engineer who had lost four inches and was slowly shrinking back to boyhood height. So he had his bones become thin once when he bent to pick up a heavy weight he heard his spine crack. To bolster up his telescoped vertebrae doctor Kinar tried three different leather corsets, three fabric corsets with iron stays, as well as heavy doses of Vitamin D, calcium and ground eggshells. The patient had always had sufficient calcium in his diet, but that apparently little it had been absorbed for many years. No tests, good diagnosis explained his case. An last week's Lancet Dr. Meulengracht revealed the answer to this medical mystery. "The patient was the 'hypophosphatemic' he said, 'and observed by his evacuations.' Every morning for 35 years he had taken one teaspoon of sodium phosphate. Carlsbad salts 'are mainly composed of sodium sulfate and sodium bicarbonate, and presumably a certain amount of sodium phosphate is used by physicians more than any other single alkali. Diet specialists and research chemists have been able to show that one of the alkalies have more power to overcome or neutralize acid than has bicarbonate of soda but alkalies have other actions besides neutralizing acids in certain cases combinations of magnesium, calcium with bicarbonate of soda are more effective. Stomach upsetment and an alkali is considered necessary there are some suggestions given by Dr. Walter E. Bastedo in the New York number of North American Clinics, that should prove helpful to all sufferers with dyspepsia. 'Alkalies are useful for only brief relief and the time to use them is when the distress appears, or if it occurs at a regular time each day, it should be given just before this distress occurs, if given at the wrong time, as immediately after meals, when the discomfort comes on an hour or two after meals, the alkali is useless and may prove harmful. As a rule, alkalies should not be given in 'large' quantities immediately after meals for neutralizing acids in the stomach will drive up the excess gas and promote afferment comfort.' I am not suggesting that sufferers with indigestion or dyspepsia should take regular doses of an alkali every day. There is some cause for the indigestion or distress—sluggish liver or gall bladder, stomach or intestinal ulcer, eating hurriedly or when tired or upset—and these conditions should be corrected. My only point is that as Dr. Bastedo suggests if an alkali is taken, it should be when distress occurs or just before the distress usually occurs and, if taken immediately after a meal, but a very small amount should be used.

Another assault on Mount Everest, the world's highest peak, is likely to be made by British climbers. Captain G. N. S. Smythe, Timman, leader of the recent expedition, which was repulsed by the elements, is now stated to be planning a return to the mountain. His object is to see the Political Officer in Sikkin, and obtain permission to organize next year's expedition. Mr. S. Smythe, a member of Mr. Timman's party, mentioned this to a newspaper representative on his arrival in Bombay from Colombo. Mr. Timman returned to England from his third attempt on Everest. He has visited India on three other occasions to scale the world's highest peak. The conquest of Everest, he said, was an ideal worth striving for. He agrees with Mr. Timman that the only way to reach the top is to continue the effort year after year with a smaller personnel of climbers, hoping that the Clerk of the Weather will shed his wings. Mr. Smythe did not say how long the expedition could be of any great use to climbers on Everest, though an airplane was being employed to drop provisions and to return messages to the German climbers on Nanga Parbat. For one thing it would be unsafe for airplanes to fly over great heights, and especially so in the treacherous weather conditions of Everest. Lord Clydesdale, who had considerable experience of mountaineering and aviation, once told him that if an airplane was forced to land at great altitudes, it would be difficult to take off again owing to the thin atmosphere. —Indian Press Union.

Urban elevation charges are an issue between the Port of St. John and the Federal Transport Department. The charges here are as they are in Montreal, one cent a bushel, and it has been pointed out that the charges levied by the Saint John Board of Trade that such a rate is detrimental to the port in view of the fact that the charge at Montreal is one-half cent a bushel. A telegram from the Board of Trade to the chairman of the National Board of Trade stated that the charge here be cut from one cent to one-half cent, so as to put Saint John on the same basis as the United States ports. It was stated that the low charge in effect at Portland, Baltimore and other United States harbours had been responsible for the routing of goods through those ports to the detriment of Saint John. Steps should be taken to see that Canadian ports are not put at a disadvantage in competition from ports outside the Dominion boundaries. If Canada is to gain the full benefits possible from the grain trade, which is heavily subsidized with Federal funds to which all parts of Canada contribute, then no circumstance should be disregarded which might tend to lower the level of competition over Canadian transportation systems and through Canadian ports. —Saint John Telegraph Journal.

The Furvis Unemployment Commission of 1938 costs the taxpayers \$335,549. Unemployment remains a national problem which the tringes of solution have not yet been touched by any governmental venture. It remains a problem as grave as when the Mackenzie King Government assumed power. —Victoria Colonist.

We confess inability to get enthusiastic over the Government's latest relief plan. Not that it is found to be a relief plan, but the provision to feed the transient unemployed, even at this late date, draws the line between stony indifference and recognition of necessity. But it fails to deal with the basic factors of a problem with eight years of entrenchment. It is a makeshift for temporary use. —Toronto Globe and Mail.

How the news does get around! Reader's Digest quotes L. L. Stevenson in the Detroit News as saying: "Because he sleeps better when secured by the continuous rattle of train wheels, Sir Robert Horn, president of the Canadian Pacific Railways, has had a special bed constructed of rattles and vibrates like a Pullman berth." Sir Edward Beatty should let the public in on this. Can Sir Robert Horn be Sir William van Horne, president of the C.P.R. from 1888 to 1899, who died in 1915? —Toronto Star.

Some people may be confused by thinking of such minor incidents as the last days of Barcelona and the men and women who lost their lives trying to save the city. I think, too, of the agony of those who saw their homes and families wrecked for eternity in the great battle of Stalingrad, and, vaguely realizing the ideal they were fighting for, were too stupid to realize that, after all, it was merely a game of chess. I think of a lot of other things that could be better forgotten in awaiting the next move on humanity's highly-developed board. —Hamilton Spectator.

That Body of Yours
 By James W. Barton, M.D.

BAKING SODA AND OTHER ALKALIES FOR DYSPEPSIA

As a youngster about the only medicine about the house that I remember was baking soda. — bicarbonate of soda. Any upsetment of the stomach usually called for a half-teaspoonful of baking soda, and 'skipping' of the next meal. Often a dose of castor oil was first given. This was good treatment because our symptoms were due to eating too much or too hurriedly or because we were nervous or excited.

Even to-day despite all the 'alkaline' remedies now available for 'acid stomach' or 'acidly' bicarbonate of soda is used by physicians more than any other single alkali.

Diet specialists and research chemists have been able to show that one of the alkalies have more power to overcome or neutralize acid than has bicarbonate of soda but alkalies have other actions besides neutralizing acids in certain cases combinations of magnesium, calcium with bicarbonate of soda are more effective. Stomach upsetment and an alkali is considered necessary there are some suggestions given by Dr. Walter E. Bastedo in the New York number of North American Clinics, that should prove helpful to all sufferers with dyspepsia.

'Alkalies are useful for only brief relief and the time to use them is when the distress appears, or if it occurs at a regular time each day, it should be given just before this distress occurs, if given at the wrong time, as immediately after meals, when the discomfort comes on an hour or two after meals, the alkali is useless and may prove harmful. As a rule, alkalies should not be given in 'large' quantities immediately after meals for neutralizing acids in the stomach will drive up the excess gas and promote afferment comfort.'

I am not suggesting that sufferers with indigestion or dyspepsia should take regular doses of an alkali every day. There is some cause for the indigestion or distress—sluggish liver or gall bladder, stomach or intestinal ulcer, eating hurriedly or when tired or upset—and these conditions should be corrected.

My only point is that as Dr. Bastedo suggests if an alkali is taken, it should be when distress occurs or just before the distress usually occurs and, if taken immediately after a meal, but a very small amount should be used.

The Poet's Corner

THE SHADOWS NOW SO LONG DO GROW
 THAT BRAMBLES LIKE TALL CEDARS
 SHOW;
 MOULDSHIPS SEEM MOUNTAINS, AND
 APPEARS A MONSTROUS ELEPHANT.
 A VERY LITTLE, LITTLE FLOCK
 SHADERS THRICE THE GROUND THAT IT
 WHISTLES THE SMALL STRIPPING FOLLOW-
 UP.
 APPEARS A MIGHTY POLYPHEMUS.
 —Charles Cotton.

A Century Ago

(Exchange)
 It is timely indeed, though rather grim, in view of the recent experience of that country, to recall that Charles Darwin, while on his voyage around the world on the Beagle, experienced the great earthquakes of 1835 in Chile and has left a graphic record of his impressions of it. It lasted two minutes. The motion, which Darwin says made him almost giddy, is described as "something like the movement of a vessel in a little cross-tide, or still more like that felt by a person skating over thin ice, which bends under the weight of his body." The tides, as Darwin saw them, "were very curiously affected. The great shock came at the time of low water, which flowed very quickly, though not in great waves, to high-water mark, and then as quickly returned to its proper level." In the evening there were many weaker shocks, which produced in the most complicated currents, some of great strength. Reaching Talcahuano and Concepcion a few days later, Darwin found the two cities devastated, not a house standing in either. The great wave had almost washed away the ruins of Talcahuano, and he learned that several villages had also been destroyed.

The most striking effect of the Chilean earthquake of 1835, declares Darwin, was the permanent elevation of the land, which around Concepcion was uplifted two or three feet. At Santa Maria Island, thirty miles away, where the elevation was still higher, Captain Fitz Roy, the Beagle's commander, "found beds of putrid mussel shells still adhering to the rocks, ten feet above high-water mark—the mussels had formerly lived at low-water spring-tides for these shells." Darwin found the elevation of the province of general notice because of its having been the theater of several other violent earthquakes.

DODDS' KIDNEY PILLS
 FOR MEN
 THE BACKACHE, THE HEADACHE, THE BRUISES, THE RHEUMATISM, THE GRAVEL, THE NEURALGIA, THE MIGRAINE, THE SCIATICA, THE GOUT, THE URIC ACID, THE URIC ACID, THE URIC ACID.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

BOOSTING THE ISLAND

Sir,—Prince Edward Island has much that would interest and attract tourists if they knew about it. Why not do a little advertising? I make the following suggestion: Each part of the Island has something of interest to tourists. I will tell at the end of this letter what Belfast has to offer. Now let someone from each other section write to the Guardian telling about the interesting things to be found in his section, and the route to take to get there. When all sections have been heard from someone could revise the letters and a booklet could be compiled and presented for distribution every where. In this way our lovely Island would be made known to tourists, and I'm sure the result in increased tourist travel to our Island would be gratifying.

Section in the Belfast district is the home of the first Scotch settlers to Prince Edward Island brought here over one hundred years ago by Lord Selkirk. At Halliday's wharf, near where these settlers landed is to be seen one of the finest views on the Island. Here too, may be enjoyed safe bathing by all young and old. One hundred and fifteen years ago, what is now probably the oldest church was built by these early settlers. It has been kept in perfect condition. The setting is very beautiful and well worth coming miles to see. At the entrance to the grounds, surrounded by a well-kept spruce hedge is a monument erected to commemorate the landing of the ship "Polly," the ship in which the first of the settlers arrived. The inscription on the monument is in both Gaelic and English.

On the road to Point Prim you pass the Boy Scout camp grounds. During the month of July the scouts are in camp and visitors are welcome.

Eldon is about twenty-five miles from Charlottetown; you follow the paved road after crossing Hillsboro bridge until you come to Millview school where you take route 4. Continuing along reaching Bellevue you pass through Flat River, Belle River to Wood Islands the site of one of the terminals now under construction of the Wood Islands-Charlottetown Ferry.

ONE INTERESTED

Post Office Is In Error

(Winnipeg Tribune)
 Few Canadian stamps ever have borne a beautiful scenic view as those on the five higher values of the set recently put into circulation. It is a pity, then, that not one of the stamps bears anything to identify the view shown.

Port Garry gate appears on the new 20-cent stamp—the first time the any Manitoban scene has been used on a stamp. To Manitobans it is recognizable at once. Outside this province, or outside Canada, how many could identify it?

The same fault is found in the other values. The 10-cent shows the memorable chamber in the Peace tower of the parliament buildings at Ottawa, which is something the user of the stamp must find out for himself, unless he has seen the chamber.

The 18-cent gives a view of Halifax harbour. To one unfamiliar with the Maritimes, the harbour might be any one of half a dozen inlets on the Atlantic coast. At first sight it looks uncommonly like the St. Lawrence river as seen from the south side some miles above Quebec.

On the 50-cent appears the Lions Gate, entrance to Vancouver harbour as it was before the new suspension bridge was erected this year. Again, local knowledge or a postal guide is the only means by which the scene can be identified. The Chateau de Ramezay, Montreal, shown on the one-dollar value, has been photographed frequently and is familiar to tourists. But why depend on these incidents for its identification?

The wide advertising of Canada's scenery and historic sites has been advocated for some years as a means of encouraging tourists to visit this country. The post office has helped the good work in some past stamp issues by including the name of the scene on each value as part of the design. It is unfortunate that so sensible and valuable a practice was abandoned in preparing the current stamps.

He noted particularly vast numbers of sea shells scattered over the land up to a height, he believed, of a thousand feet. At Valparaiso similar shells were found at 1,300 feet. "It is hardly possible to doubt," he asserted, "that this great elevation has been effected by successive small uprisings, such as that which caused the earthquake of this year (1835), and likewise by an insensibly slow rise, which is certainly in progress on some parts of the (Chilean) coast."

SHE IS SHOPPING BY TELEPHONE
 BECAUSE
 She has read about the special values in the Charlottetown Guardian.
 Advertisers in the Guardian are offered the convenience and efficiency of the most complete advertising service available anywhere.
 CUTS — COPY — LAYOUTS — READERS — ARTWORK — IDEAS
 SUGGESTIONS — ILLUSTRATIONS — ETC.
ABSOLUTELY FREE
 Rates — Estimates — Plans — Consultations by Appointment at any hour of the Day or Night
MODERN AD SERVICE BUREAU
 TELEPHONE 132 THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Revealing The Invisible

(Exchange)
 On Mount Palomar, California, men are erecting what will be the world's mightiest telescope, which it is hoped will be able to work towards the end of 1939. With its attendant machinery, it will weigh 450 tons, and astronomers estimate it will be able to penetrate the heavens to a distance three, and perhaps four times as far as the present large instrument. It will bring another 500,000 stars into view.

We sometimes forget that the marvels of the infinitesimal are equally as great as those of fiery nebulae, whose light may take a million years to reach us. The most wonderful microscope yet invented has just been completed, and it will give an infinitely deeper insight into the vast world of micro-organisms and micro-inorganic matter than has hitherto been considered possible.

The super-microscope is the key to this invisible world, revealing minute organisms which no human eye has ever beheld in the past. By its assistance research workers will be able to see viruses of a magnitude of only millionths of a millimetre in diameter, those organisms responsible for such scourges of mankind as measles, mumps, influenza and leucemia, while it is hoped to be able to clear up the mystery of that terrible disease of animals; foot-and-mouth disease, and that curse of modern civilization, cancer. In addition, scientists believe the super-microscope will be of invaluable service in eradicating diseases which attack the world's food crops.

Fur Production

(Canada's Weekly)
 The value of the raw fur production in Canada in the 12 months ended June 30, 1937, was \$17,526,365 compared with \$15,464,883 in the preceding season and \$12,848,341 in the 1934-35 season, according to official statistics just issued. Silver fox was the principal item of production, with a total value of \$2,777,664, comprising 39 per cent of the total for all kinds of furs. The fox farms produce practically the entire supply of silver fox pelts, and the number recorded this year was 230,030, the highest in the history of the industry. The total value also establishes a high record, but the average price per pelt of \$29.46 was lower than in any previous season.

For Vitality always use BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

A CHORUS OF APPROVAL
 AND EVERYBODY IN TUNE ABOUT OUR CHEWING TOBACCO. ITS OLD TIME MUSIC TOO BECAUSE ISLANDERS HAVE BEEN IN HARMONY ABOUT THE GOODNESS OF OUR TOBACCO SINCE GRANDFATHERS YOUTH, AND THEY STILL ARE.

HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING TOBACCO
 "FROM SOURIS TO TIGNISH"
 10c PER FIG 10c
 Manufactured By
HICKEY AND NICHOLSON
 TOBACCO CO., LTD.
 Charlottetown P. E. Island

SHE IS SHOPPING BY TELEPHONE
 BECAUSE
 She has read about the special values in the Charlottetown Guardian.
 Advertisers in the Guardian are offered the convenience and efficiency of the most complete advertising service available anywhere.
 CUTS — COPY — LAYOUTS — READERS — ARTWORK — IDEAS
 SUGGESTIONS — ILLUSTRATIONS — ETC.
ABSOLUTELY FREE
 Rates — Estimates — Plans — Consultations by Appointment at any hour of the Day or Night
MODERN AD SERVICE BUREAU
 TELEPHONE 132 THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN