

FINAL SHOWINGS TODAY
BING CROSBY AND MARTHA RAYE
in
"DOUBLE OR NOTHING"
PLUS STARLETS : SHOWS 2.30-7.9 p.m.

PRINCE EDWARD

2 DAYS ONLY — TUES. & WED.

GARY TOOK
HER FOR
HIS BRIDE

BUT CLAUDETTE
TOOK HIM
FOR A RIDE!



PLUS NEWS : SHOWS AT 3.15-7.9 P.M.

SHOWING TODAY AT 2.30-7-8.45
JOHN WAYNE in
Zane Grey's — "BORN TO THE WEST"
PLUS CARTOON — SPORT — TIM TYLER'S LUCK
MON. & TUES.
CAPITOL —



PLUS — PICTORIAL — CARTOON — MUSICAL

Back Doors
(By E. O. LAIRD)

From my chair on the balcony of the private Convalescent's home where I was slowly regaining what health an old bachelor like me could expect, I could see plainly the back doors of three nearby houses. On my right was back door which opened on to a partially screened verandah; on my left, and at right angles, there were two more windows opened directly into their respective door-yards, I did not mean to be inquisitive, but when one is wheeled out to a sun porch at ten o'clock every morning for a two-hour exposure to the rays of old Sol, notwithstanding the perusal of a daily newspaper, one is prone to take an interest in anything that is within perspective. So I became interested in the personalities of these three back doors. Yet, I never, in all the time I watched, saw so much as a foot or a hand of anyone who lived behind them.

The back door which opened on to the partially screened verandah was a clean back door. The panel on it was so shiny yellow and new that sometimes I could almost see it. At other times it made me think of the yellow daffodils in my Grandmother's garden. Just outside the door there was a covered box from which a milkman carefully lifted empty bottles and replaced them with full ones. A few paces to one side resided a tightly closed garbage can. I knew it was tightly closed because no fly ever paused there in search of food. Every thing was spotlessly clean, and, although I could not see him, I knew that the baby hanging in his nap in the wicker carriage on the verandah was clean too. I liked to imagine the little housewife behind that gay door, in her gay morning dress, fussing with formulas for the baby and desserts for a husband. I never knew, however, whether she or some snow-capped efficient maid controlled the domain behind my raffish door.

The first back door on my left was a very large dark brown door with a crack splintering the wood from top to bottom of one of the panels. "Behind that door," I mused, "there is a hot-tempered cook who likes to throw things—especially after cats and dogs." I added, when one day I saw a pall of water flung violently out at a

Many A Man
Has escaped a nervous breakdown

It is now becoming generally known, by word of mouth from one person to another, that scores of nervous, worried business men attribute their escape from nervous collapse to the use of Dr. Chase's Nervine Food.

Business cares and worries of recent years have made men old before their time. Almost daily you read of prominent men dropping out in the very prime of life.

Others have survived, because they learned in time of a way to restore nerve force to the body. As

The Public Forum

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found a golden key. With it he unlocks the door of his imagination, looks within and finds the remedy. It also is in the form of a bottle, many bottles. Some are labelled "Beer," others are labelled "Wine." To both the would-be drinker the label "Drink" is attached that Mr. Trainor would take his own prescription and follow the advice he gives to others. He is too shrewd for that; it is a temptation. But he advises others that if they will only drink and drink in sufficient quantities, "it would assist us in the balancing of our budget." Give the people a chance on beer and wine, and try to educate them into that, says this reformer, this crusader and latter-day saint.

Mr. Trainor "fights the liquor traffic" with his own weapons. In fact, he would make the liquor traffic fight itself. "The only way to fight it," he declares, "is to give them the same beer and wine and try to educate them into that."

Thus this totalitarian teetotaler, this teetotaler, as it were, would dissolve and find the debt by the simple process of flooding, of liquidation, under the vigorous stimulus of the Department of Education and Health.

Mr. Trainor might even recommend investing the sinking fund in such a good cause, or perhaps the floating of more debentures. The larger the investment, doubtless the quicker the debt will be liquidated.

The teaparty attended by Alice in Wonderland will have no comparative with the March Hare celebrations in vogue when Mr. Trainor applies his solvent and makes others liquidate the debt.

I am, Sir, etc.
JABBERWOCK

ADMINISTRATIVE "MACHINERY"

Sir—We read in history of the "Rump" Government, the "Who? Who? Government," the "Know Nothing" government; and Prince Edward Island adds another unique one to the list the "Machinery" Government. Now, I may be mistaken but I do not believe "machinery" is the proper term to designate the lawful process of law administration. It seems too closely related to that curse of politics—the politician.

The Campbell Government has set a machine going and no matter what damage it is doing it cannot be stopped until it "runs down." The inventors of the machine seeing its dangerous and devastating work are blaming one another for the invention.

One of his delusions was that he was a genius in the design of the line. He believed he was a leading inventor of machines. He told me he had invented, even a perpetual motion machine. His ideas of perpetual motion were not altogether new. He laughed at all hitherto attempts to solve the problem. After listening to him for a while explaining the peculiarities of his machine, I asked him, "Go?" "Go?" "Go?" "It went too well! Why, it couldn't be stopped until it ran down." "I myself, so I have to go to work and invent a machine to stop it."

The Campbell Government seem to be in a similar plight. Their machine is running and they can't stop it!

I am, Sir, etc.
VOTER.

S. P. C. A. DENIAL

Sir—I notice in The Guardian of the 11th inst. a denial of the accusations made by Mr. McLean, M.L.A., to Mr. Henry McLean, Inspector of S. P. C. A.

Mr. McLean's denial of the statements made by the hon. member is true. The writer happened to accompany Inspector McLean to the country on business at that time, and returning to Charlottetown in the Inspector's car we came across the farmer in question having difficulty with a team of horses in hauling a hay press. The farmer was in a field in the presence of the Inspector, and the hon. member showed his appreciation.

In my opinion the farmer at no time maltreated these animals, but on the suggestion of Mr. McLean he unhitched and led the horses home. Mr. McLean secured some ropes which were attached to the hay press and towed to firmer ground.

In my opinion the hon. member was short of words to make a speech on the Budget, so he no doubt hit upon the safe saying.

In concluding I may state that at no time in the presence of the Inspector or farmer did I see the animals ill-treated, and Mr. McLean gave good sound advice. The S. P. C. A. and citizens in general should be proud to have such an efficient and intelligent S. P. C. A. official.

I am, Sir, etc.
STANLEY STEELE.
175 Sydney St.,
Charlottetown.

PAGING MR. LEPAGE

Sir—As a fisherman I was greatly interested in reading the newspaper report of Hon. B. W. LePage's statement in the House giving the outlines of the past year's activities of the Fishery Loan Board. There are, however, a great many details which I, along with the public in general, would like to have cleared up and I am taking the liberty of asking Mr. LePage to kindly answer the following questions either in the present or through the press, making as often and as fully as possible use of his colleague the Minister of Agriculture. Of particular interest to all practical fishermen are the questions relating to the new fish houses.

1. What system was followed in locating these fish houses, was it by the interests of fish buyers, or by the arbitrary decision of the Fishery Loan Board?
2. Where are the various fish houses located?
3. What is the size of each building?
4. What is the cost of each building?
5. Were these buildings erected by tender or by day's work?
6. If by tender, the name or names of the different parties tendering and the name of the party awarded the contract.
7. What quantity of lumber was used in the construction of each building?
8. What was the price per 100 feet?
9. From whom was the lumber

distinct but mutual, I mean just that.

To "Observer's" reference in paragraph six to my remarks on Latin as an oratorical and literary language need say little. I make no apologies for my defence.

Toward the close of his letter, "Observer" airs his opinion that all exponents of Latin are soaring in the clouds. It is hardly necessary to say that he again is wrong. We are not unworldly of the farthest cry and indeed it is on their behalf, and for their benefit, that we oppose restrictive education and march heroically forth against the best of general and liberal education. We want to cling to the culture, the civilization, the noble ideals for which so many have sacrificed, and for which their blood is our duty to keep unstilled and intact the precious heritage bequeathed to us and our posterity, to maintain forever the honor and the glory of our noble traditions.

I am, Sir, etc.
J. HAROLD GOODWIN,
Kensington, P. E. I.

P. S. EDUCATION

Sir—I have read with interest the letter of Mr. Pendergast on the school-curriculum question, and would like to say before going further that I am a firm believer in my make-up should have every reason for being envious of Mr. Pendergast's ability to express himself in clear, scholarly language. He does not say a silly dig or two at Dr. Nicholson but the gentlemanly qualities which are characteristic of Mr. Pendergast are always in evidence in his writing, and I am sure that no one will read his letter with more pleasure and enjoyment than the reverend gentleman against whom his good-natured sallies are directed.

I liked, too, his gentlemanly and courteous remarks on Mrs. Frank. While I have not the honor of any acquaintance with this cultured woman, I have often read her instructive letters with pleasure and profit, and since it appears that she has been invited to the Province, I consider Mr. Pendergast's statements most apt as well as a reflection on the generosity and the beneficence of such products of our schools as Mr. Pendergast. I use the word "reflection" in its exact sense of meaning, and not as an act implying censure.

At the same time, my common sense tells me that both Dr. Nicholson and Mrs. Frank were not entirely wrong in their assertions, and I have a notion that a lot of this controversy has been going on at cross purposes. Both sides are right because, wishing to gain their points, they have unduly emphasized their own position at the expense of reasonableness.

For instance, I do not believe Dr. Nicholson is so much opposed to the teaching of mathematics as he is to the teaching of this subterfuge which makes false interpretations of my letter.

In paragraph one, "Observer" positively asserts that most of our boys and girls are dropping out at the end of Grade X do not acquire benefits from French and Latin proportionate to the time and effort expended. How does he know this? He knows it because he is obliged to devote five or six columns to the history of mathematics as we trace it from the Egyptians down to the present day. I cannot very well do that unless the Guardian sees fit to pay me so much a column for writing under a physical handicap.

But to make the statement short let me say that neither the knowledge of Plato nor of Euclid was by any means complete in the hands of the Romans as is concerned. How many school students realize or know that we owe our decimals to the French? How many know that the abacus or counting frame was the only means of mathematical reckoning of the ancient world? How many of them are taught that mathematical knowledge took a tremendous jump with the discovery of the "zero" by the Hindus?

Suppose I were to drive a post into the ground in an acre field and measure the distance from it to tell me (on a sunny day) what an angle of 15 degrees is? Suppose I were to ask them (on a sunny day) to measure the distance from it to tell me (on a sunny day) what an angle of 15 degrees is? Suppose I were to give them a piece of rope, a couple of pegs, and six nails, and ask them to make me a triangle to make me six angles of 60 degrees each? Could they do it? I could not. But I do know that I could not do it either for that matter.

Now, I feel quite certain that the mathematics can be made the most interesting and useful part of the curriculum, not by Euclid alone. Its history, from the discovery of the fact that there are 360 degrees in a circle to the most advanced progress of civilization. And just as there have been hundreds of years when a single mathematical discovery offered the reverse of what we have today, so there have been hundreds of years in which civilization has marked time, and some day some one will deduce from the progress of civilization that the progression of new mathematical knowledge is in exact ratio to the progress of civilization. I would like to see the progress of civilization in the past few years which will show that the progression of new mathematical knowledge is in exact ratio to the progress of civilization. I would like to see the progress of civilization in the past few years which will show that the progression of new mathematical knowledge is in exact ratio to the progress of civilization.

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no man living today will ever be able to understand Latin as Cicero understood it for we live in a different culture and several of the points of view of the Romans have been lost to us forever which makes it impossible to translate some of their idiomatic expressions without losing some of the meaning of those expressions. It was Martin Luther who said that no man who was not connected in a big way with state affairs for at least five years could ever expect to understand. There is a lot hidden from us ordinary mortals.

Yet a Grade 10 pupil should be able to get a foundation in Latin and Mathematics. After that he should be under no obligation to any college or university if he wishes to pursue the subjects further. If he does not, he at least has not suffered any loss and has received a considerable benefit especially in mathematics.

I am, Sir, etc.
J. C. LEWIS.

MR. DENNIS AND THE STRAWBERRY SHIPMENT

Sir—Of the several addresses upon the Provincial Budget that have been reported in your columns during the past week, I think that that of the Minister of Agriculture offers the most encouragement, particularly because of the fact of his report upon the many ways in which he has assisted the farmers of the Island, and more particularly the young men and fox ranchers, in matters of education. There was one subject, however, in Mr. Dennis' address that offered the reverse of encouragement, viz., that in which he told of the trial shipment of strawberries to Great Britain last summer.

As the preliminary meeting of growers was held in my office, I am naturally interested in the matter. I called the meeting because I had learned that from Vancouver Island some hundreds of tons of strawberries were being shipped each year with good results. I called the meeting because also that a trial shipment had been made from Nova Scotia and that the berries had met with full approval by the jam manufacturers in England and Scotland. The object of the meeting was to ask the growers to supply a ton or more of strawberries in order that they might be processed under the SO2 method and shipped to the Old Country in order that it might be discovered whether or not our particular berries would be acceptable to the British manufacturers. It was thoroughly explained that the cost of processing in a small way, and particularly the cost of freight from Prince Edward Island to Liverpool or elsewhere, would prevent the shipment from giving a satisfactory financial return; and after the growers had agreed in writing to provide the necessary berries, a committee was formed and it was decided to ask the local Government to give some financial assistance to the project.

Some meetings were held with Mr. Dennis and Mr. Shaw and the outcome was that the Government offered to take charge of the whole matter of processing, shipping and selling; and although I had gone to quite a little expenditure in the matter, I was glad to be relieved of the responsibility.

Mr. Eld, of the Experimental Farm at Kentville, came under arrangement with the Dominion Government, to Charlottetown, personally look charge of the processing; and although the methods were necessarily primitive, the work was well done. Here let me quote from Mr. Dennis' address: "The berries arrived in the Old Country in perfect condition but the price was disappointing. That experiment has shown us that we need not hope for profitable remuneration at shipping berries by this method to the Old Country, although Holland ships annually by the same method about ten thousand tons."

I disagree entirely with Mr. Dennis' conclusion. As already explained, the one purpose of the experiment was to test the quality of the Island berries, and in that respect, the Canadian Fruit Commission in London, when in Charlottetown last Autumn, told me that the Island berries were the best received in England and would always be given preference over the Holland berries. Now, in the matter of cost, last year's experiment in any other country would have been done in a large and up to date manner. The processing was all by hand work instead of by automatic machinery as in England and employed hulling instead of two as in the case with the packers in Vancouver Island, the difference being that in Charlottetown, the hulling was done before instead of after the washing. Furthermore, the washing under the latest method is worked with an automatic moving perforated metal belt. The cost of a freight, however, was the chief cause of trouble. I have before me the figures both of the Island shipment and of the 1937 shipment made from Kentville, which was their second trial; and, without going into details (which I can, however, supply if necessary) I find that in Charlottetown we sent 1902 boxes at a total cost including freight, of \$156.01, making the cost per box 8.16c. In Kentville, on the other hand, they sent 2360 boxes for \$178, showing a cost of 3.32c. Kentville sent their strawberries to the final point of sale: Charlottetown shipped by Railway to Halifax, thence by boat to Liverpool and from that point to Glasgow. Charlottetown sold its berries at 23c per ton; Kentville at 54c.

Now, I have no desire to criticize what our Government did in the matter. The whole attempt was simply an experiment and it was only natural that the results would be disappointing, both in detail and as a whole. I do, however, contend that, if proper investigations are made, it will be found that an exceedingly profitable industry can be inaugurated on this Island. Various estimates placed the acreage of strawberries on the Island at from fifty to one hundred; whereas there is no doubt at all but that a market can be found for at least two thousand acres; and, if Mr. Dennis' estimate is correct, at four tons per acre, the returns should be very profitable. In the first place, there is the duty on the Holland berries into Britain of from 3c to 3-1/2c per cwt. whereas Canadian berries performed free. In the second place, the price naturally varies according to the harvest, and last year the European harvest, being unusually large, the price went down from 3c to below that of the last ten years. Notwithstanding that fact, the Kentville shipment gave a return of 831c per pound, and I believe the average price should run from 7c to 8c and most boxes contain more than one pound.

From what I am told, there seemed to be a considerable difference

of opinion regarding strawberry growing methods. In other words, our farmers still have something to learn; but, just as they have made a success of potatoes, there is no reason to suppose that they would not be equally successful if they studied strawberry growing to the same extent; and, if we are to be allowed to make a suggestion, it would be that a few farmers from Holland be invited to come to the Island and be supplied, free of charge, with small farms suitable for fruit growing with a promise that the required facilities for processing, costing but a few hundred dollars, would be supplied. Our farmers would then learn all the latest methods and the product would be given at least a fair start.

Before closing, I should like to emphasize the fact that has in practically all other matters effected our farmers and fishermen. The lack of ocean shipping facilities from the Charlottetown harbour is of paramount importance. So long as we are compelled to look to Central Canada as a market for our produce, instead of the outside world, our farmers will be compelled to accept prices ranging from 50% to 60% of those paid to the farmers of Quebec and Ontario. Needless to say, we are all waiting breathlessly to discover whether Mr. Dunning will place in his supplementary estimates the money required to finish dredging the harbour and the building of a pier suitable for ocean vessels.

I am, Sir, etc.
H. K. S. HEMMING

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