

January Sale!

TRAVELLERS' SAMPLES in the LINEN DEPARTMENT

This is always an interesting sale, as it includes so wide a variety of pretty and useful things for the home.

For example, there are tray cloths, runners, vanity sets, pillow cases, tea sets, luncheon sets. There are small doilies and from this, the assortment runs up to 17 piece hand embroidered luncheon sets.

There are hand made lace articles from small pieces up through large size table cloths... there are Irish Linen Table Cloths, towels, etc.

Moore & McLeod bought these RIGHT to sell them cheap... come expecting a real bargain, you'll be more than satisfied.

AND THERE'S A SALE OF SUB-STANDARD TOWELS

Thick, soft, thirsty TOWELS, bath size, green, blue, coral and gold in attractive floral and check designs. Size about 20 x 42 inches.

79c pair

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Annual Meeting at Hartsville

The annual meeting of the Hartsville Congregation was held on January 6th in the Church. The Minister presided, Hedley MacPherson acted as Secretary. Favorable reports were submitted from the Sunday School, Women's Missionary Society Y. P. S. Christian Endeavour which showed an increase in the giving of the people over previous years. The Board of managers was re-elected for 1942. Mr. Neil Nicholson Chairman, John MacLennan, Secretary Treasurer. Others on the Board: John A. MacInnis, Hedley MacPherson, Alexander MacLennan, Everett MacLeod, D. A. MacIntosh, Elmer MacLeod, Duncan MacIntosh, caretaker, Miss Isabel MacDonald, Choir Leader and organist.

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the organist Miss Isabel MacDonald for her faithful and painstaking service during the past year.

A standing vote of appreciation was tendered Dr. and Mrs. A. O. Thomson for faithful work during the past year. The meeting closed by singing the Long and Short Hymn and Benediction by the Minister.

BANQUET ENJOYED

Annual meeting and banquet of the Hartsville Christian Endeavour Friday, January 9th in the Hartsville Hall.

Mr. Borden MacLennan, the President, presided and led a toast by presenting a toast to the King responded to by the National Anthem. Toast to the Church by John MacLennan responded to by the Minister Dr. Thomson. Toast to the Women's Missionary Society by Mrs. Alex MacLennan responded to by Miss Isabel MacDonald.

Toast to the Y. P. S. Christian Endeavour by Mr. Neil Nicholson responded to by Mrs. Thomson.

The guest speaker of the evening Mr. Donald Nicholson of New York was introduced by Dr. Thomson. Mr. Nicholson brought a soul striking address to the Endeavour and was thanked for his message.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Borden MacLennan, President.

Dr. A. O. Thomson, honorary President.

Vice President, Miss Isabel MacDonald, Secretary.

Jennie Nicholson, Treasurer, Duncan MacIntosh.

Membership committee captains, John MacLennan, Julia MacLeod. Devotional Committee, Neil Nicholson.

Missionary Committee Mrs. Alex MacLennan. Social Committee, Miss Catherine MacLeod.

The meeting closed with the National Anthem and prayer by Donald Nicholson.

"gainfully" is not used in its meaning when employed to describe things farmers who were striving with might and main in 1931—and ever since—to make their occupation gainful. "That they failed is a matter of record by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and by the Economics Division of the Department of Agriculture. This failure was not due to lack of effort, nor to lack of intelligence, nor to the absence of the application of scientific principles. It was due to the lack of a clear-cut national agricultural policy."

Pirate Treasure

There is a curious story in the second volume of the Prince Edward Island Magazine—date 1900—and a cypher, all play their parts. There are some parts of the which seem open to doubt, but the narrator gives us to understand that he is not drawing the long bow. The story begins by saying that a French pirate ship attacked a British vessel, about the year 1728, and was beaten off. By some means, however, the pirates captured the British captain, and took him aboard their own vessel. On searching him they found a newspaper stating that a fleet of armed ships were on their way to the British coast to capture all the vessels known to be pirates. The young Briton, who had concealed his knowledge of the language, was thus enabled to hear the pirates' plans, which were to sail to P. E. Island, bury their guns and treasure, and then sail to Europe as peaceful citizens.

According to the President of Canada Packers, we who call attention to the farmer's problems are "Jeremiahs" and defeatists. When a man begins to call names, be sure he is conscious of a weakness in his arguments. Farming can be made to pay under special circumstances, as I pointed out a few weeks ago, but not 15 per cent of our farmers are so situated as to take advantage of them. If all their farms were in the happy position of "Canada Packers' experimental farm" I do not think there would be many Jeremiahs in our midst.

The comment of the P. E. Island Agriculturist is more to the point. Defining the words "gainfully employed" it goes on to say that

867,000, or less than half (Guardian Nov. 10, 1941). The "Educational Horizon" (May, 1941) puts the 1936 value at \$14,000,000. It fell to a lower value as shown by the Department of the Experimental Station (Guardian Dec. 31, 1941): in 1940 the value of farm produce was \$8,874,000 and it rose slightly (7 per cent) to \$9,494,000 in 1941. One wonders whether these values are "farm" or "trade" values?

Several interesting items are gleaned from the St. John's Report of Nov. 11, 1941. In 1928 the net cash income per farm was \$453; by 1932 it had dropped to \$80. It had got back to \$205 or less than half, by 1937.

From the same issue of The Guardian we learn that in 1937 the net cash income for farms on P. E. was \$533; in Ont., \$643; in Alberta, \$689; and in Manitoba \$939. I suppose these incomes are kind of average, but they all go to show that P. E. is the Cinderella of the Provinces.

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ISLAND FURRIERS

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NEWSY NOTES

By AGRICOLA

For some years past the writer has jotted down at odd times statistics relating to Prince Edward Island. The figures are interesting, but as will be seen, they do not always agree.

The area of P.E.I. according to a pamphlet published by the Natural Resources Intelligence Service in 1926, is 2,194 square miles or about 1,400,000 acres. An article in The Guardian of May 31st, 1941, states that there are 2981 square miles of productive land in P.E.I., comprising arable, pasture and forest. We may pass up the discrepancy with the thought that not all the 2,184 sq. miles are productive.

The N.R.I.S. further states that the extreme length from East to West, through the centre of the Island, is 145 miles, and the width varies from 4 to 35 miles. If the above figures were made the subject of a quiz how would you stand? Here are the population statistics from The Educational Horizon in The Guardian, May 31st, 1941:

Table with 2 columns: Year, Population. Rows: 1901 (83,204), 1911 (73,758), 1921 (69,522), 1931 (57,652).

The N.R.I.S. however, gives the population as 86,615 in 1921, which is official. The Dominion Statistician stated that at the 1931 census the population of Prince Edward

Island had dropped (by a decline of .65 per cent) to 88,038. So with these corrections we go forward to 1941, when we get the cheering news that the Island people now number 93,919. (Guardian, Nov. 10, 1941.)

In 1928 the rural population was 76.5 per cent of the total; with the population 21.5 per cent urban. It is almost certain that the urban percentage has sharply increased since then; even from this settlement movement "to town". This has been attributed to the difficulty of making a living on the farms; but, as there are no great movements in the urban centres, penalizing the remainder of the rural population, as a little consideration would show, the writer would hazard a guess that the present day urban population is 25 per cent of the whole.

The density of population per square mile was 40.31 persons in P.E.I., according to the "Educational Horizon" of May 31st, 1941. No date is given for the figure, but it is interesting to compare it with that of the other Provinces: N. S. 24.72; Ont. 19.43; Sask. 3.87; and B.C. 1.93. The rural population, as a little consideration would show, the writer would hazard a guess that the present day urban population is 25 per cent of the whole.

The value of our agricultural products has varied greatly in the last few years. In 1929 they were valued at \$25,976,000; in 1937, \$12,

867,000, or less than half (Guardian Nov. 10, 1941). The "Educational Horizon" (May, 1941) puts the 1936 value at \$14,000,000. It fell to a lower value as shown by the Department of the Experimental Station (Guardian Dec. 31, 1941): in 1940 the value of farm produce was \$8,874,000 and it rose slightly (7 per cent) to \$9,494,000 in 1941. One wonders whether these values are "farm" or "trade" values?

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W. C. T. U. NOTES

LIFE AND DEATH

So he died for his faith. That is fine. More than most of us do. But stay, can you add to that line That he lived for it, too?

In death he bore witness at last As a martyr to truth. Did his life do the same in the past?

It is easy to die Men have died For a wish or a whim— From bravado or passion or pride, Was it harder for him?

But to live; every day to live out All the truth that he dreamt, While his friends met his conduct with doubt, And the world with contempt— Was it thus that he plodded ahead, Never turning aside? Then we'll talk of the life that he led— Never mind how he died. —Ernest H. Crosby.

MRS. LETITIA YOUNGANS

It was at Chatham that Mrs. Youngans received the inspiration to enter upon the work of temperance organization, and at Picton, Ontario, in 1874, she formed the second Union of Canada, shortly after that of Owen Sound was started. The first effort of the Picton Union was directed against the licensed grocery stores and this menace to the family was one of the first in the greater part of Canada to yield to the attacks of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

In October, 1875, Mrs. Youngans was invited to hold a series of meetings in Toronto, especially for women. The women objected to forming a society. They said they were too busy. They had to care for the inmates of the Haven and the prison, to feed and clothe the poor, and assist the families of drunkards and criminals. Mrs. Youngans met these arguments by saying: "You would do better to remove the cause than to spend your lives remedying its evils." This argument prevailed and the first Union was formed on October 25th, 1875.

The first objective of the new Union set for themselves was "To diminish as far as possible the number of liquor traders; but ultimately the entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage." It was decided to circulate a petition earnestly beseeching a reduction of tavern and shop licenses for the ensuing year and present it to the City Commissioners (then three in number), when this petition with the names of 800 women was presented. The Mayor informed them that the Commissioners had done all they could, and referred them to the Provincial Parliament then in session. The Union was not unprepared, and had already solicited the cooperation of other towns and cities. 23,000 signatures were received in the short space of two weeks. On December 18, the Toronto Union, accompanied by 700 women, headed by Mrs. Youngans, thronged the House. In addressing the Government, she said: "Gentlemen! I have never visited Ottawa, therefore have never seen the Parliament Buildings—but if on the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa there is a tower, and in that tower a bell, and if that bell were to toll every time a drunkard in the Dominion of Canada passed into eternity—then, gentlemen, you would give us prohibition without our asking for it, because that bell would be eternally tolling."

After lengthy discussion the Government decided to amend the Act; and the Union had abundant reason for gratitude to Almighty God, who had heard and answered prayer.

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CANADIANIZATION AND CITIZENSHIP

OUR AIM:—To have every Canadian woman fitted for and aware of her privilege as a Canadian citizen, and to encourage women to fully exercise their civic privilege.

To help new Canadians to feel at home in their new environment and to develop in them a knowledge of and appreciation for Canadian laws and liberty, and a love for Canada.

METHODS OF WORK:—1. Appoint a superintendent of this department who is interested in civic affairs and give her time at each meeting to present up-to-date news of civic, provincial and national affairs.

2. At least once a year hold a special meeting to which new Canadians are personally invited and at which worthwhile information regarding our system of government and the value of the ballot is presented.

3. Give assistance where needed in teaching English to new Canadians.

4. Urge women to attend civic and political nominations and support the nominee who stands for temperance education and legislation.

5. Consecrated women specially gifted and fitted should be urged to stand for office and loyally supported.

6. Be on guard against harmful radio programs, obscene literature, efforts to break down our democratic system or anything harmful to our nation and take prompt action to counteract the evil.

7. Be thorough in keeping a record of work done in this department and give a full report at the end of the year, sending it to your county superintendent directly after it has been given at the local annual meeting.

Mabel G. Davey, Supt. of Methods of Work for Ont.

PUTTING OTHERS AT EASE

Opportunities for putting others at ease continually present themselves. Much practice in this lovely accomplishment, therefore, is within reach of all.

Some folk have a special talent in this direction. They have a nice appreciation of the feeling of others; also ability to find something extraordinary in the so-called ordinary person.

One of the main things in the art of putting others at ease is to be natural oneself. Fortunately this does not depend upon our being pretty or clever.

To discover as quickly as possible what the other person is interested in and talk about that is a friendly approach. Children, books, and games are useful opening subjects, not to mention the weather, which

Conservation

(Continued from page 6)

distant part of the ocean. In the open roads on the Atlantic coast of Mexico shipping often suffered severely from surf due to storms in the waters between Iceland and Ireland. Reports of these storms and of the occurrence of swell on the coasts of the Azores and Portugal now enable meteorologists to give ample warning to both ship and shore of the coming of dangerous surf on the Moroccan shores.

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