

The Charlottetown Guardian

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P. E. I. Health Demonstration

In referring recently to the 100 per cent increased taxation on life insurance policies imposed by the Campbell Government, it was stated that this was a strange gesture of appreciation for the long continued generosity of the Life Insurance Underwriters towards health interests in this Province. Public memory is proverbially short-lived, and perhaps the achievement of the Life Underwriters in this connection is not as well known locally as it should be.

No apology therefore is needed for quoting the following statements, made by Mr. G. J. Wherrett, M.D., M.B.C.P., executive secretary of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, in reviewing the special health demonstration in Prince Edward Island in his report to the annual meeting of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association a few days ago.

"This health programme in Prince Edward Island," said Mr. Wherrett, "which has received special attention during the past six years, had its beginning ten years ago as a result of the health educational programme carried on in the Maritime Provinces by the Canadian Tuberculosis Association with the financial assistance of The Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association. At the beginning of the demonstration Prince Edward Island was the only Province with an organized health department. The only health department was carried on by the Red Cross Society with its staff of three nurses; the only preventive medicine was unattended, and there were no tuberculosis clinics and no sanatoriums. The death rate was the highest in Canada. For years, efforts of the Canadian Tuberculosis Association to effect organization of the Island had been disappointing. This was due to the lack of full-time personnel to carry out organization and to the lack of public opinion in favour of health work."

"The grant from The Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association proved to be the golden key that unlocked the portal to progress. This grant made possible the formation of a Department of Health and the results which it obtained have exceeded all expectations."

"In the field of tuberculosis control excellent progress has been made. Tuberculosis clinics are now generally available to the people of the Island and the disease is being more completely treated than ever before. A sixty bed sanatorium has been built and is now proudly supported by the government irrespective of political party."

"A Prince Edward Island Tuberculosis League has recently been organized, which carries on the supervision of all cases of tuberculosis not cared for in the sanatorium in addition to a general programme of health education."

"The results are shown in the recent report of the sanatorium superintendent, Dr. P. A. Croftman, who points out that for the five years preceding 1937 the average death rate from tuberculosis was 100.7 per 100,000, while for the five years following 1931 it averaged 82.6 per 100,000. The actual death rate for 1936 was 65.4 per 100,000, the lowest rate in the history of the Island."

"It is very gratifying to note the appreciation which the people of Prince Edward Island have shown for the help extended to them during this period and the extent to which they have carried out the agreement to the letter. This means that we can look forward with confidence to the organization now standing on its own feet and fulfilling the object for which it came into being."

"The Canadian Tuberculosis Association appreciates to the full the financial assistance of The Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association which made this demonstration possible. It is one of the most gratifying projects that the Association has undertaken during the 37 years of its existence."

The First Move

Writing in the latest number of the Fortnightly Review, William Y. Elliott, professor of government at Harvard University, and a noted authority on his specialty, suggests that the Imperial Conference would have done better for the Empire if it had extended the privileges of Empire trade to all nations capable of taking advantage of them, than if it kept the Empire's good things for Empire peoples. Any further tightening of the Ottawa agreements, says Professor Elliott, would have a very disastrous effect upon those economic dependencies of Great Britain that are no part of the legal Empire, and Argentina, Holland and the Scandinavian countries are held up as being important factors in British economy—quite as important as the Dominions.

But it is not in Scandinavia, Holland or Argentina that Professor Elliott is interested. He says that, without the benevolent economic support of the United States, the British Empire is not tenable, particularly as a closed system, and he suggests that the time is opportune for bringing the United States within the walls of the world known as Sterlingia. For the first time, Professor Elliott points out, the United States has machinery for making tariffs on a reasonable basis of national as opposed to sectional or pressure group interests. There is also in Secretary Hull a secretary of state "who has stubbornly and courageously achieved the backing of most American business and more than 80 per cent. of the press for his programme of broadening the channels of world trade."

The idea of Professor Elliott, suggests the Vancouver Province, appears to be much the same as that of Mr. Mackenzie King, though Mr. King has not yet set forth his plan so explicitly. The answer to both is the same. It was the

commercial doors of the United States, not those of the Empire, that closed first. If both the will and the machinery to open these doors are available, there would seem to be no reason for delay. If the Americans will modify their tariffs, they will not find the British nations unappreciative or unwilling to respond. But it is clearly for the United States to make the first move.

"O Canada"

Some fifty years ago, say an exchange, a young man named Calixa Lavallee sat in a huge Montreal concert hall listening to Mozart's Priests' March of the Magic Flutes. And from this magnificent music he developed the strains of our much discussed, faintly abused, sometimes shakily sung anthem, O Canada.

It developed later that a French-Canadian barrister, Judge Routhier, wrote words for this anthem which rapidly gained popularity with the people of Quebec. It spread a national fervour but it still lacked an English version. Not until 1908 was this obstacle overcome. The Hon. Stanley Weir, recorder of the city of Montreal, was persuaded to write a version which "must be essentially Canadian, yet must fully and freely recognize our connection with the British Empire."

This song now occupies a unique place in the Dominion. We cannot discuss it from the view of the music critic; we do not know how its intrinsic value stands with the Marseillaise, a song that has fired the armies of France; or the stirring strains of Hungary's national anthem; or the impressive tribute to imperial Russia. But to Canadians it means a great deal. It is a simple emotional bond, bringing home a common tradition and a unity built by our ancestors through generations too often forgotten or ignored.

Editorial Notes

Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico, was shot this date 1863.

Not a few North Shore farmers "don't know where they are" in connection with the National Park scheme. They have notice to quit but no compensation for so doing.

A delightful time for public meetings is the present when the air without is redolent and balmy, and the farmer and the farmer's wife are languorous after a day of arduous labour preparing to provide the consumer with the food that perisheth.

Barrie's illness recalls memories of what was finest and best in the once popular "Kail Yard" school of fiction, in which he, Jan MacEaren and S. R. Crockett were the chief protagonists. Barrie outstripped all his contemporaries, however, by becoming a successful playwright as well.

Ill-fated Bilbao besides being the principal port in the north of Spain, is the centre of a great mining district, iron, copper ores. It has been noted for its handsome public buildings, alas, now in jeopardy. Twice before it has been unsuccessfully besieged in Civil War, by the Carlists, first in 1836, again in 1874. Its population is about the same as the Island, 92,500.

China has always been recognized in the west as the land of topsy-turvy down, and in its treatment of its "statesmen" it is no exception. Its Treasury has just given General Yang Hu-Chen, co-leader of the Sianfu mutiny, in which Chiang Kai-Shek was comically kidnapped, and told him to take a trip round the world. He was told the money was for pocket money and expense, with a view to the obtaining of military reports of the defensive plans of other nations.

According to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland there has been a greater attendance at church during the past six months than for many years past. Nevertheless the connecting link between the Sunday School and Church membership is so weak that some 100,000 break it. All presbyteries and kirk sessions have been advised to make a special effort this coming Fall to increase the number of Sunday School scholars and to cement the older scholars church connection by getting them enrolled into the active membership.

The British Government "must reserve the right to consider" expulsion of Italian missionaries from Malta, Nigeria and other parts of the British Empire, Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons. Mr. Eden's carefully guarded threat was in reply to Italy's recent action in forbidding British, American and French missionaries to carry on their work in Ethiopia. On the British side threat is hardly likely to be translated into action but at least it called the attention of the Commons to still another minor dispute which is delaying restoration of good relations between London and Rome. According to Mr. Eden the expulsion of the British missionaries has been the subject of "prolonged negotiations."

Everybody is looking back to the Middle Ages as the halcyon days in the world's history. At the commencement exercises of Worcester, (Mass.) Wesleyan University, the President, Dr. James L. McConaughy, addressing the graduates used as an illustration the fifteenth century Florentine artist who spent fifty years making two bronze doors. He advised the graduating class to emulate certain of the ideals behind this workmanship of five centuries ago, instead of those which largely characterize America in 1928. "The Middle Ages," he said, "can teach us the worth of hard work. The day of easy money, of glib bond-salesmen, of quick profits and luxurious living, has gone, probably never to return. The graduate of today must learn to work hard, accurately, and often seemingly unappreciated. Trifles count as they did not yesterday. The man who shows traits of honest and painstaking workmanship will ultimately win the favor of his fellowmen, as the artists did centuries ago."

Notes By The Way

Why is there so much hesitation about imposing an arms embargo on Germany and Italy? They are engaged in war against Spain, unless War be too pretty a term for the bombardment without warning of civilian populations. We have imposed an embargo on arms to Spain, both on arms to the Government we recognize and to the rebels who are trying to overthrow it. If we are to be neutral, why not an embargo on the countries which are attacking Spain—even those in accordance with the new diplomatic technique, they make war without declaring war?—New York Post.

The crime of lynching being what it is, it seems much more useful to approach it by means of State legislation than by avenues that lead through Washington. The sentiment of the nation as a whole is against lynching and is desirous of stamping out at the earliest possible moment such orgies of cruelty as disgraced the State of Mississippi on Tuesday. But the fact is that the enormity of the crime which they are perpetrating. Once they are awakened, local action of a most effective character will follow and the statistics of lynching which it is now the deplorable duty of research workers at Tuskegee to compile will become records of history.—Baltimore Sun.

It will surprise many New Yorkers to learn that there are still no more than 19,500 horses in this city. What is third of the total number are in the horse-path aristocracy. The other two-thirds work on the pavements and work hard.—New York World Telegram.

Heavy rains all over Manitoba should mean one thing above all others to the people of the province—the opportunity to put conservation measures into effect. Rains mean that trees and hedges will grow, that ditches will fill up, that water reservoirs will be replenished, that pastures and roughage will be available for changed-farming practices. It is reasonable to suppose we are entering upon a cycle of wet years. The luxury of this part of the country suggests that the prolonged cycle of dry years is passing, that normal rainfall can be expected for the next few years. Before the cycle of wet years has passed, Manitoba should be thoroughly prepared to resist the ravages of drought in the future.—Winnipeg Tribune.

The great naval review by His Majesty King George VI was obviously meant to be a great peace demonstration. With warships of seventeen nations lying peacefully alongside the colossal ships of the British Navy, spectators of this magnificent sight had to admit that a meeting of this nature is bound to lead to better understanding between the nations. The harbour was full of sailors of so many nations that it looked like a veritable League of Nations. Last, but not least, the luxury of this part of the country suggests that the prolonged cycle of dry years is passing, that normal rainfall can be expected for the next few years. Before the cycle of wet years has passed, Manitoba should be thoroughly prepared to resist the ravages of drought in the future.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Speaking of the splendid conduct of the millions assembled in London for the Coronation the Right Hon. the First Commissioner of Works said in the House of Commons: "I am glad to be able to report that in spite of the vast crowds which made use of St. James's, the Green and Hyde Parks during the jubilee celebrations, no appreciable damage was done in any of the parks, and notably there has been no damage to flowers or flower beds." Cheers greeted this further illustration of the splendid manner in which residents of the Old Land always refrain from vandalism even in periods of fervid demonstration.—Branford Expositor.

Tears and laughter are closely akin, and this relationship may account for the fact that some of the really good jokes of the world are to be found on tombstones. Perhaps a better explanation would be suggested by the idea that incongruity is a basic element in humor. Anyway, I found myself chuckling over the following inscription on a tombstone in London's West: "The Vancouwer man notes that we are left in some doubt from which side of the grave the 'great applause' emanated.—The New Outlook.

The danger is that Canada should be entirely dominated by the United States—economically, politically, and culturally. No reasonable person denies that American influence must be strong in Canada, and it should be; but it would be deplorable if all Canadian industry were owned and controlled in the United States, as one-third of it already is. If Canada were too weak to negotiate on tariff questions, and if Canadian culture became indistinguishable from American. There is no longer need for anxiety about annexation; the vested interests which depend upon the existence of a tariff barrier are powerful enough to impose an eternal veto. When we reflect that after thirty years of political controversy the Phillips obtained their independence only when the sugar industry with its tariff barrier, the immensely greater lumbering, agricultural, and manufacturing interests which would be affected by the incorporation of Canada could block any such action.—Hugh Molson in the Nineteenth Century (London).

PUBLIC FORUM

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

"GOOD AND SUFFICIENT"

Sir.—Such was the Grand Jury's opinion of the food served the prisoners in the Queen's County Jail. Neither milk or butter is given the prisoners. Is this right? Do the public know this? Very few do and those who know think milk and butter essential to health.

By adding a few more cows to the herd at Falconwood, milk could be supplied without much additional cost to the Government. I am, Sir, etc. CITIZEN.

PREFERENTIAL ROAD MAINTENANCE

Sir.—As a South Shore resident I am highly antagonistic and violently explosive over the unjust treatment accorded our district, which is one of the most productive and best tax-paying districts in our fair province.

From Cape Traverse via Victoria DeSable to Charlottetown, very little attention has been given our roads or any other method provided for transportation of our farm commodities. Why does our Public Works Department refuse to co-operate with us? One case only, I can cite when we requested a snow plow. Our minister stated the plow impractical but promised heavy trucks and men with shovels. Yet he did absolutely nothing. In contradiction to this non-operative attitude, it was a daily practice for a snow plow to clear the Summerside-Charlottetown highway.

If our governments think that one section of a province can have a railway together with a permanent highway paralleling each other almost wholly neglected, then they are well-advised to take a breathing spell and do some constructive thinking.

Our clay roads with some gravel or broken stone distributed through a patrolling system can be made quite passable, but the idea of depending upon a scraper during the summer is ridiculously impractical and useless expenditure. We find numerous holes that could be quickly filled with little expense.

I ask these autocratic gentlemen who profess superior intellect, how can our county thrive without equal treatment?

With emphasis I insist that the South Shore electorate can justly revolt over the unfair treatment accorded this intelligent and progressive electorate. I am, Sir, etc. JUSTITIA

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE

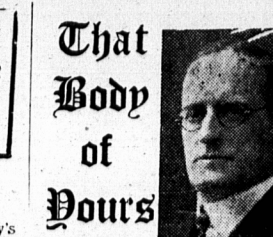
Sir.—At the opening of the Supreme Court at Summerside on June 1st, His Lordship the Chief Justice, in his opening of the dockets, was such a large one, more cases we believe than for some years past, included were several criminal cases of a revolting nature.

His Lordship also deplored the number of arrests and jail sentences during the past six months. The Grand Jury in their report suggested enforcement of the law re speeding automobiles. This was an important and good suggestion, but they did not touch on the primary cause, namely, drunken drivers who get off almost scot free, and often boast of their exploits whilst driving a car under the influence of liquor.

Here is a record of a Magistrate's Court in Summerside on May 21st, as reported in the Summerside Farmer. Six cases were heard, one of which was a man arrested for driving a car while intoxicated, who was sentenced to seven days in jail. Now this seems to be the maximum penalty and if the offender or his friends has a political pull, one or two days is a political time he serves in jail. Another man pleaded guilty to having liquor in his possession, was fined \$200.00 and costs. Now if this offender had used common sense, and instead of having a teddy in his pocket, he drank the contents of the teddy, got up behind the wheel of an auto or truck and got on the highway to the common danger of every human being, animal, he would be arrested, get a seven days and get clear of his fine of \$200.00 (according to the laws of this province). He was evidently not using his brains.

At the same court an offender from Borden was found guilty of possession of liquor and fined \$300.00 and costs. When will the penalty for drunken drivers be severe enough to prevent this terrible state of affairs.

Here is the answer to the situation existing now in this Province. It is stated there is more smuggled rum in the province at the present time than there has ever been before, and still well meaning temperance people console themselves with the fact that we have a prohibition law here. It is a great law for the bootleggers; it is the Mounties seize a few kegs from time to time, but for every hundred that they get the bootlegger secures a thousand.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

LIFE, REAL LIVING, DEPENDS UPON THE LIVER

It would seem that the old expression "life depends upon the liver," is becoming popular again as there is more written about the liver and gall bladder to-day than at any previous time.

As youngsters we were taught that the work of the liver was to manufacture bile which acted on fat foods in such a way that they could be absorbed into the blood. And while this is still an important job done by the liver, it is but one of the many things the liver does for us to make life worth living. The others, as mentioned before, are: storing sugar for future needs, filtering poisons out of the blood, manufacturing substances to form the blood. A healthy liver, working properly, has much to do also in preventing skin eruptions, stomach and intestinal upsets, and attacks of hay fever, asthma and eczema, due to foods to which the individual is sensitive or allergic.

The bile is considered so valuable by the liver that after sending some down into the small intestine to help digest fats, it calls this bile back again and uses it over and over again. Someone has called this bile that goes back the "self-starter" of the liver, as it seems to start or increase the activity of the liver. In fact it has been proven that bile injected into the liver direct has actually built up or repaired worn portions of the liver, showing that "bile is an important factor in stimulating the activity of the liver tissue."

Years ago ox-gall (bile) was given to patients suffering with jaundice, and also in indigestion with much gas formation. To-day ox-gall-bile salts—is being used by many to stimulate a sluggish liver and gall bladder. Unfortunately many preparations, in addition to ox-gall or bile, contain other purgatives or cathartics, and the "cathartic habit" may be established.

If you are old, weak or sick, and your liver needs stimulating, the use of bile salts as recommended by your physician should be helpful. For the average or well individual the liver can be stimulated, more bile manufactured and more bile made to flow, by any exercise that squeezes the liver—bending the body forward, backwards, sideways (knees straight) or deep breathing which sends the floor of the chest down and so squeezes the liver.

to the case of Rev. W. F. Mercer who is pastor of St. Luke's United Church at Dominion No. 6 and as a candidate in Cape Breton constituency for the Labor cause. You state that "a Catholic, Anglican or Presbyterian clergyman is not permitted to run a political election without vacating his sacred calling."

There is no evidence that Rev. Mr. Mercer if elected intends to continue as Pastor but even if he does, he will no doubt do so with the content of his Official Board and also of his congregation. Dominion No. 6 is a Labor Parish and if his congregation feel that he can advance their interests by entering a political contest why should he not acquiesce in their demands? He has no doubt chosen his course with the idea that he can advance the Kingdom of God at Dominion No. 6 by so doing. Under no other consideration would he be justified in his course and the question would be in his own consideration of his Presbytery and the Maritime Conference.

It is nothing new in recent years for Ministers of the Gospel of different denominations to enter the political field. A Baptist minister is a Social Credit member in Alberta. An Anglican minister was a former member in British Columbia but was defeated at the election on the 1st instant. I cannot recall at present the case of a Presbyterian clergyman but doubtless some of these brethren also have the urge to expand their social and economic views by entering a political contest.

Personally I am opposed to any clergyman taking part in political contests either as candidate or otherwise, and I am glad of this opportunity of recording my protest. I believe too much time is uselessly spent in discussion of Presbyteries, Conferences and General Councils or Assembly's on deploping our present system of government, on the bringing in of a new social and economic order and on airing views as to our industrial system. Why ministers should want to spread dependency and pessimism in their annual meets instead of sending forth words of optimism and good cheer I really cannot understand. I think there is much to be thankful for in the religious field. If so why not stress it? Why all the gloom? A Am. Sir, etc. J. F. W.

Behind The Headlines At Ottawa

By Dean Wilson

Although deep secrecy has characterized every important meeting of the Imperial Conference in London, yet now and again certain hints of what has actually happened there have managed to reach Ottawa, and the impression here is that there exists a general dissension in the rank and file of the official delegates in regard to trade policies, particularly in reference to the Anglo-American Trade Treaty, with Canada playing a far greater role in this dispute than any official or formal report would seem to indicate.

It is known in the Capital that Prime Minister King has been acting as the spokesman for President Roosevelt at this momentous gathering, and in many ways the head of the Canadian Government has been endeavoring to cement the relationships between the United States and the British Empire, but at the same time he is not prepared to make any trade sacrifices, which certain provisions of the new Anglo-American Trade Treaty may imply. In other words, the sentiment of reason of Empire unity and defense have played a prominent and forceful role in these efforts of the Canadian Prime Minister to aid the Home Government, but when these two reasons clashed with the practical reasons of trade and economics, the latter governed all decisions.

And there is good reason for this attitude. Canada's external trade is now the very life-blood of this country, and it is understood in Ottawa that the new Anglo-American Trade Treaty will make serious inroads on the trade that now exists between the United States and Canada, and which has been growing in volume and extent for the past few years.

There is no doubt that the Dominion has made considerable gains in the sale of metals in the markets of the United States, especially copper, zinc, nickel and gold, with statistics indicating that the sales of these Canadian products have really doubled in recent months. In fact, there are extremely important gains along the line of shipments across the border, and are continually on the rise with the strong possibility that the figures may reach the record of the peak year of 1926.

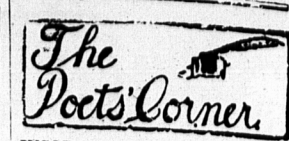
Consequently, it is not difficult to understand what is behind the scenes in the attitude of the Dominion towards this new Anglo-American treaty that is positive to prove a serious menace or threat to this vital outlet for Canadian products, and the latest rumour in the Capital states that it may result in the Canadian Government's entering a political contest.

Personally I am opposed to any clergyman taking part in political contests either as candidate or otherwise, and I am glad of this opportunity of recording my protest. I believe too much time is uselessly spent in discussion of Presbyteries, Conferences and General Councils or Assembly's on deploping our present system of government, on the bringing in of a new social and economic order and on airing views as to our industrial system. Why ministers should want to spread dependency and pessimism in their annual meets instead of sending forth words of optimism and good cheer I really cannot understand. I think there is much to be thankful for in the religious field. If so why not stress it? Why all the gloom? A Am. Sir, etc. J. F. W.

These who do not favour this plan claim that amongst all other arguments against it, there is the fact that the trend of the population in Canada is towards the cities and towns rather than the farms. In 1901 only 15.58 per cent of the population lived in cities and towns, while in 1901 the percentage was but 27. Twenty years later the trend increased to such an extent that the populations of urban and rural centers balanced, while to-day there are more than 20,000 people in the cities and towns than on farms in Canada. This is indicative of the trend of the population in the Dominion.

The scheme to bring about a scientific "Back to the Land" movement has a great following in Ottawa, and it is a certainty that the subject will be a matter of national consideration and decision in the very near future, since the individuals behind the idea are determined to try out the scheme, although it must be mentioned here that there is strong opposition against this plan, particularly will these advocates of this idea have to efface the black cloud in the national picture which features the crop failures in the western provinces where in 1932 the yield of wheat was 440,000,000 bushels last year only half that quantity.

An automatic device has been invented for ships at sea that picks up emergency calls from other vessels sent at or near the international distress wave length of 600 meters and sounds an alarm.



INSCRIPTION FOR AN OLD BIRD

The wind's on the wold And the night is a-cold, And Thames runs chill 'Twixt mead and hill, But kind and dear Is the old house here And my heart is warm 'Midst winter's harm. Rest then and rest, And think of the best 'Twixt summer and spring When all b' rds sing In the town of the tree, And ye lie in me And scarce dare move Lest the earth and its love Should fade away Ere the full of the day, I am old and have seen Many things that have been, Both grief and peace, And wide and increase, No tale I tel, Or ill or well, But this I say: Night treadeth on day, And for worst or best Right good is rest. —William Morris.

ernment seeking other foreign markets for the goods in order to avoid a direct conflict in interests with the Home Government on this subject, because it is known that this trade link between the American republic and Great Britain is not merely an economic agreement but it is a matter that goes far below the surface of the known or d-closed facts, and really pertains to a strong and close union of forces of these two Powers to combat certain sinister international dangers to peace.

It may surprise many readers to learn that there is a subject of close study in the Capital right now which would appear to be unnecessary or even useless in view of certain circumstances. Yet, in face of the unfortunate and pessimistic conditions which surround the Canadian farmers, a "Back to the Land" movement is being studied seriously in Ottawa as a means to end or to reduce the large dole lists in cities and towns throughout the Dominion.

Optimists do not believe that a scheme would work, wonders since bigger and better agricultural markets may be found in the near future in foreign countries like Russia, Germany, Japan, etc., and they are endeavoring to discover if it would be a great advantage if the several Provincial Governments to invest in farm establishments for the many unemployed, whose number has been decreased slightly by the rise of the Dominion's export trade and the resultant activity in it.

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FINANCIAL SAFETY finds its goal in INSURANCE. WHATEVER mishap befalls you or your property, adequate insurance coverage makes financial loss impossible. Consult—HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED. The oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Charlottetown Summerside Montague. Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea.