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CROP REPORT

Below will be found a brief synopsis of telegraphic records received at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal from its Branches. The Branch Managers have complete and intimate knowledge of each local situation and are in close touch with crop conditions in all sections of the districts mentioned.

GENERAL

Farming operations have been delayed in many parts of the Dominion by unpropitious weather. In British Columbia the season is fully two weeks later than usual, in the Prairie Provinces it is one to two weeks late, and in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces it is somewhat backward. In Ontario, on the other hand, the season is about ten days earlier than usual, and farming operations in that province are well advanced. Seeding is becoming fairly general in the southern and central districts of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, but it has barely commenced in the northern areas of these provinces and in Alberta. While initial moisture conditions generally are ample, subsoil moisture reserves are meagre over large areas. In Quebec spring ploughing is not yet general, due to continuance of frost in the ground. Fall wheat in Ontario has come through the winter fairly well, and seeding is general. In the Maritime Provinces, owing to adverse weather, seeding will be delayed by as much as two weeks in certain sections. Fall wheat wintered well in British Columbia, and sowing of spring grains is 50 per cent. completed. Germination, however, has been slow and growth is backward. Details follow:

PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Alberta—Seeding is not likely to be general until May 10th. The seed bed is in good condition and there is ample top soil moisture but little reserve moisture in the subsoil. The late season is likely to result in a decrease in wheat acreage and a corresponding increase in the acreage of coarse grains. Pastures need warmth. Sugar beet seeding is backward. Saskatchewan—Seeding is just commencing in the north, but is becoming general in other districts. Initial moisture conditions are fairly good, but there are little reserves over large areas of the province from Saskatoon south. Dust storms to date have not been serious. Most districts report that the acreage to be sown to wheat will be lowered, particularly in the southern areas, where farmers are handicapped by shortage of seed, feed and horse power. Manitoba—Seeding has commenced in practically all districts and will be general this week. Early moisture conditions are favourable but subsoil reserves are meagre in southwestern areas. There has been but little soil

drifting. Indications point to a reduced wheat acreage, particularly in the southwest, due to poor condition of horses and shortage of seed.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

Pastures and meadows have come through the winter with little apparent damage, but more rain and warmer weather are needed to promote growth. Livestock has wintered well and will presently go onto pastures in good condition. The maple syrup yield to date is better than average and of good quality; prices obtained by producers, however, have been lower than last year.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

The land is working up into a very friable condition. Old meadows appear to have wintered satisfactorily, but new crops of clover are spotty. Orchards, while still suffering from the severe winter of 1934, show little apparent damage from frosts, and cherry trees are commencing to bloom. Tobacco plants under glass are showing satisfactory growth. Livestock wintered well, but few farmers have turned out their cattle, as insufficient rainfall has retarded growth of pastures.

MARITIME PROVINCES

Pastures and meadows are in good condition. Orchards in the Annapolis Valley show little sign of winter kill. Livestock has wintered well. Indications are that the acreage devoted to potatoes will be less than last year.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

The soil is in good condition with adequate moisture. The onion crop in the Kamloops district has been planted, the acreage being estimated at 15 per cent over the average. Early tomato plants were damaged by frost and required replanting. Planting of potatoes is about 50 per cent completed. Fruit trees have wintered fairly well, but some orchards suffered by severe weather. Apricots have been damaged by frost and some other fruits also have been affected. The heavy snowfall of this year should provide ample water for irrigation and pasturage.

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EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES

ACTIVITIES OF THE PRINCE OF WALES

By THOMAS T. CHAMPION
Canadian Press Staff Writer

LONDON, May 5.—(C.P.)—Of the Prince of Wales it was recently written, "H.R.H. lives 24 hours a day, and more sentimentally twaddle has been written about him than about any other person, with the possible exception of his niece, Princess Elizabeth."

It is certainly more true that the Prince's obvious mental reaction to his august position is that it has always restricted his personal freedom, and that he is consequently so often compelled to encounter an artificiality and a lack of spontaneity in the bearing of those of any degree with whom he is brought into contact. Of the Prince's youthful training he cannot help but have rueful remembrances. "As a kid it was the very devil," he once confessed. However, he was lucky in one thing, for from the very first both his father King George, and his grandfather King Edward, were at one in resolving that his upbringing should be very different from that endured by King Edward. In the latter's case social historians have recorded their wonderment that, in view of the fussy devotion of the Queen Victoria and her husband, the Prince Consort, to the upbringing of their children, King Edward and his brother and sisters failed to turn out anything but prigs of the first order!

At seven years of age the present Prince of Wales led the ordinary life of a child of comfortably-circumstanced parents. Almost his only glimpses of royal pomp in those days was when he used to behold from the garden wall at Marlborough House the changing of the guard at St. James's Palace across the way. It was from this very place, within a few months of his seventh birthday, that he heard the proclamation by the heralds of the accession of King Edward VII. In those tender years it was from his father and mother that he gathered his first impressions of the grandeur of public duty. In those years, too, he found pleasure in the company of his kindly grandfather, from whom he doubtless received many a hint towards pretty manners.

Next to his father and mother and his grandfather the formative influences in the young Prince's life were provided mainly by his tutor, H. P. Hansell, previously assistant-master at the famous Rossall School on the Lancashire coast. Hansell's tutelage went well beyond the realm of mere book learning, for he taught the Prince what was good in the English public school tradition—the willingness to take the rough with the smooth cheerfully, to work well and play well, and to shun a conceit of one's own self. When the Prince went to the naval college at Osborne, Isle of Wight, Mr. Hansell went with him. With this exception the training given the Prince at Osborne and also later at the naval "finishing school" at Dartmouth, was the same as given any other cadet.

Nevertheless the restrictions of the Prince's station pursued him. He could never have the school-boy luxury, for instance, of telling another fellow that his face made him tired, or "plugging him one" if he became too "cocky." Five years of this discipline included a period as

a "snotty" on H.M.S. Hindustan. Then the Prince passed to the University of Oxford, occupying a simple set of rooms in Magdalen College, and still under the guidance of Mr. Hansell. At Oxford, too, the sense of his position was perpetual, for he had to participate in the political debates of the Oxford Union, where undergraduates who were destined to be the Conservative or Liberal statesmen of their generation made their first flights of oratory.

In the academic sense it is unlikely that residence at Oxford influenced the Prince's character to any marked degree; on the other hand the comparative freedom of the life here gave him generous opportunity for expanding his natural taste for sport. Soccer he played over more than one season in Magdalen's second eleven, but it was polo and hunting which really captured his imagination. In his university days, too, the Prince acquired his first practical experience of soldiering, becoming a full-blown member of the University Officers Training Corps, and during the annual training toiling the pole of a ball-tent at night with five other comrades. Oxford, though it perhaps did little for him in the profane art of thought and learning, undoubtedly developed his self-reliance and an extended his perspective.

Service In War

The great war broke out while he was at the University, and there was some talk of his joining the Navy. Here again his position as heir-apparent obtruded itself. As he appeared on board a ship of war he would be at the mercy of any German submarine. The same haunting obstacles were urged when he earnestly desired to go as an ordinary subaltern of the Guards to France. "I am not so much disturbed at the prospect of your getting killed," Lord Kitchener told him, "as I am disturbed at the prospect of your getting taken prisoner."

Soon after this the Prince ran up against a senior subaltern who was revered at having been on "F" gun for three days successively. "I seem to spend my life in sup'vising," grumbled the senior subaltern, "You're damn lucky," retorted the royal junior. "I've spent all my life in being supervised." Denied permission to proceed to France, the Prince for once forsook his code of conduct to ask no favors. He never rested till he was allowed to become a member of G.H.Q. staff. All the same it was a bitter disappointment that he had not gone to the war as a regimental officer.

It would be overpainting the picture to say there was anything phenomenal in his service in France. As A.D.C., however, to General French he had the inestimable advantage of seeing very much more of the war than millions of other serving soldiers, for he naturally accompanied the commander-in-chief all over the line and beheld every phase of operations. With the exception of a period on the Italian front, and a short trip of inspection to Egypt and the Sudan, the Prince remained with the British in France until the close of the war. One who was in close touch with him writes: "H.R.H. was not a privileged spectator or ornament of the 'glided



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staff legend, but a hard-working officer in intimate touch with all the crude facts of sacrifice and effort, and all the influence of comradeship on a battle-front. If he had spent six months with a platoon of the Grenadiers in the mud of a contested trench, and come home with one arm, he would have been a more obvious example of typical experience and more pleased with himself. But he might easily have been a less complete participant."

Popular Personality

The Prince, at the close of the war, was in his 25th year, and was little known to the public at large even at home. In the few years following he became easily the most popular personage in the English-speaking world. His debut as Ambassador of Empire was in August, 1919, when he made his first visit to Canada. The Prince's extension of this visit to the United States was at first regarded with some little apprehension at home. According to an English critic at that time the question of who had won the war was estranging relations. "The strict police supervision maintained over the Prince's movements and the secrecy of his program made it impossible for him to receive any popular welcome at Washington. It was the Prince himself who insisted that at New York all this mystery and precaution should be dropped, and his smile, reinforced with his cheery wave of the hand, as he passed through the streets, won a complete victory."

The following year the Prince visited Australia and New Zealand, and in the years immediately after he visited India, South Africa, South America, with two other visits to Canada and one other sojourn in

the States. His fourth visit to Canada was in 1927. The following year he went on a hunting trip to East Africa, but hurried home on news of the King's grave illness, and finished his East African hunting trip two years later. His last big journey abroad was in 1932, when he visited the Argentine and many of the immense neighboring spaces, his principal object being to prosecute trade propaganda on behalf of the British Empire.

Selling Idea of Empire

Which brings us to the role the Prince has played as Bagnator of Empire. "Step right over and see Canada for yourself," was his exhortation to British businessmen at the Mansion House, following one of his Canadian tours. On another occasion he asked the men of business if they were fully persuaded that their selling in his day were entirely up-to-date. "I am asking this question tonight," continued the Prince gravely, "because I am very interested, as I have never tried to sell anything in my life except a few horses." Resuming his serious tone he alluded to the "somewhat sad state of affairs," he had sometimes encountered in his wide travels, of a British community, thousands of miles away anxious to buy British goods but unable to do so because they were neither suitable nor practicable to the locality.

In regard to the domestic welfare of the United Kingdom the Prince's keenest interest of late has been devoted to the housing of the industrial classes. His exhortations have not only contained passages of almost burning indignation, but he has also set a considerable example towards a better state of things in the re-conditioning of his own property on the Duchy of Cornwall estate at Kennington,

South London. Of his desire for the welfare of the youth of the nation striking proof has been afforded within the last few weeks when the Prince submitted a scheme for celebrating the Jubilee by making substantial provision for the care of adolescents. The Prince's visits to the stricken industrial areas of England and Wales during the years of deep industrial depression were stimulating in more than one sense. Further evidence of the heir-apparent's resolve to study things at close quarters is evinced almost every week when he is not out of England. It is stating the obvious fact to say that in social work and service he finds his greatest recreation. It was recently written of him: "There is less than nothing of 'polity' in his perpetual visits to East End clubs, and in his goal for the British Legion and kindred institutions. He goes to all such functions because they genuinely interest him."

"What of his life?" continues the same writer. "There can be no harder to live, no future more difficult to prepare for, less easy to contemplate. All too many of the sweets of human existence reach him at last stage and diluted. As the years go on the isolation both of his position in the civilized world and of his personal life is likely to increase. It is impossible to see any man at heart serving his job. But his destiny is assured of the best possible chance of success in his hands."

ACTOR HAD FORESIGHT

LONDON, May 5.—(C.P.)—Edmund Gwenn, British actor now starring in "Laburnum Grove" in the United States, stored most of more valuable belongings before he crossed the Atlantic. Burglars

who broke into his rooms in John Street, Adelphi, must be disappointed men.

AUCTION SALE

OF PREMISES AND FURNITURE OF ESTATE LATE MARY JANE McMILLAN

I am instructed to sell at Public auction on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next, A.D., 1935, beginning at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at 131 King Street, Charlottetown, all the household furniture belonging to the estate of the late Mary Jane McMILLAN, consisting of parlor, dining room, bedrooms and kitchen furniture. Also one piano, one large mirror, safe, etc.

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day the dwelling house and premises of the late Mary Jane McMILLAN at 131 King Street will also be offered for sale. This is a first class property with all modern conveniences.

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