W KE UP YOUR LIVER BILE— WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Rarin' to Go

If you feel sour and sunk, and the world looks black, don't think that a large cleaning out of the bowels will make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

It can't do it! You know it can't give you lasting relief. For a mere cleaning out does not get at the cause. The reason for your down-and-out feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. It bloats up your stomach. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely. Then you feel "up and up." Carter's Little Liver Pills contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts, amazing when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the red label. Resent a substitute. 25c at drug stores. © 1931 C. M. Co.

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Charlottetown

Trinity United Church

TUESDAY, APRIL 2

7.30—Annual Concert of C. G. I. T.—Heartz Hall.

WEST KENT SCHOOL

Grade X—1 Lawrence Chambers; 2. Donald Stewart; 3. Lincoln Dunn.

Grade IX.—1. Sylvia Block; 2. Ralph Calder; 3. Rose Birtwhistle.

Grade VIII.—1. Drummond Cobb; 2. Billy Rogers; 3. Errol MacKinnon.

Grade VIII.—1. Sandy Brehaut; 2. Louise Cox; 3. Newton Large.

Grade VII.—1. Mary MacKay; 2. Percival Simmonds; 3. Grace Smith.

Grade VII.—1. Jean MacKay; 2. Arthur Haynes and Eric Heeschen, equal; 3. Sterling Walker.

Grade VI.—1. Joyce Fraser; 2. Bobby Forsythe; 3. Eleanor Campbell.

Grade VI.—1. Bill Bine; 2. Keith Robinson; 3. Beryl DeBlois.

Grade V.—1. Joan Fripps; 2. Grace Batt; 3. Margaret MacIntyre.

Grade V.—1. Margaret Fry; 2. Janet Chandler and Billy Large, equal; 3. Shirley Long.

Grade IV.—1. Ruth Tarbush; 2. Charlie Prowse; 3. Billie Bourke.

Grade III.—1. Donald Martin; 2. Philip Hardy; 3. Gordon Smith.

Grade II.—1. Merle Luck; 2. Buddy Sterns; 3. Robert MacLeod.

Grade I.—1. Dickie Dumont; 2. Ian Farquharson; 3. Archie MacDonald.

QUEEN SQUARE SCHOOL, MARCH

Principal's Dept.: 1. Gordon Gallant; 2. McNeill; 3. MacKinnon; 3. Aloysius Vice Pri[illegible]

Principal's Dept.: 1. Leith Sherney; 2. Thomas Doyle; 3. Eugene Richards.

Grade [illegible] 1. Billie [illegible] X.—Mr. McCallum's Dept. 2. Lloyd [illegible] McInnis; 3. Noel Regan; Grade [illegible] Howatt.

[illegible]s VIII. and IX.—Mr. Doucette's Dept.—1. Richard Howatt; 2. Percy Landrigan; 3. Louis Clarkin.

Grade VIII.—1. Mr. MacMillan's Dept.—1. Henry Murnaghan; 2. Michael Kelly; 3. Louis Dooley.

Grade VII.—1. Miss Murnaghan's Dept.—1. John Oatway; 2. Everett MacKinnon; 3. Edgar Hogan.

Grade VI.—1. Miss Francis' Dept. Philip Steele; 2. Elmer Shepherd; 3. Frank Gallant.

Grade VI.—Miss Welsh's Dept.—Ferdinand Rogers; 2. Charlie [illegible]er; 3. Gregory MacDonald.

Grade V.—Miss MacAulay's Dept. Clifford Hynes; 2. Louis Arsenault and Farrell Gaudet; 3. Leo [illegible]che.

Grade V.—Miss Clarkin's Dept.—James Kelly; 2. John Neale; 3. [illegible]us Macdonald.

Grade IV.—1. Miss Trainor's Dept. Elton McCallum; 2. Carl McGinn; 3. Harold Gallant.

Grade IV.—Miss Gallant's Dept. Don Macdonald; 2. Michael Chessey; 3. Vincent Doiron.

Grade III.—Miss Mahar's Dept.—Ernest Trainor; 2. Elmer Howatt; 3. Harold Ranaghan, Louis Campbell and Edwin Steele.

Grade III.—Miss Walsh's Dept.—1. Allen Noonan; 2. Harry Poulton; 3. Ray MacKinnon.

Grade II.—Miss Johnston's Dept.—1. Clarence Gallant; 2. John Molyneux; Eugene Guindon.

Grade I.—Miss Vessey's Dept.—1. Brendon Bell; 2. Fred Joseph; 3. Francis Gormely and Fred Somers.

Grade I.—Miss Moran's Dept.—1. Lorne MacDonald; 2. Joseph Duncan; 3. Billie Hennessey.

Grade I.—Miss Macdonald's Dept.—1. Lloyd Larter and Andre Wedge; 2. LeRoy Dowling; 3. Adrian Peters.

CELEBRATIONS WILL BE HELD

(C. P. By Guardian's Special Wire)

OTTAWA, April 1—Secretary of State C. H. Cahan today told the House of Commons celebrations will be held throughout Canada May 6 in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of King George's accession to the throne. May 6 has been proclaimed a national holiday.

N. D. MacLean

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MR. J. H. MYERS M. P., DELIVERS MASTERELY BUDGET SPEECH

Following Mr. Ralston, Opposition Financial Critic, Mr. Myers Demonstrates The Fallacy Of Liberal Reasoning And The Unsoundness Of Their Policies.

The House resumed consideration of the motion of Hon. E. N. Rhodes (Minister of Finance) that Mr. Speaker do now leave the chair for the house to go into committee of ways and means, and the amendment thereto of Mr. Ralston.

Mr. J. H. MYERS (Queens): Mr. Speaker, in rising to say a few words on the budget I wish first to congratulate the Minister of Finance (Mr. Rhodes) on what I consider was the clearest and most complete statement of the business of the country that Canada has heard for many a day. I wish also to congratulate the Prime Minister of Canada and the present government for having so conducted the affairs of Canada during the five difficult years through which we have just passed as to make the delivery of such a budget possible.

I listened with my usual interest to the hon. member for Shelburne-Yarmouth (Mr. Ralston) who always acts as the financial critic for our friends on the other side. I have always admired the cleverness of an orator and, may I say that on former occasions the hon. member for Shelburne-Yarmouth has excelled himself as a financial critic. Today, however I felt sorry for him, because at the beginning of his remarks he was attempting to criticize the budget of a government whose actions have met with the approval of the Canadian people. Throughout his observations the hon. member laboured very hard to make the best of a very bad cause, and had it not been for the fact that he is a skillful lawyer and has an exceptional gift of oratory, I do not believe he would have succeeded. Listening to him this afternoon I concluded he was a much better lawyer than politician and a much better politician than Canadian citizen, or he would never have attempted to criticize the budget presented by the Minister of Finance.

Five Trying Years

Canada has come through four or five very difficult years; these have been trying times not only in our history but in the history of the whole world. It is pleasing to note that notwithstanding the fact the government faced an almost impossible situation when it came into office, both as to finances and as to trade, we now have succeeded on ordinary account to the extent of having a substantial surplus to our credit. It is pleasing also to note that the Minister of Finance has budgeted for a surplus approximating about $21,000,000 for the coming year.

Unfortunately problems over which this government or the governments of any country have little or no control must enter into the picture. In Canada we are faced with a railway problem and must decide what we will do with it. It is not necessary nor is it my intention to follow the many figures quoted by the hon. member for Shelburne-Yarmouth, but in passing I should like to say that all hon. members are interested in the Canadian National Railways. We wish all our railways well, and it should be the aim and object of every true Canadian citizen to try in every way to promote the interests of those railways. Especially should this be true so far as the Canadian National is concerned, because the Canadian people have a direct interest in that system. I believe the railway management as at present constituted is doing its very best under difficult circumstances. I would go further and state that railway employees throughout the Dominion are loyal to the railway system, whether they be connected with the Canadian Pacific Railway or the Canadian National Railways. They are endeavouring to the best of their ability to further the interests of the roads with which they are connected.

Motor Competition

We need not look very far to encounter some of the difficulties. Hon. members opposite will say that the high tariff policy of the Conservative party has clogged channels of trade, that we have done this, that and the other thing, and that we have not acted in the interest of the railways. One need only walk down the streets of this city of Ottawa to observe one factor which has had an adverse effect on the development of our railways. The condition, which I shall describe in a moment, is common to every country and at present I can see no way of getting rid of it. As a matter of fact I do not believe the people of Canada would want to get rid of it. I refer to the motor trucks and the large transportation outfits we see in our cities and on our highways. Only today I saw on Bank street the largest transport I have ever seen. It had come to Ottawa from the city of Montreal, and is operating in competition with the railways in which we have an interest. I do not know what can be done about it. The figures given by the Minister of Finance would lead us to believe that trade is recovering quickly, and it would seem to me that in years to come the railways may make a better showing than they are now making. Yet I am not prepared to say, in view of what may be seen abroad in the land today, that our railways will ever be able to make revenues and expenditures balance. We must make up our minds to assist the railway by subsidies, by payment of their deficits or by whatever method may be found necessary.

One fact is certain, namely, that we cannot do without railway facilities. The great distances to be overcome, the heavy commodities to be transported, such as wheat from Western Canada, coal from the Maritimes and Alberta, lumber and farm products from other sections of the country which can be moved only by railway, lead us to believe that railways are a necessity, and that being so we should do our very best to assist them in every possible way.

Unemployment

Much has been said about the unemployed and unemployment relief. I believe, the government has dealt with those problems most generously. All hon. members regret that a portion of our citizens is unemployed, and regret further the fact that many of our people have found it necessary to accept relief. Possibly more are depending on relief than should be depending upon it. However, be that as it may, we must face the problem of unemployment and deal with it as best we can. I repeat that this government has been most generous in the way it has dealt with relief, with the unemployment question and in its treatment of the different provinces and municipalities. I noticed in the press of this morning that about eighty mayors of different cities throughout Canada met yesterday in Montreal. There is no reason why mayors of cities should not meet, but we know that sometimes at their meetings they make strange statements and pass stranger resolutions. So far as unemployment relief is concerned they were of the opinion that all they had to do was to pass the responsibility over to the Dominion Government. They would let the Dominion Government put up the money, and foot the bills of the cities, the municipalities and the provinces. While reading the newspaper article and again while the hon. member for Shelburne-Yarmouth was speaking so eloquently and stating his belief that after the next election the Liberal party would be returned to power, I thought it strange in view of the assurance which he seemed able to give the House that the mayors who met in Montreal yesterday had not postponed their meeting about six months until the right hon. the leader of the opposition, (Mr. Mackenzie King), so famous for his generosity as expressed in 1929, came back into power. Then all they would have to do would be to come to him and he would hand our five cent pieces for the whole Dominion of Canada.

Mr. QUINN: He said, "Not a five cent piece."

Mr. MYERS: The Dominion of Canada along with the rest of the world, has been facing difficult times, but we have another problem on our hands which has not faced the other countries. I refer to the drought stricken areas in the Western Provinces, a most unfortunate situation. I had the privilege of going through that country two years ago and I saw what it looked like. As a farmer I am able to realize what it means to a man to go out in the spring of the year with high hope in his heart to put in a crop which he may never reap. I commend this government for every effort put forth on behalf of these people of the Western Provinces who have been stricken so severely. Not a dollar spent on their behalf has been wasted, and it is a credit to this country that this problem has been dealt with in such a generous manner.

Liberals Raised Tariff

The hon. member for Shelburne-Yarmouth sought to convey to the House and to the country the impression that the present government has always tried to increase the tariff. To my mind nothing is further from the truth. Ever since this Government came into office it has been seeking in every way possible to clear the channels of trade and to lower the tariffs against countries which show an inclination to do the same thing for us. Time will not permit me to go into this matter to any great extent, but figures have been placed on Hansard time and time again in connection with the tariffs of other countries, both at present and for the past five or six years. I could give the tariffs at present prevailing in Germany, in France, in Italy, in Czechoslovakia in the Argentine, in Ireland and in many other European countries, but these have been given time and time again and no purpose would be served by repeating them. Whatever my opinion may be worth, it is that the tariffs of these countries are at least fifty per cent higher than they should be. There is one fact which I would draw to the attention of hon. gentlemen opposite: these tariffs were raised during the life of the previous government. There is not one single instance that I know of where an increase occurred in the tariff of a foreign country since this government came into office.

We were told by the Minister of Finance that since this government came into office and through the workings of the Ottawa agreement the tariff has been reduced on 250 items while 150 items have been put on the free list. This was done to facilitate the movement of trade and commerce between the different parts of the British empire. A reading of the reports issued by the Bureau of Statistics or of the newspapers of the country will show an increase in trade and commerce brought about by these agreements

Potato Tariff

A statement was made the other evening which I cannot allow to pass without correction. The debate on the budget is more or less a free for all fight and an hon. member is entitled to bring anything he wishes to the attention of the House. I have not the pleasure of the immediate acquaintance of the hon. member for Laprairie-Napierville (Mr. Dupuis) and I cannot say whether he is in the House this evening, but on March 21 he made the statement that this government had increased the duty on potatoes since coming into office. This statement will be found on page 2114 of Hansard. If there is any one thing that I claim to know a little about, it is potatoes, potato shipments and tariffs on potatoes. I took the trouble to find out just what had happened in connection with the duties against potatoes. My information is that prior to May 2, 1930, potatoes which were imported into Canada from the United States were subject to a duty of 35 cents per hundred pounds. Under a tariff change which went into effect on May 2, 1930—

Mr. QUINN: A Liberal Government.

Mr. MYERS: —potatoes entering Canada were made free of duty with the proviso that should any country impose a duty against potatoes from Canada, an equal duty would be imposed against potatoes coming from that country.

Mr. QUINN: A countervailing duty.

Solid Facts

Mr. MYERS: That was one of the countervailing duties in the Dunning budget. On May 2, 1930, the United States imposed a duty of 50 cents per hundred pounds against potatoes from Canada and a countervailing duty of the same amount immediately came into effect. Under a tariff change which occurred in the United States on June 18, 1930, the duty was increased to 75 cents per hundred pounds and a similar countervailing duty was immediately put into effect in Canada. After this government came into office and during the short session of 1930 the countervailing duty was repealed and replaced with a straight duty of 75 cents per hundred pounds. This duty was imposed subject to the maintenance by the United States of the same duty against our potatoes. At that time I happened to be in the very thick of this fight, as I was a director of the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association. I should like to quote the president of the association as follows:

The greatest national service the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association rendered was in 1929, when the industry was threatened by a tariff duty on the part of the United States which would have completely lost to Canada the large markets already mentioned had it not been for the prompt and insistent efforts of the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association, backed by the organizations it had built up in New York, New Jersey and the southern states. The association, through these organizations as spokesman, employed an outstanding firm of barristers in Washington, specializing in tariffs, prepared and submitted an intensive brief to the committee on ways and means of the United States House of Representatives, covering years of marketing, and vigorously set forth reasons protesting against any further increase in tariff.

The association, without the help of any dealers either in this province or any other province of Canada, faced this crisis alone; and at a cost of approximately twenty thousand dollars, five thousand dollars of which was later paid by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, were successful in preventing the duty on potatoes from being raised for the 1929 crop; when some time later the tariff was increased, the increase was kept down to 25 cents a hundred pounds.

It was the intention of the Americans at that time to put on a duty of $1 per hundred pounds against Canadian potatoes going into that country, and it was only through the efforts of the potato growers' association of Prince Edward Island that the duty was kept down to 75 cents. There was so much heat over the question in the United States, and the state of Maine fought it so vigorously, that the congressmen from that state refused on that occasion to take their seats in congress until the president assured them that a tariff of 75 cents would be placed against Canadian potatoes. Let me tell the hon. member for Laprairie-Napierville that when next he undertakes to discuss the tariff on potatoes he had better first acquaint himself with the facts which he intends to present to this House.

Island Question

I understand that I have but twenty minutes left, and I will use the time to my own advantage and that of the province from which I come. Every man can best discuss the things he knows most about, and I desire in the short time that remains just to tell this House what we in the Maritime Provinces think of the late Liberal administration, the treatment we received from them, and also the treatment that has been accorded us as Maritimers and, speaking for my own Province, as Prince Edward Islanders, during the term of the present government.

Prior to 1926 the Maritime Provinces, and I believe rightly, considered that they had not been getting fair treatment from the Federal Government. I am not here to say whether or not the contention was justified, though I believe it was. At any rate, the Liberal administration, taking cognizance of these protestations from the Maritime Provinces, in 1926 appointed a commission to deal with these Maritime claims. That body was known as the Duncan Commission and was headed by a very clever man in the person of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, from the old country. It carried on its investigations, and here I should like to read to the House a paper of the conclusions at which the commission arrived:

The terms of readjustment—

That is, speaking of financial readjustments between the Maritime Provinces and the Federal Government.

—are obviously a matter for detailed determination and assessment, so that the actual amount—as well as the reasons and purposes attaching to it—can be recognized by the rest of Canada as fair and equitable. It is not possible, therefore, to make a final recommendation as to the increase and form of Dominion aid which is required to satisfy the just claims of the Maritime situation,—

The House will pardon me when I say that I took the privilege of underlining those two words, "just claims."

—but we recommend that the Dominion Government should give immediate consideration—

And I have also underlined these two words, "immediate consideration."

—to the whole of this subject, with a few to a complete revision of the financial arrangements as between them and the Maritime Provinces.

That was back in the year 1926 when the claims were spoken of by the Duncan commission as just claims, and were recommended for immediate consideration. Now what consideration did they get? The party opposite was in power four years after this report of the Duncan Commission was brought down. The Duncan Commission on that occasion realized that the situation was so desperate that they awarded the Maritime Provinces interim payments. Nova Scotia was awarded $875,000 annually; New Brunswick, $600,000; and Prince Edward Island, $125,000. And that is where it remained right down to the present day, even though this was their own commission, set up by themselves, even though the claims were acknowledged to be just and the recommendation was made that they should be given immediate consideration. All through the remainder of their term of office they made no move to see that the recommendations were implemented.

Mr. VENIOT: I know that the hon. gentleman wishes to state the facts, but does he mean to say that up to the present time the interim payments have never been made?

Mr. MYERS: The hon. gentleman misunderstood me. I said that the situation was so desperate that the Duncan Commission recommended, and there were made, interim payments. But the final settlement was never made until this present session of the House of Commons. This government does everything in a businesslike way and it appointed the White commission, whose report I believe is in the hands of hon. members—I received mine a few days ago. I was pleased to note that that commission gave Nova Scotia an additional $425,000; New Brunswick $300,000; and Prince Edward Island, $150,000.

The question I would put to my Liberal friends from the Maritime Provinces—and I might include in this the hon. member for Gloucester (Mr. Veniot), though he will never be back in this House—

Mr. VENIOT: What!

Mr. MYERS: Does he think he will?

Mr. VENIOT: I am sure of it.

Mr. MYERS: I am very glad to have that assurance from the hon. gentleman, because I have come to be very fond of him during the last four or five years, but my information is that he is to be beheaded at the end of this session. The question I want to put to my Liberal friends from the Maritimes is this: How will you justify yourselves in the eyes of the people for keeping Nova Scotia out of $425,000 for the past nine years? How will you justify yourselves in the eyes of the people of New Brunswick for keeping that province out of $300,000 for the last nine years? And I shall be happy to go back to the people of Prince Edward Island and tell them that when we wanted the terms of the Duncan commission's report fully implemented we had to come to a Conservative government led by the Right Hon. R. B. Bennett to have it done.

There was another question that was agitating the minds of the people of my province, another recommendation of the Duncan commission, and that is with respect to the car ferry between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. It was recognized by the Duncan commission that there is a pact of confederation between our province and the Federal Government that there shall be maintained continuous steam communication between that province and the mainland the year round. That is a contractual obligation; those were the terms under which we were induced to come into the union. Even though that obligations is there, under the Liberal administration they continued to charge up the cost of the operation of that car ferry to the Prince Edward Island Railway, so that when we wanted any improvements on our Island railway we were always met with the fact that there was a huge deficit which was attributable to the operation of the car ferry that was a direct responsibility of the Federal Government. Here again let me say that that situation was not rectified, we were not able to have our claim in that regard corrected until last session, 1934, and the credit for having that done goes to the present Minister of Railways (Mr. Manion.) Further under Liberal rule, when we crossed on that car ferry were charged $4 for an automobile one way and $7 return. Last session we were able to present our claims in that regard to the Department of Railways at Ottawa, and again with the sympathetic help of my good friend the Minister of Railways we were able to have that charge for automobiles crossing to the car ferry reduced to $2 one way and $3 return. Therefore when any hon. members visit our province during the coming tourist season—and I hope they will do so—it will cost them only the very small sum of $3 for a return ticket for their automobiles crossing between Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick.

Trade Agreements

I have a great many notes before me and would like to have been able to take the time to develop them fully, but there is no use in skimming over a subject. Therefore I will mention just one more item. I would like to put this question to the Canadian people: We all realize now the advantage to Canada of the empire trade agreements that were entered into in 1932; every man who is fair realizes it. But let me point out to the House that this measure together with every other that has been brought before us by the present administration has received the sternest opposition at the hands of hon. gentlemen opposite. The question that I want to put to the Canadian people, that I want to put to the electors in my constituency at the present time, is this: Those agreements were made for a term of four years and naturally that term is up in 1936. Whom do you as Canadian electors want to have to renew those agreements? Will it be hon. gentlemen opposite who have fought those agreements in season and out of season when they were going through this House for ratification? Is it hon. gentlemen opposite to whom you want to entrust the renewal of those agreements, or is it to the man who had brains and courage enough to go over to the old country, to tell the authorities there what he wanted and to come home with the bacon?

Just one more point and I shall be through. I speak now of the farm loan act. I am sorry to have to hurry over this because there are many other matters that I should like to speak about, but I shall wind up with just this one. In the budget speech of the Minister of Finance there is a statement that struck my attention very forcibly. In speaking of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, one of the many advantageous measures that the government has had passed on behalf of our farmers, the minister made this remark:

Admirably supplementing this act is the new Canadian farm loan legislation which provides for releasing to agriculture ample government funds at the cost to the government plus the expense of administration. Changes in the organization of the farm loan board will make it possible to bring these funds to efficient farmers in all provinces with a minimum of red-tape and a maximum of expedition.

Farm Interests

I am more than interested in that farm loan act. I am a farmer myself, and without being egotistical I doubt if there is any other man in this chamber or indeed in Canada who better understands the difficulties that have beset the farmers of the Dominion for the past five years. The situation was well outlined to us today by the hon. member for Shelburne-Yarmouth, although it rather amused me to hear a lawyer talking about the problem of marketing wheat. The situation among the farmers today is this: The farmer who has held his own in the last five years has done wonders. But time never stops. In the last five years the farmers of Canada have not been able to lay aside any money. We have boys growing up. What are we going to do with them? We have made no money in the past five years to buy them new farms. Are we going to let them drift into the cities, to go into the relief camps, to swell the ranks of the unemployed, or are we going to try to buy them farms and keep them in the country where they should be? To my mind that is the use that should be made of this farm loan act. I know of many fathers today who would like to be in a position to buy farms for their sons; but they have not the money; they have not made a dollar clear in the last five years. A boy who was twenty years old five years ago is now twenty-five; if he is worth his salt as a young Canadian he is thinking of establishing himself, of making a home for himself, and he should receive the encouragement that I believe he will get under this farm loan act. I hope to see this legislation made use of in every province, so that money will be available at a low rate of interest for farmers who want to buy farms on which to settle their own sons and thus prevent them from drifting into the cities as too many have done during the past few years. There is no doubt that one of the greatest difficulties that we have in Canada today is that too many people have forsaken the farms and have drifted into the cities. I heard a reat deal of discussion the other night in the House about relief camps. Let me say at this point that these camps are not unemployment but unemployment camps, and one point that should be impressed upon every young man in them is this: You should try to get out somewhere; get a job for yourself; make yourself independent, self-reliant, so that you will not have to be leaning on the state or the taxpayers. There is a great deal more that I could say, but my time is about up and when a man is through, I think the correct thing to do is to stop.

The Acting SPEAKER (Mr. Smith, Cumberland): The hon. member has spoken for forty minutes.

Mr. MYERS: I will bow to your ruling, sir, and sit down, with this prophecy, that when the next election is over, the present Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett) will be back to lead this House and this government.

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EIGHT YEARS AGO I was teaching in a rural school in Alberta. I was comfortable, living with my wife and little daughter, but could see no future ahead. In 1928 I saw that there would be openings for district supervisors. I had experience, a good record, but it would take a year to get my university degree.

By selling our furniture and car and raising a loan on my Great-West Insurance we were barely able to raise the necessary funds to carry us through the year. I was successful in gaining my degree, and the university gave me the chance to take a post-graduate year.

In 1931 I left the university with my M.A. degree and went on the high school staff at a salary of $2,150. I was not long in repaying the loan on my Policy. Then we started looking for a permanent home, and finally decided to build one.

By assigning my policy to the bank I obtained a loan sufficient for a cash down payment. Soon I repaid this loan and recovered the policy, and took my wife to the coast for a well-earned holiday. I am thoroughly sold on insurance. It has helped me to increase my earning power and to have a home of my own.

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MODEL SCHOOL

Honour roll of Model School for March:

Grade VIII.—1, Beth Robinson; 2, Dean Robinson.

Grade VII.—1, Gordon McDonald.

Grade VI.—1, Lillian Kays.

Grade 5 (a).—1, Jessie McDonald.

Grade V (b).—1, Jean McLean; 2, Joyce Lank.

Grade IV.—1, Ann Duffy; 2, Hilda Lank.

Grode III (a).—1, David Bentley.

Grade III (b).—1, Stanley Miller.

Grade II.—1, Elmer Blanchard; 2, Evelyn Kays; 3, Alfred McDonald.

Grade I.—1, Kilmer McMillan; 2, Jackie Worth; 3, June Cox.

RUSTICO CONVENT

Honor roll for March:

Grade X.—1, Edouard Blanchard.

Grade IX.—1, Rita Pineau.

Grade VIII.—1, Eileen Doucet; 2, Virginia O'Connor; 3, Evelyn Gallant.

Grade VII.—1, Rita Doucet; 2, Rose Anna Doiron.

Grade VI.—1, Yvonne Buote; 2, Freda Doucet.

Grade V.—1, Louise Doiron; 2, Leona Doucet.

Grade IV.—1, Harold Doucet; 2 Alyre Pineau; 3, Edna Bouin.

Grade III.—1, Cecile Dulong; 2 Frances Doucet.

Grade II.—1, Berenice Doiron; 2 Gerard Pineau.

Grade I.—1, Melvin Doiron; 2, Armand Dulong.

VILLAGE GREEN

Honour Roll of Village Green School for March:

Grade X: 1 Orla Acorn, 2 Reta Weatherbie.

Grade VIII: 1 Doris Weatherbie, 2 Mabel Mitchell.

Grade III: 1 Kenneth MacNeill, 2 Marjorie Acorn.

Grade II: 1 Eleanor Curley.

Grade I Sr: 1 Daniel Acorn.

Grade I Jr.: (a) 1 Edna Weatherbie, 2 Harry Weatherbie.

Grade I Jr.: (b) 1 Emmet Duffy

Perfect attendance: Mabel Mitchell and Kenneth MacNeil.

Teacher, Delite MacNeil.