The Charlottetown Guardian

President Lieut.-Col W. Chester S. McLure
Vice-President J. R. Burnett K. C. L.
Editor and Managing Director J. R. Burnett K. C. L.
Secretary Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon D. S. O.
Associate Editors Frank Walker and D. R. Currie

Morning Daily (Founded 1887)
$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City
$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island
$5.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U. S.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1938

Potato Interests Concerned

The New Brunswick growers and shippers are agitating for removal of the tariff restrictions against Canadian seed potatoes in the United States, and table potatoes in Cuba. Resolutions to this effect will be presented at the annual meeting next week at Ottawa of the Canadian Horticultural Council.

It is regarded here as impossible to obtain consideration at Washington of the total removal of the seed potato tariff, but there is no doubt that the present quota arrangement, under the treaty signed by Mr. King in 1935, has proved inadequate. Last year, for example, over 80 per cent of the quota was exhausted before Prince Edward Island seed was ready for shipment, due largely to the heavy hangover of stock held in bond from the previous year. The hangover this year is not so large, but Island shippers now have about 200 cars awaiting entry on and after March 1, when imports under the 1938 quota will be admitted at the minimum rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds. This is the last year, under the treaty, in which the quota will apply.

With the prospect of a new treaty with United States, in connection with an Anglo-American treaty likely to result in the loss of some of Canada's valuable farm preferences in the British market, the time is opportune for impressing on the King Government the great importance of our seed potato industry, and the need of obtaining better tariff terms with our American neighbors. This, evidently, is what the New Brunswick growers and shippers have in mind, and they are no doubt anticipating the full cooperation and support of our Island growers and shippers in their representations before the Canadian Horticultural Council.

The opening of the Cuban market for Maritime table stock, one of the main themes of Liberal orators in the 1935 election campaign, is also being urged. It should not be difficult to prepare a convincing brief on this subject from the pre-election speeches of our present parliamentary representatives.

The New Brunswick association is also recommending closer co-operation and interchange of inspectors between shipping and receiving staffs of the Dominion fruit and vegetable service, insofar as inspection of table potatoes is concerned. It will be recalled that a similar request was made at a largely attended meeting of Island potato shippers in Charlottetown last June, coupled with a strong protest against the inspection system being treated as a political football. We understand that the service during the past season has been more satisfactory to Island shippers. Nevertheless, the New Brunswick resolution is worth supporting.

Our sister province has profited considerably this year by their trade with the Argentine in Green Mountains. Owing to the lateness of our season we cannot compete with them in this seed variety, but an effort is being made to interest both Argentine and Ecuador growers in Prince Edward Island Cobblers. Sample Cobbler shipments have been sent to these countries, and a further shipment to Ecuador will go forward in February. The stock is supplied by the Potato Growers' Association and shipping expenses are paid by the Provincial Government. This is a move in the right direction, though it is unlikely that Argentina will continue to offer seed marketing opportunities on an extensive scale, as they are endeavoring to promote their own seed industry.

These and other matters affecting our potato trade will doubtless be discussed at the Horticultural Council meeting, to which, as announced elsewhere in today's Guardian, Mr. J. W. Boulter has been appointed by the Campbell Government to represent Island potato interests.

The Sales Tax

Of direct concern to every consumer in Canada is at least one item in the brief submitted the other day to the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations by the Canadian Manufacturer's Association. We refer to the 8 per cent Sales Tax imposed by the Mackenzie King Government. It will be recalled that during the worst period of the world depression, when federal financing was a much more difficult proposition than it is today and the Sales Tax stood at 6 per cent, this impost was persistently denounced by the then Liberal opposition. In 1935, in this Province at least, it became one of the major issues in the federal election campaign. Liberal candidates and their supporters made the rafters ring in denunciation of a Government that was so heartless as to take six cents out of every dollar our farmers had to spend, and the promise was certainly implied, if not directly given, that a Liberal victory would mean a substantial reduction in this tax, as well as in the Income Tax.

Instead of a reduction, the Sales Tax was hoisted to 8 per cent by the present Government almost immediately after taking office, and notwithstanding increasing tax revenues from other sources it has been retained at this exorbitant figure.

The Manufacturer's Association is therefore on firm ground in arguing for its reduction and eventual elimination altogether. An alternative proposal is that articles or materials used in the manufacture of taxable goods be exempted from the task, "to avoid pyramiding."

The Chairman of the Commission said there was little likelihood of the tax being eliminated, as it was providing "a substantial part of the national revenue." In the prosperous years 1925-1930, he said, the Government had cut the Sales Tax as its revenues increased but since that time it had been subjected to numerous new demands which were still increasing, so that it seemed "unlikely" the policy of 1925-30 in this regard would be readopted.

Too bad this frank explanation didn't come from some responsible Liberal quarter in 1935! What a light it throws on the lurid misrepresentations of our politicians then in Opposition!

An Old Liberal Custom

It seems to be generally conceded that Mr. Camillien Houde's campaign against the King Government on the armament question in the St. Henry by-election met with deserved defeat. That, however, does not absolve the Federal Ministers who participated in the campaign from indulging in what the Montreal Star calls "a spate of extravagant promises and spendthrift phantasies". "The intelligent taxpayer," says the Star, "must have shivered as each night's frenzied tub-thumping augmented and made more deadly the pledges to spend his (the taxpayer's) money on any project which occurred to these campaigners as likely to please the voters of embattled St. Henry. It was a godsend that the campaign was so short, or there apparently would have been no limit to the extent to which the public credit would have been 'hocked' to furnish forth this sordid arsenal."

Editorial Notes

Henry Hallam ("In Memoriam"), died this date, 1859.

* * * *

Weekly, or even, monthly meetings of the Board of Trade should stimulate the interest of the members. Eternal vigilence on the part of business is the price of safety these days, with Liberal Governments in office here and at Ottawa.

* * * *

In Montreal they are not getting better very fast notwithstanding there has been considerable reduction in police complaints. Nearly 75 per cent of the 14,838 complaints issued during 1937 were for offences against aritcles of the Criminal Code, according to the annual report compiled by Paul Monty, Clerk of the peace for the judicial district of Montreal. Last year's total of complaints, Mr. Monty's statement reveals, was 7,014 lower than in 1936 and 9,075 under 1935, when the record total of 23,913 complaints were lodged. The decrease, in comparison to 1936, was principally due to the drop in cases against disorderly houses. An increase, however, was noted in major crime, there being more complaints during 1937 for murder, armed robbery, theft with violence, theft and receiving than in 1936, while slight decreases were noted in complaints for attempted murder, burglary and receiving stolen goods.

* * * *

Should Canada object to take any part under any circumstances in the defence of the Commonwealth from foreign attack against any part of it, it would imply our withdrawal from the Commonwealth and mean that we must face alone the dangers as well as assume the benefits, if any, of independence. It is contemptible to accept the benefit of membership in the Commonwealth and refuse to participate in any of its obligations. The Mother Country and the other Commonwealths would see us leave with much regret but they would not physically lift a little finger to prevent our leaving. Of course, if we did leave we should forfeit the free entry to the British markets of our foodstuffs and raw materials which we now enjoy, and should have to accept the conditions imposed upon foreigners. That would cost us a vast deal more than would co-operation within the Commonwealth in the provision of the means of the common defence.

* * * *

Canada's tariff of 50 cents a ton on American antharcite coal cannot be removed until 1940 without consent of the United Kingdom Government. It was imposed originally in 1932 to give Welsh miners a preference in the Canadian market. The American Antharcite Institute has informed a State Department agency there was "no valid reason" why Canada should continue the duty, considering no anthracite is mined in Canada. The duty was placed in the 1932 Imperical Conference trade agreement and was included in the bound tariffs, those which Canada agreed to retain for the life of the treaty. It was continued in the agreement negotiated a year ago, and thus will remain in force until 1940 unless Great Britain consents to its removal. The effect of the 50-cent duty has been to increase Welsh coal shipments to Canada and lower American. The Anthracite tariff may form the basis for representations by the United States Government when a new trade treaty is being negotiated in the next few months. They might reach the point where Canada would make submissions to the British Government for its consent to removal or cutting of the duty, but Canada could not touch it without British consent.

* * * *

"Strict adherence to facts has never been considered an invariable characteristic of political campaigns in this country," says Montreal Gazette. "Party leaders have not always couched their appeals in terms of uncolored truth, and as we go further down the scale we find that among the least responsible there is always the greatest latitude. Mr. Houde, having no particular reason to be running in St. Henry, found himself somewhat handicapped at the outset by reason of the fact that he had no apparent interest in the constituency, nor had it in him. The situation called for strong treatment, and Mr. Houde merely rose to the occasion. That what he has been uttering is utter nonsense most of the electors of St. Henry must now be fully aware, but, being liberally minded, and not being inexperienced in the efforts of politicians to presume overmuch upon their credulity, they will in all probability shut the door on Mr. Houde in the friendliest possible spirit, may even invite him to come up again sometime and see them. He is always interesting and is doing full credit to Alderman Bray and others who have been responsible for his presence and performances. There is a passage in Proverbs which runs as follows: 'Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him'."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Japanese in Tokio subscribed $2,000 for sufferers of the Panay outrage. Of course, it is not the poor Japanese civilians, or even the Japanese government, who are to blame. It is the dictatorially-minded Japanese war lords over whom they have no control.—

In international affairs the only distinct on which counts is between respecters of the law and despisers of the law between those who are ready to put their disputes to peaceful arbitration and those who mobilize their armies and start to kill, kill, kill. If the British people condemn the Governments of Italy and Japan, it is not because of their political beliefs. Much as we may dislike them and the excesses they engender, they are internally a matter for the Italian and Japanese peoples. It is because these two governments commit the crime of war. If the British peoples are torn with doubt about the intentions of the German Government, it is because that Government consorts with war-makers and consistently ridicules the idea of a world system of law and peace.—London Daily Herald.

It is all very well for us to grumble and growl about the way in which Confederation imposes excessive burdens on our particular district, but before pushing these conflicting claims too far we should pause and consider what a disaster it would be if the Dominion broke up into a number of squabbling groups. It is safe to say that in that event every problem we now have would become more pressing and innumerable new ones would arise. We would have greater duplication of services, pettier politics and a narrower viewpoint.—London Free Press.

The cars are faster, of course, and stronger, sleeker, easier. There is more room in them, with a surprising economy of space, so that you can use them for moving vans just by opening the boot. The colour schemes are a little different, too, with every maker trying to be a little for himself, apparently, but also not too far from the other fellow. The price is just a wee bit up. And they still will not run themselves ,and will yet run as well for the foolish or reckless person as for him who remembers always that they are dangerous machines. —Vancouver Province.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica has some 24 volumes in its latest edition. The New York Public Library has 65 neighborhood branches. It is the policy of the library to shift its assistants around to different branches in order to give variety in their training. Recently a newly-shifted assistant in an East Side branch noticed that a volume of the Britannica was missing from the shelves. This interested her because a volume had recently been stolen from the branch in which she had been working. She called up another branch. Yes, they had had a volume stolen. She called up twenty other branches. Sure enough, all of them reported a missing volume of the Britianica, each volume a different one. Someone had gone leisurely from branch to branch until he had assembled a complete set!—Commentary.

The condition known as "temporary insanity" is a hypothesis brought to the law by lawyers and is still without any general acceptance by the medical profession. In criminal trials that involve charges of homicide it lends itself to obvious abuses, and even miscarriages of justice.—Detroit News.

At a meeting of Federated Women's Institutes in Toronto, Elizabeth Bailey Price of Vancouver, publicity secretary, urged members to "pay your publicity debt to newspapers that record your activities by supplying live copy, subscribing to the paper and buying goods advertised therein." There can be no doubt that Elizabeth Bailey Price is a woman of sound judgment concerning matters of which she spoke.—Renfrew Mercury.

In this country we have gone on the assumption that if business gets bad in the United States it must get bad in Canada. It is not necessarily an acurate assumption. During the past six months, for instance, the industrial charts in Canada have been far from following industrial charts in the United States. There has been some slowing down in Canada, but it has been nothing in comparison with what has come across the line.—Ottawa Journal.

The French Socialists were all for the Popular Front so long as they led it. At that time the Radical Socialists did not think it so hot; but in due course they managed to manoeuvre their M. Chautemps into the Socialist M. Blum's place and then it was all right for them. However at this time the Socialists felt the chill and have wormed themselves up by pulling M. Chautemps down. Somehow one suspects that the Fascists are exaggerating when they point to the Popular Front as a dangerously strong coalition. —Exchange.

There are problems enough before the War Office to demand all, and more than all, the virtues that its staff can offer the country: the bringing of the Army as near as possible to the life of the citizen, from which it has always been too much cut off—and this is certainly one of the War Secretary's most admirable aims,—rearmament, the future tasks of the British Army in different quarters of the world, and the great question of the part which it should, and should not, play were this country ever, unhappily, to be involved in another Continental War. Mr Hore-Belisha has, as they say, his work cut out. The history of the Great War in many ways will not help him. But that war, like all the other wars only more so, teaches a permanent lesson to Services and civilians alike; that the road to salvation lies through the vigorous, open mind that in peace as in war should be encouraged. —Manchester Guardian

PUBLIC FORUM

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

DR. STANLEY'S APPEAL

Sir,—I have read Dr. Stanley's letter in your issue of Jan. 14, and I am fully in accord with his sentiments. I know also that in some colleges and universities there is a tendency to ignore or disdain the culture and learning of the past, through ignorance of that past plus a slight tincture of self conceit. I quite agree that this is a tendency that should be firmly opposed.

All this being conceded, what has it to do with our educational troubles in this province? Are you aware that our rural schools are yearly turning out crowds of children who will never see the inside of a college or a university and who have no education, either practical or cultural, in the slightest degree worthy of the name? Are you seriously maintaining that the system which forces these pupils to dabble for two years in Latin, French, Geometry and Algebra (of which they forget practically every iota before they are six months out of school) is helping the cause of higher education, and linking them up with "the languages, literatures, philosophies and institutions of ancient Greece and Rome?"

I personally know young people who have gone to school till almost their eighteenth year, and who cannot take a book like "Ben Hur" out of the library and read it because "there are too many hard words in it". So much for "Ben Hur!" What price Milton, Shakespeare, Dickens Tennyson and others, the pride and glory of English literature, and the birthright of every child born under the British flag.

Is it nothing, Sir, that the Carnegie Commission spoke of our educational system in terms of biting contempt, and hinted that its blighting influence could be traced in the character of the people, or that the late Dr. Robertson said in his last address that education in this province needed to be overhauled from bottom to top!

I have no authority to speak for the ladies and gentlemen who are working for a long over-due reform in our schools, but I feel confident that they are no more the enemies of higher education than I am. We are not opposed to the teaching of the classics or higher mathematics—far from it, but we know that those subjects cannot be taught in the average ungraded school without serious injustice to the younger pupils and to the ordinary school subjects. It is a physical impossibility for one thing. We only ask that they be postponed till the student enters college where, under competent teachers, and in suitable environment, the child who has the ability and opportunity to enter the field of higher education will, in six months of interested, concentrated study, overtake and outstrip his companion who has put in two years of half-hearted dawdling over them in his home school, with the consequent injury to his foundation studies.

I am, Sir, etc.,

A. McL.

St. Peters, P. E. I.

UNIVERSITIES & EDUCATION

Sir,—Our university presidents are growing panicky over the "alarming" neglect of Latin and Greek, as indicated by a long letter in the public press from the President of Dalhousie, who cites the support of others in the Maritime, American and British institutions. It has "warnings" of "deplorable results" and ends with a wail over "a lost world" unless our students learn to wag their tongues like Sophocles and Caesar.

During this past century of unparalleled advance in economic productive capacity, church, college and state have proved bankrupt in cultural ideals and social intelligence. Our sins are visited on the good common folk whose galled shoulders and bent backs support the superstructure of society. The universities seem most guilty, for they dominate the entire educational system. This is done partly through the entrance exams, for which the high-schools must prepare their pupils, and partly by furnishing their teaching staffs. These high-schools again determine the earlier training by providing the elementary school teachers. Thus the long arm of the universities reaches down to the remotest backwoods schools.

Further their graduates occupy positions of influence in every significant and commanding situation with power over social arrangements. Large battalions of them annually join with the industrial magnates (who are ever more eager and expert in robbing than enriching the public) and become their servile and efficient assistants in acquisitive and competitive enterprise—with the inevitable result of tightening the noose about their brothers' necks. The universities have consented and conformed to the mercenary philosophy of the dominant and domineering industrialist, with scarcely a whisper of protest.

The letter speaks of "the clutter of alleged social studies," but is silent about the worse clutter of alleged classical studies. These and the higher mathematics imposed by the university on the high schools occupy full half the pupil's time in school and home, crowding out the truly cultural studies which would otherwise be available for the average citizen in his native tongue. He is denied his only chance to develop the ability to read easily and speedily with discrimination and delight and thus gain access to the accumulated cultural treasures of the ages.

Why the clutter? When the ancient classics became the substance of the medieval curriculum there were no tools for mental discipline comparable to the Greco-Roman literature. When our barbarian ancestors imbibed that culture and produced a literature, philosophy and science equal in most respects to its parent culture, and much more readily available, being in their own tongue, there was no need then for more than the occasional specialist in that study whose researches would be mediated to society at large. Instead of revising the curriculum in accord with some organic unifying principle, both have been continued. Hence the antiquarian clutter. Had the educational authorities taken this course there is no reason why even the vast majority of the honest hardworking folk might not today be enjoying a real share in the material comforts, the social dignities and esthetic delights which is their just due. And what about the submerged masses rotting in the unspeakable warrens of our city slums within stone's throw of the stately piles which house the modern university Here is a real case for "deploring."

The letter fears the cutting of "the warp-threads that reach back to Greece and Rome". Why not, therefore, take the further logical step and study the Aryan Sanscrit, the Babylonian cuneiform and the Egyptian hieroglyphic representing civilizations that were ripe when the founders of Athens and Rome were still wandering barbarians of the stone age, who had to go to school to these earlier races. Moreover we need woof-yarns quite as well if we are to weave a worthy fabric to clothe the citizens of the present age,—the vast pauperized multitudes of working folk.

In a long quotation from President Butler of Columbia (N. Y.) there is a reverential mention of "that splendid term, the humanities" as a gift from Greec and Rome. The sorry fact is that in the heyday of classical education in the universities of Britain, the most brutal inhumanity flourished. First the slave-trade in which British influence was dominant. In 100 years, three million slaves were carried to the European colonies in America in British ships. A goodly part of the foundations of British wealth was fashioned out of this inhuman traffic in lives. Soon followed the industrial revolution when British masters treated their own flesh and blood, British laborers, in British factories, under British rule, with a devilish cruelty almost equal to that of the African Blacks in the colonies. The very classes that are supposed to benefit by studying "the humanities" were responsible for such inhumanities either as promoting or permitting them. If they did not manage the factories —being too dignified for such vulgar industry—they invested money in them, and prevented public regulation of them when they had exclusive control of parliamentary representation. So much for the humanities of these tragic days!

Will our university presidents and the educational authorities in their cloistered comfort and culture, think a bit more seriously of the privations of the common people unable to reach these centres of learning, and devise a way to share with them something better than the scraps of learning and the tag-ends of culture now doled out to them?

I am, Sir, etc.,

J. W. A. NICHOLSON

North Bedeque, P. E. I.

PROBLEMS FOR EDUCATION

Sir,—I was greatly interested in the letter you published from Dr. Stanley of Dalhousie in which he quoted the remarks of another famous educationalist—Dr. Butler of Columbia. Because of my own predilections, the remarks of those outstanding men on the importance of the Latin and Greek languages pleased me not a little. Anyone who has reached the stage in his study of those tongues which enables him to read them with some facility has always found them helpful in mental discipline and a valuable asset toward the fuller appreciation of the English language. A knowledge of them, too, will enable one to confute without any difficulty, the arguments of those sincere, but misguided persons, who, for some unknown reason, would have us believe Christ did not turn wine into an intoxicating drink.

Unfortunately for my unanimity of opinion with those eminent gentlemen, they attribute an importance to the knowledge of Latin and Greek which I cannot concede. There should be no need for me to say that I make this statement with fear and trembling. I realize my dissent may evoke scorn or, worse still, even supercilious smiles from some of my readers, but I have no other recourse, for, even in the face of ridicule, I dare not desert my own judgment when I feel the facts support it. However, I am satisfied to let the reader decide as to the virtue of my argument.

When Dr. Butler says that "what Plato saw and what Aristotle taught was done for all time", he is making a statement which sounds incredible in my ears and causes me almost to doubt the truth of my eyes as they read Dr. Stanley's letter. And when the President of Dalhousie gives his blessing to the Columbia man's dictum by saying "all this is profoundly true" he is only repeating the religious zealot's "Amen, brother!" "All this" is not profoundly true; rather is it profoundly false. The Platonists (including Plato himself) and the Peripatetics (including Aristotle himself) were wonderful men and it would be well for us if we knew just what combination of genes and chromosomes was necessary to produce such intellectual giants. At the same time among the grain of their teachings there was a considerable amount of chaff and old John Locke's scathing denunciation of Plato's universals still makes interesting reading. As for Aristotle, his infallibility is too delicate a subject upon which to comment in a newspaper, and I shall only remark that his law of the velocity of falling bodies was accepted for two thousand years or so, until Galileo climbed the winding stairs of the leaning tower of Pisa and knocked it into a cocked hat.

These statements are not made for the sake of "starting argument," nor are they made to belittle, in the words of Poe, "the greatness that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome". I, too, recognize that through a knowledge of Latin and Greek we arrive at the source of our literature, our science (if it is a science) of government, and our philosophy. I know, too, that while Darwin was the illustrious father of modern anthropology, the first great anthropologist was Aristotle and that he coined the word. But what I propose to try to show is that there are, today, more important subjects for the youth of America to concentrate upon than the study of either Latin or Greek, which means that there are more important subjects for the universities to teach if the world is to be dragged back from the edge of the precipice upon which it is even now tottering.

Beyond pinning myself down to the task of specifying those ills, the remedying of which will remove us from the precipice, I wish to say that, until they are corrected, education is neither suitable for nor assimilable by mass humanity. He is of more than ordinary intelligence and character who follows virtue for its own reward, and, today, in order to induce our average citizen not to kick over the traces and thereby make life precarious for the rest of us, it is necessary not only to promise him Heaven when he dies but to assure him he may have a golden harp upon which to play. If he chances to have "no ear for music" the implication is skillfully made that through some process of transubstantiation he will become another Mozart or Beethoven. In spite of all the certain and definite knowledge possessed by modern anthropologists and evolutionists, the mass of the people still accept without question the cosmic chronology of a dead and forgotten English bishop who placed the world's creation at six thousand years ago. Yet most people have, at some

(Continued on page 7, Col. 7)

The Poets' Corner

UNDERSTANDING

The fears and shadows of so many lives.
Were they but faced with calm serenity,
Praying for vision clear, of seeing eyes,
Measuring all things with life's immensity,
And ever searching, reaching out for love,
Which lies along the very paths we trod,
Discerning which, should we no longer rove
But choose the sweet companionship of God.

So should life's work be faced with happy hearts
Content in knowing that the Master's hand
Is guiding all, easing the tangled parts
That seem to ever hide the golden strand
Of faith that weaves for all such happiness,
And love secure in quiet hopefulness.

—Helen Kelly,
In "Christmas Lyrics of 1937."

For Vitality always use
BRAHMIN
ORANGE PEKOE TEA

RELIEF IN 20 MINUTES FROM ASTHMA
Get relief almost at once from the choking, wheezing, gasping and fighting for breath of asthma. Take Templeton's RAZ-MAH Capsules. Persistent treatment brings asthma under control. Relief from $1 worth — or money back. 50c and $1 at druggists. 505

MACS
BLOOD FOOD
FOR PALE AND THIN PEOPLE

A combination especially valuable in the treatment of those diseases where their origin is traceable to an impoverished condition of the blood.

One of the greatest remedies in the treatment of Rheumatism.

For those, who have lost their appetite Macs Blood Food will prove the restorative.

GET A BOX NOW. 50c.
Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

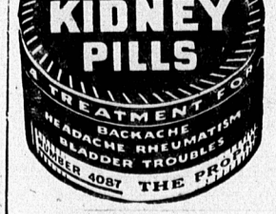
Gassy Stomachs
RELIEVED

If you have any trouble with your stomach such as indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, heartburn, gastric distress, etc. Then don't delay getting a bottle of Dr. L. B. Evan's Stomach Mixture immediately.

Evan's Stomach Mixture is a prescription of Dr. L. B. Evans, noted English Physician of which we have the sole rights to and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers.

Try a bottle today. Price 85 cents.

THE TWO MACS



Low fares to all Western Canada destinations
GOING DAILY FEB. 19 to MAR. 5 INCL.

Examples of Round Trip Coach Fares from Charlottetown

TO				
	Winnipeg	$46.30	Regina	$54.35
	Saskatoon	56.90	Calgary	64.35
	Edmonton	64.35	Jasper	66.90
	Vancouver	80.00	Prince Rupert	80.00
	Victoria	80.00		

RETURN LIMIT: 45 DAYS

SLEEPING CAR PRIVILEGES
Above fares are good in Coaches only. Where sleeping car space is required, reduced fares are available as follows:

TOURIST	STANDARD
Approximately 22% higher than coach fare; plus regular berth rate.	Approximately 44% higher than coach fare; plus regular berth or chair rate.

Children five years of age and under twelve, "half fare;" under five, free.
Similar Excursions from Western to Eastern Canada will also be operated Feb. 19-March 5.

For tickets and full information as to routes, stop-over privileges, sleeping car reservations, etc., consult

CANADIAN NATIONAL