

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1939.

A Rousing Convention

Last night's rousing Conservative convention was another evidence, if such were needed, of strong public sentiment and interest in the fortunes of the party.

In tendering unanimous nomination to Hon. Dr. W. J. P. MacMillan, provincial leader, and Mr. W. A. Stewart as candidates for the Fifth District of Queens, the convention chose two veteran standard bearers, who have worked together in the past in the interests of the City and Province, and will certainly not fail to give a good account of themselves in the future.

One of the objectives of Dr. MacMillan and Mr. Stewart if returned in the next provincial election will be to remedy the serious unemployment situation which has gone seemingly from bad to worse under the present administration. Both they and the federal Conservative candidates for Queen's County, Messrs. McLure and Myers, are in accord with Dr. Manion's policy of full federal responsibility for unemployment and are wholeheartedly behind the bridge and harbor improvement projects with regard to which so much has been heard, and so little accomplished, since the last elections.

Other measures, notably farm rehabilitation, were outlined by Dr. MacMillan in the course of a vigorous speech in which Liberal policies of drift and inaction, of invasion of constitutional rights and indifference to the most solemn pre-election pledges, were denounced in scathing terms.

The large attendance at the convention, and the enthusiasm and harmony which prevailed, measured up to the most optimistic expectations.

Better Late Than Never

On several occasions during the past few months attention was called in these columns to the Provincial Government's responsibility in the matter of farm rehabilitation. The increasing number of vacant farms in this agricultural province, we suggested, is a challenge to leadership that cannot longer be ignored. In this connection we cited, among other examples, the success of an experiment conducted by the Metropolitan Insurance Company in rehabilitating some 7,000 foreclosed farms. This was followed up by Mr. H. K. S. Hemming in a letter to the Government, urging consideration of the matter.

Our contemporary now reports that the Government purposes to take action along this line, at least to the extent of canvassing the opinion of the members of the Legislature at the next session. Premier Campbell is quoted as commending the "very instructive example" of the Metropolitan scheme to which we directed his attention. We appreciate the compliment implied, but suggest that his sincerity in the matter would be more apparent if he had frankly acknowledged the source of his inspiration.

A Poet's Death

In the list of outstanding poets of the past half century, no name stands higher than that of William Butler Yeats, whose death at the age of 73 was reported in yesterday's despatches. The Nobel Prize for literature, which was bestowed upon him in 1923, was even then regarded as a recognition long overdue.

Yeats was one of the founders of the movement for the revival of Celtic literature, and of the Irish literary theatre. Always a painstaking craftsman, he was particularly effective in breathing life into the old Celtic-mythology, and some of his most beautiful poems were inspired by folklore.

Of Yeats' long-continued popularity one critic has written: "While other poets have risen and faded, and expectations have been aroused and disappointed, the conviction that this is one of the great poets has remained unshaken; that the same voice is uttering changed but beautiful and enduring poetry to changing ears; and that one who is still living is already of classic importance."

The well-known lyric published in today's Poet's Corner is an example of Yeats' early style; it came to his mind in a London street, and expressed his homesick memory of an islet in Lough Gill, a lake near the town of Sligo. A much longer quotation would be required to do justice to his maturer work, on which his fame ultimately will rest.

Many writers have noted Yeats' kinship with some of the Elizabethans, especially in his gift for majestic imagery and rhetoric. To him, as to Keats, beauty was truth—truth beauty; he lived imaginatively in that world where, as he himself has written,

"Beauty has no ebb, decay no flood, But joy is wisdom, Time an endless song."

That perhaps was his supreme message, the recurrent theme on which he elaborated with infinite variations.

Would Mean More Bureaucracy

A Toronto newspaper publisher recently put forward the radical proposal, to abolish those "disruptive units, the provincial governments." They were condemned as "political misfits, unnecessary duplication, luxuries we cannot afford, and endless cause of dissunity."

Commenting, a writer in the Hamilton Spectator says: "Such a proposal indicates lack of sober judgment, an inability to discriminate between what is basic and fundamental as distinct from the non-essential and temporary. The provinces of

Canada are concrete and constitutional in the political structure of Canada. They existed before the Union and were the foundation for the Confederation. They are not to be thought of as the scaffolding of a structure which, when completed, are torn down. But as the material from which the larger structure comprising the original material is built. They are integral and inseparable from the structure."

The only way that Canada could be governed from Ottawa, it is pointed out, would be by a huge bureaucracy which, from what we know of the one already in operation, would prove intolerable. The less government control and the more bureaucracy we have in this country the better for all concerned. It was the lack of control over the executive by the legislatures that led to the rebellions in Upper and Lower Canada in 1837, and, similarly, if there had been local government in the Territories in 1870 and 1885, there need never have been any rebellions. Irresponsible officialdom, with its indifference and self-complicity, is ever a cause for discontent, frequently the creator of it.

Editorial Notes

Guy Fawkes executed this date, 1606.

The train service for the Royal Visit is estimated to cost \$350,000, while other items of expenditure are estimated at \$75,000.

Canada's air mail is estimated to cost a half a million dollars next financial year compared with the current year.

It is now announced that the League of Nations will be succeeded by the League of Dictators. In that case, where will Ismet Inonou of Turkey fit in?

Sir Stafford Cripps, the second son of a peer, Lord Parmoor, has been expelled from the British Labour Party because he is too radical—out-Heroding Herod, as it were.

This is the hundredth anniversary of the publication of Lord Durham's famous report advocating the Union of the Canadian Colonies, January 31, 1839.

The Horlick-Bull will case has been settled out of Court, we are told because of "the Horlick family's dislike for publicity." Mr. W. Perkins Bull, K.C., on the other hand laments that "I've gone down two pounds" since the publicity started.

Sir John Gilmour has been reappointed Lord High Commissioner of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Sir John, a former Conservative Home Secretary, had been His Majesty's deputy in this service last year.

Sir Kingsley Wood, British Secretary for Air, states that British manufacturers had succeeded in solving the problems connected with the operation of guns in high speed aircraft. Speaking on the subject of gun turrets at a factory in Surrey he visited, Sir Kingsley said that Britain had outstripped all other countries in the design of mechanically operated gun turrets.

The export of hides and skins in December was valued at \$459,816 compared with \$560,514 in November and \$181,778 in December, 1937. The total for 1938 was \$2,967,954 as against \$4,018,587 in 1937. Imports of hides and skins in December were \$259,367 compared with \$553,045 in November and \$415,258 in December, 1937. The total for 1938 was \$2,935,975 compared with \$6,329,054 in 1937.

A movement has already been started in Canada of men and women who are convinced that if there is to be prosperity the old economic order must be changed. Hon. W. D. Herridge former Canadian Minister to Washington, told the men's association of Chalmers United Church, Ottawa. Fascism is "a monster in the world tracking our civilization down," he said. Canada should fight it from within by bringing prosperity to its people. It should fight it from without by uniting the British Empire and the United States in an Anglo-Saxon union.

Due to a large increase in the importation of butter, the value of milk and its products brought in during the calendar year 1938 advanced to \$1,788,308 from \$1,620,098 in 1937. Butter imports aggregated 5,231,838 pounds valued at \$1,411,958 compared with 6,519,818 at \$1,572,413. Imports of cheese were slightly lower, totalling 1,386,645 pounds valued at \$311,635 compared with \$1,410,336 worth \$327,565 in 1937. The December imports of milk and products amounted to \$36,884 compared with \$49,355 in November and \$40,952 in December, 1937.

Canada's High Commissioner in London, her ministers, secretaries and staffs in foreign capitals will next year cost an estimated \$499,500 compared with \$494,500. There is no change in the appropriations for London at \$157,000 and Washington \$100,000. The appropriation for Paris has been cut from \$77,000 to 75,000 and Tokyo from \$68,000 to \$65,000. The new Legations at Brussels and The Hague were budgeted last year at \$30,000, and for 1939-40 will find their appropriations \$5,000 higher. The League of Nations Office at Geneva will have the same allotments as the previous year, \$32,500.

Canada's export of living animals in 1938 aggregated \$10,641,148 in comparison with \$10,695,426 in 1937. The decline was most marked in beef cattle, the heavy class dropping to 108,639 head appraised at \$6,968,813 from 175,978 head valued at \$11,987,025 in 1937; the class weighing from 175 to 700 pounds numbered 4,254 head valued at \$97,400 compared with 27,746 at \$684,968; those lighter than 175 pounds each totalled 49,417 head valued at \$759,338 compared with 99,648 at \$1,485,728. On the other hand heavy dairy cattle increased to 7,588 head valued at \$488,046 from 6,787 at \$434,251 in 1937. Cattle for the improvement of stock declined also, totalling 9,251 head valued at \$865,108 compared with 11,428 at \$1,078,293. Horses were also lower, the number being 5,914 head and the value \$757,353 in comparison with 11,243 at \$1,442,085 a year ago.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Quite apart from the older men to whom unemployment assistance has become a pension, there is a proportion of the registered unemployed in the younger age groups who have no other means of support. They have for one reason or another lost the habit of work and the desire to work. They are not willing to take jobs, rapidly evade them. But, as things stand, they can go on drawing unemployment assistance, and, if the family is large, they can in excess of what they could hope to get if they worked. Whenever the word "compulsion" is breathed, there is an outcry; any attempt to raise a standard, and people who know a great deal better hasten to create a political party of their own. They are really scared. Yet the problem has really nothing to do with the general principles of unemployment relief. Apply the round formula of "work or Maintenance" and, so weak as human nature, so limited are some men's desires, so demoralizing is poverty, so imperfect are social standards, there will still remain a small residuum who to the maintenance of this residuum should amount to as many as 100,000 men under thirty-five, should be content to tolerate it and to accept it as a necessary piece of social wastage? — Manchester Guardian.

"The Canadians are a people accustomed to liberty. They are expert in the difficult art of democratic self-government. They enjoy, as a part of their life, a free press, liberty of conscience, tolerance, justice. Like ourselves, they are unable to conceive of a nation without these elements. On every moral question, in every political situation their point of view is exactly the same as ours. Therefore, most important at the present time—their reaction to the conditions existing in Europe and Asia today—are the same as ours. Finally, that country has in a time of great stress proved its ability to train and arm hundreds of thousands of troops—soldiers in the strictest sense of the word—who stand shoulder to shoulder with—or confronting—the finest divisions of the armies of the world. It is not surprising that our northern boundary is not unfortified. Let us give thanks for fortifications of this kind, and work to make more of them. Let us call our frontiers in distant parts of the hemisphere." —Letter in the New York Times.

If Nova Scotia is experiencing a January thaw similar to that in Ontario, amethyst hunters will be gathering the purple stones from the quartz outcrop on the face of cliffs about Scotts Bay and Cape Blomidon and elsewhere on the Bay of Fundy. Amethysts of rock, and frost splits the rock, exposing the crystal. Gems run through the trap-rock formations of the mountains, and are ploughed through them up. Often a farmer boring a well strikes an amethyst bed. A Canadian Press writer quotes a local source as saying that stones mean \$100,000 a year business in Nova Scotia. Sales to tourists are said to have increased tenfold in the last few years, and many persons from this part of Ontario have made purchases of these native semi-precious stones while touring the province. The stones used for jewellery find their way into brooches, lockets and rings and polished necklaces. The stones used for jewellery have to be sent to Europe to be cut, as there are few jewel-cutters on this side of the Atlantic. —Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

There is talk in England of preparing Exeter as a capital of the world. One of the reasons for this is that Exeter is a shadowy British capital beyond the Thames which Charles I set up his rival Parliament in Oxford. Exeter, far to the west, is still within easy reach of France, but comparatively safe from air raiders. Germany would have to cross at least 200 miles of British territory or over a sea patrolled by British warships. The London feed could scarcely be maintained to Exeter, nor does it offer the same target. Other factors may also be considered. Exeter is as deeply rooted in British history and tradition as London itself. As Caer Exce of the Saxons, it was a British stronghold. It was the site of the Roman camp, British, Roman, Saxon or Norman, it has been forever England. It was the men of Devon who were the first to take the warring Armada sailing past The Lizard. The mouth of the Exe still remains England's last ditch. —New York Times.

It is impossible not to sympathize with Hans Borchers, German minister in New York, in his protest over what he calls America's "daily presentation of the German character to the world as one of crudeness and arrogance." In Herr Borchers' opinion, "the best witness of the German character and life are the hundreds of thousands of millions of men of the best German origin now part of the United States." In spite of all that Hitler and Goebbels can do, Americans are still German. Herr Borchers on this point. But if their admiration for the German character and culture should be weakened, it is not by the many features of the present Nazi rulers of Germany, whose aggression against Czechoslovakia, and their brutalities toward the Jews have exposed a shocking aspect of their character. Few Americans believe that these excesses represent the real German character, but Herr Borchers ought to inform his German friends that the present Nazi policies are not making it easier for Americans to keep this attitude. —Baltimore Sun.

Anyone who may expect to find in Great Britain that facade of unity which is erected in totalitarian States is looking for a vain thing. There is deep and intense feeling there about the rights and wrongs of the great issues which confront British statesmen and which are being discussed by Mr. Chamberlain and Premier Mussolini. The very life of democracy depends upon such feeling.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

AGRICULTURAL REHABILITATION

Sir,—The Patriot forecasts, in prospect, legislation to restore, by government help, our vacant and run-down farms. I have no hesitation in my belief that this could be an important measure of benefit to the province, if administered by a competent authority, and not exploited by a party "in extremis" to avert impending disaster. I feel sure that all parties and classes will delight in setting behind the project to give it efficient performance.

There is both suspicion and danger, however, that it is one of those baits, familiar to electors, held out in the throes of distress and escape the maelstrom. It is a bait which is held out to the "reckoning at the polls to be relied upon as more dependable than those 'cabbage' displays of 1934-35."

It would have been a good thing, particularly to urban peace. If another rural project, "Reform and Progress" in the name of the Liberal Platform, had been a tangible reality instead of an alluring myth.

There is one thing, of which our friend Mr. J. Walter Jones M. L. A., was a leading apostle, promising cold storage facilities in the rural province, to "rehabilitate" declining agriculture. It was an emergency plank "to get in on" forgotten when they were in power.

A 100% enforcement of Prohibition had its enticements for the Churchmen and moral living. It was as one of the glories of incoming Liberalism, it at least had a drawing influence amongst those of their leaders really meant what they preached.

I am throwing cold water on the proposition. Much rather I am hoping for its success. I believe in time, when men of stability and character are in power, that it will develop into a reality. It will become our people, of all classes, to get behind it, and to create a gathering up the coopers while the organ grinder turns the crank to sound out the empty ideas as to what has been overlaid with those empty entertainments. It is about time now to get some kind of a hand out of a real and tangible nature. I am, Sir, etc. LEWIS F. TANTON.

"NIX GAMBLE"

Sir,—As your correspondent "Nix Gamble" assumes the right to make a mistaken guess as to my opinion, I feel privileged to reply to guess, with better grounds for accuracy, as to his personality.

His evident contempt for "small business" or "business man" rather impales him as one possibly a treasury feeder, rather sensitive in the face. It is not surprising that he is dragged from his pinnacle of dignity, by "economic pressure" (to) the ranks of the proletariat.

It is familiarly assumed that he wants "unemployment insurance" lest he at some time be removed from his present position in the "small business" or "business man" or "to the ranks of the proletariat" whom he refers to with such contempt and disgust.

He makes it clear however that he does not want this at his own expense. His decided conviction is that it should be paid for by the "small property owner" and "proletariat" to continue him in the service of the state. The fate of "One of the Goats," or others contributing to his existence, is unimportant to him, so long as he escapes his share of the impost.

Repudiating his distaste, I am strongly in favor of unemployment insurance, but I believe it should be based, as in the case of all other insurance, upon a practical actuarial business foundation. "Nix Gamble" (or "Nix Gamble"), and all others in comfortable employment, should be compelled to pay their due share of premiums, as other insurers are obliged to do, without sponging on their neighbor's classes.

We have many such processes in existence. Railway accident fund, mutual insurance societies, old age endowment, corporation retirement of officials, which are the services and contributions of the beneficiaries are contributory. It is true that administrative costs, under government management, would be desirable as saving large sums involved by the control of investment companies. But there is ample machinery, and over-managed offices, and sufficient of money waste which, if conserved, would easily provide the outlay, without making it an excuse for further taxation by governments whose pre-election pledges was to let the pruning knife on waste and redundancy, and to reduce the burdens of taxation now hanging as millstones on the necks of the people. I am, Sir, etc. ONE OF THE GOATS. PROPAGANDA

Sir,—We read with interest Beverly Baxters' "London Letter" in the last issue of McLean's. In this stress of the value of propaganda or advertising, and criticism of the British people for their lack in this respect. Local conditions in our province, we are impressed with our own inhibitions. British-like we are also poor propagandists. We have many features of intriguing merit on our Island that should be attractive to tourists. In summer we have beautiful sand beaches with qualities of color and grain unsurpassable. We have ready access to the finest flavored and textured fresh fish in the world. We have pastoral beauty, woody glades, running brooks, bridal paths, quiet driveways, and fine finding open expression in public life. There need therefore be no reproachful cries about "disunity" if Mr. Chamberlain's Government will itself face to face with vehement opposition, provided that this opposition is not merely captious. This is the way in which constructive corrective work, not driving discontents underground but allowing them to appear on the surface, so that their constructively corrective nature may be felt, and the Government may be able to modify its policy if it finds itself drifting away from public sympathy. Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

hospitable people, all of which have been generously advanced in occasional diminutive pamphlets by an insufficiently subsidized advertising bureau. The other provinces taking the lead from the book of our neighbors to the south are extremely active. A friend of ours travelling last summer through the Maritimes, remarked on the activity of the representative of a news agency selling descriptive postcards. While exhibiting the postcards, he commented volubly on the wonderful advantages of entertainment, pleasure and rest, to be obtained by tourists, in places reported by his pictures, all of which were located either in New Brunswick or Nova Scotia. Noticing that the salesman's retail made no mention of Prince Edward Island, our friend asked for a picture from that province. Rather confusedly he searched his pocket and produced one soiled and stained with the dirt of a car. He was asked to show the bottom produced one soiled and stained with the dirt of a car. He was asked to show the bottom produced one soiled and stained with the dirt of a car. He was asked to show the bottom produced one soiled and stained with the dirt of a car.

We had the privilege of seeing a picture at the Prince Edward showing sections of a district in North Carolina, where all the acreage of the following items as left unpaired and reserved for the exclusive use of horsedrawn conveyances. Wealthy people surround the farm, and the class live here. With every means to induce themselves, they evidently entertain a more healthy recreation than do many of us small town folk, who mostly resort to such enervating pastimes as bridge, promiscuous parties and such for diversion. In the picture all sorts of vehicles were in evidence, buggies, motor cars, and roadsters, sulkeys, jog-carts, dogcarts, driven by ladies of social prominence, little girls and boys, negro groom and equalized in their common love of the horse. The show as far as horses were concerned was wound up almost as the harness race with a pacer on the pole, and a grand trotter neck and neck on the outside. My friend and I were in the crowd. So did others in our vicinity. We could hear whispered exclamations of pleasure on all sides.

It is good to see the conditions of the breeding of good horses of all classes and in this connection, we are grateful for the policy of the Department of Agriculture, in affording us the privilege of seeing the bonus high grade stallions, and to the Charlottetown Driving Association, activated chiefly by Col. D. A. McKinnon, whose department in the Charlottetown Guardian, "Down the Back Street," is read Dominion-wide, and is propaganda most enticing.

In this age of hurry, and competitive existence, it does contribute to health and relaxation to get out for a while with the horses. If we live in the city and have a horse, we can afford to have a room, many of us could afford a horse, and do our own grooming. This sort of activity has a most tranquillizing effect on our mental processes, and a stimulating one on our muscular reflexes. We personally work up a healthy sweat these cold mornings polishing "Ima See," and we have positively vanquished our wasteline, without recourse to the usual odorous, plebeian excuse the deviation. You see, we love "Ima," and we verily believe the rasal loves to them weekly by the official in us, and "Can she trot!"

It is a pleasure to allow me to say that we learn self-control, in training these sensitive friends. It is good for us, it is good for our pockets. It may be proclaimed as one of our most attractive winter sports. When we really start to advertise, let us forget to emphasize the winter spent in Charlottetown, with its wide snowy streets, its friendly citizens, and its superb horses. I am, Sir, etc. C. CHESTER PRATT. St. Peter's, P. E. I.

THE RELIEF SITUATION

Sir,—I wish to express my sincere thanks and appreciation to you for the privilege and freedom you have always given to the unemployed when they wished to use the space in your paper. I also wish to commend the Editor for his letter of the 28th regarding the Direct Relief situation. The statements in that letter should be carefully considered. When a relief committee will attempt to offer food to the amount of six cents a day for a person to exist on I think

THE ISLE OF INNISFREE

I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree, And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattle made, Where I'll live and you shall never hear me, for I'll have a hive for the honey bee, And I'll live alone in the bee-loud glade. And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow, Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings; There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow, And evening full of the linnet's wings. I will arise and go now, for always night and day I'll hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore; While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements gray, I'll hear it in the deep heart's core. —W. B. Yeats.

The Poet's Corner THE ISLE OF INNISFREE I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree, And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattle made, Where I'll live and you shall never hear me, for I'll have a hive for the honey bee, And I'll live alone in the bee-loud glade. And I shall have some peace there, for peace comes dropping slow, Dropping from the veils of the morning to where the cricket sings; There midnight's all a glimmer, and noon a purple glow, And evening full of the linnet's wings. I will arise and go now, for always night and day I'll hear lake water lapping with low sounds by the shore; While I stand on the roadway, or on the pavements gray, I'll hear it in the deep heart's core. —W. B. Yeats.

It is about time some action should be taken. Where does the trouble exist? How much money is being paid out to employees? The Government should investigate the situation. Something must be done. The city officials will say: "We can't get enough money from the Government." I don't believe that statement. I don't believe that either the Federal or Local Governments expect a family to live on six cents a day for each person. That would be forty-two cents a week. That amount would not pay for one square meal at a restaurant. In last evening's issue of the Patriot another letter appeared signed by the chairman of the L. P. U. Relief Committee. He plainly asks for the resignation of the chairman of the City Relief Committee. He also suggests a mass meeting of citizens. He says "Something must be done immediately." There is no doubt but that he is right. These men are very patient law-abiding citizens and when they are openly protesting there certainly is something radically wrong. It is possible that with all the direct relief money available the unemployed must suffer hunger? Why not appoint an independent committee to plan out a reasonable issue of relief? Give the needy at least enough of some wholesome food. Don't have them begging from churches and charitable societies. Some families now on the relief list have to apply to neighbors for food. Increase the cost of groceries. Give large families more flour and more molasses for their children. Put out a larger issue of tea. Let the Government do something to anything that is reasonable. It is just about time that the Mayor and all the Councilors had something to say about the relief money. Laphorn is responsible for present conditions but all means get him out of there as soon as possible. Why does not the Mayor or some other official explain to the people why any of our relief money is not being used? I am, Sir, etc. —J. S.

(We have deleted serious reflections in above letter. Councilor Laphorn informs us that he has nothing personally to do with the handling of any relief money. The policy of the Relief Committee, consisting of himself and Councillors Hennessey and Blanchard, is determined upon jointly and is guided by the reports submitted to them weekly by the official in charge, Mr. Ivan Reddin.—Ed. G.)

CANADA'S WHEAT

Sir,—As a wheat producer on the Canadian prairies, I observe that the nations of the world will have spent some \$17,000,000,000 on armaments during the single fiscal year of 1938-39. The total cost of 1936 and 1937—When Canada's crops of the breadgrain were the smallest in a quarter century—wheat has not turned back its

production costs to our growers since 1930. Last year approximately 550,000 bushels of wheat moved into the world market (including flour exports), and as prices ranged just about double today's levels, the money value of that grain in a final market would average out at \$1.50 per bushel, or \$825,000,000, or about 5 per cent of the national military expenditures in 1938. During the last eight crop-years the cash revenues of my brother growers on the Canadian prairies were \$2,700,000,000 less than our income for the eight pre-depression seasons. It is strange, therefore, that scores of thousands of the homes are pressed back to the subsistence level and below it? I am, Sir, etc. —W. P. D. Toronto.

BLIND SAILING

leads to disaster. To progress and prosper today you must chart a sound course in all phases of endeavor. You must know your exact position now and you must anticipate and prepare for future eventualities. How about your Home and dependents and for your own support when working days are over? Consultation with a Great-West Life representative will not obligate you and may lead to substantial benefits easily obtainable.

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