

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1935.

DAMNING ITS LEADER

Our local contemporary complains (under four-column type heading) that the Bennett Government's contribution of \$50,000 to the Borden concrete highway and half the cost up to \$11,000 of the Charlottetown-Borden asphalt highway, still leaves unimplemented the full obligations which the Government assumed. This fact that other obligations for social and economic relief, requiring the expenditure of millions of Dominion revenue, have been voluntarily assumed by the Government since the last Dominion election, is of course ignored.

But taking the situation on our contemporary's own showing, where is the argument against having elected the Bennett Government to power? Mr. Mackenzie King's declared policy in the House of Commons, just before going out of office, was that any contribution by the Dominion for highway purposes to the provinces constituted "a thoroughly vicious principle."

Every cent of Dominion revenue which the Province has received for highway and unemployment purposes under the Bennett administration has been given against the declared policy of the Federal Liberal leader when he was in office.

Every time our contemporary criticizes the Bennett highway and unemployment programme, it invites this comparison with the doing-nothing, dog-in-the-manger attitude of its own party leader. As a British Labor member once remarked of Mr. Lloyd George's political career: "The higher the monkey goes, the worse he shows his tail!"

MORE OF KING'S R. O. P.

Nothing has more clearly shown the inconsistency of Mr. Mackenzie King's attitude towards social reform than his attack on the unemployment insurance legislation introduced recently in Parliament by Premier Bennett. Mr. King, at the opening of the session, professed to be in accord with this and other reform measures outlined in the Throne Speech. He even boasted that they were his own policies or at least his own ideas as expressed in a book on Industry and Humanity which he had written twenty years ago. Yet as soon as the unemployment insurance bill was introduced, he began his attack. He has now declared open warfare on the measure, basing his opposition on constitutional grounds.

What seems to have aroused Mr. King's umbrage was the criticism of the former Liberal Government voiced by Premier Bennett. The Prime Minister pointed out that the country would have been much better off today if such a plan had been put into operation during the Liberal regime. There would have been ample reserves built up during the period of prosperity between 1921 and 1930, which would have considerably lightened the burden faced by the country today.

The Liberal leader advanced two alibis for his failure to put unemployment insurance into effect. First he complained that his government never had sufficient funds to embark on such a program,—this notwithstanding his frequent assertion that his years of administration were the most prosperous in history. Secondly, he argued that there was a hostile Senate, which would have thrown out such legislation if the Liberal government had succeeded in getting it passed in the House of Commons.

Let us compare these alibis with what really happened under Mr. King's administration. On Feb. 26, 1930, the mayors of the leading cities of Western Canada, unable to meet the unemployment situation and bearing the indorsement of the Western Provinces personally, waited on the King Government to urge unemployment relief. Mr. King told the delegation that his Government had no responsibility to the unemployed. "Eventually," he said, according to a Canadian Press report of the meeting, "Canada will have a system of unemployment insurance." And the report continues: "This," he said, "was the only constructive way to deal with the unemployment and he hoped it would soon be possible to work out an insurance plan."

On the following day, in the House of Commons, the Liberal Premier was asked by Mr. Woodsworth if he had stated to the western delegation, to call a special conference to consider the question of unemployment insurance.

Mr. King refused. He said that unemployment insurance was necessarily a matter with which provincial governments rather than the Federal Government would have to deal. If the provinces made a move and the Federal Government could co-operate, he would be glad "upon invitation to take the matter into consideration."

Even after Hon. Mr. Heenan, Liberal Minister of Labour, at a meeting in London, Ontario, on March 12, 1930, had definitely pledged the King Government to a scheme of unemployment insurance, Mr. King refused to budge. "Eventually," he said, "Canada will have unemployment insurance. I think that a perfectly sound prediction, but it is a very different thing from saying that I was committing the government and parliament to a system of social or unemployment insurance."

And when, on April 8, a vote was taken on the resolution calling upon the Government to take "immediate action to deal with the question of unemployment," Mr. King and his colleagues (including the Minister of Labour) voted against it, and thereby against any relief. Every Conservative member voted for the resolution calling for immediate relief.

These are the facts as recorded in Hansard. They do not coincide with the alibis which the Liberal leader now offers, but they show his real attitude towards social and economic reform.

FARMERS' WEEK

Next week will see a conflux of our farmers from all parts of the Province to Charlottetown. Starting on Tuesday afternoon, the annual meetings of the various agricultural organizations will be held in Queen Square School hall, the first of such meetings being those of the Central Farmers' Institute. The Tuesday night session will be open to the public, and an address on horse production will be given by Dr. J. A. Sinclair, of Cannington, Ontario. On Wednesday the annual meetings of the Sheep Breeders Association and the Dairymen's Association will be held, the chief address at the evening session being on production costs by Mr. A. H. Cutten, Truro. Thursday morning and afternoon will be taken up with the Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association meeting, and the evening with the annual meeting of the Swine Growers Association. On Friday afternoon there will be a meeting of horse breeders for organization purposes, when an address will be delivered by Dr. J. A. Sinclair. During the week, starting on Monday, the annual show of the Poultry Association will be held at the Lyceum hall, Prince Street.

Through the efforts of Hon. Thomas MacNutt, Minister of Agriculture, in co-operation with Mr. W. Chester S. McLaugh, M.P., a special passenger rate has been obtained for farmers attending the agricultural meetings next week, and it is hoped that full advantage of this reduction will be taken. Of the importance of the meetings to our farmers and the Province generally there can be no question. The delegates may be assured of a cordial welcome to Charlottetown, and of spending a pleasant, as well as profitable, few days in our midst.

AIDING THE FARMERS

A few days ago the Minister of Finance, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, made his first attempt to introduce the amendments to the Canadian Farm Loan Act which will increase the credit facilities of the Dominion Farm Loan Board to \$90,000,000 and abolish provincial boards. Such a flood of commendation came from all sides of the House that it was practically at the end of the second day's discussion of the amendments before the Finance Minister found an opportunity to place the amendments officially before the members.

Coming on top of amendments to strengthen the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and Prime Minister Bennett's undertaking to institute scientific research into drought problems, there is considerable jubilation among the representatives of rural constituencies and general approval from the press.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The present social reforms, on which all parties are agreed, are a consequence of the permeating of Christian doctrines.

The Minister of Railways (Dr. Manion) has given notice of a motion which will result in saving \$3,000,000 per annum by the conversion of high interest railway bonds into 3-1-2 per cent or less.

According to Pilot Shobe the easiest and most delightful part of the air journey between here and Boston is that between Charlottetown and Saint John. After that the flying conditions are difficult.

The MacMillan Government is always ahead of time in attending to Island interests, as the Board of Trade realized when they ventured to suggest a preferential list for the proposed reciprocity agreement.

When it is not fashionable to go to church you may be fairly certain that those who do go are sincere in their intentions. When church-going is ultra fashionable, then it is of the mob not of the heart and mind.

Rev. George H. Donald, D.D., of the Church of St. Andrew and St. Paul, Montreal, told his congregation this week that he had refused to consider a vacancy offered him as Minister of Glasgow Cathedral, in succession to the Rt. Rev. Lauchlan Maclean Watt, D.D., retired, "because nothing would induce him to leave his people in Montreal."

Professor Norman Rogers, Kingston University, and secretary of Premier Angus Macdonald's Nova Scotia Commission, has been nominated Liberal candidate for Kingston and Portsmouth constituency, Ont. He is a graduate of Acadia, and was for some time private secretary to Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

In spite of the League of Nations we have wars in China, Paraguay and Abyssinia, or Ethiopia. Ethiopia is a Christian nation, a branch of the Coptic Church, and her rulers claim descent from Menekel, the son of Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. The Italian Government have a concession giving them control over the telegraph system, while France administers the post office and telephone systems—hence the particular interest in that country.

Agreement has been reached between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec to ban "bonusing" of industries by municipalities in their frantic efforts to secure new industrial establishments. Neither Government will permit any city or town to either extend subsidies to industrial firms or guarantee any bond issues put on the market by them to finance their new plant and equipment. This is the result of negotiations between the two governments to put a stop to the frantic and disastrous civic competition, of which city promoters were taking full advantage.

According to advices from Edinburgh it is expected with some confidence in ecclesiastical circles that H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, youngest son of the King, now visiting the British West Indies with his bride, will become Lord High Commissioner of the Church of Scotland this year in succession to Mr. John Buchan, the eminent writer and member of Parliament. The Duke of York, His Majesty's second son, was Commissioner in 1929, the year of union of the Presbyterians. But there have previously been reports of a movement to have the Duke of Kent become the next Governor-General of Australia.

Discussing Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King's health, the Ottawa correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press says: "While there is no basis for the statement other than Parliament Hill gossip, those closest to Mr. King understand that his illness never was regarded as serious and that at no time did his doctors discover any definite organic weakness. His 1938 breakdown, if it might be so termed, was due to physical and nervous exhaustion brought on by gruelling work as prime minister, leading a party which for five years lacked a majority in parliament, and by the arduous sessions of 1930, 1931 and 1932. Last session he had, perforce, to take things easy. The recess was for him, a holiday and he is now back in harness to all appearances as fit as ever."

In spite of the depression, the railroads of the United States for the first time since 1923 showed an increase in passenger traffic last year. Or it may be because of the depression for the roads went after the business by lower fares and the Public Works Administration loaned them money to equip for making a greater appeal to the travelling public. Nearly all the principal roads and some of the smaller ones have air-conditioned large numbers of their passenger cars. A dozen roads have gone in for streamlined, lightweight passenger trains. Some of the new type

Notes By The Way

In view of the sweeping assertions which have been made in some quarters, implying that the private manufacture of arms is necessarily a vicious system, tainted by corruption and essentially unpatriotic in its methods, the result of such an inquiry should do much to clear the air and enable the ordinary citizen to form a view of his own from an impartial standpoint.—Belfast Telegraph.

It oughtn't to be difficult as it seems to be sometimes for some of us to be actively friendly in a world such as ours that needs friendliness very manifestly. That we haven't anything against the world around us, and wish it no harm, is something, but it really isn't enough. Something in us, and in our attitudes and actions from day to day, ought to keep saying that we really wish it well and are ready to do something toward the realising of our wish. After all it is our world, and to go through it as a somewhat supercilious or uninterested spectator instead of as an active and friendly participant, looks like a rather nonsensical performance. An air of superiority or indifference is neither pretty nor convincing.

Last week for the first time, Turkish women went to the polls in a general election wherein they were not merely voters but were also candidates for seats in the Grand National Assembly—the Turkish Parliament. This woman suffrage in Turkey becomes an accomplished fact—an event not merely unprecedented in that country but unique in the annals of the Moslem East. More, perhaps, than all the other momentous changes which have occurred since the war, this full political equality of its women in Turkey has been a landmark in the Oriental past and its thorough-going acceptance of Western ways, ideas and institutions.

Canada protests against Britain's proposed purchase of Soviet timber. When we buy from Canada we are buying from one of our best customers. We are buying in the family, Canada is able to supply all our timber needs. Every time we buy from strangers the things that we might buy from Greater Britain we are making the sort of mistake that hurts the Empire more than the purchase of its enemies.—London Sunday Express.

Proposals of great importance regarding married women and their property have been made by the Law Revision Committee. The process of emancipating women was carried far in the last century; but it stopped short of its logical and equitable conclusion. Under the law as it stands a married woman is, as compared with a man or a single woman, in a position both of inferiority and of privilege—but especially privilege. Apart from the right to sue for her husband's credit, for necessities, she can involve him, however innocent he be, in the results of her wrongful acts. She can cheat her creditors in a way that her husband or her unmarried sister cannot. She cannot (unless trading on her own account) make a bankrupt her separate property can—"restraint on anticipation"—be made to all intents and purposes untouchable by a judgment order. These anomalies are an offence, alike to justice and common sense.—New Statesman and Nation (London).

Property is the fruit of labour; property is desirable; is a positive good in the world. That some should be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is an encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is another's pull down the house of another, but let him work diligently and build one for himself, thus by example assuring that his own shall be safe from violence when built.—Abraham Lincoln.

There is no use in talking about the punishment of criminals, if you insist in talking about it in terms of sentimentality. The criminal is not a sentimentalist, if you are. He is all that you, gentle reader, are not. He is almost invariably a brute, and he is almost invariably a realist. He will rob you, kid you, defraud you, use you in any fashion that suits his purpose. It tickles him immensely to hear that you love him, and wish for his reformation. While the gospel of love and reformation is preached, he is busy in carrying out his knavish tricks; quite naturally he thinks that, if you were sentimental about him, he can do what he pleases without being subjected to any punishment that will much disturb his equilibrium.—San Francisco Argonaut.

If you are specially interested in that great and pressing problem of how to secure the peace of the world, you ought to get a reading of Sir Norman Angell's new book, "Preface to Peace." It will be remembered how many true things about war this author told us in his epoch-making book, "The Great Illusion." He wrote it twenty-seven years ago. The same clarity and understanding are manifested in this new volume. It is addressed, primarily, to the common, everyday man, whose responsibility in this matter Sir Norman holds to be very great, and his aim is the educating of the public. Nearly all the principal roads and some of the smaller ones have air-conditioned large numbers of their passenger cars. A dozen roads have gone in for streamlined, lightweight passenger trains. Some of the new type

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND The Future Miami Of The North.

(This is Mr. Hemming's third letter on the Tourist possibilities of Prince Edward Island. The fourth letter will appear in our Monday issue.—Editor Guardian.)

How many people are there who realize how exceptional was the compliment paid to Prince Edward Island by the late Alexander Macdonald when he built his beautiful summer residence at Dalvey on the North Shore? Mr. Macdonald was not only a cultured man, but he is reputed in his travels to have visited almost every country in the world and coming to Prince Edward Island more or less by accident for a vacation, he discovered conditions, so entirely satisfactory and so superior to anything that he had experienced elsewhere, that he decided to build for himself and family what may without exaggeration be called a mansion, in which to spend their summer months and to entertain their friends. Now, Mr. Macdonald was an American citizen and no doubt, if he could have found equally satisfactory conditions anywhere in his own country, he would have given the preference to some place in the United States. Furthermore, he lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, a three day's journey from Charlottetown, a fact to be remembered as a proof that people of means are willing to so long a distance from their homes when deciding upon plans for their summer vacation. Another important consideration is that Mr. Macdonald must have been a man not only of caution but of keen judgment, for he was a Director in the Standard Oil Company, at that time one of the most powerful organizations on the Continent, so it cannot be supposed that he came to a hasty decision in selecting a portion of our North Shore as a resting place for the remainder of his life. In fact it is well known that during his whole stay on the Island he many times expressed his pleasure in having taken the step. Still another proof that Mr. Macdonald's judgment in this matter was well-founded is that a few miles of our roadways, which are now used during the summer months by his American friends, Col. W. O. Orr, after having visited at Dalvey, was so charmed with his experience that he purchased the adjoining property and beach and, following Mr. Macdonald's example, had a summer home, somewhat similar to Dalvey built for himself, viz. "Lakewood Lodge" now used during the summer months by his American friends, Hon. George DeLois.

Now, these things do not simply happen as a matter of chance. Rather they may be regarded as a proof that we have on this Island a climate and other summer tourist attractions that cannot be duplicated anywhere in the United States, while, so far as Canada is concerned those who have travelled all over the Dominion will agree that we have nothing to fear in competition. There are, of course, some delightful inland resorts in Canada, but they are all situated on fresh water lakes or rivers, thus giving us that great advantage, salt water bathing. At all the Canadian seaside places, the water is much cooler than on either our North or South shores, while there are no beaches anywhere in Canada comparable with those at seaside, Brackley, Cavendish, Bay Fortune, Holland Cove, Keppoch and others not equally well known.

A prominent American tourist, after having recently spent a few weeks vacation at one of our hotels said that in his opinion both the North and South shores of the Island could, under well organized plan, be converted into veritable gold mines, and he added, "The one is there, but you haven't even scratched the surface." One of the chief incentives, when a new business is being promoted is an assurance in advance that the something new and really superior to offer to the public, be it merchandise, or service, or what not—something that can without hesitation be broadcast to the world as "the best ever."

It has been in the past on lines such as these that the great winter resorts in Florida, now known the world over, have in a comparatively few years been brought to what may veritably be entitled a series of wonderlands. It was but a few years ago that Florida was known only as a land of Orange Groves, and many will remember the complaints made by Canadians who were attracted there of having been "eaten alive" by mosquitoes. When the Florida people later on realized the wonderful asset that they had as a winter resort, they set about to rid the country of mosquitoes and spent fabulous sums in doing so. Here, in Prince Edward Island, we have no such troubles to cope with, unless it be to hard-surface a few miles of our roadways. All we really require is a well laid plan—prepared after the style of our friends in Moscow—followed by a few years of concerted and determined effort to so run our hotels that the service will appeal to the different classes of people whom we may invite to spend their holidays with us. Once we have been really discovered by the touring public particularly of the United States, there will be no further trouble, for in normal times—and they'll soon be normal—there are specialists in the tourist hotel business who will be only too glad to give us the necessary financial and skilled assistance in building up a veritable "Miami of the North."

In my next letter I shall take up in detail the many brilliant lights that I feel we are hiding under a bushel.

H. K. S. Hemming Charlottetown P. E. I.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE TURNIP

Sir.—Much interesting material has been submitted in reference to the value of the turnip, which Federal investigators recently proved was used as a filler in canned fruits.

The turnip contains calcium, phosphorus and iron, the three very essential mineral elements, its calorific value is quite favourable in proportion to its bulk, it is rich in food and it is plus two as a regulating food. The turnip substitutes for orange and tomato in vitamin content, and the turnip juice, being very palatable and altogether wholesome, could be bottled easily.

I am advised that a turnip factory now operates in Ontario. The plant is built on the side of a hill which facilitates the handling of turnips with little manual labour. The farmer drives his wagon on the upper level of the plant, and turnips are piled up on a conveyor which they are almost automatically fed to a revolving driver under water to wash them free from dirt.

From the drum, they roll to a cleated carrier that conveys them upward to the top of the plant, during which process they are subjected to a heavy jet of water to rinse them. At the top they tumble into sorting bins, where they are sorted and trimmed; the prime ones going to another bin where they are tagged, the others discarded for canning purposes.

Each prime tag reading: "Canadian fancy Rutabagas, Tip Top Brand . . . Association." The definition of rutabaga is "Swedish turnip."

After being tagged the turnips are subjected to the protection, on every top surface, of a coat of melted paraffin, which seals them against deterioration. They are then placed in bushel canvas sacks for export sale.

The late Thos. A. Edison said: "We do not know more than the millipede part of anything."

NOTICE

All arrears for School tax in Alexander district, if not paid inside 20 days of this demand, will be handed into Court for collection. By order of Trustees. LAYTON McCABE, Secretary. Dated February 15, 1935. 2-15-35-2-26-35.

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H. K. S. Hemming Charlottetown P. E. I.

THE VALUE OF A HIGH TEMPERATURE IN SICKNESS

It is fortunate that almost everybody now recognizes that when an ailment attacks the body, some heat—fever—is likely to result. It is this heat or fever that not only enables the body to fight off the ailment better, but also the organisms and vegetable life growths responsible for the ailment are killed or rendered harmless by the increased heat.

Thus we find to-day that physicians are not prescribing fever reducing drugs in large quantities as they realize that heat is so helpful in fighting off organisms. Drugs may not be used however to allay pain and relax the patient.

Some years ago it was found that patients with certain chronic or old ailments who had suffered with an attack of malaria were free of these old ailments when the malaria was cured by quinine treatment.

Since that time a great many cures have been effected by causing the patients to be attacked with malaria, thus causing very high temperature which in a great many cases brought about a cure of the underlying ailment.

Later it was believed that it was not the malaria organisms but the great heat they caused in the body that brought about this cure.

Then it was remembered that Dr. Wm. H. Welch, Johns Hopkins University, stated nearly fifty years ago, "Enlightened physicians have held the opinion that fever is a process which aids in the removal or destruction of injurious substances which get into the body."

Drs. Wm. Bierman and Ella H. Fishburg, New York, have investigated the changes that take place in the body when its temperature is increased by short-wave radiation (electrical) treatment. This caused the body temperature to be gradually raised to 104 to 107 degrees Fahrenheit during a period of one to one and a half hours and it was kept at this temperature for 3 to 8 hours by transferring the patient to a bed covered with a hood containing carbon lamps. Beneficial changes were noted in circulation, breathing, getting rid of wastes, and stimulation of blood producing organs. The ailments thus removed or lessened in severity were those of the brain, skin, joints and other organs.

ESSAY COMPETITION

Open to Boys and Girls of Prince Edward Island under 21 years of age on the subject "WHY WE SHOULD USE REGISTERED SEED ON OUR HOME FARM."

Substantial money prizes will be awarded, as well as a Championship. Essays should not be over 1000 words in length. This Competition is sponsored by the Maritime Directors of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association.

Send in your essays at an early date. Competition closes April 15th. For further information apply:

PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, Charlottetown

Farmers' Week

Farmers and others visiting the City during "Farmers' Week" are cordially invited to visit our offices for information or advice on fire or life insurance.

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The Farmer And His Debts Address by M. A. MacPHEERSON, K. C. (Dominion Department of Finance)

Official Receivers under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act are now exceedingly busy, particularly in Western Canada. One receiver reported to me that from the 15th of September to about the 28th of October he had interviewed over 400 farmers, the great majority of whom will make proposals under the Act. It is a common to receive from Western Canada reports from the Receivers to the effect that they have interviewed over 200 farmers, and that the majority of them will make proposals.

My position in the matter is very interesting. I am only temporarily engaged in the work, getting the organization set up, and in this position I am daily getting reports from farmers to the effect that the creditors are unreasonable, and likewise reports from the creditors that the farmers are asking for too much. I have endeavoured, and am endeavouring, to bring the two together. When it was suggested to me during the past two weeks that the creditors were not giving, as the statement said, "lip-service" to the Act, I countered by indicating evidence of what I thought was the very real desire on the part of the larger creditor interests to make settlements.

I have indicated to you that the census figures suggest 90 per cent of our farmers as home-owners. But these figures also tell us how many actually in that 90 per cent are under obligation to an extent that unless the situation is well handled the 90 per cent will be decreased and the 10 per cent increased. Canada and Canadians are justifiably proud of the high percentage of home-owners. We do not want the 90 per cent to become 80 per cent or 70 or 60 or 50, all of which is possible and even probable if the situation is not met. The legislation stresses the necessity of assisting the "efficient producer" and the history of our people proves the most efficient producer is that man who possesses and uses his own land. As Emerson put it: "The first farmer was the first man and all historic nobility rests on possession and use of the land."

We have this problem with us, it is one that vitally affects Canada as a nation. The plan this legislation proposes is a plan that should succeed if reason is left in us. If it does not succeed then what is the alternative? Legislatures, Provincial and Federal, will be faced with the necessity of considering legislation which will undertake to deal with the problem by rule of thumb. And may I say to you in my opinion, for what it is worth, such legislation should be legislation of last resort. There is no such thing as the "Farm Debt Problem." If you deal with ten thousand cases you have ten thousand different problems. This legislation provides the mechanism for dealing with each individual case on its merits. I have pleaded with the farmers and farm leaders when I have met

them to put into practice, in an endeavour to solve this major national problem, that spirit of co-operation which they have sought so much to incorporate into their business undertakings.

I have urged on the creditor classes the absolute necessity of giving this legislation the chance it deserves. If the creditors attend these meetings the farmer will be there, the Official Receiver will be there, that job which is his, to conciliate and endeavour to get the parties together. If the legislation succeeds then with satisfied farmers on the land proceeding to till the soil with renewed hope, with satisfied creditors as well, Canada and Canadians can face the future unafraid.

"I SPEND MY DAYS VAINLY" I spend my days vainly, Not in delight; Though the world is elate And tastes her joys finely.

Here wrapped in slow musing Lies my dark mind, To no music attuned Save its own, and desiring

The lark for remoteness, The thrush for bold lying, The soft wind for blowing, And the round sun for brightness

O tarry for me, sweet; I shall stir, I shall wake! And the melody you seek Shall be lovely, though late! —Frank Kendon

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