

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEAR REGALIA

The unfortunate impression got abroad that regalia is not to be worn by the various societies and organizations taking part in the proposed demonstration on Monday next. This impression is sought to be removed by the letter from Mr. H. R. Stewart, hon. secretary of the committee.

What is regalia for if not for display? What is this procession for but for the purpose of display? Moreover, what are His Majesty's express wishes in the matter? That the processions and demonstrations be made as colourful as possible, without undue expense. What a trite, dull, uninteresting, even depressing spectacle it would be to have a parade in ordinary wear—without colours, regalia, uniform, flags, etc., except by the children.

Almost everywhere, or at least, in every capital, monster spectacular processions are to be the main means of celebrating the King's Jubilee and every endeavour being made to have them as attractive, inspiring, and historic as possible. Prizes are being offered or the most effective floats, decorated bicycles, cars, etc., the intention being to leave a lasting impression on the rising generation of the restlessness of the occasion and the lessening of constitutional monarchy, which has stood the stress and strain of time, storm, war and world revolutions. Isn't it worth the trouble? To create a proper conception of the importance of the occasion, those in charge must have democratic sympathies and realize the essential part picturesqueness plays in creating a favourable atmosphere and attaining the desired end. Speeches are of secondary importance; what is all-important is, the King requests, a colourful demonstration which will attract and interest both young and old alike. Therefore let all the organizations taking part wear their uniforms, regalia, etc., and make as inspiring and colourful a display as the great occasion calls for and its Most Gracious Majesty requests. Surely a Royal Jubilee Demonstration is of as much importance, and deserves at least as much consideration, as an ordinary church parade.

HIGHWAY COSTS

"From time to time," says our local contemporary, "it has been our painful duty to deal with certain glaring bungles and blunders of the present Provincial Government." That the task has been a painful one is not difficult to surmise from the labored efforts which the liberal press has made during the last week or more to discredit the experimental highway projects undertaken last fall. Its campaign, based solely on spite because the conservatives, forsooth, had the audacity to criticize the extravagance incurred in the \$27,000-a-mile McIntyre highway project, has had the effect of focusing public attention on the greatly decreased cost of the hard-surface roadwork done under the Conservatives. The issue of material interest to the taxpayers, we have welcomed a full and frank discussion of this matter. The attitude taken by our contemporary as not the attitude of the official liberal Opposition, and it became more and more obvious, as the discussion proceeded, that it was merely an expression of editorial spleen. Nevertheless, it will be necessary for liberal candidates either to defend or repudiate our contemporary's essay in policymaking, the essence of which is opposition to experimentation in low-priced dust-proof highways, which according to Mr. Thane Campbell is "the crying need of the province" at the present time.

The only reason the Liberal press has had to give for the staggering cost of the McIntyre highway is its alleged permanency. It might well be permanent at such a cost, seeing that the Conservatives built solid concrete highways for less, and laid asphalt highways at one-quarter the cost; but its "permanency" may be judged from the fact that last summer huge chunks of the McIntyre highway had to be replaced at a cost of between \$3,000 and \$4,000—or one-half the cost per mile of building the Conservative experimental projects.

In its yesterday's issue our contemporary gets as far away from the point as possible with a bored rehearsal of the Legislative debates from the Liberal viewpoint, on the bond issue question. What it has to do with highway experimentation its readers will have to figure out for themselves; but every

argument advanced has been answered in these columns or in the Legislature. The main factor in the question now raised by our contemporary was the Lea Government's deliberate neglect of its own huge over-draft of over a million dollars when it went out of office.

A complete analysis of the Government's bond transactions and of the responsibility of the Lea Government for the financial mess facing the Conservatives when they took office, was given in the Premier's Budget speech. We shall refer to this subject again, but we see no reason why it should be raised by the Liberal organ as an excuse for attacking the experimental highway programme, which its own leader, with better horse-sense, has endorsed as a non-political measure.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There may not be an Imperial Conference at the Jubilee celebrations, but the Mother Country is taking full advantage of the presence of Dominion Premiers to have "conversations."

Imports of butter in March amounted to 14,000 pounds, all from the United States and United Kingdom, compared with 1,587,000 a year ago. Importations during the fiscal year aggregated 879,000 pounds as against 2,608,744 in 1933-34.

The export of Canadian butter in March was 26,800 pounds, going mainly to Newfoundland and the British West Indies. This is an export which has made a severe drop recently. During the fiscal year ending March the export was 446,000 pounds valued at \$104,758 compared with 4,401,900 at \$818,966 in the previous fiscal year.

Cheese imports in March amounted to about 80,000 pounds, and during the fiscal year 987,900 compared with 987,000 in 1933-34. Last month the chief supplying countries were: Italy 32,917 pounds, United States 13,900, New Zealand, 8,241, Finland 5,839, Netherlands 5,381, France 4,516, Denmark 3,876, Switzerland 3,373, United Kingdom 1,384, Norway 881.

So far as married women are concerned they seem to be enjoying remarkably good health in Canada. The report of the Canadian Council on Child and Family Welfare expresses gratification in the recent reduction of Canada's maternal death rate to five deaths per 1000 living births. A new low record for the Dominion.

The young, the rising generation is the all important consideration of the day, as His Majesty and the Prince of Wales are emphasizing. Their interests are the first consideration, and those in authority must bear this ever in mind if they are to avoid anarchy and red revolutions. "Bring up a child in the way he should go," and direct his steps along the right path and all will be well with the rising generation and the Empire.

Mayor McGeer, Vancouver, is not receiving much sympathy in the plight he finds himself with the unemployed rioters. As the Mail and Empire remarks a public man in a post of responsibility, or aspiring to such a post, cannot afford to indulge in irresponsible or inflammatory talk in public. When down east a short time ago Mayor McGeer gave utterance to wild talk which he probably wishes now he had suppressed. Will Carleton put the idea somewhat like this: "Thoughts unexpressed may sometimes fall back dead, but God Himself cannot stop them when they're said."

If any attempt were made to make Vancouver pay its full indebtedness, the Mayor said he himself would lead a riot, and if the bondholders put the sheriff in receipt of taxes he would throw the sheriff into the bay. What good such violence would do does not appear. It would liquidate the sheriff but not the debt. If that officer were placed in receipt of taxes it would be by virtue of a provincial statute. It would not seem for the Chief Magistrate to dump into the bay an officer who was doing no more than he is obliged to do under the law. Besides, there is a Federal law called the Criminal Code which contains an anti-dumping clause which forbids the Chief Magistrate from dumping another officer into the bay. The thing is not done, you know—not, at any rate, in staid, solid British Vancouver, in even more British Columbia.

Notes By The Way

France and Russia are trying to straighten out the terms of their entente. The main feature is immediate joint action against an aggressor; but whereas France wants, whenever possible—a most elastic proviso—to obtain a judgment from the League Council, Russia is less anxious to have this incorporated.

There are two weapons of international warfare—the military and the economic. Germany would find herself in an impossible position if the powers imposed tariffs, against her, increasing in proportion to the severity of her offence against world peace and treaty obligations.—Hamilton Spectator.

The one and only major railway problem is to get back the traffic volume of five years ago. When that is done the National will again break even—and the G.P.R. will return to a dividend-paying basis. And the way to restore the traffic volume to the railways is to restore the business volume of the country, internal and external.—Edmonton Bulletin.

An official invitation to Canadian Scouts to attend the 25th Birthday Anniversary Jamboree of the Boy Scouts of Poland has been received by His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough, Chief Scout for Canada. The Jamboree will be held in the forest of Silesia, in the estate of the president of the Republic, July 11 to 24, and an attendance of 20,000 is expected.

Conversion of St. Helen's Island, opposite Montreal, into a species of modified Coney Island in the hands of a New York syndicate of amusement interests seems rather a sad end to befall a historic piece of ground with its reminders of military occupation. What would the British soldiers who sleep in its military cemetery think of it all?—Brookville Recorder.

It is a pity when a country has to execute generals, but when officers of high rank join in army revolts they know the probable consequences of failure. There is greater sympathy with those of lesser rank who die thus. Apparently the Greeks are a stern mob. The police in Athens removed a dead parrot in a restaurant for crying, "Hurrah for Venizelos! Down with his enemies!"

Few meaner thefts have been heard of than the case in Toronto where recently the Victoria Cross awarded to Private Thomas William Holmes "for valor" in the World War was stolen from his home while the owner and his family were out shopping. Private Holmes naturally prizes the V.C. medal very highly, but says the intrinsic value of it to any one else would be about five cents.

The International Labor Office estimates that twenty-five per cent of the 30,000,000 unemployed workers in the world today are young persons under twenty-five years of age, which means that there are about 7,500,000 young men and women, many of them married, and more than boys and girls, deprived, discouraged, without any immediate aim or prospect, without the discipline, the challenge and the thrill of a responsible occupation.

In its campaign against "the destructive work of pacifists and anti-military organizations," the German Government announces that the death penalty will be invoked to exterminate pacifism in time of national emergency. Contrary to common belief, the militaristic Nazis seem to be convinced that it is peace that is destructive and that war is a thing to be glorified.—Globe.

A music library that began thirteen years ago in a tiny top floor room in the Strand, London, has grown to be the largest of its kind in the world. Housed on the steel shelves of the British Broadcasting Corporation, this working library comprises 20,000 musical titles, ranging from a simple ballad for soprano and piano to a symphony in several movements. There are 100,000 vocal scores, covering the entire field from grand opera to musical comedy. The library contains some music not to be obtained elsewhere and thus brings the most notable productions within reach of the general public. Already ten million British homes rely on the B.B.C. Library for their musical fare, the excellence of which has received world-wide recognition.

With regard to a nation's control of its air force there are two schools of thought. One unifies the administration of those forces which operate over land and over sea; the other separates them, giving one to the army and the other to the navy. Great Britain adopts the first method, the Royal Air Force, the Fleet Air Arm and, of course, civil and commercial aviation being administered by the air ministry. The United States adopts the other method, although there are those who criticize it. It is apparently with the idea of confounding these critics that a United States admiral has made statements concerning British dissatisfaction, which statements have been sharply challenged by a British admiral. The latter, however, has little or no knowledge of politics in relation to defence.—Ex.

Of all the babies in the world, they (the quintuplets) are the only ones who need not worry about their future so far as it concerns material things. Empires may abdicate, thrones may fall, dominions may secede, republics may crumble, but whoever and whatever exercises sovereignty will see to it that proper food, clothing and shelter are found for the Dionne quintuplets. Of no son of a royal house, of no prince of a millionaire's nursery, can the same be said.—New York Sun.

Some never get over it. Fred Wait, 30, and looking fit, still has the urge to "see what's over that new hill." He has no home, as such,

That Body of Yours

By James W. Deane, M.D. GAS IN STOMACH AND INTESTINE

I often speak about gas in the stomach or in the intestine because it would appear that everybody is bothered to a slight, medium, or severe degree. As you know the gas which is mostly air disends the stomach and intestines giving one that "bloated" feeling and often causing very severe pain (colic).

When the gas occurs in the stomach it is often due to swallowing air; to trouble in gall bladder, appendix or in large intestine; to improper chewing of food. In the intestine the gas is due to the same causes as when in the stomach; to stoppage of very slow movement of the wastes in the large intestine which in turn cause too much fermentation of fibrous or waste tissue; to irritating purgatives; and to allergy—being sensitive to certain foods.

With stomach gas there is belching, palpitation of the heart, breathlessness and sleeplessness. With intestinal gas there is often the colicky or cramp-like pains, gurgling sounds in the abdomen, and also palpitation, breathlessness, and sleeplessness.

To prevent stomach gas food should be well chewed not to get it finely divided so much as to get it moist mixed with the alkaline digestive juices. Avoid eating a large quantity of alkaline juice flowing down with the food to the stomach, the stomach has to manufacture enough acid digestive juice to overcome this alkaline juice with the result that the food gets well digested in the stomach.

When there is gall bladder, appendix, or intestinal trouble below, this of course must be corrected. There are some excellent "alkaline" products available now, but the old-fashioned baking soda is usually the base of them.

In intestinal gas, as the cause is often due to fermentation of the fibrous or cellulose parts of vegetables—cabbage, celery, lettuce, cauliflower—which are excellent in preventing constipation. Less of these must nevertheless be eaten if gas formation is to be prevented. Your doctor may also prescribe certain drugs to be used in emergencies which remove the "spasm" and relieve the pain.

Heat to the abdomen is also comforting.

London's Jubilee Guests

(Toronto Star) Canada's First Minister, Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, spent the weekend as guest of His Majesty King George at Windsor Castle. This is not only a personal honor to the head of the Canadian Government, but also, through him to the Dominion and its people. To be the guest of the Royal Family is a distinction highly valued by Canadian men and women in all lands. And there is nothing of the social ordeal about this Royal entertainment. It will be recalled that when President Roosevelt's mother visited at Windsor Castle, some months ago, she pointed out to the Canadian guests that enjoyed with the King and Queen about the best way to bring up children. Their Majesties have the enviable knack of making their guests "feel at home." A kindly hospitality is the chief feature of the entertainment. It will be recalled that during Queen Victoria's diamond jubilee celebrations in 1897 Wilfrid Laurier, then Prime Minister, was a guest of her Majesty, who conferred upon him the honor of Knighthood. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, at the time, was Prime Minister; also visited Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle in 1894, where he died suddenly, his body being returned to Canada on a British warship.

Premier Bennett's presence in London and his journey at Windsor Castle as His Majesty's guest brings to mind again the elaborate preparations being made for celebrating the Jubilee of King George's accession to the Throne. For weeks past eminent visitors from all parts of the Empire have been converging on old London, and the Dominion Prime Ministers are there or on the way. From the Antipodes, from India, from Africa come high officers of State bearing for the King messages of loyalty and affection. And it is worthy of note that Premier Borden of South Africa, one of the Empire's bitterest enemies during the Boer War, is in London to do homage to the King under whose benign rule his country is flourishing as never before.

The most picturesque and interesting group of notable guests for the occasion are from India, and the splendor of their attire will be in sharp contrast to the duller garb of visitors from more westerly sections of the Empire. The richly ornamented and brightly colored potentates will dominate the color scheme of the Jubilee ceremonies. Taken for all in all, it will be a remarkable occasion. Representatives of many races, white brown and black, dwelling under the British flag are assembling in honor of the man who has so bravely endeavored to recognize as their King. They come with gifts, cordial greetings and congratulations. And they typify in an impressive fashion the unity of an Empire. On the occasion of His Majesty's Jubilee celebrations the rest of the world—mostly a sadly troubled world—may observe the reward that comes to a kind-hearted and able monarch who governs his people wisely and with a view to the welfare of all.

having roamed this way and that for many years. The last time he was on his feet, he was in his blood. Many young of both sexes have it but not many old people. Fred is one who has never got over it.—Goderich Star.

The Way Through The Woods

THE WAY THROUGH THE WOODS

They shut the road through the woods Seventy years ago. Weather and rain have undone it again, And now you would never know There was once a road through the woods Before they planted the trees. It is underneath the coppice and heath, And in the thin anemones. Only the keeper sees That, where the ring-dove broods, And the badgers roll at ease, There was once a road through the woods.

Yet, if you enter the woods Of a summer evening late, When the night-air cools on the trout-ringed pools, Where the other whistles his mate (They fear not men in the woods, You will hear the beat of a horse's feet)

And the swish of a skirt in the dew, Steadily cantering through The misty solitudes, As though they perfectly knew The woods. . . . But there is no road through the woods!

Honor To Kipling

There is no telephone in the most famous house at Burwash, in the west of Sussex, which is the country of "Puck of Focote Hill" and the home of Rudyard Kipling, this thirty years ago. That being so—and that being the symbol of many things about Kipling—we may be pretty sure that he isn't hearing very much himself about the public news of himself these days. The news is that strong representations have been made in the proper places, in the correct form, that King George should honor Rudyard Kipling at the forthcoming celebration of the twenty-fifth year of his reign. We may be pretty certain, too, by all we know of the man who created "Soldiers Three," that, if any such representations have been made, they have had no encouragement from him. Kipling, by any criterion the most famous English man of letters a generation ago, was never the man to seek honors of that sort.

We wonder rather who of the younger generation reads Kipling now? And yet surely we shall have to say of him that he is at least one of the first two or three great short story tellers of our time. He was by all odds the greatest ballad writer in our tongue of the last fifty years. He was the true poet laureate of the golden age of the old Empire, of the age of steam, of the "White Man's Burden"—he was the poet of the modern era, the "God's Englishmen" in the world. You have to say of him that he was the man who kept his own faith, and never let down his own tradition, and could write out of his own heart, "Go, bind your sons to exile, To serve your captives' need; To rear your boys in Hattusai, And now they are calling him, 'The forgotten man of English letters,' and they are suggesting that King George should show him honor at this time.

It is too extravagant to say—for we do not wish to write of him as if he had led us along in a line, he is the man who has lived to see nearly all his old world pass away, and that it has been a hard thing in his experience? His Soldiers Three are gone, Terence Mulvaney and Stanley Ortheris and Jock Leaward, and we shall not look upon their like again. He would have to go back to a lost world if he wanted to give us another picture of "The Man Who Would Be King," and we can not believe that he would find the story of the little and the Mustang, and the Stalins anything that he would care to recreate with his magical pen. But perhaps he knows that his Scotsman McAndrew still lives, McAndrew the chief engineer who prayed: "Thou has made all things below The shadow of a dream; And, taught by time, I take it so, Excepting only steam."

We don't know how much truth there is in the story, but the King would be honoring a good man and good writer if he honored Rudyard Kipling. They have nearly all gone, the people of his world, and it is a world that he finds congenial to his spirit. But how vivid he could make that other world, and how true he knew it in its earliest and simplest and simplest of its festivities, and how honest he could be, even in its glorification of it, to recall it to the memory of his faith. "God of our fathers, known of old, Lord of their far-flung battle lines, Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget."

Canada In Belfast

(Mail and Empire) The success which attended the operation of the first Canada Shop opened in Belfast a year or so ago, was regarded by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission as sufficient warrant for a similar enterprise this year. Consequently, early in April a second shop was formally opened in the presence of members of the Ulster Cabinet and a distinguished gathering of citizens. Disposition prevented Canada's High Commissioner, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, from being present. He was represented by Frederick Rudd, Chief Canadian Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, who presided, tracing the relations historically between Belfast and Canada. He reminded his hearers that Belfast was thus provided with an opportunity of learning something more of the things which Canada exports, and assured them that the Canada Shop

PUBLIC FORUM

BOOMERANGS RETURN

Sir.—Posing as being much concerned about the farmers' interests, "Producer" sneers at the position of Vice-President of the marketing organization. Let me tell 'r 'ducer' that I deem it a privilege as well as an honor, to represent any body of our farmers, whether it be co-operatively, politically, or socially, and perhaps if 'Producer' could be found worthy "by his fellow countrymen" to fill such a position, he also might feel bumptious as he terms my actions. He says he has no animus against the Marketing Board, yet he has not said one favorable word in any of his letters about the manifold ideas of co-operative marketing, but rather tries to cast reflections on efforts made by these Associations, suggesting even that prices were more satisfactory, before farmers became organized. He has not in all his letters made a mention of the idea of helping. His idea is to tear down what others are attempting to build up in the interests of the farmers, and he calls this "expressing his mind." It is easily seen, therefore, what he has in mind. He chooses to remain under cover and behind his own newspaper, characteristic of that much-sought, and government-bonused animal so destructive to our poultrymen. He writes a rather rosy style of sarcastic composition which contains nothing of value, but rather gives clear evidence of a chipshill disposition and sourd temperament. He gives evidence of a fair share of ability, artfully abused, ability used by the able dodger, as he studiously avoids any attempt to refute any statement made by me in my previous letter. He has shown no evidence of being a convincing debater, for he has not supported one of his bald statements with proof. He attempts to refute my argument by saying he does not believe it. Very convincing. Hail Hail!

Two persons is a very conservative estimate of loss by country killing and faulty transportation. Any packer will substantiate this statement, notwithstanding "Producer's" disbelief. He says he shipped through the club a number of hogs through which he received 12 cents per pound, at the same time he shipped a number to the local packing agent for which he received 16 cents per pound, perhaps fifty hogs in each case. (Just a trial lot). Producer should know that as prices of hogs increase, the spread between live and dressed prices increase. In the lists made on several carloads of hogs to determine the relative values, our Dominion representative reports that seventy-two per cent has been the average now for ratio and proportion. One hog alive at landing point, weighs 300 pounds at 5 cents per pound, gives \$10.00, the same hog dressed, 144 pounds or 72 per cent at 7 cents, \$10.08 cents. One hog at landing point, 300 lbs. at 12 cents

might be taken as an expression of the Dominion's belief in the policy of reciprocal trade within the Empire. Particular interest attaches to the remarks of Lord Craigavon, who performed the opening ceremony. He said it was the second time he had had the honor of declining open the trade links between Northern Ireland and the great Dominion of Canada. It was proposed in the first instance that Mr. Howard Ferguson, the High Commissioner in London, should honor them with his presence, but, unfortunately, he was indisposed. They would not, therefore, have the pleasure of welcoming one of the grand men, not only of Canada, but of the Empire. Mr. Howard Ferguson was a very old friend of his, an Orangeman and a great believer in all that Ulster had done in her fight to remain within the Empire. He was himself an indifferent substitute for Mr. Howard Ferguson, but he did not play second fiddle in his deep feelings that the closest links should be forged between the loyal people of Canada and the people of Ulster on every possible occasion.

They had in the room that afternoon at least two of the Ulster delegation to Ottawa, and he was sure they would agree with him when he said that the great generosity as well as the fair-mindedness of the great Dominion at that time had played a most important part in the regeneration of the linen industry, as far as that widespread market was concerned. As Canada on her part had conferred so much benefit on their industry, so should they in Ulster in their own small way, reciprocate by buying some of the wonderful products.

Attention Truss Wearers

To those of you who are unfortunate enough to have to wear a Truss we ask the question, Are you satisfied with the one you are wearing? Does it fit properly or is it an out of date style, causing untold agony. We can provide a perfect fitting, modern up to date Truss, from a large consignment just received. Call in and let us fit you or phone and let us send you some for fitting. All sizes and styles at prices to suit everybody.

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Gives quick relief in all cases of internal and external piles. It brings almost instant relief from the itching, burning, stinging sensation of piles and is a positive cure.

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our and maple buds. Yet he claims there were twice as many hogs as we have today. The principal Bureau of Statistics made this statement in 1930: "Hog production has gradually increased since Confederation till today our hog production is the greatest in the Island's history." True, there has been a falling off in the past four years, but not nearly as great as in the case with beef, butter, and cheese, which have now Co-operative Marketing Board. Now Producer had better come out with some statement learning at least a semblance of accuracy. His letters prove that he has used our Marketing Board to suit his purposes, then takes his pen to disparage its officials. Until Producer comes out over his own name so that I, with farmers in general, may be able to determine his true worth, I will refer to him as an elephant who would feel towards a pocket billiard as his heels. This ends the controversy so far as I am concerned. I am, Sir, etc. MILTON FURNESS, Vice-President Live Stock Marketing Board

The educational feature of co-operative marketing is bearing fruit. In May, 1934, a Halifax newspaper broadcast the information that Prince Edward Island hog carcasses were so filthy and so poorly prepared that the idea of helping. His idea is to tear down what others are attempting to build up in the interests of the farmers, and he calls this "expressing his mind." It is easily seen, therefore, what he has in mind. He chooses to remain under cover and behind his own newspaper, characteristic of that much-sought, and government-bonused animal so destructive to our poultrymen. He writes a rather rosy style of sarcastic composition which contains nothing of value, but rather gives clear evidence of a chipshill disposition and sourd temperament. He gives evidence of a fair share of ability, artfully abused, ability used by the able dodger, as he studiously avoids any attempt to refute any statement made by me in my previous letter. He has shown no evidence of being a convincing debater, for he has not supported one of his bald statements with proof. He attempts to refute my argument by saying he does not believe it. Very convincing. Hail Hail!

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