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Farm Policies Commended In Budget Debate

Appreciation Of Activities Of Provincial & Federal Agricultural Government In Fostering Agricultural Interests Voiced By Mr. Leslie Hunter.

That the Bennett Government, in the Empire trade agreements negotiated in 1932, did more for the farmers of this country than had been done during the whole eight years of the Mackenzie King administration, was the challenging statement made in the Budget debate last week in the Provincial Legislature by Mr. Leslie Hunter, Third District of Kings.

In his opening remarks Mr. Hunter congratulated the Premier on his very able review of the finances, and also the Minister of Agriculture on his comprehensive outline of the agricultural activities of the Government.

Opposition attempts at fault-finding and criticism were scored by Mr. Hunter, who said: "Their R.O.P. or Record of Performance, having failed in 1931, and fearing they will also fail in 1935, they are hoping that by attempting to discredit this Government they may be able to get into power." He did not think their campaign would go down with the people, however.

One Opposition misstatement, frequently made, was that the Government had "borrowed" over two million dollars since coming into office. "Their object is to make the people believe that this government went behind to that extent, whereas in fact that a large part of that was used to refund their borrowings," Mr. Hunter declared.

INANE CRITICISM

"They say that \$200,000 could have been saved if the old foundation at Prince Edward College had been used. That is rather hard to understand, when the new foundation cost about \$30,000. I am inclined to think that in attempting to discredit the Government as we know that the government went behind to that extent, whereas in fact that a large part of that was used to refund their borrowings," Mr. Hunter declared.

Mr. Hunter strongly endorsed the Agricultural Minister's programme, and pointed out that under the Liberal administration a large part of the Departmental efforts was devoted to assisting those who rely on the Government to reach those farmers who are most in need of encouragement and advice.

The effort of the Dominion Government to assist the farmers, by means of such legislation as the Natural Products Marketing Act, the Farm Loans Act and the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, was also strongly endorsed.

THE MARKETING ACT

The Marketing Act, Mr. Hunter believed, was the first real attempt by any Government to assist the farmers in the marketing of their produce. He had felt, from the first, that it was a very good thing, provided it was administered by competent, well qualified men. Unfortunately, there was a good deal of sniping against the scheme. "We see it," he said, "in the press and in this House. That is not going to help the scheme any. I think it is a fair trial, and to those who are criticising and attempting to destroy what has been set up for the farmers' benefit, I would suggest it would be better if they endeavored to help the producers in making it a success."

Falling in their criticism in the Provincial field, the Opposition had wandered far and wide into Dominion politics, Mr. Hunter continued. He noted that the Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett was being blamed for favoring capitalism and neglecting the interests of the farmers. "I would like them," he said, "to tell us what the Mackenzie King Government ever attempted to do for the farmers during the eight years they were in office! I think it would take longer to tell what they didn't do." (Applause.)

Continuing, Mr. Hunter cited the successive tariff increases imposed by the United States on Canadian products under the King administration. He challenged the Opposition to say what trade agreements the King Government negotiated that were of any advantage to the farmers of this country. The West Indies agreement, he showed, had not worked advantageously to Canada, and in the case of the Aus-

tralian agreements, they had largely traded Canadian automobiles for Australian butter.

THE OTTAWA FACTS

Mr. Hunter contrasted these agreements with Ottawa pacts negotiated by the Bennett Government at the Imperial Conference of 1932, in which the interests of the farmers of this country were given consideration, and substantial preferences obtained in the British market for bacon, poultry, and a variety of farm products. "In that agreement," Mr. Hunter said emphatically, "I believe Premier Bennett did more for the farmers of this Province than the Liberals did in their whole eight years of office." (Applause.)

Continuing, he expressed the hope that in the event of a reciprocal trade agreement being negotiated with the United States, our farmers would be as well protected as they were under the Empire agreements.

NEW INDUSTRIES

In view of economic conditions, every effort should be made, not only to encourage established industries but to develop new industries where possible. Mr. Hunter in this connection suggested that there might be sound possibilities for this Province in the sugar beet industry. This is an industry which is growing in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. There were also possibilities in the canning of vegetables and the growing of cranberries and other fruits. There are thousands of dollars having the province annually in those industries. He had often thought that if Legislative members spent less time in thrashing old straw and more in dealing with problems of this kind, they would get more credit. We have spent thousands of dollars on our highways, and perhaps \$100,000 spent in developing and encouraging industries might in the end be of much more value to the Province than even our road surfacing roads.

Mr. Hunter cited figures showing a steady increase of debt since 1919, until today it stands at something like \$4,200,000. He deemed this to be a rather serious situation. Further borrowing, he believed, was unjustifiable. He did not think capital and current accounts should be separated in figuring up the annual deficit or surplus. (Liberal applause.)

Mr. Hunter: "I don't know what my hon. friends are applauding for. They always separated their capital and ordinary accounts, and they would never admit they had a deficit in capital expenditures." (Conservative applause.)

Mr. Hunter estimated that the per capita debt of this Province is \$50, and that the Dominion per capita debt is \$200. Therefore we owe altogether a per capita debt of \$250.

ECONOMY NECESSARY

We should, he thought, co-operate more in the matter of economy. Taxation today is relatively in excess and anything that can be done to relieve that burden should be done. In all the Provinces we have been making demands upon Ottawa, and there is not the same eagerness to save unnecessary expenses. We have built up too much government machinery and too much duplication between the provincial and federal departments. Savings, he believed, could be effected if this condition was remedied.

Savings, he thought, could also be made in the Dominion Department of Justice. As an example, he cited the number of Judges in this Province as being more than were required. We have been, he said, in the habit of standing on our rights, whether an expenditure is justified or not. This has been the practice all over Canada. If we are to avoid bankruptcy we must work together to economize. We have apparently reached the limit of our revenue for some time to come. The purchase of the borrowing policy for work of questionable permanence accounts largely for our debt. We

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Rayon Hose, all sizes, 8 1/2 to 10, Gun Metal, Interlude, Beige Taupe, Dayglow, Blacyns, Clearsan **35c**

New House DRESSES \$1.

These in pretty Prints and Percales, fresh from the mills. Sizes 14 to 50, a great value at only **\$1.00**

4 new ECONOMY Shop Values in PANTIES

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Silknit Pantie, cuff knee, dainty lace medallion Green, Tea Rose or White **35c**

Silknit Panties, white or tea rose, trim of dainty lace, 2 inches wide **29c**

Extra large size Silknit Bloomer for big folks. Nile, Pink, Peach **59c**

Angel skin Slip 79c

Angelskin Slip, White or Tea Rose, narrow lace trim. Special **79c**

Special, Night Gown, Peach or Pink **89c**

Angel skin Slip 89c

Angelskin Slip, White or Tea Rose, adjustable strap, trimmed with ecru lace, 2 inches wide **89c**

Smart Sweater \$1.

Smart Sweater, 2 styles, crew neck or with Peter Pan Collar, close knit fish tail bottom. Short puff sleeve **\$1.00**

Broadcloth Slip 59c

Broadcloth Slips, sizes 34 to 44, Pink, Blue, Peach, White **59c**

An interesting Half Dozen For Boys In the Basement

BOY'S SWEATER, up to size 32, wool fancy neck **59c**

Boy's Blue CHEVIOT SHORTS **59c**

Boy's Fancy Top GOLF HOSE **29c**

BOY'S KNICKERS, fancy tweeds. All sizes **89c**

Boy's fancy V-NECK SWEATER **79c**

Boy's Tweed 'FIRST LONGS' **98c**

Moore & McLeod Limited

Television Is Still Impracticable

"Television is impracticable at present on the North American Continent." This statement comes from no less an authority on matters of radio broadcasting than the Vice-Radio Corporation of America, the oldest and most diversified industrial enterprise in radio and represents the views of a world authority on technical and operating aspects of the science.

It is part of the fundamental creed of radio, based fairly upon the wonders accomplished in sound transmission and the use of photo electric cells during the last fifteen years, that little, if anything, in the use of wireless waves is impossible. The scientific problems and physical

obstacles in television are not insurmountable, but television service on a nation wide basis is impractical in the present state of the art, especially in North America where the geographical expanse to be described in terms of some 3,000 miles of east to west and some 4,000 miles north to south, of plains and mountain territory, and holds forth no promise of a date at which even regional television can be expected.

This disposition of recent and widespread rumors originating in England and Germany that home reception of pictures by wireless is close at hand.

Equally important with the inherent problems in this new field is the fundamental fact that the product—when it comes—will be a second piece of merchandise, usable with modern sound radio instruments; it will not replace radio but will supplement it.

behind you. If you buy a too thin frock in autumn it may be right out of fashion before it is warm enough to wear it again. In the late winter remember that spring is coming and that suits must soon be the sort that are smart enough to wear without a coat.

Don't be outmodishly modish. Exaggerated fashions will go out as quickly as they came in. And they are far more easily recognized.

Adopt a fashion until it is suitable to you.

Realize that most things can be dress-made into something quite different. You must buy your frocks with this "sea-change" in view. Try to choose styles that your pet dressmaker won't find too cut up when she comes to unpick them. Plan ahead—and have a little "horse-sense."

OTTAWA, April 5—Receipts of jewelry and scrap at the Royal Canadian Mint during 1934 contained 118,862 ounces of gold, a gain of 39.6 per cent over the total of 85,689 ounces in 1933.

DRESSING WELL ON A SMALL ALLOWANCE

You may be a good manager, but if you have to dress on a small allowance and you haven't used your good sense, your wardrobe may be a disastrous affair!

Be very firm with yourself over colors. If you have just invested in a grey frock, you must not, however fetching you look in it, fall for a brown coat.

You must stick to one predominant color and your wardrobe must tone with it. It is best to choose a basic color such as dark blue, brown, grey, or black and everything you buy should either be a foil to that color or definitely tone in with it.

Don't find yourself with four afternoon frocks all in crops of China and minus a decent evening get-up.

Don't for pity's sake, go all counterfitted and invest in headier suits and sensible hats and brogues galore and then calmly imagine that a town ensemble will fall from the skies just when you want it.

In the autumn buy with a view to real winter and not to the season

RUPTURED?

End your rupture troubles with our advanced method. No leg straps. No steel. No elastic. Light, inexpensive. Guaranteed. Write for information.

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—BY GEORGE MCMANUS

hogs and bacon. When considered collectively, these services from a comprehensive policy. Bacon grading is one of these services. Grading standardizes the quality, grade, and appearance of the product exported, raises the level of that export, establishes a basis of merchandising Canadian bacon as a national product and consolidates Canada's position for the future on a highly competitive market.

FOREST OF MASTS IN HARBORS THEN

(By The Canadian Press) KINGSTON, Ont., April 5—As the lakes and rivers open up for navigation the old timers along the waterfront are digging up their recollections.

In the coal business here for more than 50 years Robert Crawford recalls the days here when the local harbor was like a "forest of masts"—when the windjammer was the chief carrier of coal and grain cargoes. He was a lake sailor in

his youth and shipped on vessels when a student at Queen's University. He finally secured master's papers.

Sailing vessels were paid from 20 to 32 cents a bushel to bring grain from Port William to Kingston in those days. Schooners carried cargoes of from 25,000 to 30,000 bushels

