

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Premier King's Whiskey Deal

"Looking into the first two months results of the operation of the U. S.-Canada trade agreement," says The Financial Post, (Independent Liberal) "it is apparent that Canada's greatest immediate gain was in halving of the U. S. A. duty on whiskey." Whiskey exports in January and February over 1935 were increased by \$2,393,000.

"Study of the trade gains of the United States under the treaty," says The Post, "reveals that Canada's increased importations have been spread over hundreds of items. Canada received duty reductions on 63 items but granted its intermediate tariff on everything, thus reducing or wiping out the duty on a wide range of items representing most of our tariff structure. Many Canadian industries have been hit very badly by the treaty because the indiscriminate granting of our entire intermediate tariff schedule preceded a revision of that column in our tariff to remove the anomalies that had crept into it over a term of years. Typical of such industries are those producing fox pelts, furniture and printing."

"The whiskey distillers," concludes The Post, "have achieved a double stroke in the treaty. First they have got an enlarged U. S. market. Second, they have found a way to increase their advertising in Canada. Most provinces forbid liquor advertising in Canadian publications. But periodicals published in the United States and carrying liquor ads may circulate freely. Most of the big Canadian brands are extensively advertised in American magazines. Increased circulation for these magazines will increase sales of these whiskey brands in Canada and also the per capita consumption of wines and liquors. It is not likely that the whiskey-magazines swap was deliberately planned by the government but it has been a chief result of the treaty anyway."

Crowd Psychology

A newspaper correspondent ruminates thusly on the why and wherefore of crowd psychology: "OVILA and ELZIRE DIONNE, the parents of the quintuplets, did not exactly throw New York on its ear as they had been expected to do. They arrived on Friday night, dashed over to see their children's first starring picture, 'The Country Doctor,' at Radio City's Music Hall, and then were allowed to behave like any other individuals visiting New York for the first time. There were no riots, no surge of reporters, no glowing stories; Mr. and Mrs. OVILA DIONNE, of Callander, Ontario, were like any other tourists from the hinterland, only a little more wide-eyed. You may argue that, after all, the public is interested only in the quintuplets, but this line of reasoning would not explain the hysterical welcome accorded Dr. DAFOE on his first visit here last spring. The good doctor needed a corps of secretaries and a group of bodyguards to keep him from his admiring public. The great and near-great trudged at his heels and crashed through his guards to shake his hand. But the elder DIONNES moved around New York quite alone, and even the stories of their activities were swamped under the flood headlines."

A Fashion Parade

Here is a simple scheme which should appeal to our business men and tend to popularize Spring dressiness, as well as provide an inexpensive outdoor attraction to all and sundry. On a given Sunday afternoon award prizes to the best dressed ladies promenading, say, at the Victoria Park. Between 3.30 and 5 p. m. When the crowd is at its height, the judges stroll along the promenade. As a woman finds favor in their eyes, one of the City's handsome policemen steps up to her, tips his hat and says, "Pardon me, you have been selected as one of the best dressed women on the promenade. This corsage of gardenias is presented with the compliments of the City Council." And the judges continue on their way to surprise another happy lady stroller. Miladies—from six to sixty, tall, short, stout and thin—all are eligible for consideration by the group of fashion experts who act as judges to select the most attractively garbed from among the crowd of promenaders. As she is honored each of the women is presented with a corsage of gardenias in the manner indicated.

Britains Trade Surplus

An estimate of the net balance on all transactions between the United Kingdom and other countries in 1935 has just been issued by the Board of Trade, writes Mr. FREDERIC HUDD, Chief Canadian Trade Commissioner in the United Kingdom, in the Commercial Intelligence Journal. This reveals a surplus on the credit side of 37,000,000 pounds, the first favourable result since 1930 when the credit balance was 28,000,000 pounds. In 1934 there was a debit of 2,000,000 pounds while in 1933 receipts and out-goings were practically equal. The normal situation may be gauged by the fact that in 1928 the United Kingdom was a creditor to the extent of 122,000,000 pounds. Chief among the "invisible exports" of the United Kingdom is the income accruing to residents with investments abroad. The amount which this is calculated to have realized in 1935 was 185,000,000 pounds, or 10,000,000 pounds more than in 1934.

Where Our Flour Goes

Canadian wheat flour has gone to 72 countries of the world during the first seven months of the current crop year. The aggregate was 133,308,044 barrels. The leading countries of destination were: Great Britain 1,467,547 barrels,

Newfoundland 168,789, Jamaica 167,424, United States 133,237, Norway 117,181, Philippines 114,756, Hong Kong 97,813, Trinidad 93,402, Smaller British West Indies 70,478, Japan 50,785, New Zealand 48,708, British Guiana 38,507, China 35,436, Netherlands 33,234, Barbados 24,053, Venezuela 19,463, Malta 18,879, Finland 15,760, Bermuda 14,677, French Guiana 13,933, Ecuador 12,635, Dutch East Indies 12,596, French West Indies 11,541, British Honduras 9,454, Guatemala 8,047, Portuguese Africa 7,104, Sierra Leone 6,886, Panama 5,770, Hayti 5,417, Costa Rica 5,340, Dutch West Indies 5,106, Irish Free State 4,998, Denmark 4,227, Brazil 4,647, Dutch Guiana 3,772, Germany 3,430, Palestine 3,141, Gold Coast 3,007, San Domingo 2,807, Virgin Islands 2,810, Canary Islands 2,507, St. Pierre 2,469, Sweden 2,081, Honduras 1,937, Belgium 1,078.

Editorial Notes

Old age pensions cost last year \$192,099.55 against an estimate of \$170,000—\$22,000 increase.

The Bond Discount and Expenses incurred by the CAMPBELL Government on the sale of debenture issues was \$22,543.90.

The capital expenditure to provide work for unemployed last year totalled \$908,992.62, against an estimate of \$1,300,000.

The 260 investment companies domiciled or having security registered in the province paid the Government \$58,258.29 last year.

Direct unemployment cost the government last year \$53,039.90 against an estimate of \$27,000—or just double what was anticipated.

As hard surfaced roads are undoubtedly "social assets," the CAMPBELL Government should be able to "cash in" on that \$50,000,000 set aside by the Federal Government for unemployment relief.

The special Session of the Legislature was not the Governments "free gift" to the Province as alleged. The public accounts show that each of the 30 members pocketed a \$10 for voting for the \$3,000,000 bond issue, the total expense of the one day session being \$356.10.

"Since the English market is taking more of Canadian cheddar cheese, the price of milk at the factory will be higher this year than formerly." Hon. DUNCAN MARSHALL, Minister of Agriculture in the Ontario Government told the Belleville farmers the other night.

All that is now needed to make everybody happy in the legislature and elsewhere is a clause in the Prohibition Amendment Act making it compulsory for the government to reimburse those who have in the past been fined more than \$10 for being in possession of a bottle of whiskey, inside or out.

Autoists will please note they cannot now go at a greater speed than 20 miles in Charlottetown or incorporated towns and villages, nor 45 miles on any public road, nor 15 miles approaching a railway crossing, nor 20 miles when passing road workers, nor 30 miles when passing another vehicle at night.

The League of Nations announces that there are no fewer than 8,000 drug addicts in Canada. Despite recent world drug conventions and new statutes restricting the traffic and manufacture in narcotics, tons of habit-forming drugs are still being manufactured and distributed illicitly throughout the world, of which Canada gets its share.

Belief that Canada was the richest mineral area on earth which "our grand-children's grand-children will not exhaust," was expressed by Lord TWEEDSMUIR, Governor-General, to the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy. Speaking at a dinner closing the three-day meeting of the Institute, Lord TWEEDSMUIR said mining was no longer a gamble, except in its first stage. It speedily becomes a highly organized business and an exact science. Up-to-date business methods and every new development in chemical and mechanical science were being used. His Lordship should have included bond selling as well.

On August 13, 1934, WILLIAM FARRAR, farmer of Melbourne, Que., chased 14-year-old BERNADETTE COLLARD and her brother and sister out of his mulberry bushes, to the accompaniment of shouts and threatening gestures which apparently scared the children pretty thoroughly. Running away, BERNADETTE chose to jump down a six-foot declivity instead of going around it; she fell and broke her arm. The Court of Appeal found FARRAR within his rights, maintained a Superior Court dismissal of ADELAIDE COLLARD's suit for \$503.90 in damages for the injury to his daughter. Mr. Justice LETOURNEAU, delivering the judgment of the court, admitted that FARRAR had utilized the "extreme limits" of his rights in expelling the young trespassers, and considered that gentler means might have been found; nevertheless, he found the act justified.

"If the hour has come to ask the Imperial Parliament to give the Parliament of Canada the right to amend the constitution with the consent of all the provinces, the Imperial Parliament should refuse to grant this power of amendment at least insofar as civil rights, religious and educational rights guaranteed to minorities by the constitution are concerned," Attorney-general PERRAULT said in discussion of recent conferences on the move to seek amendment of the British North America Act. "This Confederation was founded with the express intent that the provinces keep their entity and preserve not only the free administration of their public affairs, but also retain complete exercise of their civil, religious and educational rights of their citizens," Mr. PERRAULT said. "These are intangible rights, and no power to amend them should be conceded." Nothing suggestive of centralization there.

Experience has shown that it is very difficult to replace a farm hand, as the farmers are finding out, to their dismay, in many sections of Ontario. It was not always so in this Province, but now it is becoming increasingly difficult to solve the farm labour problem. Men of the sort that used to be procurable are now found gathered in the cities, where they are not needed. For reasons best known to

Notes by the Way

The parallel between the pre-war tensions which ended in the Great War and the European situation today is a matter of almost universal observation. Why should not the processes which brought about war in 1914 operate to the same end in 1936? There is just one factor which may save the situation, and that is the conception of preserving peace by collective action which was given to the world by the Great War. Impotent as the League has been, flouted and repudiated as it has been, it has yet succeeded in putting into the minds of the people of the western nations the idea that national power should not be applied to the furthering of particular ends on national initiative but that it should be devoted in conjunction with other nations, to keeping the peace.—Winnipeg Free Press.

There is a school of thought which believes that the manufacturing industry should take precedence of agriculture and that agriculture will never be anything but auxiliary to industry. Things have come to pass during many years that suggest that agriculture could, without damage to world economy, take second place. The country is emptied to the profit of the cities because the son of the farmer can make a greater gross income in industry than upon the land. Today the situation is reversed. People realize that nothing can guarantee against unemployment, while one can—at least sometimes the poverty is a growth upon the products of the land. So people are returning to the land for the same reasons that they left it.—LeDroit, Ottawa.

Every farmer can run his own conservation program, and many thousands of them are already doing it, on a really scientific basis. Sparing bushy timber patches on creek bottoms and upland, encouraging shrubs and low trees where gullies need to be checked, planting patches of such game feeding crops as milo maize and leaving them for the birds to harvest, are some of the background elements of such farm wild-life projects. Game that encouraged becomes a paying crop in the end, under co-operative schemes in force in various states.—Prof. Trippensee, Wild Life Expert, Massachusetts State College.

But for the alarm and constant sense of insecurity, caused by militant Communism, it is most improbable that either Mussolini or Hitler would today be in control of the destinies of Italy and Germany respectively. The Soviet Government at the present time disclaims responsibility for the flood of Communist propaganda which has for many years been pouring into all countries. At the same time it was undoubtedly from the headquarters of the "Third International" at Moscow that the movement received its first stimulus.—Belfast Telegraph.

The whistling Lettle is familiar enough and is a good substitute for a cricket on the hearth, but at a housewares show in Boston there are percolators that ring bells when the coffee is done and toasters that chime when the toast is at the proper golden stage. With such a musical setting, breakfast should be happy as to make it unnecessary to turn on the radio as a distraction from argument.

The pro-Nazi vote in Germany is only what was expected. There is a strong general backing of Hitler in Germany that, for all her talk about liberty, is generally more content under an autocrat. Over and beyond this it would be a dangerous act to oppose the Nazis in Germany, and Germans have seen plenty of what happens to those who do so.

An effort to grow Canadian maple trees from seeds is being made in the Antipodes. The seeds were sent out by the Boy Scouts Association for planting in an "International Circle" at New Zealand's training camp for Scout leaders. The New Zealanders hope ultimately to have trees from every part of the Empire and from all the other Scouting countries of the world.

An even more vital shipping question, which was mentioned in a recent debate, is that of national support for British shipping lines in the Pacific. Their existence at this moment is imperilled by the competition of heavily subsidized American vessels. The co-operation of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand is required to secure British tonnage fair play, but till that can be obtained a subsidy should be given, and given at once.—London Daily Mail.

Traffic by no means has attained its old proportions, but so many trains have been taken off in the past few years that those remaining are hard pressed on many occasions, to accommodate the travelling public. To the observer it would seem that there is a case for more trains, or at least more cars. The public should be encouraged to travel by train, but should be assured of a higher degree of comfort than is possible when almost the last possible passenger is squeezed into a given space.—Ottawa Journal.

Experience has shown that it is very difficult to replace a farm hand, as the farmers are finding out, to their dismay, in many sections of Ontario. It was not always so in this Province, but now it is becoming increasingly difficult to solve the farm labour problem. Men of the sort that used to be procurable are now found gathered in the cities, where they are not needed. For reasons best known to

PUBLIC FORUM

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

PLOUGHING MATCHES

Sir.—Another season has rolled around, and we thought it a good time to mention a ploughing match again. We rank both yourself and Mr. Carter for your offer of prizes. We also are told some of the agricultural machinery manufacturers will assist in a prize list.

In the "Maritime Farmer" of August 20th of last year, we read an account of a "Soils and Field Crop Day" held at Fredericton, N.B. which was a great success. Mr. James MacLennan, a champion ploughman of Ontario was present, and it was a revelation to see the work that he could do. The article also said it was possible such an event would take place in Charlottetown last Fall, but we never heard tell of it.

Of all the operations on the farm ploughing is the most important. It is the basis of the cultivation of modern agricultural mechanics have been displayed. At the Agricultural Extension Conference of Nova Scotia, one of the highlights was the discussion on ploughing matches, and all were unanimous in its approval, and stressed the value to be learned by carrying on these matches. At the international ploughing match held at Caledonia, Ont. last fall, forty thousand people attended, and one of the great Canadian daily papers remarks rather in astonishment that such figures far exceed the best records set by championship hockey, baseball or football games, and that without expenditure for either bleachers or ballyhoo. But after all why should not farmers turn out in large numbers to witness an event which gives them a display of the best method of doing a job which is the basis of all good agriculture? The winner of the R. B. Bennett trophy which was emblematic of the championship ploughman, Mr. Alex Black, was asked by a manufacturer of ploughs to go to England to take part in an international competition there.

We are interested in our Island home, and we enclose a clipping from The Guardian of last April, which quotes from the Winnipeg Free Press that twenty million dollars are sent out of the Maritime Provinces annually for food stuffs. Now can you tell us what we can produce of this food and get production costs? am, Sir, etc., JOHN B. MACFADYEN Augustine Cove.

(ENCLOSURE)

The Winnipeg Free Press (Liberal) which has long preached world peace as the only worthwhile economic panacea, has discovered, with evident surprise, that this is not the question of prime importance, with Maritime farm producers. Under the caption "A Maritime Mystery" it notes that "while over-production is the world problem and while most of the other provinces are diligently seeking outside markets for their surplus farm products, the under-production of food crops in the Maritime Provinces still continues, and they are now buying \$20,000,000 worth, yearly, from other parts of the country." It finds that Nova Scotia does most of the importing—about \$16,000,000 worth—but that New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island are also doing it in lesser degree.

It will be incomprehensible to Western readers, says the Free Press, "that such a strange situation should exist—and that it is not the fault of the Maritime farmers who will regret that they are not nearer to the Maritimes and able to get in on some of the business. "There is plenty of good land in the Maritimes, it can produce agricultural products of high quality, yet the Maritimes are not feeding themselves, but they purchase large supplies of food from Quebec and Ontario.

"Business in the Maritime Provinces would certainly benefit if these food supplies were produced at home and if the Maritime farmers received the millions of dollars that are spent on them. And with improvement in business there would be less unemployment and fewer people on relief. As it is the imported farm products are partly used to feed the unemployed."

In Nova Scotia, the Free Press notes, there are thousands of deserted farms, and the amount of improved land has declined from 1,827,091 in 1871, to 842,632 acres in 1931; also that the number of milk cows has fallen from 50,000 in 1880 to 158,000 to 108,000, which there should have been an augmentation in relation to population. Relief expenditures, to date, in Nova Scotia, total \$12,000,000 and there are over 20,000 young men and women unemployed, many of whom could be given work if Nova Scotia were producing its own food supplies. Moreover, the population of Nova Scotia is stationary, and there has been an exodus of 150,000 in the last fifty years because of the failure to develop the basic industries of the province. It quotes a Nova Scotia exchange as saying that that province "is creating a depression of its own, when instead of spending \$15,000,000 with its own farmers, it sends the money out of the Province."

Some results may be expected, the Free Press concludes, from an organized effort to make the Maritimes self-sustaining in the matter of food supply. "This is a far cry from the policy of unrestricted competition in the home market for which the Free Press stands. It is an admission that after all, development of basic industries is vitally important, at least in this section of Canada. The lowering of tariff barriers on agricultural products produced in these Provinces would certainly not tend to remedy the conditions to which the western Liberal paper refers.

themselves they would sooner live on charity in the cities than earn a living on farms.—Guelph Mercury.

Why The Illiteracy?

(Toronto Globe) A member of the Nova Scotia Legislature, in an attack on the school system of that Province, estimated that 8 per cent. of the population was illiterate. In one section, he learned, there were twenty-five young men unable to read a newspaper. He reported an instance where two school trustees were elected who could not read or write, and another case where one trustee was similarly illiterate.

If he is correct in his estimate, the Province has retrogressed seriously since the 1931 census was taken, or the census returns are inaccurate. The illiterate population 10 years of age and over—that is, those unable to read or write—is given at 4.26 per cent. Among males it was 4.92 per cent. and among females 3.59 per cent. In this respect Nova Scotia had a much better rating than New Brunswick, where illiteracy was placed at 6.91 per cent; also Quebec and Manitoba, where the percentages were 4.76 and 4.46, respectively. Ontario was lowest with 2.30 per cent., Prince Edward Island next with 2.65, and Manitoba third with 3.44. In British Columbia the percentage was 3.96 and in Saskatchewan 4.13.

Although these percentages do not appear alarming, the fact that there were more than 300,000 persons in Canada 10 years of age and over—omitting Yukon and the Northwest Territories—who could neither read nor write reveals a situation capable of great improvement. It is not inconceivable that one Nova Scotia school district contained twenty-five illiterate young men—there were 17,139 of both sexes in the Province. New Brunswick contained 21,440; Quebec, 108,212; Ontario, 64,157; and the four Western Provinces more than 75,000.

If an excuse were sought for failing to teach all youths the two elementary and utilitarian subjects, it should not be in the older-established sections of the East. The minimum percentage of illiteracy in the country—2.30 in Ontario—is bad enough. Why should New Brunswick run it up to 6.91, Quebec to 4.76, and even Saskatchewan to 4.26? In fact, should there be any great disparity between Provinces in educational opportunities and attainments if the youth across the country are expected to have equal chance in life's competition? During recent months there has been considerable talk about the necessity for uniformity in social and industrial legislation. Essential as this may be, is it nearly as urgent as uniformity in education? Illiteracy throughout the settled portions of Canada, and the children of one Province should not have a less favorable opportunity than those of another.

Girdling the Earth

(London Times) During the last few weeks, while public attention has been absorbed by other problems, decisions have been taken and experiments successfully made towards fixing the air routes which will serve the world during the next century. The idea of encircling the world by air is no longer a romantic vision. It is now near accomplishment, and tentative time schedules for commercial services suggest that within three or four years the adventurous voyager may be able to take a ticket for a flight round the world that will occupy no more than fifteen days. This month the first commercial service across the Pacific has been regularized, and agreement has been reached between the British Empire and the United States for a joint service across the North Atlantic; and a base in the estuary of the Shannon has been chosen as its European junction. The Australian Government is about to sanction the proposals for an additional weekly service between Singapore and Brisbane, and for the extensions of that route through Sydney to New Zealand. By the end of next year New Zealand will also be touched by a branch of the American service in the Pacific and will have rapid communication with the United States and Canada. This is typical of the branch lines which will soon begin to act as feeders to the main trunk routes. From Penang a branch has just been opened to serve Hong-kong. Plans have been made for a minor service between Khartoum and the West Coast of Africa. In India there are feeder lines joining Madras, Lahore, and Dacca with the main route. There still remain gaps in the principal lines. The United States operates at present only between San Francisco and the Philippines. Some day the line must go on to Hong-kong and China. The British service which ends today at Brisbane must be continued to New Zealand and thence across the Pacific to Vancouver. The Atlantic must become an aeronautical highway between the oceans. The main routes which the aeroplane will take have declared themselves. The implications in joint planning and reciprocal action between the nations are fairly clear and the prospect of international cooperation is to be seen.

In some senses the balance of the world is about to be altered. It is not merely that distance, as measured by units of time, will be drastically diminished, and that backwoods towns may find themselves on a busy traffic lane, or that the equivalent of lighthouses will have to be maintained far out in the midst of the greatest oceans as outposts of Empire. The significance of this girdling of the earth goes deeper into human affairs. The change to air transport requires good will between nations. The new system cannot be solidly established unless this good will may go hand in hand with a measure of exclusiveness in the reservation of a nation's traffic for the aircraft of that nation. It cannot safely be operated unless the obligations of ensuring safety which the acceptance of an air service

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MASTOIDITIS—INFLAMMATION IN THE BONE BEHIND THE EAR

All youngsters, bragging about our fighting ability, the first asset was to have a big "muscle" on the upper right arm, and the second was to have a large "lump" of bone behind the ear. This lump, the sign of a good fighter, became known to us later as the "mastoid" bone. To it is attached to the upper end of the large muscle you can see standing out on the neck when you turn your head; its lower end is attached to the bone forming upper part of chest.

However this bone is not "solid" but is honeycombed with little cells or holes and when infection gets into these mastoid cells it is called mastoiditis or more commonly a mastoid.

This is a very serious condition because these mastoid cells are very close to the brain. Thus when there is pain at the lower part or point of this bone, it is always a matter of deep concern to the physician.

In giving a simple explanation of the mastoid and mastoiditis, Dr. Louis T. Curry, Illinois Medical Society, in Hygiene makes these points:

1. The mastoid is the bony hump on the skull behind the ear. 2. The individuals who have not had ear disease, the mastoid is filled with cells or bony pockets. When there has been disease of the ear these pockets are blocked up. 3. The mastoid cells are part of the middle ear structure. Other parts of the middle ear are the tube running into it from the mouth to let air go against the drum or the ear drum, and the middle ear cavity inside the drum in which are located the three little bones which carry sound from the drum to the special part which receives the sound and carries it to the brain.

4. Mastoiditis is an inflammation of the mastoid cells and usually follows infection in the throat which infection has been carried up to the middle ear through the little tube above mentioned. 5. The seriousness of an infection of the mastoid arises from the fact that it lies close to large blood vessels and the brain itself. 6. Unless mastoiditis is relieved by surgery at the proper time it may extend to these bloodvessels and to the brain and cause serious complication.

Remember then, that a physician should be called when there is pain behind the ear in cases where there has been throat and ear inflammation.

lays upon them. The relations in process of establishment between Great Britain and the United States constitute an example of the new system of balance and reciprocity which the development will demand. Great Britain stands astride the North Atlantic in Newfoundland and Bermuda; the United States astride the Pacific in Honolulu and the Philippines. The United States is to be permitted to use British stepping stones on the Atlantic crossing; Great Britain will some day be allowed to call at Honolulu and San Francisco on the way between New Zealand and Canada. In either case the aircraft of one nation will be dependent for accurate navigation and safety on services provided by the other. The ocean crossings, more than the average routes over land, demand ground services of the highest order. The United States made ready with wireless, storehouses, workshops and fuel dumps on Wake Island and Guam Island for the ocean service it has now accomplished.

A Distinguished Practical Joker

The death of Mr. Charles Langton Clarke, Telegraph Editor of the Toronto Mail and Empire, removes one of the outstanding practical jokers of newspaperdom. The perpetration of news hoaxes by Mr. Clarke had long been a source of amusement to himself, fellow workers and many others. They usually took the form of news despatches from some non-existent but important-sounding journal or authority, but invariably were designed to "take in" a particular person or group of persons. It was seldom they appeared in print. Some achieved considerable fame and are still chuckled over at newspaper gatherings from one end of the country to the other.

There was one yarn, for instance, concerning Jonah and the whale. The pros and cons of fundamentalism were being waged when Mr. Clarke in an idle moment wrote a mythical European cable reporting that two German scientists, "Dr. Schmierkase and Dr. Butterbrod, had discovered the fossilized remains of a huge fish, not only large enough for a man to have lived quite comfortably in its belly for three days," but also possessed of a remarkable "trap-door" aperture in its back, connected with a canal to the stomach, and covered by a sort of cartilaginous lid which the whale could have opened and closed at will by muscular action. Mr. Clarke submitted the report to the Christian Guardian which, however, turned it down. For some months it lay in his desk until, during an international conference of Fundamentalists in Toronto, he recalled the despatch and mailed it, in a plain envelope, to one of the leading delegates at the conference.

"Scientific" Discovery. The conference was electrified next day when the leading dele-

MACS Pig Worm Powder. This is the season to use Pig Worm Powder. Just received a large shipment. MACS CONDITION POWDER FOR HORSES AND CATTLE. Tones up the system, cures all skin troubles and gives a glossy coat of hair. For swollen legs, purifying the blood and as an eradicator of worms it is an unfailing remedy. MACS HAIR RESTORER. It will restore gray hair to its original color. An excellent hair food toning up and invigorating all the glands, blood-vessels and nerves of the hair and scalp, thus producing a rich and abundant growth of hair. Promotes new growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff. Price 60c. THE 2 MACS Great George Street Orders C. O. D. Given Prompt Attention. Prescriptions a Specialty.

The Poet's Corner. FROM ODE ON RICHES AND CONTENTMENT. As riches grow, care follows, and a thirst For more and more. Maccenas, knight-hood's praise, Well 'twas for me that I have shunned to raise My head, to be by envy curst. The more a man denies himself, Heaven gives So much the more. I gladly strip me bare, And from the rich man's camp to his repair Who with life's least, contented lives. —Horace.

ate read out the despatch to the meeting as scientific proof of the existence of a species of whales such as could have hoaxed Jonah. An evening paper carried large headlines featuring the revelation, and the delegate in an interview assured the public at large of the eminence of the scientists Schmierkase and Butterbrod, and that he had long been aware of their researches. It was not until later, when The Mail and Empire exposed the hoax pointing out that the names of the alleged scientists meant "Dr. Cheese" and "Dr. Buttered Bread," that light began to draw. In "More Candid Chronicles," Hector Charlesworth described another hoax perpetrated by Mr. Clarke during the opening of King Tut-Ank-Amen's tomb. It appeared in "The Sunday World" and described the discovery of King Tut's "golden typewriter," with a "manuscript" nearby, and so forth. Bright and early the day after the publication of the report, an evening paper sent a reporter to interview Dr. C. T. Curry, curator of the Royal Ontario Museum and a renowned Egyptologist, upon the discovery. According to Mr. Charlesworth the result of the interview was never made public "but the retort of the savant is believed to have been vitriolic."

At another time, when on the staff of Saturday Night, Mr. Clarke prepared a hoax for the benefit of a man called Maclean, on the staff, who had typed 500, was wont to boast of the feat of his clan. A "proof" was prepared to look like a clipping from a newspaper and carried a mythical tale to the effect that the "cowardice of the Macleans" had been responsible for the defeat of Bonnie Prince Charlie's supporters at the Battle of Culloden.

Battle of Letters. The clipping gave authority for the tale an equally mythical authority, "Stranways History of the Scottish Clans." The reaction of the Maclean when shown the clipping was so violent, according to Mr. Charlesworth's recollections, that it was decided to carry the hoax farther, and the clipping, accompanied by a letter, was mailed to "a letter to the editor" to John Ross Robertson, of the Evening Telegram, who had no very great love for W. F. Maclean, proprietor of the Toronto World. Mr. Clarke signed the letter "Archibald Campbell." The letter appeared and for months vitriolic letters were exchanged between Campbells and Macleans through the medium of the press. The whole business fell through one day when a book collector in Cincinnati wrote to say he had, he believed, the largest library of works relating to the Highland uprising in 1745 in existence, and had never heard of the authority "Stranways," but would pay any price for a copy of his book. Mr. Charlesworth himself was victimized one time by his old friend. As an authority in the musical field, Mr. Charlesworth acted as judge in a contest sponsored by the Canadian Colliers for verse to be sung to the tune, "O Canada." Shortly after the announcement had been made that the prize had been won by a woman in Vancouver, letters began to flow in to the contest editor accusing the prize-winner of plagiarism.