THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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P. E. I. FARM VALUES

According to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Prince Edward Island, alone of all the Provinces in Canada, showed an increase last year in the average value of occupied farm lands, including both improved and unimproved land, as well as dwelling houses, barns, stables and other farm buildings. The average value per acre for the Island in 1933 was $32.00 as against $31.00 in 1932. This against an average per acre value throughout Canada of $24.00 in both years. The figures for other Provinces, with the values for 1932 within brackets, are: Nova Scotia $26 ($26); New Brunswick $24 ($24); Quebec $36 ($37); Ontario $38 ($38); Manitoba $16 ($16); Saskatchewan $16 ($16); Alberta $16 ($17); British Columbia $63 ($65.)

It will be noted that in addition to being the only Province to show an increase in farm land values last year, our valuation per acre is the highest in the Maritimes, being surpassed in all Canada only by the provinces of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Prince Edward Island also showed the greatest increase of any Maritime Province in total value of farm livestock last year over 1932. The figures by provinces, with the 1932 figures within brackets, are:

Prince Edward Island $4,564,000 ($4,289,000); Nova Scotia $10,829,-900 ($10,780,000); New Brunswick $11,144,000 ($11,057,000); Quebec $70,968,000 ($73,949,000); Ontario $128,100,000 ($114,740,000); Manitoba $32,693,000 ($29,983,000); Saskatchewan $69,744,000 ($63,964,000); Alberta $60,991,000 ($52,966,000); British Columbia $14,102,000 ($13,994,-000.) For all Canada, the total value of farm livestock in 1933 was $403,-135,000 as compared with $375,722,-900 in 1932.

By provinces, the total values of all descriptions of farm poultry are as follows, the estimates for 1932 being given within brackets: Prince Edward Island $609,000 ($528,000); Nova Scotia $736,000 ($618,000); New Brunswick $694,000 ($1,026,000); Quebec $5,054,000 ($5,980,000); Ontario $14,637,000 ($13,891,000); Manitoba $2,363,000 ($2,536,000); Saskatchewan $4,154,000 ($4,169,0003; Alberta $3,080,000 ($3,082,000); British Columbia $1,927,000 ($2,141,000.) For the whole of Canada, the total value of all descriptions of farm poultry is estimated at $33,456,000 in 1933, as compared with $34,138,-900 in 1932.

BANK LEGISLATION

Two important bills, namely, an Act respecting Banks and Banking, and an Act to incorporate the Bank of Canada, were given first reading in the House of Commons on Feb. 22. They have been framed in accord with the suggestions in the majority report of the Macmillan Commission, and are of interest chiefly in regard to the provisions made for establishment of a Central Bank, which, it will be recalled, was one of the proposals urged in the joint brief presented to the Commission on its visit here by local governmental, business and agricultural interests.

The Bank of Canada, under the proposed legislation, is to have its head office in Ottawa and its capital is to be $5,000,000 in $100 shares upon which a cumulative dividend up to 6 per cent. may be paid. Only British subjects may be shareholders and no one may hold more than fifty shares. There is also provision for increasing the capital from time to time. The functions of the new bank, which are set forth in the bill, fall within the general category of central bank operations, including, of course, those of rediscount. The Finance Act is to be repealed as being no longer necessary since the facilities which it affords are to be provided by the new institution.

The board of management of the bank is to be appointed by the Government in the first instance, and later on by the shareholders, and similarly, the principal officers of the Bank are to be chosen by the Government to begin with, and later by directors, subject to the Government's approval. The recommendation that the new Bank is to have sole control of the note issue has been accepted in part by the Government, with the important exception that a limited circulation is to be reserved to the chartered banks. The Bank of Canada is to replace Dominion notes with notes of its own issue on a gold bullion basis. The chartered banks are to be deprived of their present right in respect to the issue of notes, but by gradual process and up to 75 per cent. only. That is to say, they may, as now, issue notes up to the amount of their paid-up capital, but this right is to be limited progressively from year to year after 1935. In the five-year period from January 1, 1936, they will be required to redeem their notes up to five per cent. of paid-up capital each year. In the succeeding five-year period redemption is to be at the rate of ten per cent. per annum so that by 1945 only 25 per cent. of these notes will be left in circulation.

In respect of gold holdings the new legislation provides that the chartered banks shall surrender to the central institution all gold owned and held by them in the Dominion. If any profits are realized from its sale or revaluation, such profits are to be paid into the Federal Treasury as part of the consolidated revenue fund. The only exception is that the chartered banks are to have such profits as may be made in connection with gold held by them against liabilities outside the Dominion.

The Bank Act, extends the charters of the commercial banks, the principal changes in it being those which relate to the note issue right and the maximum rate of interest which a bank may charge. The interest rate maximum is set at 7 per cent. per annum, with a penalty for infraction, this being a halfway step between alternative recommendations made by the Royal Commission.

ENCOURAGING REPORT

Elsewhere in today's issue appears the forty-first annual report, for the year 1933, of the Eastern Trust Company, which makes decidedly encouraging reading. Despite world economic difficulties, the business of the Company was substantially increased, earnings were maintained and even slightly advanced, and the sound, conservative position previously maintained was consolidated.

Incorporated in 1893, the second trust company to be formed in Canada, the Eastern Trust Company has served Canada and Newfoundland in many fiduciary capacities, and with its chief direction and management drawn from the Maritime Provinces. As noted in the report, the Prince Edward Island Advisory Board consists of Messrs. C. H. B. Longworth, chairman, M. L. Bradshaw, Alfred Pickard, and C. N. Bissett, manager.

The enormous business done by the Company is indicated in the balance sheet, which shows total assets in capital account of $1,269,-908.84, as against $1,266,415.36 in 1932. The aggregate of accounts managed was greater by $1,449,854.15 than at the end of the previous year. This is a big gain in a year in which the world depression was most severely felt, and augurs well for further progress and success during the coming months.

CUBAN POTATO MARKET

This season 30,839 barrels (of 165 pounds net each) of Red Bliss certified seed potatoes were imported into Cuba, writes Mr. Enrique Heymann, Office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Havana, in the Commercial Intelligence Journal. All of these were utilised for the first crop, which was of good quality, the yield being abundant. The prices received were much better than last year for the same crop, as opening quotations were $4 per 100 pounds; to-day's price is around $2.50. Last year at this season the price did not reach $1.50. For the second crop there has been imported 43,941 sacks (of 150 pounds each) and 7,500 barrels of white seed potatoes. These are now being planted but on account of labour troubles on the farms it is anticipated that the total of this importation may not be planted. During the season of 1932-33, 79,507 barrels of Red Bliss (of 165 pounds net) and 72,-563 sacks (of 150 pounds each) of white seed were imported from Canada, or approximately 45 per cent less this year than last. Table stock importation totalled 126,259 bags of edible potatoes (of 90 pounds each) from the United States, with total imports from Canada and the United States during the season of 247,820. The importation of edible potatoes from Canada this season has been much better than that of the previous season on account of the Canadian potatoes being able to compete with the American product in spite of the customs duties.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The despatches recently noted that Lady Dufferin was celebrating her 93rd birthday. The Marquess, who was Governor-General of Canada 1872-78, during a very critical period of our politics, and was subsequently Viceroy of India, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and British ambassador at Rome and Paris, died Feb. 12th, 1902.

Notes By The Way

After the success of Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stevenson had been assured and he had received a hundred pounds for it, he wrote home as follows: "A hundred pounds, all alive, O! a hundred jingling, tingling golden-minted quid! Is not this wonderful . . . It does look as if I should support myself without trouble in the future. If I have only health, I can, thank God. It is dreadful to be a great big man, and not be able to buy bread."

Sir Edmund Vestey has had a talk on the telephone with Mr. William Angliss, Sir Edmund is in South Africa and Mr. Angliss is in Australia, and at the end of twelve minutes a £1,500,000 meat business merger has been accomplished. It will mean that millions of telephone calls in this country from housewives to their butchers will deal with Australian meat orders instead of Argentine. Three thousand Vestey shops will be selling more Empire meat. The Australians are better buyers here than the Argentines. So it pays to order from Australia.—London Daily Express.

The "peace drive" which a number of leaders of public opinion in Canada are organizing is in line with the attitude the senior Dominion has habitually adopted at international conferences at Geneva and elsewhere. With "the education of public opinion on ways of preserving peace" as the guiding principle, the wireless, the Press, the churches, universities, clubs and schools are all being used as vehicles for getting the mind of the people focussed on aims and methods. Canada, with the equal loyalty of her two races and with her historic undefended southern frontier, has a peculiar contribution to make to any discussion on reconciliation and confidence, and the campaign about to be launched will not fail to make its impression in the United States as well as in this country and the other Dominions. If they hope to escape entanglement in a new war, it is essential that, like Canada, they should study practical means for maintaining peace.—The Spectator, London.

When the British House of Commons debate Empire settlement on Wednesday, a Conservative member for Oldham, Hamilton W. Kerr, said that 50 per cent of Canada's population was non-British. This statement is as misleading as it is mischievous. It leaves the impression that half of our population is of foreign origin—foreign in the sense that it came from countries other than France and Britain. The actual position, of course, is that the purely British population of Canada is 51.86 percent. of our total; the combined British and French groups 83 per cent. In the remaining 17 per cent. are tens of thousands of Americans of British origin.

"Most famous victories have been won, not by the genius of commanders, but by the pluck of subordinates and the larger errors of the defeated general" a British weekly says. Little by little we are developing a willingness to see war as it is instead of as militarists would have us. The "larger errors of the defeated general" by the way used to be considered no concern of the "plucky subordinates" who were merely the men with which the general paid for his mistake.

Another incident in the Fascist campaign which is not at all helpful to Sir Oswald Mosley, Lord Rothermere and their allies is a disclosure affecting their publicity methods. Presuming that none of the faithful in the various local Fascist organizations would betray the cause, they sent out letters marked "strictly confidential" urging a flood of messages to the Daily Mail applauding the Rothermere proclamations. This scheme for the artificial stimulation of sentiment was carried to the offices of unfriendly newspapers and the authors of it are now being widely ridiculed. No revolution can stand being laughed at.

Mussolini has ordered that Italian girls, from six to eighteen, shall be taught to march like soldiers. Il Duce doesn't want to create an army of women for war. He believes marching is good physical exercise which will help girls become mothers. Being a wife and a mother is woman's highest goal in Fascist Italy. It is everywhere on earth, always has been, always will be. But in Fascist Italy wifehood and motherhood are not only women's highest goals; they are their only goals.

Their name is legion who want to reform the calendar. But perhaps you do not know that the turbulent Adolf Hitler has dreams in that direction. Recent information on this subject is that he thinks seriously of giving Germany a "racial calendar." The months will lose their present names and will receive truly Germanic appellations borrowed from the legends and the mythology which Wagner covered with the sumptuous mantle of his musical genius; Nibelungen, Wotan, Siegmund, and Lohengrin. This should facilitate the problems of life considerably. In France, under the revolution, a calendar was adopted in which a famed songwriter spread himself in poetic invention. But they found that January, June or October were more suited to our habits of life than any romantic or poetic terms. However, there is no immediate danger, we understand, of the Hitler calendar replacing the Gregorian, at least on this continent.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

IMAGINARY DISEASES CAN AFFECT YOUR HEALTH

"Imaginary diseases are not imagined diseases. The man, or woman, who thinks that he, or she, is sick—is sick."

I am quoting the words of Dr. H. J. Achard in Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

You may remember Mark Twain's story of the man who happened to read a "medical" almanac and found that he had the symptoms of every ailment mentioned, except housemaid's knee—a large lump that appears on the knee due to kneeling too much.

It is not unusual for the average healthy man or woman to imagine, at times, that he or she has the symptoms of ulcer of the stomach, cancer of same organ, or more often heart disease. And the very fact that they have such an active imagination about their condition can actually cause symptoms resembling ulcer, cancer, or heart disease.

At one time it was thought that only the heart could be affected by the imagination—rapid breathing, then later it was noticed that the stomach could be affected—food lying in stomach too long as digestion was stopped or became slower owing to the strong imagination or emotional disturbance.

Now however it is known and Prof. Cannon of Harvard has demonstrated that the imagination and the emotions can cause symptoms in practically all organs.

Thus we find that worry, another name for which is "chronic fear", can upset the whole working forces of the body, resulting in various symptoms.

Now worry, in the opinion of Dr. Achard, is caused by badly-controlled imagination, and to the extent that we can quiet or control our imagination, we can keep free of these imaginary ailments which actually produce symptoms.

A neurasthenic, as you know, is an individual whose nervous system is very, very tired and experience shows that this very tiredness causes him to lose, or partly lose, control of his imagination so that he imagines he has various kinds of diseases—all of them serious.

We are born with more or less of this tendency to imagine we have ailments and it is not always easy to rid our minds of these thoughts.

The first and best step to get control of our imagination is to have the family doctor spend an hour in a thorough examination once a year, and have the dentist do the same thing twice a year.

We thus know that we have or we have not any ailments.

The Poet's Corner

SUNSET

White foam and vesper wind embrace,
The salt air stings my dazzled face
And sunset flecks the silvery seas,
With glints of gold like swarms of bees
And lifts tall dreaming spires of light
To the imaginary sight,
So that I hear loud mellow bells
Swinging as each great wave swells,
Wafting God's perfumes on the breeze,
And chanting of sweet litanies.
When jovial monks are on their knees,
Bell pornched and lifting glutton eyes
To windows rosy as the skies.
And this slow wind—how can my dreams forget—
Dragging the water like a fishing net.

—Robert Graves.

Stripping Off Red Masks

The pamphlet, "Agents of Revolution," issued by direction of Attorney-General Price, will make for a clearer public understanding of the methods employed by the Red propagandists in Canada. The new disclosures should convince the Communists at last of the futility of pretending any longer that their work is not related to the forces in Moscow which direct world-wide activities.

The Soviet Capital, the booklet charges directly, was the real genesis of the "Workers' Unity League" the fundamental purpose of which, it is added, is "to advance the world revolutionary program of the Communist International." Messages and resolutions are presented to show how closely the Canadian organization has kept in touch with the Red headquarters in Russia.

In other countries the agents of revolution have chosen to masquerade under different names. Although the Ontario authorities probably have not yet ascertained the full extent of the operations, the Attorney-General is to be commended for his effort to strip off the mask of those who exercise central control in the Province.

The action taken at the recent conference in Moscow can leave no doubt anywhere of the essential unity of communism throughout the world and Russian sovietism. The old methods of camouflage are no longer effective.

President Roosevelt in moving towards renewal of Russo-American diplomatic relations laid down as a prerequisite condition that there should be cessation of Soviet propaganda in the United States. It remains to be seen how far Moscow will go in fulfilment of its pledge to call off the "agents of revolution."

Chancellor Hitler, in a recent oration, was at some pains to affirm that the Nazi propaganda which is causing such distress in Austria is beyond his control. Behind his words lies the fact that Austro-German unity remains a cardinal point in his doctrine. Can his complaints of Soviet infiltration in his own country be taken seriously?

Little that is orderly or logical need be looked for in the propaganda of autocracy. The vain imaginings of revolutionary doctrinaires, once loosed upon the world like a cloud of poison gas, are difficult to bottle up again.

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.

APPRECIATION

Sir,—I wish to bear testimony to the benefit derived by the travelling public from the low Friday fares on the P. E. Island Railway. I trust the management will see fit to continue the experiment, and extend it to the whole line without regard to destination, and also for "Farmer's Week." I feel that it would add to the revenue of the line and be a boon to those who use it.

I am, Sir, etc.,
TRAVELLER.

ANDREW BONAR LAW

Sir,—Under date of February 26th the following appears under heading "Notes By The Way" in The Guardian:

"Lord Beaverbrook has been describing the late Andrew Bonar Law as 'a great Canadian'. Andrew Bonar Law was a Scotsman, and the accident that his parents happened to be in Canada at the time of his birth didn't alter that fact in the least. His people didn't stay in Canada, and Bonar Law himself was reared, went to school and lived all his life in the Old Country. Claiming such a man as a 'Canadian' is nonsense; as much nonsense as that Mary Pickford is a Canadian."

The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Thirteenth Edition 1926, has this to say: "Andrew Bonar Law, (1858-1923) British Statesman, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, September 16, 1858, the son of a Presbyterian Minister, the Rev. James Law, by his marriage with Eliza, daughter of William Kidston of Glasgow. A Scot on both sides, he came to Scotland when still a boy and finished his education at Glasgow High School. He entered at once into commercial life at Glasgow, and became a member of a kinsman's firm, William Kidston & Sons, Iron Merchants, subsequently joining William Jacks & Co., also Iron Merchants. After acquiring a sufficient competence in business, he went into Parliament in 1900 as the Conservative member for the Blackfriars division of Glasgow."

The Rev. James Law, who was a native of Coolrain, Ireland, was for thirty-three years Minister in Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church at Rexton, N. B. Andrew Bonar Law was born in Rexton during his father's ministry there, and attended school there until twelve years of age, when he went to Glasgow, with his Aunt Miss Kidston, to be educated, and where he remained. Rev. James Law was twice married, his second wife being a former student of Mount Allison Ladies College at Sackville, N. B.

The late James B. Russ and his family—later of Summerside and Charlottetown—were residents of Rexton, N. B., at the time the Rev. James Law was Minister there, and were intimate with the Law family. In fact a daughter of the late Mr. Russ, now living in this city, still prizes a photograph of the Law family. Mrs. Russ used to recall with pride and pleasure the fact that she had held Bonar Law on her knee as a child, and who later had become Prime Minister of Great Britain. The Russ family well remember the Law family, and recall that Bonar remained at Rexton until twelve years of age, when he went to the Old Country. Some years ago a Monument was erected in honor of Andrew Bonar Law at Rexton, N. B., as a tribute to one born there, and who in later years became Britain's Prime Minister.

The question might well be asked—When is a Canadian not a Canadian? It would appear that Lord Beaverbrook is right when he describes Andrew Bonar Law as "a great Canadian."

I am Sir, etc.
C. H. BLACK

Hooks And Slices

(London Advertiser)

It may be that Herr Hitler has taken a viper to his bosom in his latest decree, which orders golf to be ranked among the nation's sports. In adopting the Royal and Ancient pastime frae Scotia, Adolf may have overlooked some of its insidious qualities.

Under its own momentum in those easy-money days it emptied America's business offices of their executives and lowlier slaves in the early, early afternoons, and reached into the stores and factories on week-ends to add to the tramp, tramp of its addicts, until it seemed likely that agricultural pursuits might be pushed out of the American and Canadian scene altogether.

Accustomed as the Germans are to obey, a decree cannot help but give golf a tremendous momentum in Germany, and once it gets under way, Nazi doctrines which now get burning attention may not fall upon such attentive ears. Old and young Nazis may soon be too busy brooding on the frustrations of golf to dwell on national wrongs. More and more Wilhelms will miss parades or beg off. Instead of waving flags, Herr Golfer will be courteously waving younger foursomes through.

And though golf is taxed with fraying tempers and generating sulphurous outbursts, it has been known to turn right around and mellow irascible gents into men of lofty outlook and wide tolerance for the smaller irritations of life.

So having prodded Germany into a testy national temper, Herr Hitler, it would seem, may be unwittingly undoing the work of his countless inflammable bursts of oratory. He may be digging his own political grave wi' divots.

King George And His Reading

(London Advertiser)

King George, it has just been revealed, has two favorite authors, one of whom is P. G. Wodehouse, creator of "Jeeves" and the inimitable Bertram Wooster. It is an interesting bit of information, not because of the light it throws on the King's literary tastes but because it shows he is so human as to enjoy humorous satires upon the British aristocracy among whom he himself daily moves.

The point may appear trivial but in view of all that has occurred during the past few days in Austria, France and elsewhere in Europe, it assumes real significance and importance. Only two or three years ago Great Britain suddenly faced a general strike which brought with it a crisis quite as serious as anything which has since occurred in Germany, France or Austria. There was excitement, of course, and a good deal of righteous British indignation on both sides, but fortunately two other factors, greater and stronger than either, quickly became evident. One was a spontaneous and genuine manifestation of loyalty toward the British crown among strikers and non-strikers, and the other was the coming to the surface of the famous British sense of humor. Faced by sudden difficulties, all classes of the people saw in them, as did the British troops during the war, something to jest about. In a day or two the general strike with all its attendant inconveniences was felt to be something quite humorous and everybody was good natured about it. British officialdom was thus given time and opportunity for the use of that most saving of graces called tact (King George, incidentally played a leading part in this respect), and there was no slaughter of women and children in the streets by machine gun and ho itzer fire, no riding down of rioters by cavalry. The cavalry remained imperturbably on sentry duty before the Horse Guards at Whitehall, ready upon occasion to "put a little pep into the Lord Mayor's Show." Thus King George remained and still remains firm in the affections of his people and has occasional leisure from the duties of state to enjoy the writings of Mr. Wodehouse, who, if he had been a German writer, would long since have had his head lopped off by Hitler et al. for daring to ridicule the foibles and eccentricities of the upper classes.

A people's sense of humor can be a tremendous national asset—and a complete lack of it can be an equally tremendous national misfortune. It is not necessary, perhaps to mention countries which are suffering at the present moment because they do not possess that attribute.

Weather Records

(Sydney Post-Record)

Eighteen times this winter the mercury has slumped below zero, the coldest to date being registered February 17, when 23 below was recorded. The lowest temperature reading ever noted here was 25 below registered February 14, 1916.

"Old Man Winter" has had a long session, and there are those who predict the worst is to come. But, points out a Swedish meteorologist, there have been harder winters, the severest of which was in 1740.

Delving as far back as 443, this expert states the snow was of great quantity and remained on the ground for six months. Then, moving on to 605, there was experienced a winter so cold great forests were destroyed. In 1717 Asia Minor was blanketed by a great depth of snow which lasted for a period of a hundred days.

The year 794 was one of frigidity, especially in Constantinople, where great masses of ice 30 feet in thickness were driven by strong winds against its shores. In 821 all the rivers in Europe were frozen for 40 days. The winter of 859 the Adriatic Sea was so completely frozen that it was possible to travel to Venice on the ice. The years 992, 1400, 1603, and 1709 were record ones for cold and especially long winters.

Special mention is made of the winter 1739-40. This came early and stayed late, was very severe and covered in extent most of the world. It began in the early part of September, and continued with hardly a break until May, 1740. Du j the spring of 1739 it was said to have been especially cold and wet continuing until mid-summer, but followed by extreme heat in July.

Early in September frost set in and entirely destroyed the fruit crop. October saw winter setting in for good with snow and hail the first two days, continuing with strong winds. On October 24 all the rivers in Europe were ice-blocked for several days. With the beginning of November all mills such as grist mills, depending upon water power, were forced to close down.

Throughout the month great depths of snow fell and there was no let-up in temperature until Christmas. The weather then became milder, but with the entrance of January winter settled right back into its determined vigor. On January 6, 7, 8 and 9 it was so cold deer, bears, rabbits and partridges came to the cities or to homes seeking shelter and food.

January 13 witnessed a total eclipse of the moon and those who were weather wise predicted a favorable change. They were disappointed, however, for on the next two days came a heavy fall of snow with drifts measuring from 15 to 21 feet in depth. This was followed by a thaw.

February ushered in the coldest days of that winter. It was almost impossible for people to go out of doors. Wild beasts again sought shelter in the cities. All Europe was in the grip of it as far as into Persia. The winter continued in this intensity, gradually letting up, but continuing until May, when it began to take its farewell.

Canadian Cattle In Britain

(Montreal Star)

An unfortunate snarl has arisen over our cattle exports to Great Britain, due to the attitude of the Welsh cattlemen. They have not only protested vigorously against the admission of any Canadian cattle, but they have succeeded in securing a reduction quota which, at first fixed for three months, has since been extended to six months, and which, in its ultimate effect, will make the Canadian cattle shipper feel that instead of having secured a profitable market in Britain, he is still on very uncertain ground and cannot plan for the future with any definite assurance of profit.

The situation is not difficult to understand, however. Before the raising of the embargo against Canadian cattle, prices in Britain were low—so low that it was not an easy thing for cattle [illegible] and graziers to make a living [illegible]ticularly were the Welsh [illegible] breeders menaced, for they [illegible] made steady progress of [illegible] years in the improvement of [illegible] stock and have in consequence secured a better footing in the Midlands and other British markets with graziers. Faced with a glut in the market, they saw themselves placed in a very disadvantageous position, and their protests were the immediate result.

Now the Canadian shippers have made a proposal to the Welsh cattlemen to take their cattle "on tack". That is to say, they would sell the Welsh and other British breeders and graziers to take Canadian cattle and feed them. The Canadian shippers to pay freight and all other expenses, and the Canadian shipper will sell them when a favorable market presents itself. While this plan would benefit the British ports, it is not regarded by the Welsh cattlemen with favor. On the other hand Scottish cattlemen are willing to take Canadian cattle "on tack" as they have, in fact, already done in some instances, and made a profit out of it.

The whole problem boils down to the simple element of protection. The British cattle industry wishes to protect itself against competition which it regards as threatening its profits. The Canadian cattle industry seeks in Britain the market it formerly enjoyed in the United States until the Smoot-Hawley tariff killed that market for them. But unless Britain is prepared to take a reasonable amount of Canadian cattle, she cannot expect Canada to buy as much British produce as she would otherwise do. It is quite possible that the matter may be arranged so that the Welsh cattlemen will realize their present advantage and Canadian cattle be sent to other districts which are willing to receive them "on tack". But to shut them out entirely, as the Welsh would do, is neither practicable nor desirable. Already the reduction proposed by London has created a very deep feeling of insecurity on the part of Canadian cattle shippers.

Aphids, or plant lice, of different species are to be found almost every vegetable or crop in Canada. They are soft insects and as such are not easily enable to control by the use of stomach poison, such as arsenate of lead. Nicotine sulphate is the insecticide most commonly used against aphids. It can be used either as a spray or dust.

MORSE'S TEA
Makes Good Tea a Certain-ty

GASOLINE TAX ACT, 1926

Notice is hereby given that Section 10 of the Regulations under The Gasoline Tax Act, 1926, reads as follows:—

"(1) In applying for the refund of the tax paid on gasoline, the purchaser shall file with the Minister within sixty days following the end of the Calendar Year in which the gasoline was purchased.

(a) A Declaration on a form supplied by the Minister.

(b) The original invoice or invoices issued by a registered dealer under these regulations, showing the date of purchase, amount of tax paid and quantity of gasoline on which the refund is claimed. NO REFUND WILL BE MADE ON INVOICES OTHER THAN AS ABOVE."

All interested are requested to forward claims forthwith.

H. R. STEWART,
Deputy Provincial Treasurer

Charlottetown,
26th February, 1934.

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