

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SEEING THE LIGHT

The prorogation of the Legislature today brings to a close a busy session, and one in which the policies and record of the MacMillan Government have been magnificently sustained. This is generally admitted, even by Liberal supporters. The Opposition members, able and experienced as they were, found themselves more often on the defence than the attack, and misstatements which had subsequently to be corrected proved poor ammunition for them in either case.

A better policy was adopted in the House yesterday afternoon by Mr. J. P. McIntyre, ex-Minister of Public Works, when, after a thorough inspection of the newly completed Falconwood Hospital wing, he frankly confessed that the work was a credit to the Province, and that he found everything in first class condition. Equally commendatory were his remarks respecting the new cold storage plant which the Government has established at Falconwood, and which, as Hon. Mr. Sharp pointed out, has saved thousands of dollars to the taxpayers in economic administration.

It is to be hoped this will put an end to the Opposition practice of quoting street gossip and rumour, and basing criticism of the Government on such flimsy material. There is no political capital to be gained by such tactics, as the present session has strikingly demonstrated.

Mr. McIntyre, at any rate, has been the error of his ways so far as the east wing of Falconwood is concerned. It is to be hoped that he will now go forth a missionary of the truth, refuting those misstatements which heretofore, in his innocence, he had accepted and propagated. By setting an example of this kind, he will be doing a service to the Liberal party as well as to the Province generally.

CRIME IN U. S.

President Roosevelt, in calling upon Congress to expedite the anti-riot legislation, now before it, has used language similar to that employed in former years by both President Hoover and President Coolidge. Both of these former heads of the state can be quoted as saying that owing to the break-down in law enforcement, the American Republic has become the most criminal of civilized countries.

Candid admission of the failure of judicial administration in the United States is made in an article contributed to the magazine State Government by Mr. Clarence E. Martin, an eminent West Virginia lawyer, president of the American Bar Association. "A lawless condition, far worse than has ever existed, in any country, at any time, is manifest in the United States," he says. "Nor is it of recent growth. It has now assumed the proportions of a revolt against organized society. It has reached the point where candor compels the admission that America is a crime breeding and criminal protecting nation."

Mr. Martin shows that because of the presumption of innocence there have grown up many theories, rules, and presumptions to protect the accused, which, if innocent, the accused does not need for his protection. The Government which prescribes penalties for law violation, through its legislative branch, has made it a burdensome task for the prosecutor to convict one guilty of crime, save in the plainest and most ordinary case. If the safeguarding of law abiding citizens were given the same attention that has been bestowed upon safeguarding the lawless element from conviction, when charged with crime, there would be a different aspect in the realm of criminal justice.

Owing to the prevalence of crime many well-meaning citizens are urging Federal assumption of the entire body of criminal law. But Mr. Martin points out that, from the state of Maine charta down to the present, trial in the vicinage has been fundamental. Federal assumption of enforcement of the criminal law would be the death blow to state sovereignty powers. But state legislatures are what the people make them. Lack of knowledge of government, want of proper conception of its social functions, corruption and prostitution of office, ignorance and incompetence of legislators, attacks on personal and property rights by demagogues making political preferment, inaction on the part of local officials to suppress existing evils—these, Mr. Martin says, are some of the reasons why the man on the street is turning his eyes from the state to Washington. State government is in a trial at the bar of public opinion. Will state legislators recognize the fact before it is too late?

Mr. Martin concludes that the time has come for concerted action if the criminal element is not to become master of the United States.

SPEAKING OF TARIFFS

Sticking to the issue is usually the best way of proceeding in political debate. Mr. L. R. Allen's excursion into the realm of federal politics during a committee discussion in the Legislature yesterday must have convinced him of the truth of this fact. The discussion in question had nothing whatever to do with the protective tariff policy of the Bennett Government, but Mr. Allen took a flying shot in this direction while expressing his opinion on the Marketing Bill.

Mr. Speaker Strong promptly pointed out that so far as our Canadian butter producers are concerned, they have benefitted to the extent of from twelve to thirteen cents a pound by reason of the fact that New Zealand butter is no longer entering the home market practically duty free, as it was under the Macleaze King regime.

Mr. Allen's reply was that he was prepared to endorse anything that could be done for the farmers, "even as far as creamery butter." This should bring him pretty well into the Conservative fold, where such principles are embodied in concrete policies.

RECONSTRUCTION

George Hambleton, the discerning Canadian Press staff writer at London, visions England's early industrial recovery, but under a new economic set-up, differing vitally from that which saw the peak of its development four years ago. Great Britain's fiscal year ended on Saturday last, March 31, with a budget surplus of \$168,000,000. Such a financial feat seemed almost impossible, when the National Government, headed by Ramsay MacDonald and Stanley Baldwin, made it their goal two and a half years ago. It has been attained by self-sacrifice such as only Britons can make, by emergency taxation, reduced expenditures, and the restriction of distress imports by tariff protection. Two years under protection have virtually put an end to free trade sentiment in England. The most recent and most distinguished British convert from Cobdenian to protection, is Sir John Simon, leader of the National Liberal party.

But to return to Mr. Hambleton's picture of Britain's recovery. He sees trade reviving rapidly, revenues expanding, unemployment decreasing, and industry branching out toward new growth. Regarding industrial readjustment he makes two significant and vitally true statements. One is that it is following Socialistic lines. The other is that old competitive trade methods are doomed.

"Great basic industries," he writes, "are anxiously surveying new forms of regulation. The Tariff Board has brought pressure on iron and steel to reorganize. Coal mining has for long been moving towards centralized direction, a minority holding up the scheme. Cotton, battered abroad by Japanese competition, is seeking agreed marketing schemes, lacking the impetus of Parliamentary legislation. Yet to many they are forerunners of a new order in British industry, an order which, in some form or other, will eventually have behind it the force of governmental authority, and recovery in world trade through international agreements."

ELECTRICAL HOUSE

A company manufacturing electrical devices, says the Christian Science Monitor, has recently built and equipped an eight-room house in which everything from dish-washing to helping sister with her homework is to be performed by turning a switch. There are so many gadgets that if all the buttons were pressed at the same time the power obtained would equal that of 864 servants. Servants too, that don't expect a Thursday off. There are nineteen built-in motors to perform various services from running a laundry and keeping the house air-conditioned to mixing the mayonnaise or playing with the baby. The house has automatic lighting, burglar alarms, automatic sliding doors, radio controls for the garage, portable telephones, red and violet electric lamps, bathrooms that dry towels and several other magical effects. For the entertainment of the family and the undoubted annoyance of the neighbors, the house contains seven electrical radio sets.

Notes By The Way

Before the war a steady flow of emigrants left our shores to the mutual benefit of the Dominions and the Home Country. Since the war the flow has been stopped. Canada does not want any but the right men, and Australia has her own serious unemployment problem. Neither is willing to settle men on the land unless they are equipped by upbringing or training for an agricultural life, and can start with adequate equipment. Even so, there remains the difficulty of finding remunerative markets for primary products under present slump conditions. The problem is one of securing the right men, training them, equipping them, settling them on terms approved by the Dominions, and organizing transport and markets for their products—an immense undertaking, in which no advance can be made except with the fullest co-operation of the Dominion Government. Yet it is a matter of no small concern to the Dominion, which is not only over-crowded country looking questioningly at her empty spaces. To her north is Japan, with a teeming population that must expand or perish.—The Spectator.

Shipbuilding activity on the Clyde is again apparent. No fewer than fifteen orders were placed with Clyde shipbuilders during the month of March, and many new buildings will be of respectable dimensions. On a conservative estimate, the value of the fresh work will be about \$5,000,000.

Night and holiday classes in the operation of machine guns for a selected group of Italian Fascist youths between 14 and 18 years in the Rome area, began last week. The night classes are devoted to learning to assemble and disassemble the pieces. On Sundays and holidays there will be actual practice on the firing line.

Months after month during the last year or so the United States has been trying to get Martin Inshall out of Canada. Chicago people wanted him to come home, and had prepared a reception committee and the erstwhile utilities magnate did not want to return. He was doubtful of the cordiality of the greeting awaiting him. However, the case for extradition was pressed to a successful conclusion. Martin Inshall began his journey to Chicago, and taken from the train that was carrying him back to the old familiar scene. But red tape may be flouted. It is always possible that immigration officials to re-examine him. In this case they were not concerned with the fact that Martin Inshall's journey was undertaken at the urgent request, in his view—solely for the purpose of re-examination. There were the regulations, and they set forth that a British subject may not enter the land of the free without a passport and a visa. Since his passport had expired, he has been hauled as a 100 per cent alien. He is now, he didn't, Shakespeare say, the wintry winds are not so unkind as man's ingratitude?

We are ready to use our equalization fund to protect our interests and our position, just as the British use their fund to protect their interests and position. There will be no "working blindly at cross-purposes," there will be no "attempts to make the dollar back down"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

The White Bill now before the Senate is an example of the retailer's moves invited and compelled when our country starts a trade war. Canada has put discriminatory taxes on goods arriving at Canadian ports, and the White Bill proposes to lay an extra duty on goods arriving in the United States by way of a contiguous country. This is fit for fat, and if the bill passes, as it should, will last until Canada withdraws its discriminatory duty. When this happens the President is authorized by the White Bill to withdraw the penalty on Canada. It all goes to show the folly of starting quarrels in the first place. Reprisals are bound to follow. In such a war neither country gains anything, but both are bound to lose in the disrupted and disturbed relations.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Mr. Runkelman's announcement of an ultimatum on quotas to French quotas, tariffs and duties, and apparatus for restricting trade relations, international friction is inevitable. It is a thousand pities, says the London Daily Herald, that this latest quarrel should break out at a moment when the Government appears to have embarked on a commendable effort to ease the disarmament tension between France and Germany.

George S. Henry, Ontario's Premier and Minister of Education, puts into all the school libraries a book that tells truly the horrors of war and the influence of armament and munition makers and militarists in promoting war. Ontario starts a true peace movement. The hope of abolishing war is not in treaties and agreements and conferences, but in a tremendous will for peace in the masses of the people. And this can be secured only through correct education of the coming generation.—Detroit News.

A trait which illustrates the patriotic courage of the young King of the Belgians appeared in the haste which he showed to get into his father's army during the early days of Belgium's martyrdom in 1914. The Prince of Belgium was only 13 years old, but he found ways and means of getting into the army, and did his share in a sapper's unit. The Belgian people have not forgotten this gesture, as he is the "Prince of Peace" and his reign be long and peaceful.—

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

NERVOUSNESS AND GOITRE BOTH CAUSE A RAPID HEART BEAT

As the outstanding symptom of thyroid trouble (goitre) is a rapid heart, it is only natural that individuals whose heart rate is above normal should be led to believe that their thyroid is at fault. In a great many cases the fast heart rate is due entirely to nervousness and not to the thyroid gland.

For instance a nervous individual will take his own pulse by pressing the tips of his fingers against the bone at the wrist on the thumb side, or he may place his hand over his chest about an inch below and to the right of the left nipple and count his heart beats. As he watches his watch he finds that perhaps his heart beats 13 times in the first ten seconds, or at the rate of 78 to the minute. Now, as he has been calmly sitting in his chair during this time, the increase in the heart rate is not from exercise or work, but entirely from "nervousness."

Dr. W. H. Long in the Journal-Lancet reviews the histories of 334 thyroid cases, and points out the difference between thyroid and simple nervous cases. He states: (1) That in most of the cases where the thyroid gland is really causing trouble, the thyroid will be enlarged whereas the purely nervous case will have no enlargement.

A nervous individual complains of his nervousness but is calm; the thyroid patient mentions his nervousness but is cheerful and generally restless, overstimulated, and often irritable.

There is usually loss of weight and strength when the thyroid is affected. There is more heat production in the thyroid case as compared with the nervous patient.

In half the cases with severe thyroid condition both eyes bulge to some extent, whereas there is no bulging in the nervous patient. The basal metabolism rate, that is when the rate at which the processes of the body act is measured, is always higher than normal in thyroid cases owing to the "driving force" of the extra juice from the thyroid gland. In nervous cases, in a real resting condition, it is always below the normal.

I believe that if nervous patients would keep these points of difference in mind, they would not need to worry about goitre.

Cavalcade

AN ECONOMIC BACKGROUND

(Monthly Review, The Bank of Nova Scotia)

These forty years of peace, (excluding 1870), were also years of extraordinary prosperity — one of the golden ages in the record of mankind. During this period, the spread of new means of transport opened up the vast territories of North America and the pampas of South Africa, the veldt of Africa, the black soil stretches of the Russian steppes, and a part of interior Australia.

The construction of railroads, terminals, warehouses, docks and coaling ports, which was continuously going on all over the world, was largely financed by long-term loans from Western Europe; and this in turn established a claim by the lenders upon the borrowing countries of the New World for annual interest payments on an increasing scale. Thus there developed an uninterrupted movement of resources in two directions — normal transfers on capital account from Western Europe to the New World, and of transfers on account of interest, from the New World to Western Europe.

The two streams, the latter was naturally the more regular; but the flow was remarkably constant in either direction, for Western Europe had learned before 1870, that in times of stress a solvent debtor must, if necessary, be "carried" by his creditors.

Profiting by past experience (between 1815 and 1870 there had been tragic errors of judgment), Western Europe was therefore a comparatively steady lender to the New World; and accordingly, the range of business fluctuations was much less during the forty years preceding the Great War than that to which we have been exposed in recent times.

These great areas which were being opened up, and into which immigrants were pouring, literally by the million — immigrants whose first desire was to produce as soon as possible some staple commodity for the world market — were almost in every case great grainlands or feeding grounds for livestock; but they were abundantly supplied, as well, with industrial raw materials with the progress of settlement.

As the world's population increased, the world's demand for manufactured articles of every kind, but primarily, for producers' goods, for equipment, thus, not only did their supplies of grain and meat, and of industrial materials admirably fit in with the needs of Western Europe — for the food deficiency countries on either side of the North Sea were also deficient in the raw materials of industry; but also the demand of these young countries for manufactured goods was admirably calculated to keep the factories of Western Europe busy.

In other words, there developed an uninterrupted movement of trade in two directions — of food and materials from the New World to Western Europe, of manufactures from Western Europe to the New World — and this double stream of trade was strictly parallel to the double stream of financial transactions. In a very real sense, interest payments by the New World were indirectly financing the shipment of foods and materials to Western Europe; and long-term loans by Western Europe were indirectly financing the shipment of manufactures to the New World.

This dual business maintained its equilibrium. The foreign exchange market was the fly-wheel by which the two streams met. International finance was the governor. But it was a precarious equilibrium. If the financial arrangements which have been briefly described were to be changed abruptly, the consequences would inevitably be disastrous for mankind, alike in young and old countries. It is not improbable that our historians in time to come — whatever other issues may divide them — will unite in believing that one of the most profound changes brought about by the War was the breakdown of this international financial mechanism; by means of which, prior to 1914, the progressive peoples of all continents contrived to live and prosper.

(To Be Continued)

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the submission of letters by correspondents of this journal. The Editor reserves the right to edit and to omit any correspondence.

MR. BOULDER'S STATEMENT

Sir,—In connection with the report of the investigation before the Agriculture Committee of the Legislature published in Wednesday's Guardian, I wish to say that I submitted to the committee for their consideration, on the day following the investigation, the following additional evidence in refutation of a statement made by Mr. McNeely regarding prices made five years previously, or in 1929, which I could not agree with, in contradistinction to the time of the meeting, as it was necessary to look up the invoices to get the facts which are herewith submitted. The books are open for the Committee's investigation at any time they wish:

"Hon. Thos. MacNutt, Chairman, Committee of Legislature on Agriculture, Sir,—The representations made by the Associated Cobblers regarding the guaranteeing of prices against decline by the P. E. I. Potato Growers' Association, is absolutely unfounded and worn threadbare. At any time has the Association had more than one buyer in all the section south of New Jersey. They are there represented by the Southgate Produce Company, who in the years when the seed was good, handled a great volume of the Cobblers' produce from the Province. All sales were made outright, and there was never any adjusting of prices, when the Association was able to get the Southgate Produce Company to increase the price at which a sale had been made by 25 cents a sack.

The same principle applied to Long Island. In the State of New Jersey, the P. E. I. Potato Growers' Association had three representatives, and each of these representatives was protected to the extent that they would all pay the same price for potatoes arriving in the same shipment. This is a principle which has always been followed, and is also practiced by concerns from whom the Association buys either fertilizer, spray material or sacks.

The statement made by Mr. McNeely relative to the fall of 1929 shipments, is absolutely at variance with our invoices, which read as follows: Rocky Hill, Englishtown, N.J. October 31, 1929: 19,000 sacks certified Irish Cobblers at \$6.30 per sack. 2,405 sack certified Irish Cobblers at \$6.00 per sack. December 3, 1929: 9,794 sack certified Irish Cobblers at \$4.35 per sack.

Chamberlain & Barclay, Cranbury, N. J. December 2, 1929: 10,160 sack certified Irish Cobblers at \$4.35 per sack. Monmouth County Farmers' Exchange, Freehold, N. J. December 3, 1929: 8,500 sacks certified Irish Cobblers at \$4.35 per sack.

As regards the argument advanced by the Associated Shippers, as to the selling through one channel on a quota basis, the P. E. I. Potato Growers' Association consented to assemble, it was to take in the season to complete arrangements; and in addition to that, they felt they were entitled to a larger percentage than 40 per cent of the sack shipped, etc.

I am, Sir, etc., J. W. BOULDER

THE SUNNY SOUTH

IV

Sir,—One of the finest structures in St. Petersburg and occupying a commanding position in the northern part of the city is the "Coliseum." It is situated in the vicinity of Mirror Lake, one of the beauty spots of the Sunshine City, and in close proximity to the Public Library and the Junior College.

meat, there arose in them a great demand for manufactured articles of every kind; but primarily, for producers' goods, for equipment. Thus, not only did their supplies of grain and meat, and of industrial materials admirably fit in with the needs of Western Europe — for the food deficiency countries on either side of the North Sea were also deficient in the raw materials of industry; but also the demand of these young countries for manufactured goods was admirably calculated to keep the factories of Western Europe busy.

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(To Be Continued)

Permanent Best-Sellers

(CHICAGO CHITZEN)

Every week many United States newspapers publish a list of the best sellers among recently published books. These lists are interesting as showing what books of the moment are being read. But they are current best-sellers and there is another kind of best-seller. The other kind might most aptly be described as permanent best-sellers. Such a list of permanent best-sellers in the United States since 1875 has just been published. It was compiled by Edward Weeks of The Atlantic Monthly for the Institute of Arts and Sciences of America.

Contrary to what many people assume this list shows that more best-sellers were written forty years ago than are being written today. Of the twenty books which have sold more than a million, not one was written since the World War. These twenty books range from Charles Monroe Sheldon's "In His Steps" (8,000,000) to "Tribby" by Du Maurier (1,100,000).

In between, come such standbys as "Ben Hur," "Goli of the Lumber-land," "Treasures," "Tom Sawyer," "The Winning of Barbara Worth," "The Virginian," "The Call of the Wild," "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine," "David Harum," "Pollyanna," "Black Beauty" and "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

Below a million circulation come a long list of favorites, from "The Man of the Ape" (750,000) to "Of Human Bondage" (500,000). "The Outline of History" has sold 684,000 Human Bondage" (500,000) "The Lindbergh Story" (594,000) and "The Story of Philosophy" (545,000) and "America's Part in the World War" (560,000). One Canadian book

It is also near to the bowling lanes and the Shuffleboard Courts. Our Forum is built somewhat on the lines of the Coliseum—both inside and out, but the latter is very much larger, and is used for concerts, entertainments, and dancing. It has a magnificent floor space and is extensively patronized by those who enjoy the terpsichorean art.

The great feature of next week will be the Festival of States, Pageant and Parade, the Baby Show and the baseball matches. In fact the festival will begin on Saturday, the 31st March, with the St. Petersburg-Havana Boat Race. Although this is a great church-going city, yet Sunday here is celebrated for its baseball games and April 1st will be no exception. The Yankees vs. Cardinals will then have their fight to the delectation of a tremendous crowd of fans, for the ball game is one of the greatest of all classes in the United States. There will follow the ladies of the Elks card party, the open-air performance of the Shakespearean play "As You Like It," by the Junior College, Music on the Pier, the Coronation Ball and the Festival of States Parade with its many floats and many other attractions.

The glamour of show and music will then be mostly over until next winter. In fact tourists are now beginning to depart for home and the streets are not so densely thronged. The demand for sleeping car accommodation is now so great that one has to book a week or so ahead to secure a berth.

Although the crowds are not so dense as about two weeks ago, still it is wonderful to see the thousands who still occupy the green benches in Williams Park to listen to the famous Moses Band and the forum lectures which follow. A final look at the crowds which throng the sidewalks, one's attention is diverted to the many types of colored people—male and female. Some of these look as though they had just arrived from Africa—others dressed in the latest styles, while many do not show the woolly heads which are natural to the Negro, but have taken advantage of the provision of the beauty shoppes where the wool is combed out and changed to hair straight or curly, according to the individual tastes of those who patronize the establishments of their own artists. Even the nude limbs shown by some of the more stylish of the dark beauties. But the color line is still sharply drawn here, for the two races have their separate divisions in the street cars, and their separate waiting rooms in the railway stations.

Adios. I am, Sir, etc., B. B.

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REV. DR. SHATFORD GOING TO BRIDGWATER MONITOR, N. B. April 4—Rev. Allan P. Shatford, rector of St. James, the Apostle, one of the leading Anglican Churches in Monmouth, passed through Monmouth this afternoon on the Ocean Limited of the Canadian National Railway, en route to Bridgewater, N. S., for a short vacation. Mr. Shatford is a native of Hubbards, N. S., one of the outstanding preachers in Canada. He is accompanied by Mrs. Shatford. The classics among them are extremely few.

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