

Bank Robbery-- Four Murders-- Doctor Killed



The wounded bandit in custody

His mark caught him

Bandit Left His Mark

On May 28, 1928, four bandits robbed a bank in Lamar, Colorado. They killed two officers. Then, in escaping with a wounded bandit, they killed the doctor who treated the wound. This atrocious crime aroused two states to action.

So You Leave Marks

This is told to indicate how you leave imprints on everything you touch. These imprints are germ-infectious. You leave them on the toast you butter, on a piece of cake, on a stick of gum. The germs in those imprints may have been picked up by touching things which others touched with contaminated hands. Lifebuoy Soap kills 27 diseases which may be conveyed in this way. A cold, for instance, may be passed to many people by a handshake.

Safety and Luxury

Germs, of course, are everywhere, but you can lessen their danger by using Lifebuoy. Here you have a luxurious toilet and bath soap, based on two palm oils. No soap ever created does more for the skin and complexion. But it also contains an antiseptic which other fine soaps lack.

Lifebuoy

Health Soap
A Luxury Soap Plus an Antiseptic

CHERRY HILL WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

The March meeting of the Cherry Hill Women's Institute was held in the school on Thursday evening, March 10th, with an attendance of eight members and one visitor.

The meeting opened by singing 'O Canada'. Roll call was answered with 'Ridiculous'. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved and reports of committees given.

Correspondence, relating to the Institute, was read by the Secretary, followed by a discussion of business arising out of same. The sympathy of the meeting was extended to Mr. John J. McDonald and household on the loss of his wife, a beloved member of the Institute.

Prince's Horse Injured in Hunt

MELTON MOWBRAY, Eng., Mar. 21.—(A. P.)—The Prince of Wales, hunting with the Cottesmore hounds on Saturday, was obliged to abandon the sport owing to an injury to his horse, it became known today. The Prince was unhurt.

Bread Is Your Best Food!

GOOD BREAD

SUCH AS

STEWART'S

is a most economical food. From top to bottom and from one side to the other, it is all food.

Stewart's Bread is made with more milk than the average loaf, and is baked by a slow process that brings out the very last bit of flavour in the wheat.

STEWART'S BREAD
WHITE - WHOLE WHEAT - RAISIN

is sold by all grocers and at our store where we carry a complete assortment of Pastry, Pies, Doughnuts, Cookies, Rolls, Cake, etc. Call or Phone 211.

Stewart's Bakery

Kent Street. Phone 211

Stresses Importance Of Farm Problems To The Whole Community

Fear Of Importing Beetle, Still General Among British Farmers, Is Real Reason For Retention Of Potato Embargo, Says Mr. J. W. Boulter

The following address on present day problems in Agriculture in this Province was delivered yesterday before the Rotary Club by Mr. J. W. Boulter, secretary of the Potato Growers Association and deputy Minister of Agriculture:

Agriculture at the present time, is not a pleasant topic to discuss and one is possibly safer discussing it before a Rotary Club, than before a body of farmers; this is all the more reason why we should consider the position agriculture holds in our economic life.

I have no doubt you will expect me to make some reference to the efforts put forth by the Federal and Maritime Provincial governments, to have the British embargo against Canadian potatoes, removed. There is little I can say that has not already appeared in the press.

Naturally, I was disappointed in the results of the mission on which I, with others, had been sent; and yet, before leaving home, I did not expect that we would be successful. For you information, I may state that efforts to remove the embargo have been carried on since early last fall. I can conscientiously say, that the Department of Trade and Commerce, and the Department of Agriculture, at Ottawa, availed themselves of every particle of information we could supply, either through our Federal representatives, or directly through our Department of Agriculture; but the fact remains, that the policy of the British people cannot be changed, before you have satisfied them there is a just reason for making a change.

Stops Body Odour

Lifebuoy gives you luxurious, creamy lather. You never used a more delightful soap. But the odour is not a perfume. It's a refreshing scent that appeals to safety. It disappears in a few minutes, but it tells you that the germs have been washed away from your hands.

Stops Body Odour

Lifebuoy's lather goes deep into the pores of your skin, cleansing them of odour-causing waste. After using Lifebuoy in a bath, your whole body is exempt from offensive body odour for hours. Is not such protection worth more than perfume to you?

Many millions of people, the world over, think so. Your dealer has Lifebuoy for you. Try it today.

Lever Brothers Limited, Toronto

Britain's Position

The position in Britain today is simply this: The farmers believe the potato beetle can be brought in by importations of potatoes. Until they are educated to believe otherwise, the Ministry of Agriculture will be loath to remove the embargo.

In 1925, Britain placed this embargo against all potatoes coming from areas infested with the potato beetle, as a means of keeping this plague, as they consider it, out of their country. The farmer believed there was a necessity for this, and because the Government passed this legislation seven years ago, the farmers today can see no reason why there is less danger now than then.

The Scientific Advisors of the British Ministry of Agriculture, are satisfied, although non-committal on the subject, that the beetle is not thus transported. The brief submitted by the Dominion Entomologist, Dr. Gibson, sets forth very clearly, that there is absolutely no justification for the embargo on entomological grounds. The beetle leaves the plants in September, and enters the ground for hibernation. The large percentage of the beetles are in the ground a month before digging is done. Years of observation in Eastern Canada, indicate that when the temperature drops to 66 degrees Fahrenheit, the beetle burrows into the ground.

No one ever finds a beetle in warehouses, or other places used as storage places for potatoes. Dr. Gibson stated, that in his thirty years' association with the development of applied entomology in Canada, he has never seen a living potato beetle anywhere during the winter months.

Not A Tariff Embargo

We often hear the statement made, that this embargo is continued against us for protection purposes. I am not of that opinion, although I shared it before my visit to England. I am today satisfied, that it is for no other purpose than to satisfy the farmer it is necessary in order to keep out the beetle.

Great Britain imports upwards of ten million bushels of potatoes a year. At least, this has been the average annual importation for the past six years. Previous to our visit, they imported in 1932, two million or more bushels from the continent.

Germany is the heaviest producer of potatoes of any country in the world, unless it is Russia, their total production being around a billion and a half bushels. They use over sixty million bushels a year in the production of potato alcohol. There is never a year they could not spare a sufficient quantity of potatoes to flood the English market. These potatoes on a C. I.

F. price ports England, were really less than our potatoes at the time we left London.

Therefore, the argument that the embargo is for protection purposes, is not sound, inasmuch as they would need to start nearer home, if it was protection they were looking for.

Should they make an application of the tariff to potatoes, and we are later able to have this embargo removed, it would be to our advantage, providing the results of the great Economic Conference, to be held in Ottawa this year, are successful, as anticipated, both by the business men of England and of Canada.

It was a great privilege to sit in the House of Commons, and listen to the Chancellor, Neville Chamberlain, introduce his Tariff Bill. I would here like to pay a very high tribute to the Honourable G. H. Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner, London. The keen interest and untiring energy he showed, to bring about the success of our mission, and his exceptionally courteous manner, convinced me that it is wrong to form your opinion of an individual from reports which may be made of him through the press, particularly if the person referred to is a politician.

Conference With Gilmour

Mr. Ferguson made every arrangement for the holding of meetings in advance of our arrival in England; and at noon, the day after reaching London, we had a conference with Sir John Gilmour, the British Minister of Agriculture, and his advisory staff. The outcome of this was a letter to the High Commissioner, which definitely stated it was contrary to the British policy to allow importations of potatoes from areas or countries where the potato beetle was prevalent.

We decided there was no possibility of breaking down the farmer's prejudice against the beetle, except through the press. We recognized that to get the education, regarding the beetle's characteristics, ever to the farmer, we must use the press. We knew we had a champion in Lord Beaverbrook, and subsequently, had a conference with him; later, at his suggestion, with Sir James Dunn, both of whom promised their very best support; also, that they would watch a suitable opportunity. They felt it was useless just then to attempt propaganda for the removal of the embargo, because of the low prices at which potatoes were selling. The fact of the matter is, they were importing 112 pounds of potatoes at from five to six shillings, sacked, C. I. F. ports. With the Pound at that time below four dollars, it would mean around 95 cents for 112 pounds of potatoes, at which price it would be unwise for us to make shipments.

Difference in Grading

We visited a number of the commission houses, and everyone who had formerly handled Canadian potatoes, was pleased with the quality, and would like to handle them again. I noticed this difference in the grading of potatoes in England and here. The potatoes, while not so free from bruises, cracks, nor so pretty in appearance, were more uniform in size. They did not have such a variation. We have potatoes between the two limits—that is, two inches as a minimum and as large as they grow, which makes an unseemly display.

happened in the last ten years, and there is scarcely a public meeting at which somebody does not have a fling at potatoes, that they have been the means of cutting out other lines of farm operations. I do not know why this is so. It must be on account of the special attention that was given to the educational work carried on by the Federal and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, co-operating with the P. E. I. Potato Growers' Association, as a result of which the farmer to day is able to grow practically 75 percent heavier yields than were common fifteen years ago.

Acreage Not Too Large

It is wrong to think that we have too large an acreage of potatoes in Prince Edward Island. Our acreage today is only six or seven thousand acres more than it was previous to 1922. We have always been planting from 35,000 to 38,000 acres. Our acreage in 1931 was 43,000. It averages practically from 42,000 to 45,000 acres. Of the land under cultivation in this Province, this is a small percentage, and not too great an area to devote to potatoes.

The difference is that farmers are growing other varieties; they have heavier yields; they know how to take care of the growing crop, to prevent failures; the crop is planted with seed that is practically free from disease; it is sprayed to keep down blight and rot and as a result, almost all the potatoes produced are sound, which, with the higher yield, makes a great increase in the marketable quantity.

It took years of special education to convince the farmer that it paid to fertilize, cultivate, spray and grade; in other words, to specialize in the growing and marketing of his potato crop. This specialization means they are able to put on the market, a product that is to day looked upon as the highest standard in America, for both certified seed and commercial potatoes.

This is the first year in twelve that it was impossible to market our crop, and it is not entirely on account of a world surplus of potatoes, but largely because of economic conditions. 1928 was a bad year, but we average 33 and 34 cents a bushel for our seed. That year the prices of other farm products were good. This year every product is low, and potatoes get the blame for all, which is not fair to the industry. Many a farmer has sufficient livestock to consume his crop. In this way he markets his potatoes to advantage. Both the Department of Agriculture and the Potato Growers' Association, have always advocated that the farmer should keep up his quota of livestock and poultry, particularly the dairy cow.

Incorrect Assumption

Potatoes have been blamed for cutting down the production of milk. We can show you this is not correct. In the year 1900, milk supplied to factories, was equivalent to sixty million pounds. In 1905, this dropped to twenty-eight million pounds. In 1910, it reached forty-nine million pounds. In 1913, it was again down to thirty-eight million pounds. According to the amount of cheese and butter manufactured in 1931, the milk supplied would be equivalent to fifty-one million pounds. Or, if we should drop back to 1921, which was at the beginning of our seed industry, we find the total milk, as represented in pounds, was forty-four million.

So far as the province is concerned, we are producing more milk today than we did ten years ago, for the figures which I have given you, do not include the increased quantity used for ice cream, nor the larger consumption of milk used in the city now than was used fifteen years ago. I submit, we are away below the quantity we should be producing.

Another line of agricultural work in which some specialization was given, was the development of hogs; and no one will dispute the fact that we have in Prince Edward Island today, possibly as high a percentage of select hogs produced, as in any province of the Dominion. How was this accomplished? By special education. Despite this high quality of hog which is being marketed, the price is ridiculously low, and thus it is with every product the farmer produces. There is no industry that suffers to the same extent as does the farmer, who is in the position that he cannot stop producing, as does the manufacturer. To do so, would be ruinous.

He cannot stop today and then start in a month's time, according to the demand for this or that product.—He must follow his rotation of crops; his breeding operations; he dare not leave his land idle; his particular class of work does not permit a cessation. To be lax this year means probable failure in the years that follow.

Agriculture Badly Hit

The farmer is feeling the economic stress of today, probably more



"My dear! You must try the new 'Blossom of Canada' Flour."

At Sewing Circles Afternoon Teas --- Bridges

Wherever women talk
about meals and cooking

"Blossom of Canada" Flour

is almost sure to be mentioned

Ever since this flour was introduced to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island it has won friends speedily. No other brand of flour that we know of has ever increased its sales so rapidly on "The Island."

Home bakers have secured such satisfactory results with "Blossom of Canada" Flour, have found it so reliable, have been so delighted with the lightness and the flavour of the good things made from it, that they have been glad to spread the news about it. Women will talk, you know—and we sincerely appreciate the nice things they have said about "Blossom of Canada."

Not only have they said "nice things" but they have written us enthusiastic letters. Here are a few extracts taken from some of them.

What users Say about this Flour

"I have used about 7 bags of your 'Blossom of Canada' Flour. I think it is the finest flour that I have used for years. It makes fine bread and the most elegant pastry I ever had in my house."

Mrs. Joseph C.

"I have been keeping house for 35 years and have used all grades of flour and 'Blossom of Canada' is the best I have ever had in my house. Have recommended it to my two dealers, and their families. Would not have any other grade if I could possibly get 'Blossom of Canada'."

Mrs. William H.

"I have been using 'Blossom of Canada' for some months and I must say I hope I will always be able to procure it. In having a small party at my house the women all wanted to know what flour I used, so I told them 'Blossom of Canada'. They said they found that after their bread got three days old it got dry and tasteless. I advised them to try 'Blossom of Canada'."

Mrs. W. G.

"I am a user of 'Blossom of Canada'. It's dandy flour. Can recommend it to anyone. I hear my neighbors saying it's the best flour they have had for years."

Mrs. M.

If you haven't tried "Blossom of Canada," don't you think you may be missing something? Ask your grocer for a bag.



The Lakeside Milling Company Limited, Toronto

than at any former time in our experience, and I believe more than any other labourer. The farmer works more hours per day now than he did when times were more prosperous, and receives practically nothing for his labour. Why should agricultural products be subject to such drastic declines in prices?

The Canadian index number of prices for farm products in 1929 was 100.8. In January 1932 it was 52. Of field products in 1929 the index number was 93.8. In January, 1932, it was 42. Now, let us look at the index number of retail prices and cost of services, including foods, fuel, clothing and sundries. In 1929 it stood at 99.9. In January 1932, 85.8. Thus, for every dollar income the farmer received in 1929 from produce sold, he receives today only 42 cents; but when he in turn goes in the market to buy, he finds the 42 cents which represented his dollar in 1929, instead of buying a like quantity of goods, as in 1929, will not buy one half the quantity. The farmer, therefore, either does not buy, or purchases less than one half his requirements.

the impossibility of conditions improving, unless the agricultural economic situation improves. But, you say, what has Rotary to do with all this? Directly, perhaps very little; indirectly, a great deal. We know, and it is not patting ourselves on the back to say so, that this Rotary Club has considerable influence. That this influence has been effective in many ways of doing good in the community. It helps to mould public opinion. Public opinion determines largely the attitude of governments, and this is quite noticeable when we look at the expenditures of money made by governments. Boards of trade and other public bodies, petition the governments for expenditures for certain objects, or for highway improvement, and generally with success.

Who ever heard of public bodies in this province making any move to improve the agricultural conditions? Your humble servant has served with five different Ministers of Agriculture, and as you know,

this includes both political parties. Everyone of these Ministers has experienced difficulty in getting through his meagre appropriation for agriculture. Do you realize that of the total expenditure of this province, the amount paid by the province to agriculture, seldom if ever exceeds \$35,000. Of this amount, \$10,000 are paid in grants for exhibitions. This leaves a small amount for the development of our basic industry. At the present time we are benefiting to some extent by the application of the Technical Grant as applied to agriculture, but you can readily see that the total amount does not permit the Department to develop a policy of any great magnitude, and the work of equalization is carried on to a great extent by co-operative organizations, such as the Egg and Poultry, the Potato Growers' and the co-operative livestock shipping clubs. No matter what is said to the contrary, these

(Continued on Page 9)

Dr. Wood's Laid Up For A Month With Bronchitis

Miss Agnes Parr, Cheverie, N.S., writes:—"I was laid up for a month with bronchitis, and found it very hard to get any relief."

I was told about Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, so went to our dealer's and bought a bottle. I had only taken part of it when the bronchitis left me, and I would be very glad to recommend Dr. Wood's to everyone, as I found it to be a great remedy."

Price 35c. a bottle; large family size 65c.; at all drug and general stores; put up only by The T. Milburn Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Norway Pine Syrup