

Canada's Advance Receives Impetus In British Trade

Year End Business Review Indicates Further Definite Progress In Re- covery--Trade And Manufactures Increase But Building Tardy.

By ALEX PRINGLE
Canadian Press Financial Writer

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Speedometers of Canadian business crept around to higher figures throughout 1934. Acceleration lacked the sudden spurts experienced when the brakes of depression first began to slip. But the forward drive has been steadier; the industrial vehicle, on a broader highway, apparently more easily directed toward a definite goal.

Especially encouraging is the fact the basic industries—fuel and oil for the business machine—came through much better in the year now closing than in 1933. This was particularly true of farming and mining.

The federal trade department's index of the physical volume of business is closing the year around 96, compared with 86.2 at the end of 1933, an increase of 11 per cent. This is less than the gain shown at the end of 1933 over the previous year but if the average monthly standing of the index is compared, 1934 shows a gain of about 20 per cent over the 1933 average. The 45 factors embraced in the index, covering manufacturing, mining, construction, electrical power production and distribution, including carloadings, imports and exports, confirm the upward trend. Manufacturing has a gain of 19 per cent, and mineral production about 20 per cent.

Complete returns covering Canada's recent industrial production are not yet out but available statistics indicate she holds second place in percentage of recovery of the world on her 1934 record and first place if the whole advance from the low point of the depression reached in February, 1932, is considered. In the 10 months ending with October, Canadian industrial production recorded a gain of 24.2 per cent, over the output for the same period of 1933.

Increases In Trade

Exports and imports have recorded increases in every month of the year over the corresponding months of 1933. Domestic shipments for the 11 months ending Nov. 30 totalled \$562,037,000, an increase of 23.1 per cent, over exports for the same months of the previous year and imports for the 11 months were \$474,362,000, an increase of 28.7 per cent. The balance of trade in Canada's favor on the basis of the figures for 11 months was \$117,675,000. Estimating the December returns, the total external trade will be about \$1,182,974,000, against \$938,997,000 in 1933, an increase of 25 per cent. Heavy exports to the United Kingdom and to other Empire countries largely accounted for the increases. The ham and bacon export market contracted sharply after holding up strongly for a year. In the first nine months of 1934 ham and bacon shipments to the U. K. totalled \$5,769,000 pounds compared with \$5,598,000 in 1933. Improvement has been noted in pulp, iron and its products and non-ferrous metal shipments bulked in the increase of exports.

In the 11 months ending with November, production of steel totalled 700,187 tons, a gain of 95 per cent, over the 1933 total for the same period. Textile output increased 19 per cent, automobile production 80 per cent, and lumber production 49 per cent for a year. Industrial expansion employment increased about 12 per cent, and the efforts of producers were rewarded so well that stock dividends for the year, taking into account only the issues listed by the Toronto Exchange, totalled \$165,261,176 as against \$119,875,397 in 1933, an increase of 41 per cent.

Improvement has been noted in agriculture. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics estimates the value of Canadian field crops for 1934 at \$636,500,000, an increase of \$115,000,000 over 1933 or 27 per cent. The average price of wheat in the year just closing was 78 cents compared with 62.2 cents in the year previous.

The mining industry achieved better progress than the gold and base metal production figures indicate. Many new properties have been brought into production but too late to make an impression on the 1934 output returns. Vast stretches of the hitherto unexplored northland have been prospected and development of prospects has followed in many new areas. The result is the industry is now employing more men than at any previous time in its history.

Mines Production

Production from new mines has been partly offset by lower production by some of the older mines because of their milling ore this year that was rated less than commercial grade under the old standard price of \$29.67 an ounce for gold. If production in the closing weeks has kept pace with the October output, which is more than likely, the 1934 gold production will be about 3,000,000 ounces, worth approximately \$100,000,000 compared with 2,938,400 ounces in 1933. Silver mining has made little progress in the year notwithstanding that the price of metal has

W. C. T. U. Notes

"AS YE SOW"
Just a few words, but they brighten
Life that was clouded with care,
And strengthened a spirit discouraged
And close to the verge of despair.
And faith to go hopefully onward
Where the path is dark and the
Future is dim.
Just a few words, but how potent
For comfort or blessing their
spell!

Just a few words, but they blighted
And blighted a name as a frost,
And stung into madness a spirit
That hung on the brink of the
lost.
Hung trembling with pitiful longings
To turn from the valley of
shame.
Just a few words, but they weighed
The balance. And whose was the
blame?

The one who shifted the burden
From shoulders that shrank with
the load.
Spoke also the light words of ac-
cusing
That proved the poor halting
The speaker went carelessly on-
ward.
Nor recked of the deeds that
were done;
Nor thought of the lilies or thistles
To spring from the seeds idly
sown.
—Helen Watts-McVey

THE CHRISTMAS COUNTER TO EVIL

A striking feature of the Christmas season is the fact that God used as a factor in bringing redemption to the world. Mary, whose character is revealed by "The Magnificat," recorded by Luke, in striking contrast to Eve, the Mother of the race, who disobeyed a Divine command, by eating of the tree of knowledge of good and evil, the continual sin of the world ever since.

The Divine Father countered the introduction of sin by an over-weight of loving redemption, and Mary, in striking contrast to Eve, was used as a factor.

Whether thoughtless Christmas realises it or not, the Merry Christmas salutations of the Christmas—when thousands of absent family members turn their feet to heaven and to gather around the lighted tree and the old home board where parental eyes look with loving and glad greetings on the erstwhile children of the old home—has a joyous origin in the world, and when it is used as a means of giving to the needy, it is like the shepherds on the first Christmas Day, glorify and praise on the Christmas anniversary of 1934.

WHY YOUNG PEOPLE SMOKE ARE SPENDING THEIR MONEY ON SOME- THING WHICH DOES NOT BENEFIT THEM

Many young people think it's sporty to smoke cigarettes, but do not know the harm they are doing to their bodies, or realize how much money they are wasting.

Tobacco is a plant belonging to the same family as the potato and tomato. The plant takes special care and when it is used as tobacco, the leaves become very large and it is out when the leaves have turned yellow and then hung up to dry. This, and a process called curing, brings the flavor.

Tobacco contains a narcotic called nicotine. This nicotine is an oil with a stupefying odor. It turns brown when in contact with air and is soluble in water or alcohol. If taken into the body continually it will weaken the nerves.

Tobacco is highly injurious to the heart. When people smoke, the beat of the heart is greatly weakened. After a time the heart becomes irregular and sometimes high blood pressure is the result.

When the heart is thus weakened the digestive organs do not get a sufficient supply of blood, besides this the amount of digestive juices is lessened and the food not properly digested.

One of the outstanding effects of tobacco on children and youth is stunting the growth of both body and mind, making it difficult to concentrate on any subject for any length of time, because of the nervous restlessness, the effect of the drug.

Experiments with students have

Eastern Locals

This column is reserved for news of local interest and advertising of a newsy nature may be inserted in advance a week strictly.

"SUBSCRIPTIONS to The Charlottetown Guardian may be handed to their Rep. Agents at Phone 47, or left at E. J. Mabon's Drug Store, Montague.

"A REPRESENTATIVE of the Charlottetown Fur Sales will be receiving pelts in Montague, paying cash advances at Clark's Store each Tuesday until further notice.
L-3080-12-8-Fri-mon-11.

Jamaica Entered In Annual Shoot

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Dec. 27.—(By Canadian Press)—The decision of the National Rifle Association of Great Britain that an annual rifle competition is to be conducted in the Junior Kolespore Cup has served to create additional interest among riflemen of Jamaica.

This colony will participate in the contest. Under what is known as the Postal competition, representatives of the Imperial Forces serving in this or any other colony may be included in any Colonial team, and crack shots of the Manchester Rifle Club are serving part with members of the local forces, including the police, and civilians in practices on the range at Camp for the selection of a team of eight to represent the colony.

proved that non-smokers are keener and brighter pupils than those who smoke.

At bad effects are not noticeable immediately. But, be not deceived, rather spend your money for something that will bring health and joy to your life, that we may develop into intellectual men and women, who will help to improve our country in many ways.

—Norma Kinnard.
1st-Grade VIII, Vernon

A LETTER AND ONE BOTTLE

(In which the Editor Learns Much)

The average American citizen writes a letter to the press on one of the big issues of the day.

You seem to take a great deal of delight in telling other people how to live, and perhaps that is your business, but it seems to me that you exceed your duty when you arrogate to yourself the right to inform all those who may happen to enjoy an occasional drink of "Scotch" on occasions.

I have just tasted of this bottle of liquor. I will confide to you, and I cannot see where or how I am inferior to you, that it is excellent. It warms my stomach; it inspires thoughts. I cannot feel, Mr. Editor, that I have wronged the community by adding to its knowledge of the general society in so doing. It makes me tired to be classed as a criminal for any such occasion.

Just to show my independence of mind as you are writing, I have taken another drink, and I will say to you that it is about as smooth a drink as a criminal ever put into his system. The second drink which I shall soon follow by a third, makes me feel that those who feel that their spirits require stimulation, should band together, organize and start a campaign to floor this Volstead business.

Now, Mr. Editor, I am no bit and you can't make me a bum. I like a little drink now and then and I have taken a third or maybe it is a fourth, and I am more than ever convinced that your man, who doesn't is a big idiot. You say that this aversion of the law is producing a state of affairs in our Great and glorious Country. You are wrong.

This country is just as good as ever and we send a great deal better country and I will leave it to you if I wasn't when we had free rum.

I want to say to you that this Scotch is just as good as any Scotch I have ever had. It is just what I need. My grand-slayer was brought up on rum. They drank it freely and when the minister drank it when he came to our house, I can drink this sort of Scotch all day and not be in the least sick. I was before. I could drink this whole quiet and never quiver an eyelash.

But why I wheat of you is to remind you our agalain ad again that you are wrong in your condemning every body who drinks Scotch as a bum. We wasn't criminals. I will say something that I wish you a "Scotch" Christmas and a happy New Year.

Rezevifullu Yioydx Ogd t Srvvt.
Will B. Fuller.

NEWSY NOTES

FORBIDDEN TUBERS

While browsing around among the old Reports of the Dominion Botanist, under the date of 1913 I came across an item which is not without interest at the present time. The potato harvest of 1911 was a poor one, and in consequence about 200,000 bushels of potatoes were imported from Canada west of the October 1st, 1911, and March 31st, 1912. Most of these tubers came in via Liverpool. There was, in England, at that date an outbreak of a new disease called Potato Canker (or as some had it, "the wart disease"), and the Canadian Government became alarmed lest it should spread to this country. Just before planting season an Order-in-Council was passed in these words: "It shall be illegal to sell, offer for sale, dispose of in any way, receive or use for seed purposes, any potatoes imported from Europe."

As a further precaution in seed other "Every person using for seed other potatoes than such as have been raised by himself must obtain, preserve and exhibit on demand, a certificate of planting, a certificate from the seller or his agent stating that the potatoes to be used for seed have not been imported from Europe."

To put teeth into this injunction it was pointed out that anybody contravening the regulation would not only render himself liable to fine or imprisonment or both, but would also forfeit the entire crop without any compensation. As far as I am aware of this embargo has never been lifted: certain it is that the Canker is as troublesome as ever in the Old Country.

WARFARE IN NATURE

We hear much of wars and rumors of war. That a number of persons should prepare, and congregate together, for the purpose of slaughtering each other, seems a most wicked and foolish proceeding; more particularly when we reflect that most of the persons never saw each other before, and can have no personal antipathy towards each other. Yet, Christianized and civilized as the nations are, now, never in any time in the world's history have more elaborate scientific preparations been made for the taking of life.

Talking to an old friend many years ago, on these points before him for consideration, I was told that there was a war in heaven and that the inhabitants of Urania cannot abstain from strife, it is not too much to expect us terrestrials to do so. When I had brought him to consider my remarks seriously, he put these thoughts before me: Nature to many minds, suggests peace and rest. There are times when the winds are still, the leaves are in repose, and all seems hushed and untroubled. All this, thousands—any, millions—of tiny plants are being silently crushed out of existence by their more powerful neighbors. Here is one battle of life which is going on in a garden can verify for himself, and every time he pulls the weeds out of his onion bed, he is practically proving the existence of this struggle.

When the fittest plants are in repose, and all seems hushed and untroubled, all this, thousands—any, millions—of tiny plants are being silently crushed out of existence by their more powerful neighbors. Here is one battle of life which is going on in a garden can verify for himself, and every time he pulls the weeds out of his onion bed, he is practically proving the existence of this struggle.

There is thus (he said) a constant warfare being waged in the vegetable world, it is very probable that a greater strife is being waged among animate things. Extinction threatens the animal from the first moment of its life. Quite independently of its necessity for a constant supply of food, there are myriads of internal and unobservable foes of microscopic size, with which it must struggle. There are also the incessant exertions put forth by carnivorous animals and birds of prey, which require constant efforts at defence.

Besides the hostilities waged against each other in the struggle for existence, there exists in many animals a strange and incomprehensible propensity to fight at times. This propensity may be inherited since jama's—the most harmless of animals—when but a few days old, "amuse themselves" by trying to butt one another. And every species of animal—young though it may be instinctively uses its own method of fighting: the ox tries to gore, the horse to kick, the dog to slash with its tusks, the dog to bit, the cat to scratch, and so on.

This brings us to that class of animals which naturalists rather



Ladies' richly furred Winter Coats ONE THIRD OFF

THIS is an opportunity indeed! Look at these luxurious fabrics, suede, tree bark, diagonal cloths, trimmed lavishly with fitch, squirrel, persian, wolf, fox and French seal. You'll find the same styles as are being worn today in New York, except that the prices are lower. Do not miss this chance of getting the perfect winter coat at a big saving.

- \$ 13.95 Coats for \$ 9.30
- \$ 16.95 Coats for \$11.90
- \$ 19.50 Coats for \$13.00
- \$ 22.50 Coats for \$15.00
- \$ 25.00 Coats for \$16.67
- \$ 29.50 Coats for \$19.67
- \$ 35.00 Coats for \$23.33
- \$ 45.00 Coats for \$30.00
- \$ 55.00 Coats for \$36.67
- \$ 65.00 Coats for \$43.33

They are on display NOW! Choose today while the range is at its best . . . do not wait until later and see your friend wearing the very coat you've wanted all season.

\$6.50 to \$7.00 Sno Suits Reduced to \$5.

Now . . . while there's plenty of snow . . . bright, cold snappy days when the children delight to be out doors . . . let them play as much as they like . . . they'll take no harm if they're dressed in one of these splendid SNO-SUITS.

2-piece Suits . . . suit and toque to match, made up in all wool kersey, navy, red and brown, zipper or button front style, some with double knees . . . \$5.

2-piece Suits . . . Coat and gaiters, pure wool kersey with all wool polo lining, broken sizes 8 to 6 years, they are all from our new POLO SUITS of regular \$6.50, \$6.95 and \$7.00 ranges for . . . \$5.

SEE OUR WINDOW
Along in the same window as the burglar broke . . . but they are so low priced that it's not worth your while to crack the glass.

Moore & McLeod Limited

NORTH MILTON SCHOOL

Following is the report of North Milton School for the month of December:

- Grade X—1, Erna Coles; 2, Esther Matheson.
- Grade VII—1, Reginald Coles; 2, Gordon Reid; 3, Wallace Smith.
- Grade VI—1, Garth Hooper; 2, Elsie Coles.
- Grade V—1, Gladys Hooper; 2, Rollin Hooper; 3, Rita Smith.
- Grade IV—1, Dorothy Gillespie; 2, Olga Moreside.
- Grade III—1, Marjorie Coles; 2, Jeannette Moreside; 3, Harvey Coles.
- Grade II Sr.—1, Louise Hooper.
- Grade II Jr.—1, Parker Smith.
- Grade I—1, Vera Coles; 2, Joan Hooper; 3, Ralph Crabbe.
- Teacher, Austin W. Kennedy.

—BY GEORGE MCMANUS

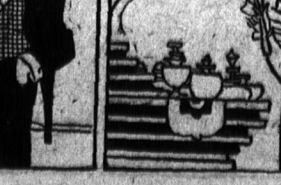
BRINGING UP FATHER

NOW YOU LISTEN TO ME! I HAVE MY MIND SET ON OUR DAUGHTER TO MARRY A NOBLEMAN INSTEAD OF GOING WITH THAT COMMON MEN SHE LIKES—GO RIGHT AND TELL HER YOU AGREE WITH ME.



DADDY! DON'T CARE ABOUT MY MARRIAGE! I'M GOING TO MARRY A FINE TRUE-BLUE AMERICAN BOY. WILL YOU LIBRARY AND SEE IF MR. SAMSON IS IN THERE?

YES—MR. DARLIN'.



YOU'RE RIGHT, DAUGHTER—I'LL MARRY WITH YOU. YOU DON'T TELL YOUR MOTHER I SAID THAT. I'M GLAD TO HEAR THAT WAY.

I'LL JUST TAKE A PEAK AT HER AMERICAN HERO.



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Church Chimes Win for Donor

LYTTON, B. C., Dec. 27.—(By Canadian Press)—Antonio Giovanni Rebeggiani, pioneer merchant of the Cariboo has heard the peal of the bells he donated many years ago to the Lytton church and has returned to worship with his neighbors.

For many years the bells had not been rung because residents complained of the noise. "Ring my bells or I do not go to church," said Rebeggiani. At last, his words have been heeded. The bells have been rung on Sundays and the merchant attends church regularly.