THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1934.

A BUSY SESSION

On the eve of yesterday's prorogation of Parliament a comprehensive review of the activities of the session was prepared by the Canadian Press and this report, which appeared in Tuesday's Guardian, bears out the introductory statement as to the far reaching importance of the measures introduced.

Many of the bills had for their purpose the betterment of economic conditions, and among these none was of more interest to our farm and fishery producers than the Natural Products Marketing Act. The purpose of this measure, which met with the support of the Progressive and Labor members as well as Conservatives, is to give unorganized producers, such as our farmers, dairymen, and fishermen, those advantages that the manufacturers and others who do business on a large scale derive from modern commercial methods. Previous to its introduction at Ottawa, this measure had the strong support of local Liberal as well as Conservative members; and it came as a surprise to all sections of this Province when Mr. Mackenzie King and his followers announced their decision to oppose it, which they did at every stage of its passage through both Houses. However, the bill carried by sweeping majorities, and its operation is being looked forward to with great interest and expectation. Admittedly an experiment, the Act may require to be amended from time to time, but it is generally admitted that it represents a praiseworthy effort to better the economic position of those who are engaged in the production of the country's basic wealth.

Other measures of far reaching importance include the establishment of a Central Bank, farm mortgage debt adjustment legislation, a $40,000 public works programme for relief purposes, new and simplified methods of compiling voters' lists, a new Companies Act to harmonize the corporation laws of the provinces and the Dominion, important amendments to the Criminal Code, Excise and Customs Acts, and a long list of other statutory changes and consolidations. In addition, Parliamentary committees have been exceptionally busy. One conducted under the chairmanship of Hon. H. H. Stevens has probed into mass buying and manufacturing conditions and this committee will continue as a Royal Commission during parliamentary recess. Other Commons committees investigated banking and commercial conditions, and operations of the Radio Commission, while a Senate committee, headed by Hon. W. H. Dennis, of Halifax, investigated tourist traffic possibilities and made a recommendation to the Government which resulted in appropriation of $100,000 for the encouragement this year of Canada's tourist trade.

The Throne Speech at yesterday's prorogation makes fitting reference to these activities, as well as to the evidence of continued improvement in economic conditions.

SUN BATHING

Warning against the dangers of over indulgence in regard to sun bathing and people trying to "get a tan" during the Summer, is emphasized by an Ontario health officer. Greater exposure to the sun during the Summer is urged, but warning is given against attempts to acquire a tan too rapidly and it is pointed out that some skins, especially those of children and infants "simply will not tan."

Other measures advised include a greater degree of outdoor existence, use of lightweight, loose and lightly colored clothing, including footwear; wearing of light, absorptive and frequently changed underwear; featuring in the diet of vegetable greens, fruits, lean meat and eggs in moderate amounts, butter in moderation, other dairy products, whole grain products, milk, other beverages, and certain foods of low calorific value.

OUR BACON EXPORTS

Striking evidence of the continued success of the Empire trade agreements is shown by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in bacon and ham exports; which for the month of May last amounted to 139,664 cwt. valued at $2,126,571. This is a sharp advance over April when the export was 102 347 cwt. at $1,671,103 and over May 1933 when it was 78,065 cwt. at $812,787.

The large export in May brings Canada's trade in this commodity back to the proportions of 1925 and 1926. During the fiscal year 1924-5 the export of bacon and hams was 1,208,721 cwt. of the value of $22,392,223 and in 1925-6 it rose to 1,253,760 cwt. at $28,590,301. After that the export declined steadily until 1930-1 when the amount was 921,770 cwt. valued at $2,914,273. The volume rose slightly in 1931-2 to 185,146 cwt. at $2,446,564, prices being lower. In 1932-3 the quantity was 402,101 cwt. at $4,023,516 and in 1933-34 it increased to 960,178 cwt. at 12,683,273. During the last few months the increase has been very rapid.

Great Britain is by far Canada's best customer, the amount in May, which is typical, being 139,126 cwt. valued at $2,110,050.

THE IDEAL HIGHWAY

An ironical definition of what the modern highway should be was provided recently by the Parliamentary Secretary to the British Board of Trade, Dr. E. Leslie Burgin, M.P. He said:—"It is obvious that modern road making is an extremely simple task. The road should be durable, if not eternal, cheap and capable of instantaneous repair, waterproof but not shiny, smooth but not slippery, restful to the eye by day or night, straight but not monotonous. The kerb should be so high as effectively to protect the pedestrian, while being sufficiently low to enable motorists to jump it when threatened with a collision. Add to that the simple requirements that the road should harmonise with the immemorial charm of the landscape, while at the same time providing for the safe passage of an unlimited number of vehicles with a cruising speed of seventy miles an hour—and the ideal road is visualised."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The summer hotels are filling up

The country is now looking its best.

Dae ye hear the pibroch soundin', soundin'?

The Boy Scouts Camp at De Roma, Brudenell, opens today with about 60 enrolments.

A half holiday at North Wiltshire today means three things—personal enjoyment, encouragement of amateur outdoor games, and coal for the poor "When Winter comes."

In addition to the outstanding events scheduled for August, we may anticipate official visits from the Stevens Royal Commission on Mass Buying, and the Hon. W. G. Weir, Minister of Agriculture on the Marketing Act.

Notwithstanding that the presiding judge disagreed with the Edmonton jury's verdict in the MacMillan-Brownlie case, the Farmers of Alberta are in search of a new leader. Similarly in Ontario, the Conservative party is on the look out for a leader in succession to Premier Henry, who, it is alleged will lead his party in the legislature till next Spring and then resign to be called to the Senate. Several names have been mentioned, that most prominently being Mr. J. Earl Lawson, K.C., M.P., for West York since 1928—a leading lawyer, business director, and clubman.

While Hitler is giving recalitrant Nazi's short shrift, Roosevelt is giving non-complying N.R.A.'s sarcastic tongue-lashings. But it may be as the Montreal Gazette says that: "The President speaks as if the few were engaged in an endeavor to frustrate the interests of the many, and for a selfish purpose. Evidently he has not troubled himself to ascertain just how widespread is the prevailing uneasiness and discontent, or to study the motives of those who are doing the worrying. The possibilities that they too, may have their country's interest at heart seems to have escaped him." It is a failing of dictators.

It is not very comforting, though more than likely only too true, to be told by Dr. David Crombie, Superintendent of Queen Alexandra Sanatorium, London, Ont., that: "The public know a lot about tuberculosis but it's all mis-information. Nudists are all wrong when it comes to tuberculosis. The sun is actually harmful to the patient with a lung infection although it is used for tuberculosis in other parts of the body. More harm is done by sun treatment than there is good. An outdoor occupation is the worst possible thing in the world for a person with tuberculosis. The main thing in treatment is rest." People who are cured should not go back to outdoor occupations but should find some light, indoor work. Dr. Crombie ridicules the idea that Colorado or other high mountain areas are the best places for a tuberculosis patient to be. There is a hospital ship anchored in the fog and damp sea air of New York harbor, he says, and there the patients get along just as well as in any other place. "Climate, as we know it, has almost no effect whatever," he emphatically declares. We suppose it is the old story of what is one man's food may prove another man's poison.

Notes By The Way

In Great Britain, it is stated, it is being found difficult to secure recruits for the army, and now it is announced that the United States Navy has to deplete the personnel of its older battleships in order to furnish crews for the new warships. National service in time of peace, even with good and regular pay, and found, does not seem to be regarded as an attractive occupation, remarks an exchange.

Don't commit murder in England, says Andre Maurois. Before a French jury, given some imagination, a romantic mien and a good counsel, you can fairly easily save your neck. But those twelve Englishmen will listen to your talk of sentimental suffering with startled indignation, and will have you hanged by the neck until you are dead. True they acquitted a French woman who committed murder a few years ago, but it was only an Egyptian that she killed. Be careful, steer clear of their law courts. Their judges are terrible and the cross-examination of their barristers are of such devilish ingenuity that you will confess to having stolen the Nelson monument to get clear of that hail of questions. Remember that respect for the law is greater there than elsewhere. "Keep off the grass" in England does not mean "Walk on this lawn."

But it is not platonic encouragement our young people want. When we say to the young people, "There's always room at the top," they are liable to ask us where is that top? When we affirm that it is nonsense to believe that they can not find work in keeping with their training, they only have to look around them to see what has happened to some of their elders. No, we must not discourage the young people. But we must get busy preparing the way so that they may find something to occupy their talents. The worst service we can render the coming generation is to fill them with illusions about success. Success is not dead; but it needs a lot more looking for today to find it.—Exchange.

Is it possible to disagree with people—disagree in a most positive and emphatic way—without being in any sense or to any degree disagreeable toward them? If it isn't possible with us, we probably ought to look into the matter a little, for none of us would just like to say that it oughtn't to be possible. Probably it would make a very good test of the quality and reality of our religion to try to discover whether we can or cannot do this very thing.

"Communism and Fascism depend ultimately not on argument but on force, and it is their constant aim to discredit, as a hindrance to action, the historical British method of moulding public opinion and arriving at great decisions by means of free debate and open discussion," writes Mr. Baldwin the first issue of Politics in Review.

"If the United States must fight Japan it will be over the preservation of the open door. But recently it has been swinging rapidly shut—and the closing of the door has been an act on the part of China herself! It was China who proclaimed her own tariff, autonomy on January 1, 1929, and it has been China who, since then has been busily boosting her tariff walls, after the model of any Western high tariff State, with a plain intention to cut down on imports. The United States has accepted China's claim to tariff autonomy; by so doing we have already acquiesced in the eventual closing of the opening door, whether Japan gains control over China or not."—The Christian Century.

"I do not intend to suggest that the animal is capable of making a considered comparison of one state of life with another, but I do think that when it has known fear and perhaps hunger, either by experience of its own or by association with its wild kindred, and afterwards finds itself in conditions where it learns that no danger ever threatens and where food is abundant and shelter assured, it is capable of realising and appreciating the difference. What a pity it is that we cannot settle all doubts, definitely and finally, by asking the animals themselves whether they so greatly love liberty or find captivity congeniel and prefer it, for, after all, it is not our opinion of what the answer to the question should be, but theirs, that matters."—Exchange.

Thomas Mann, one of the finest representatives of German literature, has just celebrated his birthday during a brief visit to the United States. He is a Nobel prize winner, and, like that other German citizen of shining fame, Professor Albert Einstein he is an exile from his own country. Dr. Mann is a liberal and a staunch democrat, and for such men there is no place in Germany under the Hitler regime. The old home of tolerance and of intellectual and spiritual freedom has surely fallen upon evil days. But there are multitudes in Germany and outside of it who refuse to believe that the Fatherland is doomed for ever, or for long, to live under the barbaric Nazi heel.

It is impossible to conceive even appreciating their fondness for regimentation, that the German people will be disposed to accept indefinitely a governmental program based on the absolute subordination of all individual thinking and individual action, plus the greatest organized cruelty known to modern times. One of these days, we feel some German of sufficient strength of character and determination of purpose will appear. When he does, if he does, Hitlerism will be swept aside.

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.

SENATOR HUGHES MALIGNS HIS OWN PROVINCE

Sir,—Was it not unnecessary and out of place fo Senator Hughes to stand on the floor of of Senate of Canada and declare that the great majority of the people of the Province were on the side of lawbreakers?

What authority has he for such an accusation?

His arguments for free rum are certainly unique and far-fetched. He never spoke so badly of the Islanders when he was a candidate for the Commons!

I am, Sir, etc.,
HATER OF DISSIMULATION

POLITICAL HISTORY NO. 3

Sir,—In the latter part of the eighties the Liberal Party was again in the throes of revolution. Their able leader, Hon. Edward Blake, was too loyal to the Empire to sanction the inherent trend of many leading lieutenants to United States domination. He also foresaw the futility of dislodging Canada from its National Policy and its proven bulwarks of prosperity. In his great Malvern speech he denounced these gyrations, their abandonment of fundamental principles of Liberalism, and resigned his leadership.

The Party's quandery was great. Quebec was the Gibralter of Protection and Conservative support. Only a breach into this stronghold would offer a shadow of hope. Every contrivance of policy and every manoeuvre catch-vote trap setting had failed. The powerful cooperation of Fielding Premier of N. S.; Blair in N. B.; Mercier in Quebec; Greenway in Manitoba and Smythe-Davie in B. C. Every Province in Canada except P. E. I., all strongly Liberal was insufficient to defeat the Conservative party at Ottawa. Some schemes must be improvised to get a foothold in Quebec. There was dearth of material for leadership. A French-Canadian, if available, might help to turn the tide.

Sir Wilfred Laurier (then plain Wilfred) was selected. He was a young and promising barrister, but at that time considered of mediocre ability. There was discontent in many quarters of the Liberal ranks and gravest fears that he wanted the weight and ability to qualify for leadership, and would never succeed in leading them out of the wilderness. Events disproved this, for in rapid strides he advanced into the front ranks of Canadian statesmen until he and his great colleague Fielding became the recognized outstanding stalwarts not only of Liberalism but of national patriots in the history of Canada.

In this revolution the new name, "Reform Party" became more obsolete, and the old appellation "Liberal" returned into greater prominence. While the party itself was in the throes of "Reform", so sadly needed, the name Liberal, which burlesqued the attitude of the party, because of its traditions was esteemed more potent of appeal than annexationist or radical, and so emblazoned on their show cards.

With this last shake up came the need for another policy. Tariff and Revenue was a defeated horse and pitched head foremost into the discard already overloaded with the dumped policies of the past. They began to look to the United States for help. Those to the south of us began to look with envy upon Canada's prosperity under Conservative rule. Covetous eyes were turned on our great natural resources and vast fields of production. With Yankee vision of the almighty dollar they would fain possess these sources of wealth.

Reciprocity was always a taking card to Canadians. And so the Liberals, under United States inspiration, and some claimed with the help of American Golden Eagles, launched their chart for victory in "Unrestricted Reciprocity." The word, "Unrestricted" was the rock upon which the Liberal opportunists' ship was again wrecked. It was a "jug-handled" policy highly beneficial to the States, and of very limited benefit to Canadian agriculture, while it carried an assurance of ruin to our growing industries. A reciprocity in products which would have been of benefit to both countries would have met greater favor with electors, but their United States allies wanted to hog the whole show and our voters were wise enough to see through the scheme and turn it down.

A notable difference betwene Liberals in those days and that of the present generation is in the fact that they considered up to the nineties that a policy of some sort was an essential, while the Mackenzie King and W. M. Lea Liberals believe in hatching out political chickens without eggs. They ignore the need of a constructive policy, and run their whole shows on the subterfuges of obstruction, and right or wrong to oppose every measure proposed to aid the people of the country and help our commerce and agriculture out of the quagmire of the world's depression.

Defeated on every hand, downed in every election trick, every contrivance of policy shattered and scattered to the winds, there remained no hope for the Federal Liberals ever attaining power. It was a forlorn hope, and nothing seemed in store for the future, unless some unforseen streak of luck intervened and so, like the immortal McCawber they waited till something might turn up. This streak of luck had, however, to await another defeat which I will refer to in my next.

I am, Sir, etc.,
POLITICAL STUDENT.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

EDUCATING THE EMOTIONAL AS WELL AS THE INTELLECTUAL LIFE

It is now known to all of us that the only difference between those inside the mental hospital and those of us on the outside is that we on the outside have learned how to get along or adjust ourselves more or less well with our neighbours and the world in general, and the ones on the inside can come out when they have learned to do so.

Dr. Frederick L. Patry, Psychiatrist or Mental Specialist, University of New York, says, "In general, we may say that our success in adjustment to life depends in the main upon (1) the stuff out of which we are made; what our parents gave us; (2) the type and quality of the moulding influences and experiences we received in the home, school, and community, and how well we learned the lessons from these influences and experiences; (3) our feelings, attitudes, and habits; (4) the extent and quality of choice, decision, the way we are, or have been, using the powers we possess.

For many years educators have been bent upon educating the intellect as if intelligence was the same as mental health, whereas mental health is shown in our everyday behavior. We live to gratify our wishes, longings, desires, cravings and urges.

We do not, for the most part, live by what we know but by how we feel. Thus how we feel toward a number of things of which we can take our choice, is shown by the way we act or behave.

Dr. Patry therefore suggests that the emotions should be educated to at least the same degree as the intelligence. The emotions must be organized into reasonable degrees or patterns of control if we are to live happily and effectively as parts of our community.

This simply means that you and I take a look at ourselves—habits, longings, disposition, our help or lack of help to others—and learn to control and guide these emotions and habits so that we may "become in fact what we are in possibility."

We should see also that our youngsters go to school, play games, take their share of work and responsibility, so that the education of their emotional life will equal that of their intellectual life.

Parliament And Its Critics

(Ottawa Journal)

Judging from Friday's scenes in the house of Commons, the nerves of our legislators are becoming frayed. And small wonder. The present session has been one of the most arduous in years, and it is doubtful whether the average observer has the least concept on of the drudgery it has involved. Visitors to the galleries of the House watch the by-play of the front benches, speak contemptously of a "waste of time." They know nothing of the numerous committees that toil outside the Chamber, putting in long hours inquiring into this or that, dealing with the most complex measures. They do the real hard work of Parliament.

Mr. Jackson Dodds, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, spent a great deal of the session with the Commitee on Banking and Commerce. In London the other day he spoke of the exhausting character of the committee's work, paid tribute to the industry and devotion of its members. And the Committee on Banking and Commerce was not the only committee. In addition there were the committees on railways, on agriculture, on the Civil Service, on radio, on other matters. All demanded the most painstaking effort, almost continuous attendance, industry and knowledge. All were in addition to the ordinary duties of Parliament. In the case of Ministers they were added to the administrative work of the Cabinet.

Business men often complain of Parliment's lack of speed, of its failure to make quick decisions. What they fail to realize is that Parliment cannot afford quick decisions. If a business man makes a mistake today may rectify it tomorrow, and in any event the consequences fall only or chiefly upon himself. If Parliament makes a mistake, the mistake goes into a statute, cannot be rectified the next day, may visit loss upon tens of thousands.

The average business man, too, might be amazed if he took the trouble to examine the character of a great deal of legislation. The bill revising the Bank Act contained nearly one hundred pages, hundreds of clauses, sections and subsections The bill creating a Central Bank contains scores of provisions, all of them vital, many of them most technical and complicated. And so with other legislation. To argue that legislation of this character can be handled in speedy, haphazard fashion, is to argue ignorance.

The truth is that the present session, legislatively, has been an extraordinary session. Extraordinary in volume and importance. It is doubtful indeed whether any session since the war has had a greater output of major legislation.

Speaking before the alumni of Yale University the other day, President Franklin Roosevelt scored critics of Congress. He reminded his hearers that "we live in a democracy," went on to hold that Congress represented "a better cross section of opinion" than the viewpoint of any single group educational or otherwise.

That, true of Congress, is also true of Parliament. Equally true is it that those who are most vociferous in their attacks upon Parliament are the people who know least about work and responsibilities.

Getting the Most Out of Music

(Ottawa Journal)

A question that never ceases to be debated is whether it is preferable to have great music poorly played, or mediocre music really well played; supposing for the time being that one cannot have both good music and a good performance.

To make an extreme illustration, would it be more worth-while to hear Kreisler or Paderewski putting all the finish and feeling of which he was capable into a piece of ragtime or one of the less inspired Victorian tunes—would it be more worth-while to hear this than to hear a piece of first rate music, a Bethovan sonata or a bit of Chopin, given as bad a performance as was consistent with the player's getting through the piece at all? More people would probably vote for the former than for the latter alternative.

This is a point not without practical significance; first, because that opinion if widely held discourages the amateur cultivation of music by the player of only moderate ability; second, because it encourages the great performer to fob off indifferent music on his audience on the plea that the playing's the thing.

Let us consider these two extremes of musical performance—good playing of bad music and bad playing of good. On the one hand, the great player—or conductor for the situation is the same with regard to orchestral music—gives us the benefit of his special powers of technique and interpretation to assist us in grasping the ideas of someone whose medium of expression is musical tones. As with all the arts, the ideas worth expressing must partake of something nobler and more permanent than ordinary minds are capable of, or necessity for the artist disappears, as we should all be able to hear these ideas without him, and create them, too. With some arts, painting, for instance, the same artist is creator and interpreter at once. The composer and the player of music are generally two persons. But the analogy suggests that we cannot have music worth hearing unless both contributors are worth listening to. The great performer who gives a program of third-rate music is wasting his powers no less certainly than any other teacher of matters not worth knowing.

What of the other case? We have all at times heard exquisite music so played as to leave most of us completely unmoved and some of the more sensitive disappointed beyond words. Here too the dual nature of musical creation is bound to affect the result. Music cannot really exist till it has been given utterance through instruments. It is the mould only that we see in the notes on paper, and though the experienced can read much from the mould about the probable appearance of the final product, the actual thing comes into being only during the brief moments of its performance. Music, even if it can hardly be made without the primary inspiration of a great mind to compose it, cannot come into existence at all without a sufficiently gifted interpreter.

Both alternatives viewed thus in the abstract, result in a stalemate. In actual life there is naturally a good deal of leeway in both directions. The good player can vary his choice considerably without giving us music that is pure waste of time. Conversely, good performances of excellent music can be had from all sorts of players who do not come within the class of the great virtuosi. The crux of the matter is: Concerning which is it more important to us that he should be of the first rank,—the composer who is being interpreted or the player who is giving the interpretation? The order in which the two make their contribution perhaps suggests the answer. We can have great music in the mould, as it were, ready for performance, by anyone able to interpret it even if it is doing no good for lack of such an interpreter. But no amount of skilled players would be of much use in the world without the material at hand to exercise their skill upon.

Between good and bad music there is a difference in kind. Between a good and a bad performance the difference is merely one of degree. It is the interpretation rather than the material that appears to leave the greater room for possible variation within the limits of what can still be called real music. It is better to have a lesser mind trying to expound real music to us than a first rate mind discoursing trifles.

The corollary seems to be that the healthiest state of music is that which gives the greatest encouragement to the amateur performer to play both for others and for his own satisfaction. In the realm of music the only playing that is really bad and that comes near to fulfilling the definition referred to, of great music poorly played, is the truly and utterly soulless. Faults of technique are to be regretted, certainy, because they hamper the free expression of the player's ideas; but genuine feeling on his part for the spirit of the music can surmount many grave faults of that kind and successfully convey something of the same spirit to the listener. Have we not often, after amateur performances, felt how much more enjoyable it is to hear a sympathetic, if faulty, rendering than a technically perfect and completely expressionless one? And even the pleasure of the listener is in many ways less than the joy to be obtained from taking a hand in the actual making of music.

When The Ice Goes Out

(New York Sun)

What happens when the ice goes out in river or lake is described so minutely by W. J. Humphreys of the United States Weather Bureau in an article in the current issue of Science that the explanation ought to put an end to what he describes as an obsession on the part of some fishermen and boatmen that rotten or honeycombed ice sinks. The explanation is simple; rotten ice melts, just as other ice does.

Occasionally a piece of ice gets loaded with more sand or gravel than it can carry. Then it sinks, just as a waterlogged piece of wood does, but ice does not sink until the proportion of sand or gravel to ice rises at least one part to seven.

The ice that forms a smooth and apparently homogeneous surface over pond or stream is made up of two kinds of ice, the crystals and what Dr. Humphrey's calls the interfacial and cavity concentrate, the latter made up of ice from water containing dissolved substances.

The analogy to a brick wall with mortar between the bricks is one that will occur to the layman almost as soon as it did to Dr. Humphreys, but in the case of ice the mortar has a lower freezing point, or melting point, than the bricks.

Thus the first spell of moderate weather produces melting first among the least pure portions of the ice, creating honeycombed ice particulary with the help of surface melting and rain.

But even after the honeycombed ice has cracked, Dr. Humphreys points out, there has been little melting on the under surface of the ice because the water there is so close to the freezing point.

It is only when a storm comes to break up the weak ice and churn up the water underneath that the honeycombed ice is brought into contact with the warmer water from the lower levels. Under such circumstances ice may melt and disappear in a few hours or in the course of a night.

Fishermen who have observed the surface of a lake cleared of floating ice in a single night may not be convinced that Dr. Humphrey's theory is correct, but they are advised to proceed cautiously about pitting their knowledge of the weather against his.

Oil From Coal

(Industrial Britain)

National Coke & Oil Co., Ltd., a recently formed £1,000,000 firm, has decided to erect a plant one of a series all over the country to extract oil from small coal or slack at Cardiff.

Preliminary arrangements have been completed for the acquisition of a site owned by the Cardiff Corporation and adjoining the municipal aerodrome. It has an area of 10 acres.

It is announced that the plant will follow the lines of the firm's unit at Cannock Chase, where 1,500 gallons of petrol have been produced daily for the last eight months. The process enables 20 gallons of motor spirit to be extracted from a ton of small coal.

A three years' supply of slack is being requistioned from South Wales collieries.

One hundred and eleven pounds of brome grass seed and 4 pounds of rhubarb seed from the British Isles, and 122 pounds of flax and 7 pounds of rhubarb seed from the United States were imported into Canada during the year ended June 1, 1934.

The Good Old Family Tea of the Maritimes

Blended to suit the exacting Maritime taste . . . 50 cents a pound and a bargain at that.

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The Poets' Corner

FROM "THE EARTHLY PARADISE"

Fair was the morn today, the blossom's scent
Floated across the fresh grass, and the bees
With low vexed song from rose to lily went,
A gentle wind was in the heart trees,
And thine eyes shone with joyous memories;
Fair was the early morn, and fair wert thou,
And I was happy—Ah, be happy now!

Peace and content without us, love within
That hour there was, now thunder and wild rain,
Have wrapped the cowering world and foolish sin,
And nameless pride, have made us wise in vain;
Ah, love! although the morn shall come again,
And on new rose-buds the new sun shall smile,
Can we regain what we have lost meanwhile?

E'en now the west grows clear of storm and threat,
But midst the lightning did the fair sun die—
Ah, he shall rise again for ages yet,
He cannot waste his life—but thou and I—
Who knows if next morn this felicity
My lips may feel, or if thou still shalt live
This seal of love renewed once more to give?

—William Morris

The 2 Macs

Extra Special Prices in a Week-End Sale of Toiletries, Patents, etc.

Telephone 315 is unable to come to Store.

25c tube West's Tooth Paste	22c
3 tubes Squibbs Tooth Paste	50c
50c jar Ponds Creams	43c
60c Danderine	54c

2 Tooth Brushes 29c

Bourjois Evening in Paris Face Powder, Lipstick and Perfume, all for	$1.19
$1.00 Bottle Nujol	89c
$1.00 Bottle Enos Salts	89c
$1.00 Bottle Abbeys Salts	79c
50c Fruitatives	43c
$1.25 Ironized Yeast	98c