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MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1932

FOR THE MARITIMES

Saturday was a red letter in the history of the British Empire. On that day were signed the trade agreements resulting from four weeks of negotiation at the Imperial Economic Conference.

Raw apples: Four and a half shillings per hundredweight, (more than a dollar a barrel) under existing exchange rates.

Canned apples: Three and a half shillings per hundredweight, an addition to the duty in respect of sugar content.

Dried fruits: (Now dutiable at seven shillings) ten and a half shillings per hundredweight.

Raw pears: Four and a half shillings per hundredweight. Butter: 15 shillings per hundredweight.

Cheese: 15 per cent ad valorem. Eggs: Small, medium and large, one shilling, one and a half and one shilling nine pence per great hundred, respectively.

Condensed milk: Whole, sweetened, five shillings per hundredweight, in addition to the duty in respect of sugar content.

Free entry for eggs, poultry, butter, cheese and other milk products to continue for three years in any event, after that subject to revision if desirable.

Continuation of the ten per cent ad valorem preference on timber of all kinds from Canada, fresh sea fish, canned salmon and other canned fish, with the additional advantage of removal of competition by countries in which these industries are state controlled.

Removal of present restrictions on importation of live cattle from Canada. Free entry of bacon and hams up to a maximum of 2,500,000 hundredweight per annum.

Potatoes: Embargo to be lifted on Dec. 1st unless in meantime an examination by United Kingdom experts of the handling of the Canadian crop proves that there is a danger of potato bugs being carried to Great Britain.

Empire, there exists nothing but admiration for Mr. Bennett's ability and statesmanship. Here, typical of many others, is the opinion voiced by one member of the British delegation, as reported by the Ottawa correspondent of the Calgary Herald:

"We English aren't much given to emotionalism. At any rate we don't allow it to show, and we rather distrust the man who does. After Bennett's speech (at one of the first private sessions of the Conference,) we rather wondered if we were here on a wild-goose chase; if Bennett was merely a dreamer—with a vision perhaps, but no practical insight to give it any standing.

"Well, that was the last we saw of Bennett the dreamer. The visionary disappeared. In his place we found a man of cold business sense, with a lawyer's trained mind. I can say sincerely we have been delighted with the practical way he has gone about the negotiations. He has brought just as much good business sense to the Conference as he brought vision. We rather think now Canada has produced a man of real size."

Another good result of the Imperial Conference has been the fact that it has brought to our neighbors across the line a consciousness that there is such a thing as Canadian trade, and that this trade cannot be penalized and flouted without consequences. Thus, almost every day during the past few weeks United States newspapers have come out with editorial lamentations that anything should happen to disturb the natural flow of trade on this continent, and there are suggestions that if a Democratic administration should be returned next November one of its first acts will be to open trade negotiations with Ottawa.

This, if it is sincere, says the Ottawa Journal, is to the good. For the Imperial Economic Conference or anything that it may do doesn't mean that Canada is not prepared to trade on fair and mutually advantageous terms with the people of the United States. Quite the contrary. This country would be foolish to turn down any offer of helpful trade with a country which has 120,000,000 of the greatest consumers on earth. But what is sure, and what will be insisted upon, is that this time the offer must come from Washington, and that back of it will be some guarantee of permanency; a guarantee against the arrangement being flouted just as soon as one party to it concludes that it is not working out as advantageously as had been expected.

WATT'S ACHIEVEMENT

The broadcast of the opening of the new Welland Canal over the Canadian National Railways network at which delegates to the Imperial Economic Conference attended, brought to mind that over a century ago, in 1829, the first ships passed from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie by the original Welland Canal. Much water has flowed through the canal since that date and many changes have taken place. From a country in which there was not even a railway, when the West was a wilderness and Toronto a little over a village, Canada has grown to nationhood with populous cities, the West one of the great wheat growing areas of the world and two trans-continental railways connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific, one of them the Canadian National, the largest on the continent. Travel between the Maritimes and Ontario and even Quebec was a somewhat hazardous undertaking, particularly in the winter-time when navigation on the St. Lawrence was closed, and a journey to the West was unthought of except by the hardest of pioneers. All this has been changed and what brought the great change about were the ure

day-dreams of a lad sitting before a kettle of boiling water. When James Watt watched the lid of the kettle, as it rose and fell with the escaping steam, as it hung in the fireplace, little did even he envision the results that would accrue from his dreams? It was the steam railroad which opened up the vast tracts of Canada to settlement and paved the way for the great industrial expansion that has taken place. Watt in turn was followed by other inventors, notably George Stephenson who perfected the locomotive and brought it to such a state of perfection that it quickly displaced the old stagecoach and ushered in our modern age of travel. The locks of the original Welland Canal were constructed of pine timber. This, however, was not the first canal as one was constructed at Sault Ste. Marie by the North West Fur Company in 1798. In 1700 an attempt was made to build a canal from Lachine to Montreal but this did not materialize until about 1832. To give some idea of the height to which vessels are raised by means of the new Welland Canal, it might be mentioned that there is a drop of 327 feet in 25 miles.

LIBERAL VIEWPOINT

Premier Bennett's picture appears in a recent issue of the Toronto Globe under the caption: "Stays Soviet Dumping." A three column heading on the front page carries the message: "Canada's Prime Minister Wins United Kingdom to the View he has Firmly Asserted." The outstanding part played by Premier Bennett at the Imperial Conference has been repeatedly emphasized by the Globe, which is the leading Liberal newspaper in Eastern Canada.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Tonight's the night" at the Provincial Exhibition opening.

The agitators and prophets of gloom are now seeking pastures new. The success of the Imperial Conference has been a great disappointment to them.

The Toronto Globe notes that "Prince Edward Island, serenest of Provinces, beautiful and untroubled, while the smallest Province, has the largest percentage of old folk, with 1.80 per cent. of its total population over eighty. This fact demonstrates not only the healthfulness of the Island, but the social tragedy of the movement of the more eager younger generation seeking their fortune in other parts of the Dominion, as well as in other lands."

"Many people," says the Financial Post, "looked forward to the Imperial Economic Conference with great expectations and little thought. When problems began to show themselves they were brand new problems to the people who had not pondered long and deeply upon the complexities of Empire development. But these problems have always existed, and had they not existed there would have been no need at all for this conference to be held. Daily, various newspapers have played up in eight column streamer headlines, knotty puzzles that were the very reason for the conference being called and that were not new obstacles, come to light only when the statesmen of the Empire foregathered."

Some concern has been aroused in Australia by the warning given in the Victorian Legislative Council by Major Alan Currie, M. L. C., that, unless considerable relief is afforded from taxation and other charges, the wool industry would be gravely endangered. There is an old saying that "Australia rides on the sheep's back," and Major Currie's warning has stirred the country. He points out that while low prices overseas are beyond local control the fixed costs of production—about 11d. a lb.—are making the position untenable. Various steps by which the burden can be eased are now being investigated and it is probable that decisive action will be taken in the near future.

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is unfortunate that partisan writers and newspapers are allowing politics to play a large part in their reports and comments on the Imperial Economic Conference. This is becoming more and more apparent as the days go past, and the difference of opinions expressed in some of the newspapers is so marked as to give rise to the belief that there are deliberate efforts being made to minimize the success of the conference, and, in effect, to cripple its work.—Oshawa Times.

When Louis Bleriot, the French aviator, made his pioneer flight across the English Channel, from Calais to Dover, a distance of 31 miles, in 37 minutes, on July 25, 1909, he had visions of the future of flying, but he could hardly have imagined that the science would make such tremendous progress in less than a quarter of a century.

In the Westminster Police Court the other day two sisters were condemned to pay joint fines of 80 pounds and costs and had their driving licences confiscated for five and ten years respectively. It appears that one of the offenders had been disqualified for a year for dangerous driving, and to overcome the disability the sisters changed their names and secured new licences. The punishment has been made to fit the crime in their case and the lesson has again been taught that the law in Britain is not to be trifled with.

"One could never have visualized a few years ago," says "Le Soleil" "the possibility of jobless people banding themselves together as a professional body. But what was myth yesterday becomes reality today, and now we have our jobless workers forming themselves into associations and waiting on governments in seek of help. But there is one consoling thought about this to the Province of Quebec. The unemployed in this province have not that bad spirit which is being manifested elsewhere. Our jobless know how to remain calm in face of adversity and never resort to violence. Our populace does not easily lose its head. It knows that nothing is to be gained by noise and violence, and it will always be able to come to an understanding with the powers that be as regards aid. And more concrete aid is in the offing; the depression nears its end, and, with a little patience, we will see economic disorder right itself."

Mr. Coolidge assumes that those who pay the taxes will govern, but it is hard to believe that if the man who pays \$1,000,000 in income tax really governed he would pay the tax. The fact is that democracy's tendency is toward "government by the poor, payment by the rich." And the best way to stop destructive manifestations of that tendency is not only to make sure that the poor know they are paying taxes, but that they have a greater share in the wealth on which taxes are levied.—Christian Science Monitor.

"Communist disorders in the Province of Quebec," says L'Evenement, "have appeared from time to time, but just now they seem centered in the mining districts where are to be found agitators, hailing from the shores of Europe. Quite a few have already been arrested, and are actually being detained in Quebec City cells. Their misdemeanors were committed at Rouyn and Noranda, but police quickly amassed against them a formidable dossier. Their confinement in Quebec cells is but the first stage of their punishment; the next—deportation in virtue of chapter 93 of the Revised Statutes of Canada. That chapter of the laws of Canada is an excellent arm in the hands of the Federal Government. It permits the deportation without formalities, of all aliens in this country who know no laws and obey none. In the face of the agitation of these Communists, our workers have remained sane and calm; but has the economic crisis not created dough Communist yeast might one day raise? Since we have in our power the means of destroying Communism here, let us not hesitate using it."

"We spend millions of dollars on police and courts and prisons, yet we do not see to it that our children have adequate playgrounds where they can work off their natural spirits in wholesome sports and keep away from the influences that bring them in later years to occupy the time and attention of the police and courts and to fill our prisons." The words are those of George W. Wickersham whose chairmanship of the United States commission on crime and law observance is so widely acknowledged.



By James W. Barton, M.D. HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE

Many people with no heart, blood vessel or kidney disease, worry needlessly because they have been told that they have high blood pressure. Just as it is natural for some individuals to inherit red hair, blue eyes on a long body, so also can they inherit this tendency to high blood pressure. Now high blood pressure is not really helpful to the system unless it is needed for a time to overcome some passing ailment; therefore any little thought or care one is willing to give to this condition will be very much worth while.

These individuals are usually nervous, somewhat irritable, inclined to work hard, and take life very seriously. Some months ago, Dr. David Riesman suggested that "first of all it is absolutely essential to quiet the fears of the patient with high blood pressure, who is free from any real organic ailment. He must be convinced that high blood pressure is not a sword of Damocles threatening his life every moment."

Rest, complete rest, or resting part of the day, is the most useful measure. A week's rest in bed will usually produce all the effect that can be hoped for from this measure, except in severe cases. It is not usually necessary to take a man away from his business, but shorter hours at business should be the rule.

Only light exercise should be taken; no competitive games, not even golf, if golf is taken seriously. Meat once a day is permissible, but the main point in the diet is not to eat too much. Dr. Riesman tells us that the real cause of so many cases of this type of high blood pressure is that we have lost the art of living wisely, have hurried after wealth, and deprived ourselves of peace and leisure.

Sporting Plumer

(Exchange)

Since the death of Lord Plumer many stories are being told about the colorful general. One of these concerns 1914 when some English battalions were digging trenches along the Northumberland coast. Rabbits were plentiful in the area, and the soldiers used to take time out to catch them and give them to the company cooks. One expert at the game had just caught a rabbit, when a military voice barked: "How are you getting on with that trench?" The officer in charge turned around to see a little man in a big coat with a well-worn "brass hat."

"I'm the general in command of the whole show," the little man continued. Just then his eyes caught two rabbits' feet wiggling from beneath the tunic of the private, who had just caught the animal, and who was trying to stand stiffly at attention.

"Carry on," said the little man as he moved away. "Bilmev, that's General Plumer. Isn't he the rare sport?" exclaimed the rabbit catcher, as he hustled off with his prize to the cook.

While a fruit stain is still moist, cover it with powdered starch. When dry, rinse the article in cold water and wash in the ordinary way.

That Body of Hours

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OLD PASTURE

No more now does the night dew fall upon The drowsy flanks, the clover-fragrant breath Of cattle moving slowly toward the brink Of the windy pool and bending their heads to drink The drowned and shivering stars. The cool, deep notes Of shaken bells have dwindled and have gone To farther pastures, and this land remains Companioned alone by weeds and shaggy manes And a broken fence that staggers into dawn.

—Francis Frost in The North American Review.

Misfortunes of Anticosti

(Mail and Empire) The Island of Anticosti has had bad luck ever since it became known to Europe. The details of its history are well described and illustrated in the current number of the Canadian Geographical Journal which thus continues its efforts to make us better acquainted with our own country. The author is Mr. L. R. Scheult, a forestry engineer now engaged in post-graduate work at the University of Toronto.

Henri Jollet, who, with Pere Marquette, made the thrilling voyage of discovery down the Mississippi and who subsequently explored the region of Hudson Bay, was granted the island in 1680 by his grateful monarch, Louis XIV of France. But his settlement was destroyed by Sir William Phipps and he and his family were taken prisoners. One of the English ships was blown on the reef of West Point and wrecked and 45 of the crew of 67 paid the tribute which the reefs of Anticosti were to exact for more than 200 years. In the 70 years between 1829 and 1899 there are records of 130 shipwrecks, but now all danger to navigation is removed. Eventually Jollet's heirs and successors sold their rights. In 1874 the Forsyth Company was formed to colonize the island. But the attempt was mismanaged and only the intervention of the Canadian Government saved the colonists from starvation. The attempt was abandoned. Another effort at settlement failed, and in 1895 the island was sold to Henri Menier of France for \$125,000. The chocolate king and his brother spent an immense amount of money in trying to develop the island, but the enterprise was never profitable and operations ceased about 1918. In 1826 a group of pulp and paper companies became interested. The population rose from a few hundred to over 4,000. Anticosti was booming. But in consequence of the depression, it is once again in the doldrums.

Mr. Scheult thinks that the future of Anticosti will depend largely on the progress of the pulp and paper industry, for which it affords a valuable reserve of raw material. To clean black kid gloves, apply a mixture of equal parts best blacking and olive oil, paying particular attention to the parts between the fingers. Minard's relieves Stomach Cramp. "Bilmev, that's General Plumer. Isn't he the rare sport?" exclaimed the rabbit catcher, as he hustled off with his prize to the cook.

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