

Island Potato Industry Will Benefit, Belief

Mr. J. W. Boulter, secretary-manager of the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association, believed that the potato industry in this province would be "more than satisfied" with the concessions in potatoes, both certified seed and table stock, granted to Canada in the new United States-Canada Trade Agreement.

The Central Guardian

This column is reserved for news of local interest but advertising of a new nature may be included at 4 cents a word strictly payable in advance.

SUCCESSFUL TEA—The annual tea and dance given by the ladies of St. Paul's Guild was held yesterday at the Parish Hall. The function proved a most successful one, it was announced with the tea and novelty tables being well patronized.

MARSHFIELD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH SERVICES—The Christian Endeavour Society will meet at 7:30 p. m. Sunday, Reginald MacLean, president of the Presbyterian Young People's Union will address the meeting. Everybody welcome.

DREDGING AT CARIBOU—The diesel electric dredge Hal-fax has started to dredge the Caribou dig out a 200-foot wide channel to a depth of 15 feet, at the Big Entrance to Caribou Harbor, for the proposed Woodville-Caribou ferry. The channel will extend for about half a mile off shore beyond the entrance and is expected to be completed in two months, and will not be completed this year. A turbine basin 500 feet wide is being dug inside the entrance.

KINSMEN MEET—An enthusiastic meeting of the Kinsmen Club was held in the Canadian National Hotel last evening with President George Avers in the chair. Mr. Seykora was the guest speaker. He discussed the recent census in Caribou, the history of the settlement and the causes for the recent annexation of Sadderland. Coming from a relative of the country this was a highly interesting and interesting address. Club business was discussed and names were submitted for nomination for club officers for the ensuing year.

CONVICTION QUASHED—The Court of Appeal met Wednesday in Charlottetown. Mr. Justice Saunders presided. The only case on the docket was the case of McInnis vs. the King which was an appeal from a conviction of K. M. Martin, Esq., K. S. Spenhally Magistrate for the City of Charlottetown, for an offence against the person for which the appellant was sentenced to two years in Dorchester Penitentiary. The conviction was quashed and the prisoner discharged. Mr. Ernest A. Large appeared for the Respondent. Mr. J. J. Johnston, K. C., for the Appellant.

RADIO OWNERS FINED—Convictions were obtained in thirty-four cases under the Radio Telegraph Act by Magistrate George J. Tweedy yesterday. Defendants, located in districts from Rocky Point to Hampton, were fined \$2.00 with \$2.75 costs. In all cases the radio owners were fined their licenses following investigation by the investigator. Approximately 45 cases would be heard at Summerside next week it was said. Additional cases would probably be heard here with possibly some in the eastern section of the Province.

FIRE BELIEVED INCENDIARY—Fire believed of incendiary origin caused slight damage at the Barrage on Wednesday. Firemen called about 12 o'clock found a blaze behind a shutter protruding one of the windows. The shutter was sprung from the bottom. Firemen said, and apparently inflammable material had been pushed towards the fire. Firemen were working towards the fire when firefighters arrived. Loss at the Herbert Masser farm in Burnaby where firemen were called shortly before 4 o'clock yesterday morning was estimated at \$50,000, partially covered by insurance. Buildings destroyed included a coach house, machine shed and barn. Most of the contents of the buildings were saved, it was said, with exception of six pigs and some geese.

Y'S MEN'S CLUB—The Charlottetown Y's Men's Club held its weekly meeting last night with Rev. Harvey Denton in the chair. The Rev. Lewis Murray was guest speaker. He stressed the need for men to help in the guidance and training of young people. "Youth is the greatest asset of our Province and must be prepared to take over the duties of citizens," the speaker said. Many children show little regard for the finer things of life, but in most cases are lack of training in their parents. Parents in their duty must assume the burden if only to ward off the dangers that threaten a community when children are without ideals.

Summary Of The New Canada-U. S. Agreement

(Continued from page 1)

will have to pay a duty of 3s. per bushel, while Canadian apples will continue to enter free of duty. The tariff treatment to be applicable as from January 1, 1939, to the United States is provided for the United Kingdom, provides for the entry into the United Kingdom of those kinds of lumber of which the United States is an important supplier of United Kingdom requirements on terms as favorable as those on which Canadian lumber is admitted into the United States market.

The agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States provides for reductions for the most part moderate in extent, on a wide range of manufactured articles on practically all of which Canada has a substantial export interest. The lines of manufactured goods which Canadian exporters send to the United Kingdom, they will continue to receive a preference advantage over their United States competitors.

Under the terms of article 1 of the Canada-U. S. Trade Agreement, the United States agrees to give to Canadian exporters the benefits of the most favorable tariff that have been accorded to similar goods imported from any foreign country.

In the new United Kingdom Trade Agreement the United States has reduced its duties or confirmed free entry on many products of which the British Colonial Empire was the chief supplier of the American market. In return it has received the benefit of a lessening of the duty on many of its exports.

Whereas the 1935 trade agreement provided for reductions in United States duties affecting 83 items and sub-items of the United States tariff, the new trade agreement includes 129 new reductions in rates of duty on items and sub-items, which are valued at \$2,981,492.

In addition there are 41 bindings of existing United States rates of duty, including 22 on items and sub-items of the United States tariff, the total value of which is \$2,981,492. The concessions, therefore, cover 83 per cent of Canadian sales in the United States in 1937.

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Included among the Canadian products for which a 50 per cent reduction in the duty established by the Tariff Act of 1930 has been obtained by virtue of the conclusion of the 1935 trade agreement and the new trade agreement are lumber, sawed wood, maple sugar, maple syrup, turpentine, honey, oats, feed wheat, bran, shorts and other by-products feeds, frozen blueberries, clover and alfalfa, pickled or salted cod, haddock, etc., smoked fresh cod, haddock, etc., fresh or frozen halibut, salmon, cornish fresh mackerel, sardines, pickled or salted salmon, whisky, pulpboard in rolls, tissue paper, crepe paper, Christmas trees, crushed gum and lime, pipe organs, and yachts.

In addition to the above products which United States duties have been reduced by 50 per cent, valuable reductions in United States duties have been secured on a variety of other products, including barley, rye, buckwheat, cheese, bacon, and other prepared pork, calves, silver fox skins, dried poultry, apples, fresh berries, elder fruit, or frozen whole cod haddock, etc., fresh or frozen fillets of cod, haddock, etc., boneless salmon fillets, pickled or salted herring, frozen mackerel, fresh-water fish, uncoated printing paper, hanging paper, various articles of wood, aluminum, nickel, zinc ores, zinc metal, ferro-manganese, hollow drill steel, dead-burned dolomite, certain types of leather, salt, by-products of leather, workmen's gloves and miscellaneous wares products.

In the 1935 trade agreement the United States on cream was reduced to 35 cents per gallon on a tariff quota of 1,500,000 gallons per annum. The new trade agreement provides for the maximum importation to 23 1/2 cents per gallon on the same quantity to be imported at the reduced rate of duty in any one calendar year.

No Concession On Milk There was no concession on milk in 1935. The new agreement provides for the maximum reduction of duty to 3 1/4 cents per gallon, the quantity of milk to be admitted at the reduced rate to be 3,000,000 gallons in any one calendar year.

The duty on honey imported into the United States was established by the tariff act of 1930 at 12 cents per pound. This rate was reduced to two cents per pound as the result of a trade agreement concluded between the United States and the United Kingdom for a further reduction to 1 1/2 cents per pound.

The duty on oats will be cut in half from 16 cents to eight cents per bushel, that on barley reduced from 20 cents to 15 cents per bushel, that on rye from 15 cents to 12 cents per bushel and that on buckwheat from 25 cents to 15 cents per 100 pounds.

Reductions in the duties on practically all by-products of the wool trade have been a large and steady export trade from Canada to the United States, over the existing tariff are made.

Blueberries are the only kind of fruit which Canada exports to the United States in large volume, considerable quantities being shipped from the Maritime Provinces and from the British Columbia coast. Blueberries were reduced in 1935 from 35 to 25 per cent ad valorem. The new agreement reduces the rate to half what it was in 1935, 17 1/2 per cent and also provides for a reduction in the duty on fresh blueberries in the United States from 1 1/4 cents per pound to 3/4 cent per pound.

Concessions on potatoes, both certified seed and table stock, will be of help to producers in the Maritime Provinces. Under the 1935 trade agreement, the duty on certified seed potatoes was reduced from 75 cents to 45 cents per bushel, and the duty on table stock potatoes was reduced from 25 cents to 15 cents per bushel. This is confirmed and there is also a reduction in the rate on which it is reduced from five cents to three cents per gallon.

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The 1935 agreement contained no concession on table potatoes. The new agreement provides for the maximum reduction in duty on table potatoes during the period March 1 to November 30 and a reduction to 90 cents per 100 pounds during the period December 1 to the end of February. The rate of duty will be increased in any year in which the United States consumption of table potatoes is less than the quantity equivalent to the amount of the shipment.

The reason for the maximum reduction on table potatoes being on a quota of 1,000,000 bushels, which, however, will be increased in any year in which the United States consumption of table potatoes is less than the quantity equivalent to the amount of the shipment.

Turnip Tariff Continued The maximum reduction to 12 1/2 cents per 100 pounds on turnips and rutabagas obtained in 1935 is confirmed. The new agreement also provides for maximum reductions in the duties on carrots, radishes and cauliflower to 25 per cent ad valorem; for a reduction in the duty on beets; and for confirmation of the 40 per cent duty on turnips imported in 1935 on peas, green or unripe, imported during the period July 1 to September 30. Provision is made for the binding of the free entry of turnips and cauliflower.

Features Of U.S.-U.K. Trade Agreement As It Affects Canada

(By J. F. SANDERSON Canadian Press Staff Writer)

LONDON, Nov. 17.—(CP Cable)—The Trade Agreement between the United Kingdom and United States signed in Washington today will regulate \$850,000,000 worth of trade in annual commerce by reciprocal widening of markets, it was estimated here tonight.

The trade agreement has vast economic implications—the two great democracies are the two biggest trading nations in the world, and the significance at this time can not be overlooked. It was pointed out in trade circles here that from the Canadian viewpoint, the treaty provides the following features:

1. The six-cent per bushel preference on wheat is wiped out. 2. Through a complicated tariff formula, American and British Columbia softwoods of the highest quality are to be placed almost at parity. One compensation for Canada will be that British Columbia logs in size and quality are not to compete; another will be reduction in Russian shipments to the British market.

3. Canada's preference for automobile exports to the United Kingdom is retained and the duty of 33 1/3 per cent is reduced to 25 per cent. This was done because of German competition and leaves the British manufacturer with a margin of 8 per cent against low-powered cars. 4. As a compensation to Canada for giving up preferences, the British government agrees to a reduction in the preference its manufacturers have enjoyed in the Canadian market for main items of British manufacture, such as tinplate, certain iron and steel goods and diesel engines.

5. Canada's preference of two shillings a pound is maintained on raw wool from the United States, but expires in 1942 the British Government agrees to re-examine this position. 6. Canada's bacon quota is not affected but American hams are established on the free list and the 10 per cent duty on lard is abolished.

25 per cent reduction making an effective rate of 37 1/2 per cent ad valorem. Other undressed furs and fur skins are free of duty on the continued application of the 1930 agreement and the new agreement provides for the binding of free entry of mink, beaver, muskrat, wolf (including skins of the same), fish and fisher, these being the furs of which Canada is the chief source of supply of imports into the United States.

Reductions in duty to varying degrees are provided for all the different forms in which fish of the cod family is exported to the United States. On pickled or salted fish maximum reductions in existing duties are provided for in the case of "boneless" fish on which the reduction amounts to 25 per cent. This means that on dry salted fish containing not more than 13 per cent moisture, the duty is reduced from 1 1/4 cents to 5/8 cent per pound. On wet salted fish containing more than 13 per cent moisture the duty is reduced from 3/4 cent to 3/8 cent per pound. The same reduction in duty is being provided for in the case of fish of the cod family which are exported from Newfoundland and the United States, which have formed part of the negotiations for the new trade agreement between the United Kingdom and the United States.

The concession on "boneless" fish of the cod family in the new agreement provides for a 25 per cent reduction in the duty, making the new effective rate 1 1/2 cents per pound, which balances the reduction in duty on fresh salted fish which is the raw material used for making boneless fish in the United States.

On fresh or frozen fillets of cod, haddock, halibut, cusk and rosefish there is a 25 per cent reduction in duty, from 2 1/2 cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. This reduction applies to the new trade agreement which provides for a 25 per cent reduction in the duty from one cent to 3/4 cent per pound. This concession to apply to frozen fish which is evaporated or both but not with fish removed.

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U.S. Potato Tariff Placed At Lowest Level Since '21

OTTAWA, Nov. 17.—(Almed) assisting producers in the Maritime Provinces, a large concession in the United States market for Canadian-grown potatoes was included in the Canada-U. S. trade treaty signed in Washington today, knocking down the U. S. potato tariff to the lowest point since 1921.

The agreement provides for the maximum reduction to 37 1/2 cents per 100 pounds on certified seed potatoes. The annual quota will be 1,500,000 bushels. Under the 1935 pact the duty on certified seed potatoes was reduced from 75 cents to 45 cents a 100 pounds from March 1 to Nov. 30 and to 60 cents during the remaining three months of the annual quota of 750,000 bushels.

The new reduced rate of 37 1/2 cents a 100 pounds will apply throughout the year when the U. S. is in season, but will be reduced to 12 per cent ad valorem instead of 20 per cent under the 1935 agreement and 25 per cent under the tariff act of 1930. The duty on smoked salmon is reduced from 25 to 15 per cent ad valorem. The reduction in the duty on fresh or frozen halibut from two cents to one cent per pound, secured in the 1935 agreement, is confirmed.

The 1935 agreement reduced the United States duty on fresh spruce, pine, hemlock and larch to 25 cents per 100 board feet. This duty is further reduced by the maximum to one cent per pound. There has been no reduction in the duty on spruce, pine, hemlock and larch. No concessions on mackerel were secured in 1935 but the new agreement provides for a reduction in the duty on mackerel from two cents per pound and on frozen mackerel from two cents to 1 1/2 cents per pound. On pickled or salted mackerel there is only a binding of five cents per pound of one cent per pound.

The new agreement rebinds the free entry of fresh or frozen sea herring on the basis of 10 per cent in the duty on hard-dried herring whole herring and boned smoked herring secured in 1935 are also confirmed. The United Kingdom being supplied of the fish of the cod family in the United States duty on that product is being reduced from three cents to two cents per pound. The concession on "boneless" fish of the cod family in the new agreement provides for a 25 per cent reduction in the duty, making the new effective rate 1 1/2 cents per pound, which balances the reduction in duty on fresh salted fish which is the raw material used for making boneless fish in the United States.

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certified seed potatoes imported from Canada." The 1935 agreement provided no concession on table potatoes but the new treaty allows for the maximum reduction to 37 1/2 cents a 100 pounds from March 1 to Nov. 30 and a reduction of 60 cents a 100 pounds during December, January and February, on a quota of 1,000,000 bushels. This quota will be increased in any year in which the U. S. crop falls below 350,000 bushels by an amount equivalent to the amount of the shortage. The quota period starts Sept. 15.

The summary said: "The reason for the maximum reduction on table potatoes being confined to the period from March 1 to Nov. 30 is that the U. S. has treaty commitments with Cuba which preclude a reduction below 60 cents a 100 pounds during the period from Dec. 1 to the end of February." The same consideration is not so important in the case of seed potatoes because Cuba is not a producer of certified potatoes.

A change is made in the Canadian potato tariff as well, on U. S. table potatoes, previously free under the intermediate tariff but subject to a countervailing duty of 75 cents a hundredweight on importation from the United States, will be reduced to 37 1/2 cents from June 15 to July 31, and free during the remainder of the year.

It is provided, however, that these classes of lumber shall be free of duty on importation into the United Kingdom when and for so long as the import excise tax on Canadian lumber imported into the United States is abolished. If this should take place the total duty on Canadian lumber of fir, spruce, pine, hemlock or larch will be reduced to 50 cents per 1,000 board feet and lumber of other species will be free of duty.

The removal of the import excise tax on lumber would bring about the settlement of three questions which have been particularly vexatious to the Canadian lumber industry: (1) The discrimination resulting from the exemption of lumber of certain pines and a spruce grown in some parts of Canada as compared with the lumber of other pines and spruces grown in other parts of Canada; (2) The assessment of the import excise tax on the basis of gross measurement, after the revenue act of 1932 provided for assessment on the basis of net measurement; and (3) the application of the import excise tax to timbers six inches square or over after the courts had ruled that the revenue act of 1932 did not apply to such timbers.

Free entry for red cedar shingles was bound in 1935 but the United States reserved the right to limit imports during a part of a calendar year to a quantity not exceeding 25 per cent of domestic consumption during the preceding half-year.

The new agreement binds free entry for a quantity imported in any year equivalent to 30 per cent of the average annual domestic consumption in the United States during the three preceding calendar years. On imports in excess of this quantity the United States reserves the right to impose a duty or tax not exceeding 25 cents per square.

In 1935 the duty on ice-hockey sticks was reduced from 33 1/3 to 20 per cent ad valorem. This concession is confirmed and the small reduction extended to the manufacture of other manufactures of wood, including paint, brush handles, broom and mop handles, tennis racket frames, croquet mallets, and canoe paddles, by carriages, wheel barrows, carriages, drays, trucks and other horse-drawn vehicles of wood.

In the new agreement the binding of free entry on pulp is broadened to cover all grades of mechanical and chemical wood pulp shipped from Canada to the United States. The free entry of standard newspaper paper is rebounded and the application of the largest single item of trade between the two countries.

The duty on Christmas trees is reduced from 10 to 6 per cent ad valorem. The United States duty on nickel in pigs, ingots, etc., is cut from three cents to 2 1/2 cents per pound. The most important concession on metals is a reduction in the United States duty on aluminum in crude forms from four cents to three cents per pound. The 1935 agreement included concessions on crude or crushed limestone, lime and hydrated lime. In the new agreement the maximum reduction on crude or crushed limestone is 2 1/2 cents per 100 pounds is confirmed; on lime, not specially provided for, the rate is reduced by the maximum to five cents per 100 pounds; and on hydrated lime the maximum reduction is also confirmed, making the rate six cents per pound instead of eight cents per pound under the 1935 agreement. On ground or crushed stone the maximum reduction is 15 per cent ad valorem. There is a reduction in the duty of cement, not specially provided for, from 20 to 10 per cent ad valorem and this should stimulate the sales of refractory cements.

The existing Canadian duties on cigarettes (\$4.10 per pound plus 23 per cent ad valorem) are reduced to P. C. ad valorem) are reduced to \$3.00 plus 15 per cent. Under the new agreement, Canada agrees to reduce the duty on whiskey from 810 to 85 per proof gallon. The rate on barley malt is reduced from 50 cents to 40 cents per 100 pounds. The agreement provides for reciprocal free entry of wood pulp or other pulp of vegetable fibre, since Canadian pulp already entered the United States free of duty, this has entailed removal by Canada of the existing rate of 22 1/2 per cent. Various items provide for reductions in the Canadian rates on paper and paper products. The duty on paper board novels is reduced to 10 per cent free entry of newspapers and periodicals is confirmed. Camera films are reduced from 25 to 20 per cent.

PRINCE EDWARD — Today & Saturday FOR A GIRL'S KISS Fighting and laughing his way to the court of golden China's mighty emperor... Samuel Goldwyn GARY COOPER THE Adventures of Marco Polo BASIL RATHBONE SIGRID GURIE PLUS... CARTOON DAILY 3.15 - 7.00 - 9.00 P. M. SATURDAY MATINEE 2.30 P. M.

Miscellaneous A variety of miscellaneous manufactured goods, which Canada has been exporting to the United States, covered by the new trade agreement. In this category come the concessions on such products as whiskey, patent leather, harness leather, seating boots, gloves made from various kinds of leathers, hood and tubing of rubber, hose of vegetable fibre, pipe-organs, lacrosse sticks, ice skates, woven-wire cloth, axles, cast-iron fittings for cast-iron pipes, iron castings, moulders' patterns, chains, electric washing machines, electric stoves, and motor boats and yachts. The free entry of agricultural implements is rebound in the new trade agreement.

Capitol TODAY & SAT. DAILY 3.15 - 7.00 - 9.45 SAT. MATINEE — 2.30 SINGING A SONG OF THE PLAINS! Gene Autry Smiley BURMETTE

Prairie Moon Smiley BURMETTE

THE SECRET OF TREASURE ISLAND

Too Late To Classify LOST IN CITY ABOUT THREE weeks ago 3 books, Finder leave Guardian Office, reward L-288-11-18-A.

CAUGHT FOX, OWNER CAN have same proving property, expenses. Ollie L-289-Royalty.

BIRTHS VAIL—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Brooklyn M. Vail, a son, George Robert. LVOBE—At the Prince Edward Island Hotel on Nov. 10, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Russell Wood, southport, a son. GEDD—At the Prince Edward Island Hotel on Nov. 10, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bel. St. Peter, a daughter. LORIE—At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on Nov. 16, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Larter, City, a daughter. GEDD—At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on Nov. 16, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Coad, Charlottetown, R. I., a daughter. LORIE—At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on Nov. 15, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Birt, Covehead, a son. GEDD—At the Prince Edward Island Hospital on Nov. 17, 1938, to Mr. and Mrs. Colin MacPhail, York Point, a son.

MARRIAGES DOUGLAS-JOHNSTON—At Zion Mansie on Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1938, by Rev. G. Carlisle Webster, Miss Elizabeth Johnston of Cananoy to Mr. Coffin George Douglas of Charlottetown. MACDONALD-WAYE—At Zion Mansie on Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1938, by Rev. G. Carlisle Webster, Miss Alice Jane Douglas of Charlottetown to Mr. John Arthur MacPhail of Hunter River to Mr. Burton Archibald MacDonal of North Hill.

RODGERSON-DOUGLAS—At Zion Mansie on Thursday, Nov. 17, 1938, by Rev. G. Carlisle Webster, Miss Alice Jane Douglas of Charlottetown to Mr. John Arthur MacPhail of Hunter River to Mr. Burton Archibald MacDonal of North Hill.

DEATHS MARTIN—Died at his residence, 184 Great George St., Nov. 15, 1938, at the age of 81 years. Burial from his late residence, Saturday morning at 8.45 to St. Dunstons Basilica thence to the R. C. Cemetery.

(Continued on page 13, Col 7)