

Canada's Tobacco Now Rivals U. S.

Great Britain's Preferential Tariff of 50 Cents a Pound Supplies the Incentive for a Rapid Expansion of the Industry

Among other obligations Europe is indebted to America for war loans, potatoes and tobacco. Possibly the last named debt will be the one most cheerfully acknowledged, for Europe enjoys the fragrant weed and consumes it in vast quantities.

The United States has long held a premier position among tobacco-growing countries, with a production of about 35 per cent of the world's supply. In this field, however, as in other branches of agriculture, Canada is becoming an important competitor.

For many years Canadians have grown wheat of excellent quality, until they have reached the point where they are the greatest wheat-exporting nation in the world. In their natural desire to diversify our crops we have included both corn and tobacco, and these two products have, singularly enough, a very definite connection.

The Tariff Preference

The ravages of the European corn borer in certain districts of southwestern Ontario turned the attention of the farmers there to substitute crops. Now it happened that just about this time the British Government, in order to encourage the production of tobacco within the Empire, announced a tariff preference of 25 per cent for British-grown tobacco. This meant that tobacco grown in Canada and other British countries would be taxed \$1.50 a pound upon entering the Old Country market, while tobacco from the rest of the world would pay \$2 a pound.

For many years Canadian farmers had grown tobacco in limited quantities, but this combination of circumstances—failure in certain areas of the corn crop, due to the corn borer, and a preference of fifty cents a pound for tobacco on the English market—served to turn their attention to the possibilities of the tobacco industry. The results are indicated by the increase in tobacco exports to Great Britain. In 1924 Canadian growers sold to British buyers 1,747,960 pounds. In 1926 Canada exported 4,922,336 pounds, while in 1927 the British market imported more than 6,000,000 pounds from Canada.

Nine years ago the total production of tobacco in Canada was 13,248,962 pounds from 16,621 acres, of which Ontario produced about five-eighths of the total crop. In 1928 the crop in Canada was 41,000,000 pounds from 43,000 acres, in round figures. This is an increase in production of 200 per cent and an increase in acreage of 159 per cent since 1921. Ontario accounted for 32,265,850 pounds from 32,654 acres, Quebec 8,546,325 pounds from 10,368 acres and British Columbia 164,200 pounds from 116 acres of the 1928 crop.

The British preferential tariff has had little or no effect on the tobacco industry in Virginia, the Carolinas and other neighboring tobacco-growing States, because there long season tobaccos are grown, which are of finer texture than any that can be grown in Canada. It has, however, affected the Kentucky growers to some extent, for Canadian tobacco closely resembles the Kentucky varieties, owing to a closer similarity in soil and climatic conditions.

American tobacco growers have not been slow to recognize the changed conditions affecting their industry, and have been moving in considerable numbers to Canada to engage in tobacco-growing there. One such settler, H. B. Archibald, an experienced tobacco grower from Madisonville, Ky., who is now growing tobacco on a large scale in Ontario, in a recent interview with the writer, expressed the opinion that the British preferential tariff was too great a handicap for the Kentucky grower to overcome in the British market.

"There are unlimited possibilities for tobacco growing in Canada," he said. "The soil is even better than in Kentucky, and the climatic conditions equally favorable, and there is also a ready market for all the tobacco that can be grown. Great Britain will handle up to 150,000,000 pounds of dark tobacco annually."

The best Canadian tobacco is grown in the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin and Middlesex, in Ontario, but the soil and climatic conditions in our province favor very much greater expansion, and some recent advances have been made.

It is in Ontario that the development of tobacco growing is expected to be the most marked. The domestic market will take practically the entire Quebec crop, little of which, owing to less favorable conditions for growing than prevails in Ontario, is suitable for export. Good tobacco can be grown in the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia, equal in quality, experts say, to that grown in Ontario, but it is yet too early to make any predictions.

Already Canada ranks as the greatest tobacco-producing country in the British Empire.

In theology there is only one way to be perfectly orthodox, and that is not to think at all.—Dean Inge.

Illness of King Recalls Halifax Dynamite Plot

Suspects Seized There When Monarch Was Sailor Prince

Halifax, N.S.—The illness of King George has recalled his visits to this old British port during the days when he was the Sailor Prince of England. On one of these occasions a plot to blow up H.M.S. Canada, the warship on which he was serving as a midshipman, was discovered before it could be carried out.

Investigation of a burglary revealed a large supply of dynamite hidden in a suitcase in a local hotel. The occupants of the room, who said they were James Holmes and William Brecken, of Philadelphia, were arrested. A baggage check found in Holmes's possession was exchanged at the railway station for a large canvas bag, which was found to contain a rubber floating-suit, a quantity of copper wires, dynamite caps and detonators, a number of small hooks, screws and chisels, and a small pistol similar to those sometimes used for detonating explosives. It was learned that the two prisoners had been rowing nightly around the naval vessels, including the Canada, anchored off the dockyard. The case caused a sensation. When the discovery was made known, the Prince was ordered from Halifax to the West Indies.

Holmes and Brecken were tried on charges of having explosives in their possession illegally. Sir John Thompson, Chief Justice, however, found that there was no law against possessing dynamite in Canada. The prisoners were found guilty of creating a nuisance and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Brecken was quoted upon his release, as saying: "It is just as well we were captured, as the thing we came here to do might have been far more serious, as we intended, when coming here, to blow up the H.M.S. Canada with the Prince."



NOTED ENGLISH DIVINE

Rev. Fr. Woodcock, one of the most brilliant pulpit orators, will deliver forty sermons in the Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, New York.

Smith (at the wheel)—Do you know I have a new theory about tires—Nervous Companion—Good heavens! What was that noise? Smith (wearily)—Only another theory exploded.

Mrs. Movemore—Goodness! This is the noisiest neighborhood I ever got into. Just hear those children screech. Maid—They're your own children, ma'am.

Many a married man wakes up to the realization that as far as his wife is concerned he'd still be bachelor if she hadn't so hated the idea of being an old maid.

Back Home For Session



RETURN OF SPEAKER OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT
Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, his wife, and their niece, Miss Bertha Pouliot, when they were disembarking from the S.S. Ile de France at New York.

Market Reports

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS

Toronto wholesale dealers are paying the following prices, delivered, Toronto:

Eggs, ungraded, cases returned—Fresh extras, 36 to 38c; fresh firsts, 32c; seconds, 25c; pullet extras, 28c.

Butter—Creamery, solids, pasteurized, No. 1, 40c No. 2, 39 to 39½c.

Churning cream—Special, 45c; No. 1, 44c; No. 2, 39c.

Cheese—No. 1 large, colored, paraffined and government graded, 21½ to 21¾c.

PROVISION PRICES

Toronto wholesale dealers are quoting the following prices to the trade:

Smoked meats—Hams, med., 29 to 31c; cooked hams, 40c; smoked rolls, 25c; breakfast bacon, 30 to 34c; do. fancy, 37 to 40c; backs, peamealed, 28 to 30c; do. smoked, 30 to 33c.

Cured meats—Long clear bacon, 50 to 70 lbs., \$21; 70 to 90 lbs., \$19; 90 to 100 lbs. and up, \$18; lightweight rolls, in barrels, \$11.50; heavyweight rolls, \$38.50 per bb.

Lard—Pure, tierces, 17c; tubs, 17½c; pails, 18c; prints, 18½ to 19c.

Shortening, tierces, 14½c; tubs, 14¾c; pails, 15¼c; tins, 17¼c; prints, 16¼c.

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Grain dealers on the Toronto Board of Trade are making the following quotations for car lots:

Man. wheat—No. 2 North, \$1.27½; No. 3 North, \$1.25; No. 4 wheat, \$1.19½; No. 5 wheat, \$1.08½; No. 6 wheat, 99½c; feed wheat, 20½c (c.i.f. Goderich and Bay ports. Price on track, 1c higher than above).

Man. oats—Extra No. 1 feed, 62c; No. 1 feed, 60½c; No. 2 feed, 58c (c.i.f. Goderich and bay ports.)

Am. corn—No. 2 yellow, kiln dried, \$1.09½; No. 3 yellow, kiln dried, \$1.07½; No. 4 yellow, kiln dried, \$1.05½. (Delivered Toronto.)

Millfeed del. Montreal freights, bags included—Bran, per ton, \$35.25; shorts, per ton, \$35.25; middlings, \$38.25.

Ont. oats—Good, sound, heavy oats, in car lots, 48 to 50c f.o.b. shipping points.

Ont. good milling wheat, f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights, \$1.28 to \$1.30.

Barley—Malting, 68 to 70c.

Buckwheat—85 to 88c.

Rye—No. 2, \$1.05.

Man. flour—First, pats., in jute, \$7.20; Toronto; second pats., in jute, \$6.60.

Ont. flour—Track, Montreal, car lots, 90 per cent. pats., per bbl., \$5.70.

HAY AND STRAW

Local wholesale hay and straw dealers are making the following quotations to farmers (delivered at Toronto):

No. 1 timothy, loose, per ton, \$18 to \$19; No. 1 timothy, baled, nominal; No. 2, do, do, \$13.50 to \$14; No. 3, do, do, \$12 to \$13; lower grades, \$10 to \$12; wheat straw, \$10; oat straw, \$9.50.

LIVESTOCK

Heavy beef steers, choice, \$9.50 to \$10.75; butcher steers, choice, \$10 to \$10.50; do. fair to good, \$9 to \$10; do. com., \$7.50 to \$9; butcher heifers, choice, \$9.75 to \$10; do. fair to good, \$9 to \$9.75; do. com., \$7.50 to \$8.50; butcher cows, good to choice, \$7.25 to \$8.50; do. com. to med., \$6 to \$7; do.

canners and cutters, \$4 to \$5.25; butcher bulls, good to choice, \$7 to \$8.50; do. com. to med., \$6 to \$7; do. bolognas, \$6 to \$6.75; baby beef, \$10.50 to \$13; feeders, choice, \$9 to \$9.75; do. fair to good, \$8 to \$8.75; stockers, choice, \$8.25 to \$9; do. fair to good, \$7 to \$8; calves, choice, \$16 to \$17; do. med., \$9 to \$15; do. grass-fed, \$7 to \$8; springers, \$100 to \$120 milkers, \$75 to \$100; lambs, spring, per cwt., \$14 to \$14.50; do. culls, per cwt., \$10 to \$12; buck lambs, \$11 to \$11.50; sheep, choice, \$6.50 to \$7.50; do. med., \$5.25 to \$6; do. culls, \$3 to \$4; hogs, selects, w.o.c., \$10.50 to \$10.75; do. f.o.b. selects, \$9.50 to \$9.75; do. fed and watered, \$10.20 to \$10.45; do. thick smooths, f.o.b., \$9 to \$9.25.

Proposes Reform In Suing the Crown

Sir Leslie Scott Wants Procedure Brought into Line With Standard English Law

Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., M.P., recently outlined a bill for the reform of "Procedure Against the Crown" in a lecture before the London School of Economics. He said that, having been Solicitor General, he was thoroughly conversant with the obstacles which confronted a litigant who desired to sue the Crown, and added:

"The object of the reform should be to assimilate Crown law and procedure to ordinary law and procedure—to steer a middle course between prejudicing the rights of a subject and endangering the interests of the State. The whole matter should be put on a business basis, and truth, as it is considered in common law, should prevail."

He said that under a writ of immediate extent the Crown could still seize a debtor's person, and imprison him, and seize all his goods. There seemed to be no good reason why the procedure should not be replaced by the ordinary methods. Any privilege retained by the Crown, particularly in the case of revenue debts and death duties, could be specially provided for by statute as an exception.

It was unreasonable, he said, that in some purely business transactions between a government department and a private person the subject should not be able to sue as a matter of right. Actually, in the case of certain departments, this was possible already, showing that the reform was practicable. For this and other reasons the procedure of petition of right should be abolished, subject to its retention as the appropriate procedure in claims against the King, personally, or his property.

Of all matters in respect of which the present law stood in need of reform, the inability of the Crown to be sued in tort was probably the most glaring, said the speaker, and worked the greatest amount of hardship in actual practice. In a case of an ad-

Extending Help To Northern Wards

Quebec Province Asked to Save Eskimo Wards on the Verge of Starvation in Labrador

Quebec—As a result of the poor hunting and fishing season in that part of Labrador which belongs to Quebec, 2,000 Eskimos located in that area are reported to be without food enough to last them through the winter months.

An appeal for aid for them was brought to the Quebec Government by W. W. Cory, Deputy Minister of the Interior for the Federal Government. Premier Taschereau and the Prime Minister intimated that the Province would extend relief, probably by leaving supplies of food, clothing and medicines at the various trading posts of the Hudson Bay Company and Revillon Freres, to which the Eskimos go when in distress.

The caribou herds on which the Eskimos depended for food, to a large extent, have almost disappeared, moving to the Northwest. The Federal Government has been helping natives with food, clothing, medical attendance and schooling, but the authorities at Ottawa, feel that the time has come for the Province to care for their own inhabitants, although the Federal Government does not wish to throw the whole of the burden on the Province.

It is understood that Mr. Cory will take the problem up also with the Manitoba Government, since Eskimos in the Western Province are also reported to be in difficulties.

Intelligence Test: Any collection of forty or fifty questions to which the eminent psychologist giving the test happens to know the replies.

Stanley Baldwin On Trade Outlook

Optimistic of the Future Feels Sure That Things Will Come Out Alright

With regard to the trade outlook it is fitting to recall the last speech of Mr. Baldwin prior to the rising of Parliament. The British Premier said:

"I want to make one or two observations about the general trade of the country, and the difficulty of doing that always is, that unless one says the whole country is going down, all of us together, to the bottomless pit, one is branded as an optimist. I have made many speeches on this subject, and I have never gone further than to say that the outlook is not hopeless," said Mr. Baldwin.

"For that I have been called all sorts of names. It is quite true that, owing to one cause or another, sometimes obscure, sometimes patent, the dawn of revival that we have often seen has not matured, and this year, almost until the present moment, has been a disappointment to the country. But we have to remember that whenever any serious cause, whatever it may be affects industry, there is very often a considerable lag between the cause and the effect, and it was some years after the war before this country felt the full effect of it."

"Thus there was the loss of purchasing power sustained by the people in this country, through the loss of wages in 1926, and for some time in 1927 many of the things that people purchased were coming from stock and the producers did not feel that effect of the loss of purchasing power until the spring of this year."

"There is no doubt that this is one of the reasons why a good deal of the trade kept stationary, or went back, when we might have hoped that it



CANADIAN MINISTER AT RECEPTION

Sir Philippe Roy, leaving the Elysee palace, Paris, after being received with other foreign representatives by President Doumergue on New Year's Day. Sir Philippe is on the right. The others are his Secretary and Aide.

mirally ship involved in a collision at sea, for instance, the claimant could not simply sue the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. It would be contrary to the interests of the State that there should be any actual arrest and detention of the vessel, as was possible in cases between subjects; but no possible cases of an exceptional nature affected the general principle that the Crown ought to be liable in tort. Any necessary exceptions could be provided for specially.

SPONGES AND SISAL

Sponges and sisal are the chief sources of revenue in the Bahama Islands. Not all of these 20 islands, however, are inhabited.

A Missouri woman has killed her estate to her seventeen dogs. This isn't the first to go that way, however.

would have improved. And I would remind the House that this year has been a year singularly free from industrial trouble.

"Therefore, in all the areas of the country, except the distressed areas, the purchasing power has been maintained, and by the continuity of wages has probably increased, so that early next year we ought to be in a position to see the purchasing power of the ordinary commodities which people desire, come back again to that normality from which it has fallen, and I think we may reasonably look, without being called unduly optimistic, to a general expansion of trade in the country."

"What I am saying, of course, may prove to be wrong. I think it is right. There is one thing, however, which is not theory but fact, and from which I do take hope, because it bears on the fringe of the distressed areas. There has been lately a stiffening of freight rates on the sea.

"That has put more confidence into shipowners that has led to the placing of orders for a very considerably increased number of tramp steamers, a considerable proportion of which have gone in the last few weeks to the North-East Coast. Those are definite orders on a much better scale than has been the case for a long time. The reflection of that is bound to be seen early in the year when the orders begin to be placed for the hulls and machinery."

Weeds

La Presse (Ltd.): It is estimated that a loss amounting to six million dollars each year in the Province of Quebec is caused by weeds. It is more than that caused by insects or disease. The loss is not only felt by the decrease in the harvest yield and its value; but also by the increase in the cost of production. The time spent on the fight against weeds and their extirpation from the soil and their separation from the grain necessarily entails heavy expenses which proportionately reduce the revenue. But that is not all; land covered with weeds is much more difficult to cultivate, and the resultant worries are often responsible for the desertion of the countryside.

It will soon be true to say that an Englishman's home is his garage.—Clough Williams-Ellis.

The Passing of the Great Tex Rickard



SCENE IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN WHERE "TEX" LAY IN STATE