

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. R. Burnett Associate Editors—Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES—The Beckwith Special Agency Inc., New York Central Building, New York City; General Motors Building, Detroit; Interstate Building, Kansas City; Willoughby Tower Building, Chicago; Syndicate Trust Building, St. Louis; Glenn Building, Atlanta; Mousnock Building, San Francisco; 1153 No. 65th Street, Dallas, Texas.

Morning Maxim The down payment on trouble may not be so much, but you will have a lot of installments to pay for years to come.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1932

THE FOX SHOW

Great interest is being taken in the coming Fox Show, which will be held on Wednesday and Thursday of next week at the Provincial Exhibition Grounds. The Fox Exhibitors Association is to be warmly congratulated on taking the initiative on this occasion, and the fact that preparations are being made to accommodate over 500 foxes indicates that the keenest competition is anticipated.

So much has been said and written of the great importance of fox ranching in Prince Edward Island that further reference to the subject would be platitudinous. The whole world knows what we have done in this connection. We have ploughed new furrows in international trade and commerce, established an industry which has developed to proportions undreamed of a few years ago, and, in addition, have maintained our leadership against the keen competition in quality production which this development introduced.

WHY SO FURIOUS?

We are unaware of having used any but parliamentary language yesterday in contrasting the local Liberal organ's present efforts to raise a teapot tempest over conditions of jail discipline and law enforcement with its attitude on the same subject when its own party was in power. Our contemporary's ill-tempered retort to our suggested comparison is therefore somewhat surprising.

and have been "magnified out of all proportion to the facts." If this be the case, it should be an easy matter for the Liberal organ to show wherein we have exaggerated. Since it has invited comparison with the Lea Government's record by its own exaggerated statements of conditions at the present time, the question is one in which its readers will naturally be keenly interested.

MR. WEIR'S COMPARISON

Published elsewhere in today's issue is the masterly exposure by Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, of the late King Government's indifference to the interests of Canadian agriculture in the development of its tariff policy. This indifference was demonstrated strikingly in the failure of Mr. Mackenzie King and his friends when in office to protect Canadian agriculture against successive tariff increases imposed by the United States against Canadian farm products, and demonstrated also in the same placid submission to hostile tariff action by other foreign countries, Germany, France, etc.

Mr. Weir made the claim, in the course of his address, that the Conservative election promise of wider external markets for the Canadian farmer has been fulfilled; still more to the point, he quoted statistics showing actual increases in exports of agricultural commodities. There has been, as the official records show, a substantial rise in these exports during the past three months, a particularly noteworthy achievement when prevailing prices are considered.

in his efforts to promote trade with the United Kingdom, and particularly to place the Canadian cattle export trade upon a sure foundation. In this he has met with no little success and the work of the Imperial Economic Conference should be very valuable in extending this trade. His record in this respect compares very favorably with that of his predecessor, who is now one of his most aggressive critics, and has identified himself with the Opposition policy of criticism which, if successful, would mean the undoing of the work, or much of the work, done by the conference and done in the face of both foreseen and unforeseen difficulties.

AUTHORITATIVE

Recently the local Liberal organ emphasized the non-partisan and highly authoritative nature of the monthly commercial letters issued by the banks. This fact should be borne in mind in considering the following optimistic comment in the October letter of the Bank of Montreal.

"The important event of the month has been the coming into operation of the Trade Agreements arrived at by the Imperial Economic Conference in August, these having gone into effect on October 13th, in so far as they relate to imports into Canada. The changes in the Canadian tariff are numerous, upwards of 200, and all in the direction of increased preferences to British products in the Canadian market, the additional preferences being given in the shape of free entry, entry at lower rates of duty, or by increasing the duty on articles imported from other than British countries.

"In return, Great Britain extends advantages to Canadian products, more particularly those of the farm field and forest, either by admitting these into Great Britain free of duty against a duty upon like foreign products, or, by the establishment of quotas, as in the case of bacon. It will necessarily require some time to determine the full effect of this new and important departure in fiscal policy of Empire countries, but, upon the whole, the scheme appears to be received favorably and with high hope of substantial advantage accruing from it.

COERCING PARLIAMENT

In answer to a question by a Western member in Parliament last week, Premier Bennett stated that the Government had the matter of a bonus of five cents a bushel on wheat under consideration. The announcement came in answer to a remark made by John Vallance, the Liberal member for South Battleford, who asserted that if the bonus was not granted "revolution was inevitable."

The language used by the member for South Battleford, comments the Branford Expressor, was nothing short of coercion. It was a threat to Parliament that, if the demand were not granted without respect to other interests throughout the country and the welfare of the taxpayers at large, violence would result, and that consequently the Government ought to yield to the demand. The floor of Parliament is no place for language of that character.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The British National Government was created by a solidarity of national opinion in Britain. It has rendered valuable service and continues to deserve support for the purposes for which it was called into being, namely, rehabilitation of British credit and restoration of British trade.

Fortunately the disturbance in Kingston Penitentiary did not result in the deaths or bloodshed which have frequently accompanied outbreaks of this kind elsewhere. But riot and sabotage within the walls of a penitentiary is quite as much a crime as it is outside. It is to be assumed that if the enquiry which is to be held, besides discovering the cause of the trouble, is able to identify the ring-leaders in the disturbance, they will be discouraged, so far as the law permits, from further demonstrations of the kind.

The most surprising proposal made by the Opposition leader in the course of his extended address was that the trade agreement should not become law until it has been passed by the people in general elections in both countries. Nine out of ten tariff revisions in both countries have been made by Parliament without reference to the electors.

This is still no time for partisan politics. The nation has made wonderful efforts within the last year to enable it to overcome the difficulties which beset it; but the "blizzard" as it has been called, is by no means over, and the work we have done for world recovery must still be continued as a national endeavor and not shattered by a party fight.

The spirit of hostility manifested by Opposition groups at Ottawa in discussing the conference resolutions is not reflected in all Liberal newspapers, to the credit of the latter. If the Liberal attitude at Ottawa is more presumptuous in one aspect than in another it is in the implied suggestion that the British Government has done less than its best for the people of the United Kingdom and is out of touch with British public opinion.

Action of Mr. Henry Ford in reducing his wage scales—though they will still be the highest in the motor industry—is another striking indication of the trend of the times. For the first time since 1914 the Ford minimum wage goes below \$5 a day.

Russia has been dumping wheat, lumber and certain other products in the British market at prices fatal to the trade of the Dominions. This dumping will have to be controlled, possibly by embargoes. But embargoes can hardly be applied with propriety against a nation enjoying most favored nation privileges.

President Hoover's proposal for a blanket cut of one third in the world's armaments continues to attract attention on both sides of the ocean. In Atlantic City last week, the Hoover plan was praised in the public address of Dr. Stanley High, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of Stamford, Conn. In London, England, 300 well known Britishers signed a memorial to the Prime Minister, urging acceptance of the principle of the United States proposal.



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. THE PATCH TEST FOR ECZEMA

In August 1927, a laboring man was bothered with an itching of the skin followed by red spots, and some slight thickening of the skin. It passed away in one month. In August 1928 the same condition occurred and lasted for two months. In 1929 it persisted for three months and in 1930 for nearly five months.

Skin tests were made of fall pollen which were all negative with the exception of marsh elder which produced a red eruption which oozed and then dried in crusts—eczema.

Quinine was applied to the skin of a sensitive patient and eczema resulted at this spot. Quinine was injected into the veins of this same patient and eczema was noted over the entire body and an attack of asthma also resulted. It is known that certain foodstuffs cause eczema when eaten.

Dr. S. William Becker, Chicago, reminds us that the prime consideration in the treatment of any disease is to find out and remove the cause. As eczema may be caused by so many different things he suggests what is known as the patch test.

The patch test consists of the simple application to the skin of whatever is suspected of causing the trouble. When the suspected substance is a liquid, a piece of muslin about one inch square is soaked or saturated in it and applied to the normal skin. This is covered by a piece of oiled silk or paper, which in turn is covered with a still larger piece of adhesive tape.

If the suspected substance is a solid, it should be dissolved in water and the muslin saturated and covered with the oiled silk or paper and the adhesive tape. This should remain in place forty-four to forty-eight hours unless the itching or burning is felt earlier, in which case it may be removed.

With the right substance, that is the substance that is causing the eczema, there will be redness, swelling, and the eruption with oozing. Thus if the substance that is causing the trouble can be removed from the home or factory, or the individual can remove himself from the presence of the offending substance there should be no further attacks of eczema.

Therefore in looking about for the cause of an eczema this "patch" test should be of help.



DAWN

The immortal spirit hath no bars To circumscribe its dwelling place; My soul hath pastured with the stars Upon the meadow-lands of space.

My mind and ear at times have caught, From realms beyond our mortal reach, The utterance of Eternal Thought Of which all nature is the speech.

And high above the seas and lands, On peaks just tipped with morning light, My dauntless spirit mutely stands With eagle wings outspread for flight.

—Canon Scott.

NEW TABLET HONORS HAWTHORNE

On the house in Rock Park, Rockferry, Birkenhead, England, where Nathaniel Hawthorne, the New England writer, lived when he was American Consul in Liverpool, has been placed a tablet in his memory. The inscription reads: "Nathaniel Hawthorne, novelist, resided here from 1854 to 1858."

NIGHT PICNICS CLOSE ABBEY

All-night picnics under the harvest moon at Tintern Abbey in Gloucestershire, England, have caused the ancient building to be closed when the orb of night is full. The Office of Works has decreed that banquets are out of keeping with the sanctity of the ancient place.

morial to the Prime Minister, urging acceptance of the principle of the United States proposal. Signers of the memorial included Lord Cecil, the Archbishop of York, Dean Inge, Sir Oliver Lodge, Sir Norman Angell, Miss Maude Royder, John Drinkwater, John Galsworthy and H. G. Wells.

Sprites, Fiends And Bogles

(Montreal Gazette)

The sprites, fiends, and bogies of Scotland differ extremely from those of England; indeed Scottish demonology offers a much wider and more interesting field of research than that of the southern part of the island, writes Lewis Spence in the Otago, N.Z., Witness. There are, too, certain differences between the spirits of the Lowlands and Highlands, though these are by no means great.

The demonology of Scotland may be divided into three sections: Bogies, or demonic beings, spirits of the brownie type, and fairies. Of the first class is the mysterious Brounger, whose name was once literally a thing to conjure with in Newhaven, Edinburgh's fishing suburb. But it is evident that the anonymous writer who was first to make mention of him in his "Tales and Traditions of Leith," published in 1865, was totally unaware of Brounger's demonhood.

The folk-lore of Loch Lomond and the Trochassachs is rich in traditions of the Ourisks. There, on the slope of Ben Venue, just above Ellen's Isle, is the Corrie-nan-Urnisgeau, the Corrie of the Shaggy Men, where these strange creatures foregathered on occasions. It is stated by Sir Walter Scott that Rob Roy once gained a victory by dressing his men in goatskins to resemble Ourisks, and so affrighting his enemies by the stratagem that they could not stand their ground.

On the other hand, Ourisks were frequently employed, like Brownies, as domestic servants by farmers and in the families of Highland chiefs. In the Isle of Skye the name "ourisk" is still applied to a dour, surly man living a hermit life, and is a term of scathing contempt.

A passage in Pitscottie, obscure and tantalizing, still casts a slender beam of light upon the nature of early Scottish tradition regarding a spirit known as Hudhart. It mentions that on the eve of the assassination of James I at Perth, "ane Ersch woman," a Gaelic-speaking sybil, no doubt, warned several of the hapless King's entourage, prior to the commission of the deed, that a conspiracy was on foot to murder their master. They paid no heed to the callous warning, and refused her admittance to the royal presence; but, evidently in banter, asked her where she had obtained her information. She replied that "Hudhart had told her." Strange that a Highland spae-wife should have possessed a familiarity with a name so indubitably of the Norse, for Hudhart is merely the hoodie-crow, the raven of Odin, which sat on his shoulder and prophesied.

But the prophetic spirit in Scotland is frequently a gnome or dwarf. The early fifteenth century "Prophecies of Rymour, Beid, and Marlyng," as found in the Lansdowne MS., allude to the creature who communicates them as a "lytlyl man." In the first verse he is spoken of as a "berne" or bairn, "goodly for to see," but in the other verses his true character as a supernatural agent is clear enough.

I pray this littell man in fere that he wolde truly me say When shall this ende without were, or when shall come that day? He said, "A long tyme thou holdest me. . . ."

The similar ballad, "As I went on as Monday," which appears in Child's collection, affords an even more graphic picture of a gnome. He is alluded to as "a little man with a large face," and he wore a long beard. His brows were broad, but his arms only a span long. Earth-like man was he none, That in my heart I understand. The tale of "Thrummie Cap"

There IS Relief from RHEUMATISM

In this day, no man or woman need suffer with rheumatic pain. It's as easy to get rid of as a headache. Aspirin disposes of such pain like magic. Two tablets with a swallow of water relieves any mild attack. If any pain is left, repeat every two hours until the last twinge is driven from the system. Never hesitate to take Aspirin. It is not a narcotic. It won't upset the stomach. It can't depress the heart. It may be taken days at a time, without the slightest harm. So, don't dread the winter because of rheumatism, neuritis, lumbago or constant colds. Aspirin will give you complete relief.

ASPIRIN

TRADE-MARK REG. IN CANADA



surface to seize upon and devour human victims. To encounter him and ride upon his back is to invite certain destruction.

Throughout the Highlands today many traditions are still found which tell of savage spirits regarded by the later population with terror. One of these was the Ourisk, a creature resembling the classical Satyr, horned and shaggy.

The folk-lore of Loch Lomond and the Trochassachs is rich in traditions of the Ourisks. There, on the slope of Ben Venue, just above Ellen's Isle, is the Corrie-nan-Urnisgeau, the Corrie of the Shaggy Men, where these strange creatures foregathered on occasions. It is stated by Sir Walter Scott that Rob Roy once gained a victory by dressing his men in goatskins to resemble Ourisks, and so affrighting his enemies by the stratagem that they could not stand their ground.

On the other hand, Ourisks were frequently employed, like Brownies, as domestic servants by farmers and in the families of Highland chiefs. In the Isle of Skye the name "ourisk" is still applied to a dour, surly man living a hermit life, and is a term of scathing contempt.

A passage in Pitscottie, obscure and tantalizing, still casts a slender beam of light upon the nature of early Scottish tradition regarding a spirit known as Hudhart. It mentions that on the eve of the assassination of James I at Perth, "ane Ersch woman," a Gaelic-speaking sybil, no doubt, warned several of the hapless King's entourage, prior to the commission of the deed, that a conspiracy was on foot to murder their master. They paid no heed to the callous warning, and refused her admittance to the royal presence; but, evidently in banter, asked her where she had obtained her information. She replied that "Hudhart had told her." Strange that a Highland spae-wife should have possessed a familiarity with a name so indubitably of the Norse, for Hudhart is merely the hoodie-crow, the raven of Odin, which sat on his shoulder and prophesied.

But the prophetic spirit in Scotland is frequently a gnome or dwarf. The early fifteenth century "Prophecies of Rymour, Beid, and Marlyng," as found in the Lansdowne MS., allude to the creature who communicates them as a "lytlyl man." In the first verse he is spoken of as a "berne" or bairn, "goodly for to see," but in the other verses his true character as a supernatural agent is clear enough.

I pray this littell man in fere that he wolde truly me say When shall this ende without were, or when shall come that day? He said, "A long tyme thou holdest me. . . ."

The similar ballad, "As I went on as Monday," which appears in Child's collection, affords an even more graphic picture of a gnome. He is alluded to as "a little man with a large face," and he wore a long beard. His brows were broad, but his arms only a span long. Earth-like man was he none, That in my heart I understand. The tale of "Thrummie Cap"

Try Brahmin Orange Pekoe Tea

Retail price 50c per lb.

Sold Only in Red Airtight Packages.



MAC'S PILE OINTMENT

Gives Quick Relief in all cases of Internal and External Piles.

A safe and efficient remedy in the treatment of this wretched, torturing and oft-times stubborn disease. It brings almost instant relief from the itching, burning, stinging sensation of piles and is a positive cure.

There has been for years an effort to discover some local treatment by which Piles could be cured without resorting to an operation. Such a remedy has been found in our ointment.

We positively guarantee the cure of this disease if the directions are carried out carefully.

Get a Tube today. Price 50c.

THE 2 MACS

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.