

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1926

ENCOURAGING SPORT.

Citizens owe it to themselves as well as to the younger members of the community to encourage by patronage and otherwise all our main sports. There are forms of amusement which are self-sustaining and self-encouraging and which, strictly speaking, are not wholesome physically, mentally or morally. This latter form we have rightly and could be dispensed with without detriment to the city. The manly, out-of-doors sports, with their health-giving, muscle-making, mentally invigorating "competition," are deserving of every encouragement and assistance. The young men should have amusement and if they are not encouraged in the whole some varieties they cannot be blamed much if they resort to those which thrive without encouragement.

The baseball season is now over and while the games were on they were well patronized much to the satisfaction of the participants. Football comes next and it, too, is entitled to patronage.

The Abergweith Athletic Grounds afford excellent opportunity for all kinds and the young people will be all the better for taking part in them. The football season will necessarily be short as the snowy days are not far off. Let us enjoy football while it lasts and we shall then be ready for skating and hockey.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT CANADA.

We often wonder, says the Ottawa Journal, whether our own comments on the affairs of other countries are as grotesquely uninformed as the comments which our neighbors make upon Canada. For when it is not a Dean Inge telling how we are about to go in for annexation or a London Spectator suggesting that we are about to "cut the painter," it is some equally misguided American newspaper or Congressman in the other extreme of nonsense.

The latest illustration of this hinges on the announcement that Canada is to have a Minister at Washington. The most intelligent of United States newspapers comment upon this step as though it were some Empire-quaking development. They appear to think it is a concession wrung from England, that it is the beginning of the "parting of the ways," and it must bring consternation in Downing Street.

The truth of course, is that the arrangement for a Canadian Minister at Washington was made six years ago, that Downing Street not only agreed to it, but apparently strongly favored it, and that no responsible voice in England has ever been raised against it. In 1920, when the matter came before the British and Canadian House simultaneously, Mr. Bonar Law simply said:

"It has been agreed that His Majesty, on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, shall appoint a minister plenipotentiary, who will have charge of Canadian affairs, and will at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in matters of purely Canadian concern, acting upon instructions from, and reporting direct to, the Canadian Government. In the absence of the ambassador, the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole embassy, and of representation of Imperial, as well as Canadian, interests."

Mr. Law further pointed out that the need for such representative had been realized for some time by the British, as well as the Canadian, Government that it involved no breach in the diplomatic unity of the Empire, and that it would, in

deed, be likely to "have the very desirable result of maintaining and strengthening friendly relations and co-operation between the British Empire and the United States."

One may well doubt whether the need which Mr. Law discerned was quite as vast as he imagined and doubt also the wisdom of a Canadian Minister taking charge, in the absence of the British ambassador, of all imperial matters—but of such things, we shall see. The objectionable thing is that a people living so near to Canada, and dealing so largely with her, should be so wholly ignorant of what she is thinking and doing. And if the best in the United States are so ignorant of our affairs, and still believe that in some way England is trying to hold us down, what must be the mind of its masses?

VAIN BOASTING.

There is something disgustingly vulgar about the hilarious jubilation of the man who, by fair means or foul, has won his battle. How shocked British people would feel if they heard their soldiers, even the privates in the ranks, boasting that they had smashed the enemy! It is not done in Great Britain, the British never boasted that they had won the war with Germany, although there is a universal conviction that without the British the war would never have been won, a universal conviction also that with the British in it, the war would have gone on until it was won. But this has never been expressed by the British themselves.

Since the last election in which a compromise arrangement was arrived at which gave the Liberals and their hyphenated allies the government, there has been a ceaseless stream of boasting, an unceasing stream of low vituperation of the Conservative leader and the childish claim that the Conservative party has been done to death by the ability, sagacity and popularity and manly methods adopted by the Liberal leader and his able lieutenants! Possibly there are those who ascribe to Mr. Mackenzie King all the wisdom and patriotism thus fulsomely showered upon him, but there are many who regard him far otherwise. There was little honor and less patriotism in the recent so-called Liberal "victory" and the cohesion of the party now in office has yet to be tested.

The winning of an election is not the main thing; how the winning has been achieved and what has been achieved by the winning is what real Canadians are concerned about. And from the present outlook the prospects are that we are to have another period of log-rolling, instability and compromise just as we had after the election of 1921.

In any case the gloating is premature; already, in order to secure office, there has been bargaining and compromise. The Progressive leader has been admitted to the Cabinet on terms laid down in advance by himself and his followers. He may be as worthy a representative as any of his colleagues, but the fact remains that he is one of a group whose political opinions are not shared by other groups and that he has named the terms on which he would support the office holders.

Let us have done with vulgar and senseless vituperation and boasting. The election is over, the Conservatives, still a united body with a definite policy, has not been broken and has not been defeated by any political party. They have been outnumbered by interests which were not political. Let the allied groups which hold office go to it and give us whatever form of government they are going to give and let the outcome speak for itself.

Notes by the Way

The estimated crop of apples grown in Canada this year is between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 barrels. Nova Scotia has a short crop roughly set down at 750,000 barrels against an average yield of 1,354,589 barrels yearly during the previous five years. This year British Columbia holds a strong lead over any other province, with 1,205,500 barrels. Ontario follows Nova Scotia pretty closely with 714,000 barrels, while Quebec is set down for 142,400 barrels—about one-fifth of what Ontario produces. New Brunswick counts for only 34,000 barrels, a negligible quantity, and Prince Edward Island is not mentioned in the estimate before us.

The Maritime record in fruit-growing is not what it ought to be or anywhere near it except in Nova Scotia. And yet it has been demonstrated that with proper care and attention apples of different varieties, unexcelled in quality, size or beauty, can be grown quite as easily and abundantly in New Brunswick or our own Province as they are now produced in Nova Scotia. The delinquent provinces by the sea are large importers of fruit. They could and should supply their home needs and provide a surplus for export as Nova Scotia does.

There is room for a great development in the production of apples, plums, cherries, strawberries, cranberries, and other small fruits right here at home. Progress in this line has been painfully slow. There has been some advance in the quality of orchard products in comparative recent years, but the proportion of really good apples yet produced here is small compared with that which is not merchantable and the increase in quantity has been but trifling in the past thirty years.

Our grain harvest has been gathered in and farmers are now busy in uncovering, storing and shipping a fine crop of potatoes. The yield is reported good in quantity and remarkably free from disease. This applies to the potato crop throughout the Maritime Provinces. We cannot hope ever to rival our western competitors in their mass production of wheat, but our system of mixed farming is well adapted to our needs and when Thanksgiving Day comes round there will be many reasons for gratitude to the giver of all good.

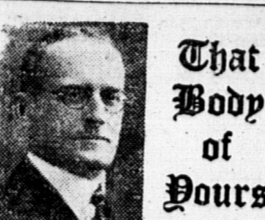
The by-elections rendered necessary by the formation of the new Federal Government are expected to be called on in November. It is not expected that any of them will be contested. Still there are always possibilities that opposition may spring up here or there in some one of the nineteen or twenty seats that are involved. It is to the policy of the Conservative party to offer opposition to the re-election of Ministers. But nothing can prevent a volunteer candidate entering a contest on his own account. He may claim to be of any party or of no party at all, yet if duly nominated a poll must be held and the votes counted.

Following the formation of the King Government in 1921 (two minutes) the by-elections were contested. Hon. Dr. King was opposed in Kootenay East, B.C., but was re-elected as Minister of Public Works, and Hon. E. J. McMurray was re-elected as Solicitor-General in Winnipeg after a contest. More recently the Right Hon. Mackenzie King was opposed but re-elected in Prince Albert, Sask., as Hon. Charles Dunning in Regina on his acceptance of the office of Minister of Railways.

It is but rarely that a Cabinet Minister is defeated on seeking re-election after his promotion, although if we remember rightly, this happened to Mr. Laurier, as he then was, when he accepted office in the Mackenzie Government in 1878. It has been difficult to find an acknowledgment for Hon. Col. Ralston as Minister of Militia in Nova Scotia just now, but it is stated that a vacancy will be made for him in Yarmouth-Sheburne by the appointment of Mr. Hatfield, the member-elect, to the Senate. It is not yet publicly known whether any opposition will be offered to his return, but it would seem that no other member of the new Cabinet is more likely to be subjected to a contest than Col. Ralston.

French Pioneer Leaves Large Family Tree

(Canadian Press) WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 6.—Louis Desautels, a pioneer of this province, aged 91 years, who died recently, was the father of 18 children and is also survived by 100 grandchildren and 200 great-grandchildren. Mr. Desautels, who came from Quebec to St. Anne-des-Chenes, 60 years ago, served there as reeve and councillor.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

REDUCING RISK IN OPERATIONS

One of the standard jokes aimed at the medical profession was where the surgeon made the statement that "the operation itself was a success, but unfortunately the patient died."

I don't want to spoil that joke because it still sounds all right, but the fact remains that an operation is often a matter of life and death and must be performed, even if the patient is in a poor condition physically, with severe heart disease. A New York anaesthetist tells us that before operating on cases of a heart ailment, measures are now taken to prevent shock before and during operation, and to use "aniprortive" measures before, during, and after the operation.

As you know, in years past, men such as cancer, went on to a lingering death therefrom, rather than face the chance of immediate death from the shock of an operation. Now the surgeon and the anaesthetist will tackle such cases because of the success attained by judicious management of the patient before, during, and after the operation.

Where the patient has a poor heart, and the operation is a poor one to take considerable time, a transfusion of good blood is done before the operation, even although the patient is well nourished and appears to have plenty of good blood. This extra amount of blood keeps the vessels distended and prevents shock.

Another "supportive" measure is to inject something to keep the patient quiet as he awakes from the anaesthetics. Accordingly a dose of morphine or other sedative is injected a few minutes before the operation is completed. As you know, when a patient is returning to consciousness he often swings his arms and moves his legs, and this exercise at this time might put a severe strain on the heart if it were not for the quieting dose mentioned above. He thus sleeps for a number of hours after the operation, and awakes quietly.

Now, most of my readers have likely to undergo surgical operation, but in the home or among your friends there may be some one who, owing to heart disease, is undergoing a living death rather than face an operation. The element of risk, even in these severe cases, is now being greatly reduced owing to these measures suggested by this New York anaesthetist.

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "I didn't use to go," if used not to go" is correct, but awkward.

PRONUNCIATION: neither as in "mine."

OFTEN MISAPPLIED: cloth and clothing.

SYNONYMS: drawing, picture, sketch, portrayal, design, draft, painting.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: IMPLORER; to call for urgently; entreat. "His hands were extended toward heaven, as imploring mercy on his soul."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

October 7, 1926

A COMPREHENSIVE PRAYER—The Lord thy God accept thee." 2 Sam. 24:23.

PRAYER—O God, we bless Thee that Thou dost accept of every sinner that cometh unto Thee through our Lord Jesus Christ.

THE GOLDEN CHANCE—There is in life this golden chance For every valiant soul. The unpenning poem or romance—The undiscovered goal.

Beyond the sum of all we know And all that man has done, Life holds a never-ending row Of glories to be won.

Still waits the canvas for the painter, The paper for the pen; Still searches Faith to find a saint Among the ranks of men.

Though man, it seems, has travelled far Along achievement's way, His conquests and his triumphs are But splendors for a day.

In all that is of paint and print, And marvels which we see, Life gives us but the faintest hint Of splendors yet to be.

On still untravelled roads of fame The feet of men shall climb Far nobler goals than ours to claim From the rich lap of time.

Fur Farming In P. E. I.

GREAT BREEDING-GROUND OF THE WORLD.

Historicus.

It is not an exaggeration to state that Prince Edward Island is the purest silver fox-farming in Canada and the United States. In this respect reference may be made first to the European extension of the business made by Messrs. McLure and MacKinnon some months ago, and which is giving promise of becoming a great success. The chief Island product is the Silver Black Fox, which is admittedly "chief among them a." We find additional information on this topic in one of the federal official reports which we think will be appreciated by the readers of The Guardian, and therefore transcribe it in full as follows:

During the fiscal year just closed (1925) the Silver Black Fox Industry of Canada made considerable progress. The pup crop throughout Canada was an average one, while prices, particularly for live foxes, were higher than in the previous year. From Prince Edward Island alone it is reported that 5900 foxes were exported, practically all of which went to the United States. In the other provinces of Canada considerable progress was made and many foxes changed hands. The prices obtained for pelts were on the average higher than the previous year. The keen demand for live foxes had a beneficial effect on the pelt trade.

Inquiries were received from many parts of Canada and the United States, also from the United Kingdom, France, Italy, Germany and Russia. The inquiries, in addition, were made as to the future of the silver fox industry, invariably inquired as to whether good breeding stock could be obtained. This information has been supplied, and in addition attention has been drawn to the increasing demand for furs as well as the diminishing supply from the wilds which is bound to make the farming of fur-bearing animals a remunerative undertaking. Amongst all furs, however, the silver pelt fox has been, and continues to be, the highest priced, and as it cannot be successfully imitated is worn by those who can afford to pay the high price which those pelts have always commanded.

In 1925 when the Canadian Fox Breeders' Association was organized and a stud book was opened, the work of inspecting the foundation stock was taken over by the Live Stock Branch of this (Agriculture) Department during the inspection season of 1924. This began October 1, 17,386 foxes were inspected and tattooed, in addition to this checking up and identifying of all registered parents as well as other foxes in the ranch. The registration by the Canadian National Record of such foxes as have been bred true to type for a number of generations. The price for live foxes has now reached a point where they can be bought for and used in producing fur and thus a sound financial basis.

This is very pleasing intelligence not only to the owner but to the negotiator, as it facilitates the sale of foxes and a bar with stimulates healthy effort to carry on and enlist in the fox industry. Thus we are led to see the growing importance of our Island province in gaining a wider knowledge of the capabilities of our fertile soil. The same remarks apply to live stock extension, potato growing, where its every product that derives its sustenance from the generous soil of this Island, well reflects the confidence and perseverance of the early settlers, who staked their all on its development and political freedom.

CHICAGO EXPERIENCE HIS MOST THRILLING SINCE CORONATION

CHICAGO, Oct. 6.—"The most thrilling experience I have had since the coronation of King George," was the way the Right Rev. Arthur Foley Winnington Ingram, Lord Bishop of London, yesterday described his arrival in Chicago and a ride from the station to his host's home in a motor car flanked by motor cycle policemen. "Thousands applauded the pastor of Great Britain's royal family as he proceeded to the home of Bishop Charles P. Anderson. The Anglican divine, 68 years of age, a sleepless night on the train from Iowa and a painful scald on his arm, and addressed two meetings, talked to newspaper men, discovered in Rev. William Baker, of Moline, Ill., a religious opponent of forty years ago and replaced with him a game which took place at Shrewsbury, England. The Lordship, a genial, wiry energetic man, came to the city from Iowa City, Iowa, to resume his series of talks to American college youths. It was his first visit to the city. He knickily rebuked a reporter who wondered what a Lord Bishop thought of American flappers. The divine said he would not answer "such a silly question" as inter-viewing that sort was undermining the dignity of the American press.

At a luncheon he told clergymen of the Episcopal diocese of Chicago that he made it his business to preach the gospel of the good news of God and let it go at that. Unreckoned genius yet unborn Undreamed of deeds shall do, Night ends the odd. With every morn Life bids us start the new.

Cook to Mistress: "I'm afraid, mum I shall have to ask you to put off your luncheon party, tomorrow, when I'm playing against the household next door in the annual world of the Domestic Ladies' Golf Tournament."

A little boy recently puzzled his mother with this query: "What's the Miz?"

"The Miz, dear? I'm sure I don't know. Where did you hear about it?"

"At Sunday School, 'The superintendent said God made heaven and earth an' all that in the Miz."

Winchester The large sized, mild, blended cigarette 20 for 25¢ a poker hand in each packet

Survey Monuments

INCREASING IMPORTANCE OF THESE BEING RECOGNIZED.

In man's earliest civilization natural boundaries such as rivers, servitudes of hills, or dense forests served to limit the territory over which neighboring bands of proprietors claimed rights of proprietorship as against all others. When the family became the unit as distinguished from the tribe and when pastoral pursuits were engaged in various families was necessary. These boundaries or dividing lines were no doubt first roughly defined by men as population increased and interested in the acquisition of wealth it was necessary to actually mark the division lines. Hence the art and practice of land surveying various types of survey monuments. In Western Canada where all the land is under instructions of the Surveyor General of Dominion Lands, the Department of the Interior, the earliest survey stakes used were iron bars stamped with the name of the section corner and attached to the section corners. Attached to the section corners were iron bars stamped with the section numbers, however, proved so attractive to the Indians who often made necklaces of them and a bar which later on discarded and a bar with a squared solid top on which the information for the corner could be stamped was used instead. These iron bars were far more permanent than wooden stakes but they could be easily pulled out and a many of them were used in an unorthodox manner as tethering stakes. As land became more valuable and as the amount under cultivation increased, the increasing value of more permanent survey monuments was recognized. A post consisting of an iron pipe with the section core filled with cement, with pulled out and having a brass cap on top to receive the proper inscription for the corner, was designed and is now in use on all Dominion lands, surveys. This post is durable and is not easily removed. Being planted flush with the ground it is referred to as a mound. It is in order that it may be readily found. These monuments have proved very satisfactory and the boundary lines of farms or lots thus marked are relatively permanent. Western Canada not so well marked and Dominion land surveys in the course of their other duties are some of these permanent survey posts wherever they may be working.

Thus these survey posts are not confined to the subdivided areas of the western provinces but are being placed at many other points. There is a considerable number of the Northwest Territories and the northern portions of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. They extend from Waterways, a railway station three hundred miles north of Edmonton, to the Arctic Ocean, and there is another connected series from The Pas to Lake Athabasca. The locations of all these posts are accurately recorded, and they serve as references for all other surveys, explorations or investigations of the adjacent areas in the mapping being carried on by the Topographical Survey in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia these permanent survey posts are being placed at all prominent points and are available for future reference for all surveying or engineering purposes.

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New Professor For Manitoba College (Canadian Press) WINNIPEG, Man., Oct. 6.—Dr. B. J. Branson, has been appointed professor of surgery at the Manitoba Medical college and chief of the department of surgery in the Winnipeg General hospital, in succession to Dr. Jasper Halpenny, who has taken up residence in the United States. The professorship was conferred by the University of Manitoba and the directorship of the surgery department was the award of the hospital board. Both appointments are effective immediately.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS RHEUMATISM BRUISES DISEASES DIABETES BACKACHE ALL KIDNEY DISEASES 4087 THE PROPRIETOR

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