

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1927

WHERE WE EXCEL

PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDERS

will have read with justifiable pride the report in yesterday's Guardian of the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto in which the silver foxes of this province practically swept the tables. We who originated the domestication of the silver fox have always felt confident that we produced the best silver foxes in the world. Gradually, through such exhibitions as the Royal Winter Fair, this knowledge has become world-wide and our foxes are now to be found in practically every country in the world which possesses a fur-producing climate.

Reasons for the superiority of Prince Edward Island fox fur have frequently been given in this and other newspapers, and are generally understood. The silver fox fur is one of the most beautiful of all furs and its beauty is of a unique kind. It embraces sheen, fineness and the silver touch. The sheen is attributed by some to the absence of lime in our soil, the fineness to our medium temperature and the absence of extremes of either heat or cold. The silvery effect produced by the long guard hairs, is also attributed to the climate. In colder latitudes nature provides a woolly undercoat to protect the animal; in warmer climates the heat is guarded against by a hairy and looser fur. While this is generally true of all fur bearing animals, it is especially true of the fox, which appears to have been endowed with a beauty all its own for the delectation of the ladies of all lands.

It is because of these inherent qualities in the Prince Edward Island fox and the peculiar adaptability of our climate to produce it that there is such an insistent demand all over the world for Prince Edward Island breeding foxes. This season more breeders have been shipped from here to the ends of the earth than ever before. And the demand will increasingly continue. Many sections of our Canadian north are well adapted for the production of many varieties of valuable fur, but it is recognized by fur authorities in those sections, that for the conditions of soil and climate necessary to produce the best silver fox fur Prince Edward Island is ideal.

The men who secured such honor for their native province at the various exhibitions in recent years must not be overlooked while our attention is being directed towards the excellence of our silver foxes. Whether our climate has anything to do with producing the enterprise skill and ambition which have been so evident in these exhibitions might be difficult to prove, the big point is that we have them, and that we owe them much, and are proud of them.

CANADIAN DINNER IN ENGLAND

CANADA gives to many of the products of Great Britain a substantial preference in her markets, but Great Britain gives no preference in her markets to the products of Canada. Canadian products in the British markets are in competition with the products of the United States and other high tariff countries, the markets of which are absolutely closed to many British products. To buy cheaply is the main object of the British people; and cheapness is promoted by close and free competition on the part of all the countries in trade. To such competition the producers of Canada are notwithstanding the preference given to British goods in her markets—compelled to accede; and they are doing so with good grace and a large measure of success. It is gradually becoming evident to the

British people know that "the best is cheapest."

The markets afforded by the dense industrial population of Manchester and the country roundabout are just now being cultivated by Canadian traders. In that vicinity are ten million buyers of food and other products. It is the most densely populated area of the European world; and it is reachable from Halifax, Saint John, Charlottetown, Sydney, and other exporting centres on the Eastern coast of Canada, at one comparatively short stride. The consuming capacity of this part of Great Britain is immense. Wheat and other cereals, butter and cheese, hams and bacon, and eggs, are the requirements of the people. Consequently the markets in Manchester and its vicinity are those most available and most valuable from the point of view of Canadian farmers and traders.

It is pleasing to note that a special effort is just now being made to interest the importers for Manchester and its environs in the products of this part of Canada. Not long since a public dinner was given to the merchants of Manchester at which the edibles were solely those of Canadian production. At this dinner, Mr. W. A. Wilson, Canada's agricultural products representative in Great Britain, said: "The people of Canada are seeking to extend their market outlets; and in our efforts to do so we ask no sentimental favor or considerations, but only such business-like considerations that the actual quality and condition of our commodities will warrant. We recognize the intense competition that obtains in every branch of trade and directed by men of the keenest intellect, who habitually scrutinize with care minute points of distinction in selecting their purchases. We recognize that it is our responsibility in the preparation and presentation of our products to defeat all criticisms and objections, by having them comparable in all respects with the best that are offered. Perfection may not be attained without effort, but energy will do anything that can be done in this world, and without it no circumstance, no opportunity, no talent will make a man, a business, an industry, a nation, or an empire."

These remarks were in the right vein, and were calculated to interest and influence the British merchants who were addressed. We feel sure that the farmers and packers of this part of Canada will energetically strive to send to Manchester, and all other British markets, products that will compare favorably (or more than favorably) with those sent from the United States or any other foreign country.

At the close of the banquet, Canada's High Commissioner, Hon. P. C. Larkin, pointed out that what the British public was asked to do was, not to pay higher prices for Canadian produce, or to accept inferior goods, but to give this country the preference where all things were equal. This favor was, he said, asked for particularly among the wholesalers and dealers.

We are not without hope that the electors and Government of Great Britain will, ere long, see that their interests lie in giving the British Dominions throughout the world a custom's preference in British markets in return for a like preference in the markets of Canada and other parts of the Empire.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

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Notes by the Way

DESIRABLE as immigration from the British Isles is, there are influences at work to discourage the British settler from coming. A letter from Dr. Knight, F.R.G.S., published in the Toronto Globe, illustrates this point. Dr. Knight states quite frankly that he has been ten months in Canada and has travelled 4,000 miles in this country "seeking to learn the truth for the purpose of publishing his impressions in book form." And the impression he has already formed is "that there is no likelihood of the Government obtaining much response from the manhood of the Old Country to settle here under existing conditions. No doubt a fair percentage of Englishmen would undertake the chance of making good in Canada provided a sufficient inducement were offered. That this percentage would be small goes almost without saying."

Dr. Knight goes on to tell that Canada has no call for the artisan or the professional man. In England the countryside is being gradually depleted of its population, and they are going to the towns as agriculture becomes a more and more precarious calling. "If the Canadian Government could turn its attention to this class of people," says Dr. Knight, "and offer them facilities which keep body and soul together until such time as the immigrants could fend for themselves, a fair response from this quarter might be forthcoming; otherwise there is no hope of Canada securing the class of people she needs from Great Britain. I cannot advise any of my countrymen under present circumstances to come to Canada where life is hard and work very uncertain and where the cost of living is at least 150 per cent. higher than that obtaining in England."

The author here quoted will probably write a book amplifying his unfavorable impressions. It may do us harm, too, perhaps, by directing the tide of British emigration toward other shores than those of Canada. But the effect of such misconceived impressions can be but transient. That Canada is a veritable land of promise and of great opportunities is a fact well established and attested to by such high authorities as the Prince of Wales, Premier, Stanley Baldwin, by the Lord Chief Justice of England, by the great convention of Mining Engineers which recently assembled in this country and by millions of contented and prosperous Canadian people residing within the Dominion.

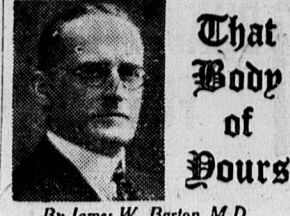
The usual Canadian winter begins with a "dip" below zero in the Prairie Country about the middle of November and has begun in that fashion this year. Usually, too, a cold "dip" or wave, after two or three days, is followed by milder weather. From the middle of November till the middle of March, a period of about four months, these fluctuations of falling and rising temperatures continue, the coldest weather of the season being frequently during the first week of February.

Long speeches have in the past wasted much valuable time in Canadian Parliament. Hereafter under the new rules the nuisance will be considerably abated. The Spanish Cortez has also taken measures by adopting a time limit for its parliamentary orators. But there one member is permitted to give his allotted time to another.

The Legislature of Northern Ireland has many points of difference from the Legislature of Quebec, but in one point they are in accord. They are quite in agreement in withholding from women the privilege of voting in the elections of members for their respective Legislative Assemblies.

The multiplication of radio receiving sets in the homes of North America in a very brief period is one of the marvels of the marvellous age in which we live. In the United States there is reported to be one such instrument for every 20 persons and in Canada one for every 30. Listening in at the radio has given pleasure to many persons who by reason of defective hearing had given up attendance at lectures, sermons and other public discourses. It is indeed a pleasure to such persons to listen at their own homes to a pleasing and instructive discourse which they could not hear if they were face to face with the speaker.

Winter weather and roaring fires bring new dangers. Not until some alarming shock of fate, like the Montreal theatre fire, occurs, do people awake to the necessity of taking precautionary measures, and when they do awake they awake spasmodically and resolve to do certain things, and a little later forget their good resolutions. Every city still has some firetraps. And a so-called fire escape, left long unused and not inspected, has on more occasions than one proved itself a trap.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

INCREASING YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE

You learned in your physiology class, that the volume of blood in the body is about one twelfth to one fourteenth of the body weight, or about five quarts.

Thus five quarts of blood pass through the heart every thirteen seconds, or about five times per minute.

However, where the individual has an insufficient quantity of blood due to bleeding or illness of any kind, trouble may arise.

For instance, if the blood vessels and heart are not kept full of blood, the heart, having less blood in it to press or pump out, does not pump as hard as it should.

This means that sufficient blood does not reach the vital centres. There is a feeling of weakness, restlessness, rapid breathing, pulse small, sweating, and falling consciousness.

Now when there has been any loss of blood, where blood pressure is low, or where the heart muscle is weak, your first thought should be to try and help the return flow of blood to the heart, because the more blood that gets to the heart, the stronger it contracts on the blood within it, and so strengthens the circulation.

During the withdrawal of blood for the testing purposes, or to transfuse from one individual to another, the lying down position is always used. It helps to prevent shock.

If you are one of those individuals who are shocked at sight of blood or accidents of any kind, don't try to be brave by standing or sitting, but lie down at once if you begin to feel uncomfortable.

Standing or sitting requires more effort on the part of the heart, in fact about half as much again as the lying down position. The heart will be thus beating more rapidly with less blood to pump with each beat.

Nature itself, when there has been any loss of blood, will immediately draw fluids from the tissues to swell the blood stream. This accounts for the extreme thirst in these cases.

The point to remember then is that in cases of shock, faintness, or loss of blood from bleeding, your first thought should be to assist the heart by getting patient into the lying down position at once.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Preserving Paint

Paint can be kept in open cans if the paint is stirred thoroughly, then the can filled to the top with water. When needed again, pour off the water carefully.

Odor On Hands

An odor on the hands can be removed by putting a little dry mustard in cold water and rubbing it on the hands. Then rinse in cold water.

Scorched Cotton

If any cotton goods is badly scorched, dip it in cold water and hang it in the hot sun to drip and dry. Repeat this process several times.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED

Do not say "I wish to speak to this gentleman," when merely referring to sex. Say "man."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: height. Pronounce, hit, i as in "light," not hith.

OFTEN MISPELLED: physiognomy.

SYNONYMS: mud, slush, marsh, slough, bog, quagmire.

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: CREDIBLE; capable of being believed. "His explanation does not seem credible."

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Canada's Telephone Census

Q. What articles of food are the only ones placed on the table before the guests take their seats? A. Radishes, olives, salted almonds, or similar relishes.

Q. Is either the wing or the straight collar permitted with full dress? A. Yes.

Q. What color should a brunette with a shallow complexion avoid in dress? A. Yellow.

Q. How many of them have outward-opening doors? What about occasional fire alarm drills in the schools and colleges? What about the testing of school fire-escapes by actual drills? And what about the

Happenings of The Week

If you put a little lovin' into all the work you do.

And a little bit of gladness, and a little bit of you.

And a little bit of sweetness, and a little bit of song.

Not a day will seem too toilsome; not a day will seem too long.

And your work will be attractive, and the world will stop to look.

And the world will see a sweetness like the inklin' of a brook in the finished job; and then the world will turn to look at you.

With a world's appreciation of the thing you've found 'o do.

The marriage of the Hon. Janet Aitken, daughter of Lord and Lady Beaverbrook, to Mr. Ian Douglas Campbell, heir presumptive to the Duke of Argyll, is to take place in England early in December.

The bride-elect may one day succeed to the title now held by H. R. H. Princess Louise, fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, the present Duchess of Argyll, widow of the ninth Duke of Argyll, who, as the Marquis of Lorne, was Governor-General of Canada from 1878 to 1883.

The present duke succeeded to the title in 1914 and is unmarried. Mr. Campbell is a grandson of Lord Walter Campbell, Lord Beaverbrook, in 1906, married Gladys, daughter of Brigadier-General C. W. Drury, C.B., of Halifax, N.S.

The Canadian peer himself was born in New Brunswick.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Wilkins of Moncton are cordially welcomed to Charlottetown. Mr. Wilkins comes as divisional engineer of the C.N.R., taking Mr. A. Scott's place.

The craze for colored front doors is by no means now confined to Chelsea or Bloomsbury, says a

London exchange. Many whose doors never previously ventured beyond grained brown or plain black now rejoice in bright orange, royal blue, crimson or jade. Quite a tonic effect these sunless days.

Mrs. Hammond Johnson was at Home on Thursday afternoon, at the Trinity United Church Parsonage, when she had the pleasure of welcoming a great many callers from four to six. She was assisted in her pleasant duty of receiving by Mrs. Carruthers, and Mrs. H. D. Johnson. In the drawing room rose caryanthemums were attractively arranged and on the lovely dining room table the centre piece of exquisite yellow mums were greatly admired. Here tea was poured by Mrs. W. H. Johnson and Mrs. E. T. Higgs. Mrs. (Rev.) W. A. Thompson ushered and the assistants serving were Mrs. Steele; Mrs. Green; Mrs. A. Pickard; Mrs. Fletcher; Mrs. Sinclair; Mrs. Horace Wright, Bedeque. Little Miss Ruth Sinclair attended the door. In the evening, the Rev. Mr. Johnson received with Mrs. Johnson and with them were Dr. and Mrs. Ramsay. On this happy occasion, Mrs. James Paton ushered and Miss Alfreda Colwill opened the door. In the dining room Mrs. R. H. Rogers and Mrs. Alfred Fisher presided over the tea cups with the assistance of Mrs. Horace Wright of Bedeque, Mrs. Rowe, Miss Dorothy Hutcheson, Miss Marion Whear, Miss Tait, Miss B. Muir, Miss Vera Taylor serving. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson on their first official calling day, were very cordially welcomed to Charlottetown by representatives of all denominations of the city.

Another delightful gathering this week was the annual tea and sale in St. Paul's Parish Hall on Thursday afternoon, which was such a fine success socially and financially.

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Mrs. C. H. B. Longworth left Monday morning on a visit to Montreal.

Many friends here will be interested to know that Mrs. A. G. Carver, of Auburndale, Mass., formerly Miss Mary Stentford of this City, is the new woman's golf champion at Woodland. In winning the title for the first time, she was forced to fight her way through three former champions—Miss Frances Cross; Miss O. Crosby and Mrs. W. P. Hosmer. Mrs. Carver won the qualifying round with a 95 and in her three match-play rounds was 90, 92 and 93. In the final she defeated Mrs. Hosmer by 5 and 4.

Miss Mary Haszard left Monday morning for Montreal and purpose spending the winter in the South.

SABBATH EVENING

Hushed are the harsher sounds of earth,

Silent the murmur of children's mirth;

'Tis Sabbath Eve.

The breeze with gentle touch and free,

Caresses the leaves on each green tree,

And brings thoughts of distant friends to me.

For them I grieve.

The flowers their bright heads mutely nod,

Breathing a prayer unto their God.

At this holy hour,

All nature joins in a voiceless song,

Praising that One to whom praises belong.

To whose altar our souls will ever throng.

And praise His Power.

Tinted the skies with twilight's flush,

With a flame of gold and a tender blush.

As a rose's heart;

Whispering to mortals a Heaven-born thought,

Breathing sweet Peace to the sorrow fraught,

Hope and courage to bear their lot

In Life's dull mart.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Canada's Telephone Census

Q. What is Canada's Telephone Census? A. There are 12.2 telephones per 100 of the population of Canada, or second only to the United States which leads the world in both the total number of telephones and in the ratio of 14.3 to 100 of the population. Denmark and New Zealand, with 9.2 telephones per 100 of population, were tied for third place, and were followed by Sweden with 7.2, Norway 6.3 and Australia 6.1. Germany had only 4.1 telephones per 100 inhabitants; Great Britain and Northern Ireland 3.0 and France 1.8.

On January 1 of this year there were 27,873,963 telephones in service throughout the world, of which 7,479,690, or 27 per cent were in Great Britain and Europe, 16,935,918, or 61 per cent in the United

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agricultural depression was at its worst. The high point, probably for all time, was reached in 1920, when the average was over 57. These figures include the regular board and lodgings. So far this year the average appears to be slightly better than a year ago.

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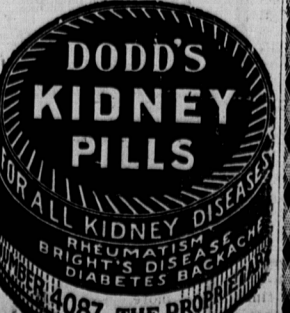
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