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BRITISH PROTECTION

Departure from the gold standard automatically protects to a certain extent British industries, as with a deflated sterling abroad importers cannot afford to purchase foreign supplies as extensively as heretofore. But while the ultimate effect may be the same, the uncertainty is such that stability would be practically impossible, and business demands a reasonable measure of stability. The Conservative party, and to a certain extent most of the other parties in the old country recognize this, views which are reflected in the National Government. According to Windermere of the Montreal Star the plans which will very likely be the basis of the new policy are to deal with wheat, not by import duties but by means of a quota and with barley by a duty on malting barley only, and a tariff with Empire preference will be frankly applied to meat, dairy produce, vegetables and fruit. Stringent anti-dumping provisions rising even to prohibition in the case of slave labor products are also contemplated. If protection is applied to manufactured cereals, canned fish and fruits, the benefit to Canada and other Empire countries will be greatly increased. The Empire preferences will probably be made subject to fair reciprocal advantages in a series of trade agreements with the Dominions. Negotiations to this end could be begun in November as soon as the new Parliament could pass a resolution enforcing an emergency tariff. This emergency tariff would operate forthwith. As at present planned, it is graded into groups according to the labor cost in each article with rebates for re-exports. It is expected that a commission under judicial chairmanship with expert advisers outside party politics will be appointed to hear any appeals against the tariff and advise the Government that will take power to alter duties by an Order-in-Council.

CANADIAN CHEESE

The Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Mr. J. A. Ruddick, has written to one of the branches of the Department of Agriculture a caution that more care must be devoted to the quality of Canadian cheese, if it is to hold its place in the British market. To quote from his letter: "During my recent visit to the dairy produce markets in the United Kingdom, I was very strongly impressed with the growing unpopularity of late fall-made cheese from Canada. The complaint is that they are pasty, immature and poor flavor. "If this matter is not attended to it will soon be impossible to sell cold weather cheese in the United Kingdom. Time was when anything could be sold. That day is past. The attitude of the trade is why handle inferior Canadian cheese when good New Zealand is always available. The demand for high-grade Canadian is as good as it ever was, and it brings a premium, but improperly cured cheese are not wanted at any price." The Commissioner's criticism, comments an Ontario exchange, applies with equal force to the Canadian cheese marketed at home. Too much of it is "pasty, immature and of poor flavor" when placed on sale. The stock explanation of these conditions is that the cheese is "too fresh," but the real trouble in most cases is that it has been improperly cured and that it will grow worse, rather than better, as time passes. Nor is there any excuse for placing unpalatable cheese on sale, even if its only fault is "greenness." Nothing should be marketed till it is in a marketable condition. The fact of the continued

demand for high-grade Canadian cheese should encourage our dairy producers to stick to quality production as the surest means of retaining the British market.

THE TIME TO SPEND

The Wall Street Journal, commenting on the fact that 13,000,000 depositors have \$10,000,000,000 on deposit in mutual savings banks in the United States, says that all this money is not wanted by the banks, and urges that some of it be applied to the purchase of commodities of intrinsic value and permanent use. In this way, it says, confidence will be restored to the business world, and improved economic conditions brought about. While thrift is always a virtue to be fostered, this is not a time for hoarding money beyond the limits required for the proverbial "rainy day." There never was a time within the memory of people now living when a dollar had a higher purchasing value in the commodity markets than at present. When the depression passes,—a contingency at the most which is only a few months off,—prices will inevitably rise and the dollar will lose much of its present relative value. Now is the time to buy,—not speculative stocks, but articles of real value, such as are always needed by people in modest circumstances. The money that is hoarded in the next twelve months may be entirely lost by the reduced purchasing power of currency, consequent upon the inevitable rise in prices which cannot now be far off.

THOSE ROAD MACHINES

The unauthorized purchase of \$90,000 of road machinery by the late Liberal administration, without the sanction or knowledge of the Legislature, was properly condemned by Conservative members when in Opposition. Our local contemporary now suggests that in order to be consistent the Stewart Government should scrap these machines. The logic of this argument is not apparent. The fact that the taxpayers were saddled, willy-nilly, with an extravagant purchase under the Saunders-Lea Government is no reason why they should not get the utmost possible value out of that purchase under the Stewart Government. That the Stewart Government is fulfilling its obligation in this respect is evident from our contemporary's illogical complaint.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Because the Prime Minister and the Minister of Trade and Commerce have endorsed the advice of business leaders of the country that the present time is one in which to spend, not to hoard, money, the suggestion is sneeringly opposed by the disgruntled local Liberal organ. The fact that this advice is in the interests of Canada means nothing, apparently, to our contemporary in its present state of mind. "Premier Stewart of Prince Edward Island," says the New Glasgow Evening News, "has made a good beginning by appointing a Minister of Education, directly responsible to the people to supervise the educational affairs of the province. It is confidently expected that this departure will mark a new era in the Island school system and the people of the other Maritime Provinces would do well to follow the example thus given them and place control of their schools in the hands of a responsible minister. The advantage of such a system in contrast to the present antiquated one, must be apparent to all who give the subject the least study and the sooner it is adopted, the better for all concerned."

NOTES BY THE WAY

A well known author recently said "We are turning out too many hard-boiled, hard-headed (?) dumbells in our colleges." Whatever that means. That is one side of the question. Another is that anyone with ability has the opportunity of getting a good education. What opportunity and will he have to make use of it is the problem to be solved. The education should help, not hinder.

Mr. J. Lambert Payne recently contributed an article saying, "Having a hard row to hoe seems to bring out the best in a man." We require a lot of that kind of bringing out if we are to restore vigor to the economic fabric. We must cease looking to the state and look solely to ourselves. Any other road will lead us to sheer futility.

A movement has been launched in Washington to get Mr. Hoover's moratorium extended from one year to four or five years. And why not? If the thing was good for this year, why not for next year, and the year after that?

It seems amazing to outsiders that there should be so much concern in Britain about what a tariff might do in raising the British cost of living when there is so little hesitation to pile on taxes that have made costs of production so high as to further throttle Britain's normal business activities.

Every year, when we get our tax bills, we raise the roof about taxation. We want to know what in the name of common sense all those incompetents down and around City Hall are doing with all the money, anyway? Something we all declare—for a day or two—will have to be done about it. Nothing will be done about it. Not a blessed thing will be done about it so long as we want finer pavements, and better sidewalks, and better-lighted sidewalks; so long as we demand more and bigger school buildings, and doctors to examine school children, and more snow shovelled off our streets, and more and better policemen, and a whole multiplicity of other things that our forebears never dreamed of. All these things—cost money. Perhaps the system is the right one. Perhaps the people today are far happier and healthier than they used to be, with more of creature comforts and a wider distribution of all the good things of life. The point is, however, that if they are better off, they shouldn't be the first to complain. They shouldn't really expect to get an abundance of good things for nothing. And they certainly ought to know that it's impossible to eat one's cake and have it.

In the American colony of Paris recently it was said that President Hoover made one omission in the terms of his moratorium. He should have included in it the stipulation that the United States would hear no more from Shaw, the wealthy Communist, for a good year—or longer.

A story was told of a lady who brought back an obviously soiled evening robe of artificial fur and asked to change it. Her request was refused. A fortnight later she made all the salesmen's mouths water by flaunting before them a coat of real fur that she had bought elsewhere, and that she would presumably have bought from them if they had received back her much less costly one. They suffered for their principles, and the lady was merciless. Would the same effect be produced, one wonders by flaunting a good egg before the wretch who sold a bad one? In any case, all those who have been unwilling to take things back to shops will be gratified to know that though they may have suffered under the shopkeeper's eye, he, too, has suffered.

If Ramsay MacDonald has committed political suicide by choosing the path straight ahead—and Labor's repudiation of him may now, at least, indicate that he has—nevertheless, he has taken a course to command widespread admiration. His own expression of his principles is a credo for true statesmen: "I see that it is said that I have no Labor credentials for what I am doing. It is true, I do not plan to have them, although I am certain that, in the interests of the working classes, I ought to have them. Be that as it may, I have the credentials of an even higher authority. My credentials are those of national duty, as I conceive it, and I obey them irrespective of the consequences."

The responsibility of governments is to do as much as possible with a single to the value received. But, individuals also, must do their share. We are speaking of business men who are in a favorable financial position. This is no time to "lie down in the traces." There are many men scattered over Canada who, if they so desired, somewhere in Canada.



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barber, M.D. OVERUSE OF ROUGH FOODS

Just a few years ago research men discovered that we were eating too much refined food. This meant that the lining of the large intestine, which holds and carries away the wastes from the food, was not getting enough bulky rough waste. This meant further, that as the lining of the large intestine was not being irritated by coarse fibres or rough waste, that its muscular walls were not being stimulated enough to push waste material downwards and out of the body.

Naturally it was recommended that more rough food be eaten, and the results following the use of a little coarse food daily have been very gratifying.

However just like everything else, it is possible to get "too much of a good thing," and rough coarse food is being eaten too often by many people, and there are many people who should not eat any coarse food.

Dr. W. C. Alvarez, Mayo clinic, who has done a great amount of research work on the intestine, states that a study of the replies of 470 physicians to a questionnaire in regard to the advantages of using bran and roughage has shown clearly that the physicians of the country are not enthusiastic about the use of rough foods. They admit that they relieve a certain number of patients with constipation.

Most of the physicians report having seen indigestion and flatulence (gas) caused by the use of bran and other rough foods. In fact they think the propaganda for the addition of roughage to the diet has been more harmful than beneficial, and condemn the practice of school nurses and others who prescribe the same rough diet for every one and who offer prizes for the child who can eat the most spinach.

Now what about this? I believe every physician, the above 470 included, still believe that a little roughage is necessary to the diet of civilized man, because he has the same length and type of intestine as that of the man of thousands of years ago. He should therefore eat a little rough food—bran, or raw cabbage, or lettuce, or celery, or coverings of potatoes, apples or other fruits every day. They give bulk and roughness to the waste and this stimulates the intestine. But to take these at every meal is not only going to cause indigestion, but may set up a serious irritation of the lining of the large intestine—colitis.



HARVEST MOON

Full-eared the cornlands wait their golden doom, The swooping hawk is satiate at last, The chary bees have sealed each honied room, The low brooks say that what is past is past.

Even the wind delays among the trees No more to spin white petals nor ridge the stream, The year's green swell is spent in yellow seas, And where was singing, silence finds its dream.

Mangel-Wurzels In Piccadilly

(Christian Science Monitor) The surprising tolerance or indifference of Londoners to other people's activities and behavior, provided there is no breaking of the peace, is often noticed by visitors. It has been said that you may crawl down Piccadilly on your hands and knees munching a mangel-wurzel and passers-by will merely murmur, "He's doing it for a wager." To some, Britain's capital is remarkable as a town of families. In the words of Edgar Wallace, "London is the only great city in the world, with the exception of Berlin, where home life dominates. There are at least six million people in London for whom the word 'home' stands highest of all words in the English language; six million people to whom dining out in a restaurant is a memorable event; who potter about their own little gardens; who are tremendously interested in the state of their own coal cellars, and who, when away elsewhere, look forward eagerly to the day when they return 'home'."

Large, modern apartments for the working classes are being built with government aid in Marseilles, France.

FOOLING THE WOODPECKER

(U.S. Telephone Clip Sheet) Telephone equipment is occasionally put out of commission by woodpeckers. However, telephone engineers have discovered that if the terminal boxes on poles are painted white, they are left alone until the white paint grows dull or wears off, but that terminal boxes painted green have a certain something that tempts a woodpecker to start right to work with the same eagerness and enthusiasm that the average man has when he tackles a piece of pumpkin pie. The appetizing green color of the terminal box, together with the hollow sound, prove irresistible to woodpeckers out on a worm hunt, and while they find no worms, they do sometimes succeed in short-circuiting the lines.

Are Wild Fowl To Be Saved

(The Calgary Herald) Governmental authorities and fish and game associations officials throughout Canada and the United States are so seriously concerned by the threatened extinction of the wild duck and wild goose that vigorous and effective conservation measures may be anticipated. Alberta has taken a very important lead in this respect by shortening the duck season, by one month, and by reducing the day and season bag limits. As this action was taken, following a conference at Edmonton at which were present Col. Cunningham, game commissioner of Manitoba, and A. E. Eter, game commissioner of Saskatchewan, it may be assumed that the other prairie provinces will follow Alberta's example. This however, will not be sufficient. The most important remedy lies in action that can be taken in the United States for the reason that 90 per cent of the wild ducks that are shot in the two countries are killed across the line as against 10 per cent in Canada. Yet these ducks are reared in Canada. It is, therefore, evident that if adequate conservation is to be secured the main action must come from the United States.

Alberta one of the great breeding provinces, has made a generous and useful concession. With the other prairie provinces following suit, the responsibility will lie with the United States as to whether practical conservation will be organized and the wild duck, and with the wild goose, be preserved.

The situation in Western Canada has been thoroughly examined by Dr. W. D. Bell, of the Bureau of Biological Survey, Washington, co-operating with Mr. J. Munro, chief federal migratory bird officer for the western provinces, and with Mr. Frank Farley, of Camrose, president of the Alberta Fish and Game Association. They have found that the duck loss in western Canada, including the more northerly regions, approximates the appalling total of 90 per cent of the supply of a few years ago. Dr. Bell has gone so far as to declare that the fate of the carrier pigeon will be the fate of the wild duck unless conservation measures are taken.

Ottawa is keenly alert to the need for action but Ottawa cannot act effectively, without co-operation of Washington. The Canadian government may be sure of the undivided support of the Fish and Game associations in every province in the Dominion in any proposals it may urge looking to the preservation of the wild water-fowl.

DR. L. B. EVANS of London Eng.

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PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

FOX INSPECTION

Sir,—I saw in Saturday's Guardian where the inspectors will soon start to mark our foxes, and I am writing to ask the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders' Association a few questions, and would like them to kindly answer them in your paper, so all the members can have the answers as there is a lot of us want to know about these things. On account of disease, there is a lot of us members afraid to have inspectors come into our ranch, that is travelling from ranch to ranch. Will the Association let us members mark our own foxes and be clear of this danger? We can get a marking outfit for a few dollars, and we would be safe. Would the Association also tell us why we cannot register our foxes like we do our other live stock, and be clear of a lot of trouble? No doubt, if we cannot do this, there is some good reason and what it is would be kindly tell us what it is.

I am, Sir, etc., MEMBER.

A Great Discovery

(Exchange) "Mosquito Day" was celebrated at the Ross Institute and Hospital, Putney, England, on August 20th, the thirty-fourth anniversary of the discovery of the malaria-bearing mosquito. The occasion was a luncheon in honor of the discoverer, Sir Ronald Ross, and attended by eminent scientists and other admirers of Sir Ronald.

In an article written by the discoverer, and published in the London Daily Express on Mosquito Day, Sir Ronald Ross tells of his voluntary work, so long discouragingly unsuccessful at the hospital of the 19th Regiment, Madras Infantry, Secunderabad, to which he was attached as surgeon-major. Many of his results had been negative, because the mosquitoes with which he was working were not of the sort which carried malaria germs, the Anopheles. He had, he writes, examined already the stomachs of quite a thousand mosquitoes, and had become tired and discouraged. He however, began the search again, and finally laughed aloud for he found a cell too small to be the ordinary stomach cell of a mosquito, and then another and another, exactly similar. To quote the scientist: "In each of these cells there was a cluster of small granules, black as jet and exactly like the black granules I had seen so many times in the malaria cells in human blood."

He could not believe it, he says. He looked at all feasible objections, and thought he was the victim of just one more deceit. He went home to tea and slept soundly for an hour. When he awoke with his mind refreshed, he exclaimed: "Eureka; the problem is solved." He seemed, he says, in his sleep to have hit on the explanation of the pigment he had seen in the gastric cells of the mosquito, and, happily, he was right.

The enormous benefit that has accrued to humanity from the discovery made by Sir Ronald Ross, will undoubtedly make every one interested in human welfare feel like joining the acclaim with which the discoverer of the malaria-bearing mosquito was greeted less than a fortnight ago at the

SHE must have MR BOVRIL When "she" has that sinking feeling. Bovril is a fine pick-me-up. The strength of Beef.

ANNIVERSARY luncheon tendered him by his English friends and admirers. A SUCCESSFUL FLOWER ARTIST. NEWMARKET, Ont., Sept. 22. Defeating a large entry of women competitors, Norma Williams of the market, carried off the D. J. Stephenson's Silver Basket for the decorated dinner table at the summer flower show held by the Horticultural Society.

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