

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1933.

FARMERS' MEETINGS

The meetings of representatives of our agricultural organizations this week have been productive of much discussion and many suggestions which should result in a better understanding all around. In times of business prosperity everything goes along smoothly and the same directors are elected and re-elected, year after year, with the result that they come to assume, because they know all about the inner workings of their organization, that the outside farmers are in the same position. It is only at the annual meetings that the average farm member has an opportunity of expressing his opinion. This has been largely taken advantage of this year in view of the circumstance that our farmers are passing through a time of severe world depression. It is reassuring to know that the organizations are all in first-class working condition despite the difficulties encountered. If there be any changes in the directorate of the various bodies it simply means that fresh blood has been introduced and new opinions and suggestions brought to bear upon the already successful operations.

The Egg and Poultry Association did a wise thing in not amalgamating with the Maritime Egg Exchange. Till now the Prince Edward Island association has set the pace in the cooperative movement and have been able to secure better prices for their product than any other organization in Canada. The cost of operations has been very considerably less, and had the members decided to accept the invitation to amalgamate with the Maritime organization it would have meant increased cost in administration without any better—If as good—efficiency. It is, of course, a wise course to co-operate in every way with the younger body, but it is also sound policy to maintain the Island identity.

A suggestion was made at the meeting of the Central Farmers Institute by way of a resolution that the number of members of the Legislature should be reduced from 80 to 15. This is a "perennial" which from time to time occupies the attention of the rural organizations. There is no question whatever that fifteen members could discharge the duties of legislative representatives as readily and efficiently as the present number. The trouble is that there are so many interests involved that it is hard to get either party to agree to take the initial move in reduction. Now that a representative body like the Central Farmers Institute has gone on record in favor of such a reduction, it will prepare the ground and make it more easy for one or the other, or both, parties, to make it a plank in their future programme.

PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

The fourth annual report of the Provincial Department of Health has been tabled in the Legislature and makes interesting reading. The past year was the first complete year that the Public Health Department has functioned under the re-organization established in July, 1931, and the various divisions which together constitute the department have accomplished much creditable work towards bettering public health conditions in the Province, especially in preventive health services.

Attention is called by Dr. B. C. Keeping, Chief Health Officer, to the need of more care on the part of physicians in reporting cases to the department. Just in proportion as the physicians and local boards of health throughout the Province

report their notifiable cases, will the tabulation of these reports be helpful.

During the year the Province was comparatively free from any serious outbreak of communicable disease and the 1931 decline in the number of deaths from such sources obtained again last year.

Attention is called to the fact that six of the seven reported cases of typhoid fever last year occurred in the autumn coincident with the oyster season, and each of these six cases gave a history of having eaten oysters as the one and only food eaten common to all. The oysters were taken from the East River in all cases but one, and this individual had eaten oysters from all three rivers contiguous to Charlottetown harbor. As shellfish are not uncommon sources for transmission of typhoid, the general public should assure themselves that any oysters eaten raw have come from uncontaminated streams.

All first year students entering Prince of Wales College, St. Dunstan's University and Summerside High School (Grade XI) were examined for tuberculosis and other communicable diseases. Those not already protected against smallpox were vaccinated.

Dr. R. E. Wodehouse's report to the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association is quoted as strongly endorsing the health work undertaken in Prince Edward Island in connection with the Provincial Sanatorium.

Financially, the Department of Health has come out with an excellent showing, having expended \$4,671 less than the appropriation of \$32,995 budgeted for last year. The grant of \$12,000 from the Canadian Tuberculosis Association, plus other sources of revenue making a total last year of \$15,244, materially reduces the cost to the Province of upkeep in this department.

The statistical tables are a most valuable feature of the Department's report. These tables show a very large increase of births over deaths throughout the Province. The 1931 figures are: total births (exclusive of stillbirths) 1879; total deaths, 912. A tentative summary for 1932 gives total births, 1946, and deaths 1045. Twenty cases of twin births occurred in 1931; of these births, 37 children are living.

The marriage statistics for 1931 also furnish interesting reading. Of the total of 490 marriages recorded in that year, 80 took place in the month of November, 57 in September, 55 in June, 44 in October, and 41 in July. March was the month least favored by Hymen, with only 20 marriages recorded. The urban sections of Queen's County reported the largest number of marriages (181) with rural Prince County second with a total of 115.

The report of the Provincial Sanatorium Commission also gives valuable statistical information together with a complete financial statement. The statement shows a maintenance deficit for the year of \$7,549.76.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The bill abolishing the oath of allegiance to the King was passed once more in the Dublin Legislature last week. But for this, news has been so scarce from the Irish Free State since De Valera's triumph at the polls that it is difficult to conjecture what might be going on behind the scenes. It appears that the Daily Eireann and the country are still divided between three parties: The Republican party, headed by the President; the main Opposition, led by Mr. Cosgrave; and the new Centre Group, or party lined up behind Mr. Frank MacDermot, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

NOTES BY THE WAY

What Britain sacrifices by the embargo on the export of arms and war munitions to the Far East, is shown by an official statement of the orders already placed in the United Kingdom by Japan and China. On December 1 there was an order for one million 7.9 millimeter cartridges. There was another on December 14 for the same amount, another on December 20 for 20,000,000 cartridges, and still another on January 15 for 15,000,000. As existing orders are not affected by the embargo, these supplies will be sent forward, but none others will be allowed to be exported. The Government's action is opposed in some influential quarters, and even in Parliament, on the ground that it will deprive British workers of needed employment, and will be little avail as a factor for peace while other countries ship war supplies freely to the arena of conflict.

What is now transpiring in Manchuria, is a challenge, not merely to the League of Nations, but to the whole civilized world. Japan has manifestly embarked upon a military campaign, unprovoked and unjustifiable by any moral code, for the ultimate conquest of the whole Chinese Empire. What next? That is the question an amazed world is asking. It will be answered shortly, and it may be answered by the most momentous alignment of world powers yet brought together in modern times. On the initiative of the League, an invitation has issued to the nations, including Russia, and the United States, to consider the situation and decide upon the action which should be taken to meet it.

When Generals Hertzog and Smuts, famous Boer fighters, form a coalition Government a chief aim of which is the maintenance of British connection, it is evidence that the advantages of Empire membership are being appreciated in South Africa—Toronto Globe.

Efficiency Magazine, of London, says: There are about 2,000,000,000 people in the world. Only 2-4 per cent. live in Great Britain, yet we do 13 per cent. of the world's international trade. The United States has nearly 7 per cent. of the world's population, but it does only 17-12 per cent. of the world's trade. Europe, without Russia, has 19 per cent. of the population and does 50 per cent. of the world's trade. Asia, Africa and Russia have 68 per cent. of the population and do only 20 per cent. of the world's trade. Only one man out of every 45 lives in Great Britain, yet we are doing more than one-eighth of the world's trade.

The Lame Duck Congress waddles down into history, where it will share curiosity with the dodo and other extinct birds. For, by the recently ratified Twentieth Amendment to the United States Constitution, there is hereafter to be no short session between change in Administration. In future the old Congress will expire in January, after a presidential election, and the new President will take office in the same month, cutting in half the period of uncertainty and hesitation which has so long bedeviled incoming American Administrations.

A story is told of Andrew Carnegie that one day as he was walking down the road not far from Skibo Castle, when he came across an old chap busily engaged in putting a thatch roof on his cottage. He asked the man why he did not put on a tiled roof and was told that it was too expensive. "How much?" Mr. Carnegie asked. "Fifty pounds," the man replied. To his intense astonishment and joy, Mr. Carnegie wrote out a cheque for the amount and handed it to him. Going indoors, the cottager told his wife the news. "Mon," she said scornfully, "why dinna ye say 75 pounds. Go and tell him ye made a mistake." So the cottager journeyed up to Mr. Carnegie's home and was shown into the study. He explained that he had been wrong about the cost and that it would be more. The millionaire philanthropist asked for the cheque, apparently to change it, coolly tore it to pieces, and the dismayed and disconsolate cottager was promptly shown the door.

The Financial Post, which has been quite critical of the Bennett Government, in its leading editorial this week says the good work done at Ottawa in effecting a series of bi-lateral tariff treaties between countries of the British Empire, is already exerting a profound influence in world affairs. The Post adds: The great significance of the Ottawa agreements was that they represented the first international action since the war to dynamite a small channel in the



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

EARTH, WATER AND SUNSHINE MANUFACTURE VITAMINS Sometimes when we are feeling proud of ourselves, or of mankind in general, as we think of the accomplishments in science and medicine, it might be well to remember how slow we really have been in recognizing something obvious. When thousands of people have perished with disease due entirely to a lack of one little element in food, it certainly is strange that no one recognized this until just a few years ago.

While much thought was being given, and rightly so, to the colorless or heat units of foods, and a mixed diet urged, made up of so much meat and eggs, so much vegetables and bread, and so much butter, cream and fat meats, it was felt that the whole knowledge of food values and nutrition had been acquired. And then after all these years along comes some little elements in the food, so small and insignificant that of themselves they can supply but a small amount of food value, and yet so important that health and life itself cannot be maintained without them.

These tiny elements, as you know, are the vitamins, and their principal work in the body is to make foods do better work, and to supply also some important needs of the body. So necessary are the vitamins to the body that manufacturers are producing foods rich in one or more vitamins, which have now grown from one to eight in number during the past ten years.

Fortunately the vitamins are generally present in the natural foods which man has learned to eat during his time on earth.

It would seem that man was meant to eat a variety of foods because vitamins are distributed one, two, three or more, in different foods, and by eating a mixed diet all the vitamins will find their way into man's body.

Because we have learned to like "tasty manufactured foods" and some of these have been lacking in important vitamins. The knowledge of the value of vitamins has aroused the manufacturers as well as the public and "vitamin foods" are now very popular.

However as long as there is land, water and sunshine to grow natural foods, mankind need never suffer from lack of vitamins.

"Parliamentary" Language

(Montreal Star)

In addition to all their other duties our lawmakers from time to time find themselves suddenly compelled to determine what is and what is not correct or admissible English. The task is no easy one: a word may have a recognized position in the dictionary and yet be entirely unacceptable across the floor of the House. An honorable member may never be a "liar" although his "terminological inexactitudes" may be notorious, even to Mr. Speaker. On the other hand, the same honorable member may use a word that would make a lexicographer blench and yet cause never a flutter in most legislative debates.

Not in the Canadian Senate, however. There are linguistic purists there, and when one such fell upon "quashal" in a report the other day there was trouble. We sympathize with him. "Quashal" is a very dreadful word both to look at and to say. The context indicates that it is intended to mean the act of quashing, but no dictionary harbours it, no poet gives it sanction. So it has been thrust forth from the Red Chamber, expelled with all the authority of the mace and the black rod behind the expulsion. "Quashal" is, in other words, quashed.

Meanwhile in the Ontario Legislature a word of hoary age but of unpleasant not to say vulgar association has got itself recognized as at least Parliamentary. Looking Mr. Speaker firmly in the eye, a rural member roundly asserted that "this country is lousy with inspectors, constables and enforcement officers," and in the moment of dead-end unbroken silence that ensued another word slid into its place in the parliamentary vocabulary.

Ice jam of world trade depression. Very definite trade stimulus has already resulted and, in proof of this, ample statistical evidence is available. Other countries are envious of the present and potential results of this widespread tariff concord.

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.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS—FOXES

Sir,—I am writing this letter with the hope that the Honourable J. D. Stewart will see it. In 1919 the Domestic Animals Act was amended to include "Silver Black Foxes and Cross and Patch Foxes" in the list of Domestic Animals. Farmers in all parts of the Island are complaining of the depredations of these animals. They are compelled to take extra precaution to preserve their poultry—at considerable expense. Most of those roaming animals were at one time held in confinement and escaped and reverted to the wild state. One judge in a recent case according to the newspaper report of the case, said in his judgment, "I am far from saying that when released they have the animus revertendi or that they would have no disposition to escape the owners dominion." Although the Judge held that opinion he decided that a fox shot by a farmer whose poultry had been destroyed by a fox was a "domestic animal," and that the farmer had no right to shoot the fox even in defence of his property, and that he must pay its value to the owner of the fox, even if he had no means of ascertaining who owned the fox which was destroying his property.

The Domestic Animal Act should not have been amended to include foxes. It was a foolish enactment and the farmers have faith that the present Premier will amend the act by striking out the words complained of. The Dominion Government was asked to include in the Criminal Code, an enactment that a Fox was a Domestic Animal even after it escaped and they absolutely refused. They only went so far as to enact that it was theft to steal a fox from a place of confinement.

I am, Sir, etc. LOT 48

RAMBLES IN FLORIDA

Sir,—Before continuing my rambling talks about St. Petersburg, I desire to summarize remarks by others, relating to its situation topography and natural resources. This city is situated about halfway down the west coast of Florida at the southern tip of a little subpeninsula stretching into the Gulf of Mexico, known as Penelas Peninsula, in the county of the same name, of which the extent is 35 miles by about 14 miles. No point in the county is more than 8 miles from salt water.

(Just here we stop to listen to the radio announcements of the ceremonies attending the inauguration of the President-elect, Franklin D. Roosevelt, at Washington. Readers will, no doubt, receive a full account of these proceedings long before this letter is published. Whatever the political leanings of those who listened to President Roosevelt's inaugural address, it will be conceded that it was far-reaching in its scope and a masterpiece of eloquence.)

To resume. Nature has favored this beautiful stretch of country with miles upon miles along its coast with a fringe of wide, silvery, sandy beaches on the east, and bathing in their waters or in the surf of Pas-a-Grille Island on the west, facing the Gulf of Mexico, is the delight of the many residents and throngs of tourists who frequent its firm and velvety sands. A little inland will be seen flowers and fruits only to be found in subtropical climes. An endless variety of towering palms, magnolias, rubber trees, pines and lesser flowering trees and shrubs, fruit trees, such as orange, grape fruit and other citrus fruits. Bananas, pineapples, coconuts and mangoes grow in adjacent parts in riotous profusion. Surely nature has favored this delightful peninsula. Fish abound in the waters of Tampa Bay, both large and small, and for sport as well as commerce. The City has a supply of pure and palatable water brought from wells 200 to 300 feet deep—27 miles away, and an average daily output of 3,000,000 gallons at a cost to the city of 24 cents per 1,000 feet.

The City of St. Petersburg—the fourth in population of Florida, has proved itself kind to its permanent residents and especially so to its visitors, in its many provisions for their comfort and entertainment. Although Miami, Palm Beach and a few other places may boast of a greater number of splendid residences, occupied by millionaires and the ultra-fashionable, their populations are rather exclusive, smug and self-satisfied and lacking the spontaneous and warm welcoming air of hospitality which one realizes in the

The Poets' Corner

SONG

When I am dead, my dearest, Sing no sad songs for me; Plant thou no roses at my head, Nor shady cypress tree: Be the green grass above me With showers and dewdrops wet; And if thou wilt, remember, And if thou wilt, forget.

I shall not see the shadows, I shall not feel the rain; I shall not hear the nightingale Sing on, as if in pain: And dreaming through the twilight That doth not rise nor set, Haply I may remember, And haply may forget.

—C. G. Rossetti.

"Sunshine City"—"America's convenient year-round playground." St. Petersburg is well supplied with parks inside and outside the city limits. The chief one in the centre of the town is named "Williams Park," and here may be seen at all times hundreds of people walking or resting on its ample benches, and listening to one of the best bands in the U. S., led by Everrett Allyn Moses, a former member of the band of the late John Philip Sousa, the "March King." This band plays daily, and discourses the best class of music—classical, operatic and popular (But no "jazz"). These concerts are free to the public and are supported by the City, also by any private citizens or visitors who care to give small voluntary subscriptions in aid of the crippled children's fund or other charities. Mr. Moses is also the conductor of the city's Symphony Orchestra, which performs generally in the junior high school. I shall not attempt to describe the magnificent performance to which I listened with extreme delight one evening at one of these concerts. If rendered at one of the great opera houses in New York, a ticket would cost anywhere from \$3.00 to \$5.00 or more. Here the tickets range from 50c to \$1.00.

St. Petersburg is abundantly supplied with playgrounds for grown-ups and children to which the public is admitted free. (A small fee is expected for the season, from those who take part in the games.) Near the shores of Mirror Lake, in a beautiful park-like section of the city, are courts for playing shuffle-board, roque, quills, tennis, bowling on the green and in another section, not far from Tampa Bay is a large golf course, and fields for base-ball and boxing. An amusing feature of the latter is the match between young fellows of 70 or 80 years of age. At one of the latter, when a clinch took place, I witnessed a youngster, said to be 100 years old separate the contestants. These contests also in old-men's base-ball, are the source of continuous roars of laughter. In the roque courts, should it rain, there is a fine house of refuge, where one can indulge

A Fish Story

(Ottawa Journal)

From Vancouver there comes a story that a fisherman at Port Alberni caught a cod which had "firmly embedded in its stomach" a silver spoon bearing the embossed letters "C. P. R." As there is reason to suppose the fish had not been a passenger of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and so in a position to acquire this souvenir in the normal way, it is assumed the spoon was lost overboard from a steamer and, like many spoons of other sorts, proved irresistible to the salvaging cod.

The incident is an unusual one, but articles from ships and trains and hotels have a habit of turning up in strange places, and if the C. P. R. could be sure of losing nothing more than the occasional spoon to a deserving fish we imagine they would be quite happy about it.

There are cases, we are given to understand on good authority, where not only spoons but towels, knives and forks, china, ash trays, bath-room mats and, as the auctioneer says, "other articles too numerous to mention," hopefully emblazoned by their original possessors with the name of a hotel

in chess, checkers, dominoes or cards. I am, Sir, etc. BENJ. BRENNER (To be Continued)

or railroad or ship, have been identified in private homes far distant and quite off the route of the Pacific cod who, we gather, are no longer under suspicion as uncommon carriers.

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Partial lists of contestants will appear each day in the Guardian. The Contest open to all children in Queens County.

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