

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, JULY 24, 1933

MORE ABOUT BEAVERS

Reference was made recently in these columns, in connection with the account of the beaver colony on Mr. J. D. Jenkins' property at Avondale, to the report in 1927 of the Beaver Conservation Committee in which the population of the colony then established at Mount Albion was estimated at upwards of 2,000.

"Your committee," states the report, "after making an extensive investigation are of the opinion that it is desirable to conserve the beaver for this Province. This is being done in other Provinces of Canada and while we have not vast areas of waste land in Prince Edward Island still your Committee are of opinion that laws can be enacted, following in some respects those in force in other provinces, that will confine the beaver to suitable districts so that no very serious damage should happen to valuable wooded or farm lands."

The report goes on to emphasize the value of the beaver as a fur bearing animal and to suggest restrictions with regard to trapping or killing beavers which later were embodied in a Beaver Protection Act. Reference to this Act, which remains in force on the statutes, was made in the preceding article. The committee found that the damage done by the colony of over 2,000 beavers at Mount Albion was very trifling, and expressed belief that with the introduction of proper regulations valuable properties in the vicinity could be safe-guarded against damage.

The report concluded by expressing commendation of the promoters for their efforts in developing and conserving the beaver industry at Mount Albion.

As already stated, this colony was wiped out in the years following the war, and it was believed, until the discovery of the small colony at Avondale, that the beaver had completely disappeared from the Province. His rehabilitation as a permanent resident is now hoped for. In the light of the thorough investigation made of the beaver's habits by the committee of 1917, it would appear that he is a highly desirable inhabitant when kept, as the law provides, within proper bounds.

MARITIMERS ALL

Writing under the heading "More Maritime Supremacy" Mr. Fred Williams, in the Toronto Mail and Empire, points out that most of the executive positions in the Royal Bank and the Bank of Nova Scotia, and some of the more important in the Bank of Montreal, are held by Maritime men.

"It is a remarkable fact," he writes, "that the general managers and six of the assistant general managers of two of our banks, the general manager and one assistant general manager of a third, and an assistant general manager of a fourth, are from the Maritimes. The while, our Empire trade began im-

mediately to pick up. The latest official report, as given this month by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce is that Canada's domestic exports to British Empire countries in June totalled \$21,890,000 in value. This amount represents an increase of almost \$7,000,000, or 46 per cent, over June of last year. Exports for June to the United Kingdom alone totalled \$17,977,000—an increase of more than \$6,500,000, or 58 per cent.

"The remarkable thing about it," said Mr. Stevens, "is that we began to make increases in our Empire trading when international trade was declining, when international buying was still further below normal than it had been."

Another remarkable feature is that our June exports increased to twenty-two British Empire countries—Great Britain, Aden, Irish Free State, British East Africa, British South America, Southern Rhodesia, Gambia, Sierra Leone, Nigeria, Gold Coast, British India, Strait Settlements, the smaller British East Indies, British Guiana, British Honduras, Barbados, Jamaica, the smaller British West Indies, Malta, Australia, New Zealand, and the Fiji Islands.

TO THE ARCTIC

The Canadian Department of the Interior's 1933 expedition to the eastern islands of the Canadian Arctic archipelago, which sailed from Montreal on Board the Hudson's Bay Company's steamship, "Nascopee," on the morning of July 8, began one of the most extensive patrols undertaken in many years, says the Montreal Times. This year's visit to the northern posts will be extended to points in Hudson and James Bays and in addition to the regular inspection of posts and survey of native and wild life, members of the expedition will also make a study of plant life, mineral occurrences, and parasites. It is expected that the voyage will cover about 12,000 miles and will be completed late in September or early in October.

Eighteen ports in all will be visited by the ship. During the voyage the supplies will be distributed to company trading centres particularly in Hudson and James Bays. The first call after leaving Montreal is made at Cartwright, on the Labrador coast, followed by Port Burwell at the entrance to Hudson Strait, and the following points in the order named: Lake Harbour, Stupart Bay, Wolstenholme, Cape Smith, Port Harrison, Charlton Island, Churchill, Southampton Island, Wolstenholme, Dorset, Lake Harbour, Port Burwell, Dundas Harbour, Craig Harbour, Pond Inlet, Clyde River, Pangnirtung, Port Burwell, Cartwright, and St. John's, Newfoundland. The usual call at Godhavn, Greenland, to exchange courtesies with the Danish officials there will be made on the return part of the patrol. Among the chief objects of the expedition is the re-provisioning of the different government posts.

COTTON AND WHEAT

Under a crop reduction plan which is part of Washington's rehabilitation program nine million acres of growing cotton in sixteen states will be plowed under by its owners. It is estimated that this will reduce the potential crop of 13,500,000 bales by some 3,500,000 bales, or more than one-quarter, and the owners, who receive payment from the Federal Treasury for every acre plowed under, will profit also by higher prices in the future. That is the theory of it, at least. The plan is being financed by a processing tax of 4.2 cents a pound imposed on cotton used in manufacturing in the United States after this month.

In the case of wheat no one country by itself can accomplish very much through reduction of acreage, and Nature appears to be doing, for the present crop year, what the wheat-producing nations so far have failed to do by negotiation.

Present estimates give Canada and the United States each a crop about 100,000,000 bushels below last year's production, far under the average, and unless there is a very marked improvement between this time and harvest the problem of the world carry-over from previous seasons largely will have solved itself before the crop of '34 goes on the market.

EMPIRE TRADE

A year ago, when the Imperial Economic Conference met at Ottawa at the invitation and under the chairmanship of Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, the pessimists predicted that it would fail. When agreements were negotiated the same pessimists predicted they would prove worthless. Reams of propaganda were published in this country to show that they would hinder instead of help Canada's trade. Meanwhile, our Empire trade began im-

mediately to pick up. The latest official report, as given this month by Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce is that Canada's domestic exports to British Empire countries in June totalled \$21,890,000 in value. This amount represents an increase of almost \$7,000,000, or 46 per cent, over June of last year. Exports for June to the United Kingdom alone totalled \$17,977,000—an increase of more than \$6,500,000, or 58 per cent.

"The remarkable thing about it," said Mr. Stevens, "is that we began to make increases in our Empire trading when international trade was declining, when international buying was still further below normal than it had been."

NOTES BY THE WAY

The purpose of Roosevelt's policy is not and ought not to be the enrichment of speculators, nor need our hopes of the end of the depression be in the ironical expectation of poor harvests. Permanent prosperity for producers and manufacturers and workers can only come through increased consuming power created by measures of national development which will reduce unemployment, and by higher wages for those in employment. Roosevelt has in this public works and industrial programmes recognized these necessities. It is to be hoped he will push forward these programmes as rapidly as possible, and will not be misled by the present speculative rise in commodities into making the mistake of thinking that the task he sets himself is already achieved.—The N. Y. Herald.

It is now more fully realized, says the Glasgow Herald, how far-reaching have been the changes that have taken place in India in the past few years and how little value attaches to the opinion of those whose first-hand acquaintance with Indian conditions is ten years or more out of date. There is now less tendency, too, to assume that the improved conditions prevailing in India are necessarily and solely the result of the former policy adopted by the present Viceroy. They are recognized to be partly at least the consequence of a growing confidence among Indians in British good faith and of a belief that the promise of constitutional advance will really be implemented. And as the proposals in the White Paper itself are more fully studied it is seen how ridiculous it is to apply to them the terms 'surrender' and 'abdication.'

Everyone turns his dreams into realities as far as he can; man is cold as ice to the truth, hot as fire to falsehood.—La Fontaine.

Debate in the Dail Eireann on the subject of current appropriations for the office of the Governor-General reveals the extent to which the Free State Government has humbled itself in the new Governor-General's place in November last, after President de Valera had been urged to abolish the position altogether as a gesture of republicanism. Mr. de Valera, however, hesitated to sanction this negative course, but, evidently to placate the extremist element of his party, he nominated Mr. Donald Buckley, an elderly country shopkeeper, who led his local commando from his native town, Maynooth, to take part in the rebellion of 1916. Mr. Buckley is a strong supporter of the Irish language movement, and sat in the Dail as a member of the Fianna Fail party until the 1932 election.

From more than one point of view the depression has not been altogether an evil thing. If it has served no other purpose than to focus the limelight of public opinion and public protest upon extravagance in government, it has done something decidedly worth while. In private business, of course, the same thing has been true. Owners and managers of all kinds of establishments have discovered that a decreased income, due to the depression, has permitted them to make economies that never seemed possible before and the making of which has not interfered in any way with the efficiency of the businesses involved.

Under the National Recovery Act, says the Detroit News, industry is to be permitted to consult and come to agreements, which are subject to the approval of the President. For two years the anti-trust acts are to be regarded null. We are going to gauge production to consumption, or to try to. Perhaps the scheme will not work, certainly no one expects it to achieve perfection. But free enterprise, with free movement of capital and labour, has not worked either, regulated or unregulated. Industry seems willing and in some cases enthusiastic, to try the new experiment. To pass judgment in advance is foolish. The wiser course is to wait with an open mind, see what happens, and judge by the results.

EDITORIAL NOTES

For several years Western Canada has been preparing for one of the greatest events in its history, the World Grain Conference at Regina. Now the day which Regina has been awaiting is at hand. The Grain Conference opens today and is to continue for two weeks. All the agricultural countries of the world will be represented at this Conference. Present arrangements provide that Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister of Canada, will preside at the opening ceremonies. Hon. Robert Weir, Minister of Agriculture, will also have a part in the ceremonies and during

the course of the Conference, His Excellency, the Governor-General, will attend.

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A Manx Flag

Just as a matter of record and to draw attention to those Canadians who believe that Canada should possess a distinctive Canadian national flag, the following short item is reproduced from an English newspaper of current date: It has been decided by the Isle of Man education authority that in future the Manx flag shall fly over every school in the island which has a flagstaff.

Official recognition was given to the Manx flag a few months ago, and it is now regularly flown from public buildings in the Isle of Man. It is somewhat difficult to say exactly what the status of the Isle of Man is. It certainly is not a dependency, neither is it a mandated territory. It is not a part of the United Kingdom as is Wales, Scotland or the North of Ireland, but it certainly is a part of the British Empire. And it possesses a flag of its own which it now flies. No indication is given as to exactly who gave the "official recognition" but there it is. The Manxman, of ancient and honorable ancestry, has a flag of his own. It is certain to be a distinctive and interesting flag, too, for the ancient device of the three arms is almost certain to be a part of the flag.

Man and monkey have at least one characteristic in common—they are slavishly imitative animals; and it is a disturbing fact that modern civilization, instead of dispersing this common factor, seems to intensify it at every turn. What is called "fashion" is one of the simplest but most tyrannous "monkey tricks" in human history and its tyranny and universality have become more marked today than ever: men are perspiring slaves to tradition and women to the habit of the hour. And what is the racial nationalism that is sweeping the world but an initiative urge that had its origin probably in a tree-top in Mesopotamia.



By James W. Barton, M.D. GETTING ENOUGH VITAMINS

In comparing the foods including minerals and vitamins to a motor car, Dr. Fred F. Tisdall, Toronto, states that the 6 known vitamins and 31 other food substances, 37 in all, are all of equal importance in maintaining health. The vitamins are important, but of no greater importance than the proteins (meat, eggs, and cereals); carbohydrates (starches and sugars); fats; and minerals. And although vitamins are so small they cannot be seen, yet the same is true in the case of the motor car because the energy supplied in the form of the electric spark is very small in comparison with the energy supplied by the gasoline. Yet in one case the motor car is absolutely dependent on the spark, and, in the other case, you and I are dependent on vitamins.

Although but one vitamin, Vitamin D, has been actually separated from food stuffs, the other five vitamins are known to exist because a lack of them interferes with the proper working of one or more parts of the body and certain ailments appear.

Thus when vitamin A is absent, mucous membranes on the surfaces of the eye, nose, and throat are so changed that infections such as colds and bronchitis readily occur. When vitamin B-1 is absent nervous disease appears together with a lack of appetite. A lack of vitamin B-2 causes skin ailments, lack of appetite, lack of tone of digestive tract, and interferes also with growth and development.

Lack of vitamin C results in scurvy which in the days of sailing ships was a constant menace to sailors, owing to lack of fresh fruit and vegetables.

Vitamin D is called the sunshine vitamin and is necessary for production and maintenance of bones and teeth. You can see how important this vitamin is to children to develop strong teeth and a good bone structure for the body. It is unfortunate that this important vitamin is not found in most foods; egg yolk and milk being two common foods containing it. It is found in cod liver and other fish oils.

How can you know that you are not getting enough vitamins in your food? Dr. Tisdall suggests that if the daily diet is built around milk, eggs, vegetables, and fruit, enough of all the vitamins except perhaps vitamin D, will be obtained.

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That Body of Yours

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PUBLIC FORUM

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CAR LICENSES

Sir,—A Patriot correspondent advocates a special August license (for \$1) to accommodate and stimulate Exhibition attendance and merchant patronage. Anything which will put a dollar in circulation is a public benefit. Action somewhat along that writer's line is well worth considering. I have reason to believe that the Government, or at least some of its members have interested themselves in the matter, but there is divergence of opinion. Sensible expressions from the people, whom governments are always willing to please, should not be without effect.

There are several view points to the project. What is the fair course to do justice to those who paid the full year's fee? Would it pay to use a "License Plate" for a dollar, and would it be safe to risk the chance of its misuse or non-return? I would say,—by all means extend every facility within reason to those who have not taken out licenses to do so for temporary periods. The advantages would be multiplied. More people would be on the move, more gas would be sold, more tax, in addition to the small fee, would fall to the Treasury, more trade would result to our merchants, and more work for those in need of work—without positively no ill results to anyone.

But what system could be best adopted? May I suggest as follows: Let the Government issue special Exhibition Permits, to be printed on heavy paper, and attached to shield glass or in some conspicuous place visible to Mounted Police and patrol officers. These permits to be in different colors according to duration. For exhibition week only the fee might be anywhere from \$1 to \$2. For two weeks, one preceding the opening to enable those in preparing exhibits, say a fee of from \$1.50 to \$2.00. For a full month's permit a fee of \$2 to \$3. These permits to be issued only to those having had a 1932 license, and with which the 1932 number plate must also be attached to the car together with the special exhibition permit. Presumably the half year license commencing August 1st will be issued as usual. I am Sir, etc., ECONOMIST.

Owlsh Intelligence

W. Beach Thomas in The Spectator The intelligence of owls has been a world's wonder since the little owl was discovered (and the evidence is beyond question) to lay baits for the beetles on which it chiefly feeds. But it seems that strange and somewhat similar (though taller) stories of the ingenuity of the

Empire Investments

(Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph) Let us see how the Empire is financed by the mother country; here is the amount of her loans and investments in the several Dominions:

Table with 2 columns: Dominion and Amount. Includes Australia (\$2,470,000,000), India and Ceylon (2,280,000,000), Canada (2,280,000,000), South Africa (1,120,000,000), New Zealand (615,000,000), Malaya (540,000,000), British West Africa (230,000,000), British West Indies (200,000,000), Other Colonies (240,000,000).

How To Cure Bad Spelling

(Edmonton Journal) A student of such things has discovered that stenographers in the business world managed to write hard words correctly but frequently misspell relatively simple ones. The ten most frequent errors, it has been found, are the following: "Procedure" for "proceedure", "loose" for "lose", "benefitted" for "benefited", "accomodate" for "accommodate", "advisor" for "adviser", "occurrence" for "ocurrence", "supersede" for "supersede", "allright" for "all right" and "misuse of principal for principle and affect for effect.

PROSPICE

Dear death?—to feel the fog in my throat, The mist in my face, When the snows begin, and the blasts denote I am nearing the place, The power of the night, the press of the storm, The post of the foe; Where he stands, the Arch Fearful, A visible form, Yet the journey must go; For the journey is done and the summit attained, And the barriers fall, Though a battle's to fight ere the guardon be gained, The reward of it all, I was ever a fighter, so—one fight more, The best and the last! I would hate that death bandaged my eyes, and forsook, And bade me creep fast, No! let me taste the whole of it fare like my peers The heroes of old, Bear the brunt, in a minute pay glad life's arrears Of pain, darkness and cold. For sudden the worst turns the best to the brave, The black minute's at end, And the elements' rage the fiend-voices that rave, Shall dwindle, shall blend, Shall change, shall become, Shall be peace, then a joy, Then a light, then thy breast, O thou soul of my soul! I shall clasp thee again, And with God be the rest! —R. Browning

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