

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1933.

WORTH REMEMBERING

A great deal of stress was laid on alleged Conservative extravagance in the recent Nova Scotia campaign. The Financial Post suggests that "it might be a very interesting experiment for some good citizen of Nova Scotia (and it matters not what his politics are) to file these election pamphlets away and use them as a basis for judging the Liberal regime when it next comes before the electors. The Liberals have gone into office, not so much on a constructive policy of economy as on a negative policy of objecting to alleged Conservative extravagance. But in either case they have, by their criticism of extravagance, committed themselves to a policy of frugality in administration. They will have several years in which to prove whether their pamphlets were an instrument for getting elected or a declaration of policy for the new administration."

A DEFUNCT FISHERY

Many fish bones lying about the sea lion rookeries west of Rivers Inlet, British Columbia, when the Dominion Department of Fisheries vessel "Givency" went to that area this summer on the annual lion hunt, gave further proof (says the Fisheries News Bulletin) of the mammals' repacity and the injury they may do to the fisheries. It is because these sea lions are a threat to the fisheries, especially the valuable salmon fishery, that the Givency is sent to the Pearl and Virgin rookeries every year to carry on a hunt for a few days and thus to keep the herds within something like reasonable limits. Although weather conditions were favorable during this year's hunt, at the middle of June, and more landings could be made at the rookeries than ever before, the number of lions destroyed was smaller than in 1932, or 923 as compared with about 1,100.

It would be interesting to trace the relationship between the sea lions of the Pacific coast and the sea-cows which in early settlement days formed one of the chief fisheries of the Maritime Provinces. Both animals doubtless belonged to the species of rhytina, or walrus. Cartier, in describing his visit to the Magdalen Islands in 1534, speaks of finding "many great beasts, like huge oxen, with teeth (tusks) like an elephant, that go in the sea." In 1764, under British occupation, the Lords of Trade at London recommended, among other measures for the promotion of fisheries in Prince Edward Island, "proper accommodation for the fishing of sea-cows," which, they understood, "abounded on some parts of the coast."

It is also interesting to note that the first known legislative enactment after the erection of Prince Edward Island into a separate Government was the passing of an Act to regulate the sea cow fishery. This was under the administration of Governor Patterson, who came here in 1770. The Governor made inquiry into the sea cow fishery, "which he feared would be rendered useless, owing to the operation of a Mr. F. Cridley from the Magdalen Islands, and of some New England fishermen, who often landed for a few days to kill these animals, and of the inhabitants of the Island, who had been endeavoring to carry on this fishery." In consequence, by the advice of his Council, he had an Act passed for regulating it. "The sea cow fishery," writes the late Judge Warburton in his history of Prince Edward Island, "was of much importance, and in these early days there was much correspondence and legislation affecting it. The animals were of great size, said to weigh as much as four thousand pounds. They frequented the waters of the Gulf, and abounded about the Magdalens and north shores of this Island. They were

numerous for some time after Patterson's arrival, but were ultimately exterminated or driven from these waters. Even in 1806, when Stewart wrote, there were very few remaining, though they were not yet extinct, and he calls attention to the matter. Their oil was of a very fine quality, the flesh was used by some of the inhabitants, the skins were of great value for harness and other purposes, and as an article of trade. It was sometimes an inch and a half in thickness. By some the sea-cow is said to be extinct. It is certainly no longer seen around the shores of this Island, but it is likely the same as the walrus still found in Hudson's Bay, and possibly in other northern waters."

MORE PURE BRED STOCK

While the agricultural situation in Canada generally might be improved there has been a gratifying increase in the number of pure-bred animals of all kinds with the exception of horses, of which fewer are kept on farms and elsewhere because of the more general use of the motor car truck and tractor. A bulletin just issued by the Dominion Statistician, based on the census returns, shows that 449,462 pure bred cattle were reported in 1931, as compared with 296,656 in 1921, an increase of 152,806 or 51.5 per cent during the period. Among the dairy breeds, Holstein, Ayrshire and Jersey predominate in the order mentioned, and in the beef breeds, Shorthorns came first and Herefords second.

The number of pure-bred sheep has increased from 93,643 to 122,489 or 30.8 per cent, while the number of pure-bred swine increased from 81,143 to 113,780 or by 40.2 per cent during the same period. The Yorkshire breed represents 42.3 per cent of the total number of pure-bred swine in Canada.

Of pure-bred cattle there were 4,777 in Prince Edward Island, 8,921 in New Brunswick, and 8,976 in Nova Scotia. Of pure-bred sheep 1,116 were in Prince Edward Island, 1,951 in New Brunswick, and 2,739 in Nova Scotia. Of pure-bred swine, 1,541 in Prince Edward Island, 1,610 in New Brunswick and 666 in Nova Scotia. This province had 248 pure-bred horses. Nova Scotia 424 and New Brunswick 495.

There were at the time of the census 38,117 pure-bred horses in Canada, as compared with 47,782 in 1921, a decrease of 9,665 or 20.2 per cent during the decade. The predominating breeds in 1931 were Clydesdales and Percherons.

FARM OWNERSHIP

The following figures from "The Economic Annalist" issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture, show the percentage of full ownership of farms throughout the Dominion, as of 1931. The Dominion percentage is 80.46, and the figures quoted are the percentages of the different provinces: Prince Edward Island 93.98 Nova Scotia 94.25 New Brunswick 93.85 Quebec 93.09 Ontario 81.92 Manitoba 70.06 Saskatchewan 66.45 Alberta 72.95 British Columbia 82.00 Prince Edward Island, it will be noted, stands in second place on the list.

EDITORIAL NOTES

One complaint against the Ottawa trade agreements is that the products of Canada and the other Dominions are flooding the markets of the Mother Country to the injury of the English farmer. But the English farmer is not worse but better off if anything. Formerly the food products of the world were admitted free into the markets of the Mother Country. Under

Notes By The Way

It was, says an exchange, most fitting that the British Commonwealth Relations Conference should have been opened with a speech of welcome by Sir Robert Borden, most beloved of Canadian elder statesmen, and the man who more than any other is responsible for that fine freedom amongst equals which marks the relationship of the Empire nations today. Included in the Conference were such statesmen as Viscount Cecil of England, Mr. Downey Stewart of New Zealand, Mr. L. S. Matan of South Africa, and other notables from all over the Empire.

Foreign opinion in the mass is infected with the idea that the Indian question—the most difficult and complex that statesmanship has had to deal with in modern times—is merely one of a single people ruled selfishly and oppressively by another people, who intend to maintain that rule despite all pretences to the contrary. The misleading of American opinion in particular has been such as passes belief. Indians of the type that furnishes the mendacity and malignity of the extremist Indian Press are largely responsible for this.

Collective and individual peasants in the U.S.S.R. are being marshalled for work in the forests in order to overcome the "catastrophic condition" in the lumber field. Those who refuse to respond will be regarded as traitors and treated accordingly. In the circumstances, the conscientious objectors to compulsion, if there are any left will hardly raise their voices. "Free speech" is not tolerated there.

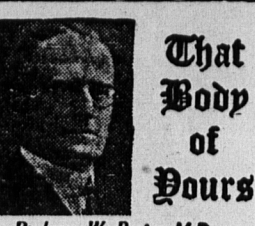
The Belgian Government is contemplating the expenditure of some seven hundred million francs on fortifications along its eastern border, this being a safety measure prompted by the apparent belligerent attitude of the new Germany. Hitler's activities are not of a nature to encourage European peace, whatever they may be doing for his adoptive country.

But the Dominion Government must be strong enough to do several things at once: It must put an end to railway deficits. That promised saving of sixty-four millions a year looks good. It must rescue the provinces. They cannot be permitted to slip into bankruptcy simply for lack of sane measures of economy. To begin with, it should be the settled policy of the Dominion Government to demand amalgamations here as well. Even the promise of such a programme would point the way to solvency. It must cut its expenses to meet its income, no matter how painful this may be. If it has not got the money, it should not spend it. The effect of such a policy on the bankers and the citizen investors would be miraculous. All these things can be done if the Canadian people are united behind such a programme.

With full Dominion status achieved by its members, many forces are today working towards a reintegration of the British Commonwealth. The Ottawa Economic Conference agreements and the recent joint Empire declaration on currency are evidence of the trend. It is no accident that Canada recently returned to the London money market after an absence of twenty years. As the world about us grows more and more nationalistic, economically, the nations of the Empire turn towards each other.

The principles of democracy and dictatorship are utterly at variance, and the Labour Party must say unequivocally on which it relies. If it plans for dictatorship then it must cast away the sham of belief in democracy; and if it clings to democracy it must denounce dictatorship. There would be scant tolerance of a sophistry which attempted to pick and choose, calling some dictatorial good and others bad according to whether their avowed aims were Socialist or corporative or totalitarian, or had

the Ottawa agreements products of other parts of the Empire still are admitted free but duties are imposed upon the products of other parts of the world. It is no injury to the British farmer if Canadian or other Empire products are displacing the bacon and other meats, cheese and butter formerly obtained from Denmark, Holland, Germany and other European countries. The absurdity of this fault-finding will be at once apparent. The competition which the English farmer is obliged to meet is reduced, rather than increased by the Ottawa agreements.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

HEAD COLDS DUE TO FOODS

Perhaps you are one of those individuals who "always have a cold in the head."

You eat the same food, have the same rest, do about the same amount of work as the other members of the family but you are the only one who suffers.

As a matter of fact this tendency to frequent colds is very often a matter of food and if every particle of food eaten were closely watched it is likely that the food responsible for this type of head cold would be found.

As you know, hay fever, asthma, hives and eczema run in families and these head colds are very closely related to the above ailments.

Further, Dr. W. T. Vaughan, Richmond, Virginia, states that food or other substances may affect the body in different ways than by head colds, asthma, hay fever, hives and eczema. Thus he has found that headaches which come on from time to time, attacks of diarrhoea, foods that upset or disagree, severe attacks of sneezing, and distress from dust and certain drugs are all a part of what is called allergy—that is a sensitiveness to various substances.

If skin tests are made by rubbing the various foods or other substances into a slight scratch on the skin, the substance causing the trouble may often be found because of the more severe reaction of the scratched skin from this particular substance.

Although this food sensitiveness is responsible for a considerable number of these colds just as it is responsible for many cases of asthma, hay fever and eczema, nevertheless there is still a large number of cases of these head colds that as yet cannot be traced to this cause.

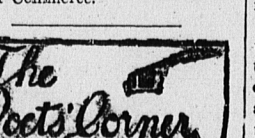
And, as Dr. Vaughan points out, despite the great advances that have recently been made regarding allergy or sensitiveness, the underlying condition of the body which makes one person sensitive or allergic and another non-sensitive or non-allergic has not been really discovered.

In the meantime, if afflicted with frequent head colds, and there is no nose or throat condition present that may be causing it, it would be good sense to experiment with foods and try to find which food or foods seem to bring on the head cold or aggravate it.

Now there is a report from Missouri of the failure of the State Life Insurance Company, with liabilities of 150 million dollars and a deficit of 27 million. Canadian life insurance companies do not fall like Canadian Banks they are safe and sound.

In considering the possibility of adapting the recovery plan now being tried in the United States to the present needs of Canada, it is well to remember that "what may be considered sound in our neighbor's household is not necessarily applicable or desirable in Canada," says a writer in the current issue of The Nation's Business, official publication of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

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TEA IN AN ENGLISH GARDEN

We, who drink tea in an English garden. Far from the riot, Feel something older than hills and Eden Merging with quiet. The cat sleeps under the mulberry bush By an ancient yew, Where lad's-love grows by the winding walk, Lavender, rue.

Far, far off is the sound of bells, But near the bee Drones cadences as he sips the flower, We, our tea.

Something like Sunday, set apart, An hour of rest, We watch the butterfly give the clover A last caress.

And sheep are grazing where hedge-grows lift To meet the sky, Heather and gorse and happiness, You and I."

—Catherine Gate Coblent.

"Our Island" Its Duties—Its Prospects

A Lecture Delivered Before The Young Men's Christian Association and Library Institute, December 4, 1862. BY CAPT. ORLEBAE

III.

Our isolated position during the four winter months, when our ports are closed by ice and all foreign commerce is denied us,—our only intercourse with the neighboring colonies being effected by a boat at Cape Tormentine,—is doubtless a drawback to our prosperity, and has some influence upon the character of our people. The island grows, however, such a superabundance of crops, that the quantity of food remaining in the country keeps down the prices, and makes the living cheap even in the depth of winter. The winter business is considerable, the country people having to bring in the produce for market and to collect fuel, and perhaps none need be idle; although if our ports were open, there would be still more activity and enterprise.

In glancing at the past history of our island, with our present experience, we are at once ready to condemn the action of the Parent Government, in granting away all the broad acres of this beautiful colony to parties, who, whatever their services were to the British Government, appear to have taken little interest in the welfare of the island. But by the wording of the grants, it seems plain that they were made solely or principally for the purpose of inducing emigration. I do not, therefore, think it fair to condemn the Government,—all that can be said is, that it was a fatal mistake, and the effect of which I feel to this day. The same mistake which did us innocently this wrong, Lord Egmont, as far back as the year 1770 sent out a Governor and organized a Council; and soon afterwards, when there were only 150 families in the island, granted us a Legislature, showing his sanguine expectation of our future emence.

Notwithstanding this auspicious commencement, there was little progress made towards the settlement of the island; so that, for more than 50 years, no census was taken nor was there at any time any great influx of immigrants. Lord Selkirk's introduction of 800 Highlanders in 1803 seems to be the most noticeable event for many years. In 1827 there were 23,000 people, and in 1861 our population was 80,600; so that in 34 years we had nearly quadrupled our numbers. Our revenue had also increased proportionably; but as the march of liberal sentiments amongst our people took the practical form of a wish to release themselves from paying rents, the increased revenue was absorbed in meeting the interest of money borrowed for the purchase of the Worel and other estates, to be sold again to the tenant. This plan has also been followed in the case of Lord Selkirk's property, and has met with marked success. For this reason we are still poor, and still the attention of the Legislature is directed to various schemes for benefiting the Tenantry, which, interfering with the rights of property, must alarm the capitalist and bring disappointment to the people, whilst they help to paralyze industry and enterprise, and dangerously unsettle moral character.

I have long hoped to see the settlement of this Land question, but there are such irreconcilable and opposite opinions held by tenants and proprietors on this subject, that it still seems as far removed from solution as ever. I was glad to see it stated, that there are now not much more than one half of the population tenants, and that the number is yearly lessening; and I also hear that the proprietors are willing to sell on terms that in the other provinces would be considered reasonable. If this is the case to any extent, if left alone, things will soon right themselves,—for it is certainly not the policy, nor the interest of the freeholder, great or small, to go in for any legislation that may directly or indirectly un-

settle the rights of property. Nor is it their interest to spend more time and money upon matters that may properly be left to private arrangement or the action of the law courts. Good faith is as necessary to be observed by a people as by an individual, and to set aside the right of a man to dispose of his own property in his own way, and according to his own price, is (except in making roads or works for public benefit) to commence a vicious course of legislation, as contrary to the spirit of the English Constitution as it is contrary to the real interest of the community. Extend the principle thus inflated, and we shall have the Legislature enacting the prices at which bread and meat shall be sold—and interfering between the buyer and seller in the market. If men hold back from sale large tracts of land, and thus retard the settlement of the country—it seems competent to the Legislature to tax all such property (in common with other landed property) for purposes of revenue, or improvement of communication; and this of itself ought to operate as a stimulant, and lead the proprietor to sell or lease the land in his own defence.

(To be continued.)



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U. S. Reigning Family

(Frederick Gleaner)

When Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his family and Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., returned to New York the other day in the American liner Manhattan from their foreign travels, there was an interesting gathering of the Roosevelt clans on the steamer's sun deck—fourteen Roosevelts in all, and the reporters counted them. The gathering was interesting in several respects, and as both Oyster Bay and Hyde Park were represented, we may as well dismiss the idea, so widely prevalent in the last campaign, that these two branches never speak as they pass by, for they do, even if Col. Theodore did refer to the Hyde Park branch of the family as "mavericks" and not of the royal line. One reporter with a taste for genealogy set forth the relationships

of the group as follows: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as the daughter of the late President Theodore Roosevelt's brother, Elliott, is the niece by marriage of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., and first cousin of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Kermit Roosevelt, Longworth and Mrs. Derby. She also is the first cousin, once removed, of all their children. By marriage, since the President's father, James Roosevelt, was the late President Theodore Roosevelt's fourth cousin, she is the fourth cousin, once removed of Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Sr., the fifth cousin of all her children and the fifth cousin, once removed, of all her fifth cousins' children.

Guest (in country inn): "Look here, how long have I to wait for that half portion of duck I ordered?" Waiter: "Until someone orders the other half. We can't go out and shoot half a duck."

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