

The Charlottetown Guardian

President: Col. W. Chester S. McInnes
Secretary: Miss D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.
Editor and Managing Director: J. E. Bennett, F. J. I.
Associate Editors: Frank Waizer and D. E. Currie.

Fish Conservation

More than a hundred million little trout and salmon were added to Canada's fish population by the Dominion Department of Fisheries during 1935. It was precisely over 100,000,000 trout and salmon, fry, fingerlings, and older fish from various hatcheries and other fish culture establishments were distributed by the department in the course of the year.

No one can be surprised to find that some of the most successful methods when set free in streams and rivers, however, for a percentage of the total catch, mean a substantial increase in the trout and salmon population. The fish culture and commercial salmon industry reap the benefit as the seasons go by. The fish babies of 1935 grow up.

In the case of nearly 100,000,000 eggs, the salmon distribution was as follows: 64,400,000 to Nova Scotia, 20,000,000 to New Brunswick, 10,000,000 to Prince Edward Island, and 5,600,000 to British Columbia.

The trout distribution included Brown trout, Steelhead, and Rainbow trout. There was also a small amount of Cutthroat trout.

Of course, it is to be expected that the figures include eggs as well as young fish.

The collection of 1935 included Brown trout, Steelhead, and Rainbow trout. There was also a small amount of Cutthroat trout.

Schools and Coronation

The Guardian has a good suggestion for the coronation which is to be held in the next few months. It is to be held in the school teaching in the Mother Country and the Dominion history has ever been a part of the coronation that is so called on the part of the time.

Germany Not Prepared

According to the European correspondent of a Toronto newspaper, the rationing system which Germany would bring into being in the event of another European war has already been carefully devised. In this, perhaps, we may find greater cause for relief than in any other news from Europe.

Editorial Notes

In the Mackenzie King outfit evidently everybody works for their province but the P. E. I. representatives.

Premier Hepburn, Ontario, at a critical time in the life of his Government has had to leave for the south on account of his health.

The Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett has already made his presence healthily felt in Parliament. How little and insignificant the portfolio holders appear when he has the light of day in upon them.

Nobody will grudge the increased estimates for defence purposes, but that does not prevent us asking why some of it should not be

spent to provide employment in this province where we are paying \$4.00 per head daily to maintain the King Misfit.

Alas, for our impotent Federal representatives and Provincial Government—no new work is to be undertaken here by the Federal Government this year! Why all this hot air about bridges and new harbours?

There is to be an increased expenditure by the Mackenzie King Government, of which a representative of Queens, is the Minister of Finance, of \$17,102,000, and our share of the increase is the last three figures "000".

Judge Paul M. Lineberger, U.S.A., councillor to the Chinese nationalist government has returned to New York predicting war in Europe and suggesting that it would react to the benefit of China because other nations would be so busy that "China would then be left alone and would find a great opportunity to develop her natural resources."

Production of creamery butter in Canada in 1936 amounted to 250,292,677 pounds, an increase of approximately 9.4 million pounds or 3.9 per cent over 1935. There were sharp increases in the Maritime Provinces. Nova Scotia headed the production with 5,776,201 pounds, a gain of 17.7 per cent, while New Brunswick at 3,487,063 made a gain of 17.3 per cent, and Prince Edward Island at 2,065,529, a gain of 23.5 per cent. British Columbia was the only province to show a decrease, the production at 5,801,494 pounds being down 4.3 per cent.

Shark's fins, stewed fat choy, Far Cau and Kee Chee, steamed fish with fungus and lily flower, preserved bamboo shoots, dried sausages and vegetables, heung lo, lily root soup, boiled spring chicken with plum sauce, dried lily flowers and lily bulbs, salted eggs, rice and tea are prominent items in the New Year's menu now being prepared by the chief steward of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Canada. These toothsome delicacies will grace the liner's tables on February 11, the Chinese New Year. Copious drafts of tea will wash the typically Chinese foods down at breakfast, tiffin, dinner and supper.

Whiskies and other potable spirits produced in the distilled liquor industry during 1935 and put in bond for maturing totalled 1,781,336 proof gallons with an inventory value of \$953,844. While whiskies and other potable spirits bottled or shipped in bulk totalled 4,356,996 proof gallons valued at \$18,213,155. Other important products were: denatured alcohol 2,059,027 proof gallons valued at \$879,914 and non-potable alcohol 1,798,713 proof gallons valued at \$732,633. Imports of distilled liquors in 1935 totalled 968,119 proof gallons with a value of \$8,250,951. This is an increase of 159,272 proof gallons over 1934. Exports, amounting to 2,294,238 gallons, were valued at \$12,790,899, a decrease of 785,187 gallons and \$7,067,695 in value as compared with 1934. Distilled liquors re-exported in 1935 were valued at \$1,670.

Notes by the Way

The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada has made a check of the total costs of government of some representative cities. The average expenditure for employee services in these cities was about 62 per cent of the entire annual budget. In some of the most important departments the proportion is larger. In the public schools 87 per cent of the annual appropriation is for salaries of personnel. In the case of public health, public safety, public works and finance, money spent for employee services is about 80 per cent of the total. Good business sense would indicate that systems should be used to get the very best services for the money. Certainly this cannot be accomplished by turning out a large percentage of personnel because of change of administration.—Detroit News.

The flight of farm organizations, aided by some Republicans, to prevent extension of the President's reciprocal treaty-making power due to expire June 30, seems headed for defeat. In the last campaign the Republicans made the most use possible of this issue. They tried to rouse the farmers on the subject of agricultural imports. They printed maps showing the amount of farm land which would be required to raise the equivalent of these imports. At the same time, they attacked Roosevelt. Roosevelt knows this. So do Henry Wallace, Cordell Hull, and the senators and representatives. The President will go on making reciprocal treaties and with increased probability, as indicated last week that the Supreme Court will approve this sort of delegation of power by Congress.—Business Week, New York.

It is clear that a considerable organization is at work in this country to send help to the Bolsheviks. It is even active in the Free State, whence recruits have gone to Ireland. At the same time, General O'Duffy has left Ireland to join General Franco and by a quaint coincidence crossed in the same vessel.—London Daily Mail.

Armaments and policy go together, and if the Locarno conversations prove abortive nothing more is likely to be heard of disarmament for years to come. But Germany, France, and a dozen other European States will be slowly ground into ruin if the armament programmes already announced are carried out—unless they take the alternative course of precipitating a suicidal war. Unfortunately armaments at the moment are providing employment, and few heads of States are ready to face the effect of limitation on the labour market. That is why it is imperative that the economic question should be taken up simultaneously.—The Spectator (London).

The key to better health is not to be found in the gymnasium or on the parade ground. It lies in the provision of adequate food and comfort in the home, of a wise general education, and of a sufficiency of playing fields where games of all sorts, organized and improvised, may be enjoyed. While such fundamental causes of ill-health as poverty, unemployment, and housing conditions in slum areas confront us it seems "patting with the matter to say that a few extra hours of physical training will work a cure."—Manchester Guardian.

Wages are rising in Britain. Four million workers are better off today than they were a year ago. Another million will learn more as from today. Yet the average income of most of the people is wretchedly low compared with the potential wealth-producing machinery of Britain. Per head, we're just about worth a pound a week. How can we raise that level? How increase the general well-being of the nation? President Roosevelt shows us one way. He taxes the undistributed profits of companies. The result is that these companies, instead of piling up reserves, or indulging in the desperate search for new investments for their surpluses, reckon it wiser to pay out more in dividends and wages. The United States owe the biggest Christmas boom since 1929 to the purchasing power of the money thus released.—London Daily Express.

Glad tidings, Christmas gifts and messages, half a ton of them, are borne homeward from the East by Caledonia, Imperial Airways' new giant flying boat. She makes the Alexandria-Marseilles non-stop trip at an average speed of 150 m. p. h. You see how near is the Transatlantic air mail route to Newfoundland is only one hour more of flying time.—London Daily Express.

Mark Twain's jest that nobody does anything about the weather except complain, may soon be out of date. In the British House of Commons the other day Lord Aspley gave notice he would call attention to the weather and move a resolution: "What with fogs, storms and high tides, the Briton is getting his back up."—Winnipeg Tribune.

Reciprocal trade agreements bid fair to be continued and extended in 1937 with resultant stimulation of trade prospects in arrangements with Great Britain, Argentina, and Italy will have marked effects on both agricultural and industrial products.—Business Week.

The great Dominions, with the new demand for gold and other metals, timber, and wheat stand on the threshold of a wonderful era. During the past few weeks those nations which produce the primary needs of mankind have also come into sudden prosperity, which will make them bigger and better customers of the manufacturing countries. In 1937 all should flourish. But in such a time of restored trading health it is wise to remember that our present good fortune is not yet secure against set-back and interruption. Politics are a too potent factor. Trouble between the nations may throw all the world back to distress.—London Sunday Dispatch.

A Vienna estimate gives 5,000,000 as the number of soldiers now living who were wounded in the Great War. It is revealed in official fig-

notes by the Way

The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada has made a check of the total costs of government of some representative cities. The average expenditure for employee services in these cities was about 62 per cent of the entire annual budget. In some of the most important departments the proportion is larger. In the public schools 87 per cent of the annual appropriation is for salaries of personnel. In the case of public health, public safety, public works and finance, money spent for employee services is about 80 per cent of the total. Good business sense would indicate that systems should be used to get the very best services for the money. Certainly this cannot be accomplished by turning out a large percentage of personnel because of change of administration.—Detroit News.

The flight of farm organizations, aided by some Republicans, to prevent extension of the President's reciprocal treaty-making power due to expire June 30, seems headed for defeat. In the last campaign the Republicans made the most use possible of this issue. They tried to rouse the farmers on the subject of agricultural imports. They printed maps showing the amount of farm land which would be required to raise the equivalent of these imports. At the same time, they attacked Roosevelt. Roosevelt knows this. So do Henry Wallace, Cordell Hull, and the senators and representatives. The President will go on making reciprocal treaties and with increased probability, as indicated last week that the Supreme Court will approve this sort of delegation of power by Congress.—Business Week, New York.

It is clear that a considerable organization is at work in this country to send help to the Bolsheviks. It is even active in the Free State, whence recruits have gone to Ireland. At the same time, General O'Duffy has left Ireland to join General Franco and by a quaint coincidence crossed in the same vessel.—London Daily Mail.

Armaments and policy go together, and if the Locarno conversations prove abortive nothing more is likely to be heard of disarmament for years to come. But Germany, France, and a dozen other European States will be slowly ground into ruin if the armament programmes already announced are carried out—unless they take the alternative course of precipitating a suicidal war. Unfortunately armaments at the moment are providing employment, and few heads of States are ready to face the effect of limitation on the labour market. That is why it is imperative that the economic question should be taken up simultaneously.—The Spectator (London).

The key to better health is not to be found in the gymnasium or on the parade ground. It lies in the provision of adequate food and comfort in the home, of a wise general education, and of a sufficiency of playing fields where games of all sorts, organized and improvised, may be enjoyed. While such fundamental causes of ill-health as poverty, unemployment, and housing conditions in slum areas confront us it seems "patting with the matter to say that a few extra hours of physical training will work a cure."—Manchester Guardian.

Wages are rising in Britain. Four million workers are better off today than they were a year ago. Another million will learn more as from today. Yet the average income of most of the people is wretchedly low compared with the potential wealth-producing machinery of Britain. Per head, we're just about worth a pound a week. How can we raise that level? How increase the general well-being of the nation? President Roosevelt shows us one way. He taxes the undistributed profits of companies. The result is that these companies, instead of piling up reserves, or indulging in the desperate search for new investments for their surpluses, reckon it wiser to pay out more in dividends and wages. The United States owe the biggest Christmas boom since 1929 to the purchasing power of the money thus released.—London Daily Express.

Glad tidings, Christmas gifts and messages, half a ton of them, are borne homeward from the East by Caledonia, Imperial Airways' new giant flying boat. She makes the Alexandria-Marseilles non-stop trip at an average speed of 150 m. p. h. You see how near is the Transatlantic air mail route to Newfoundland is only one hour more of flying time.—London Daily Express.

Mark Twain's jest that nobody does anything about the weather except complain, may soon be out of date. In the British House of Commons the other day Lord Aspley gave notice he would call attention to the weather and move a resolution: "What with fogs, storms and high tides, the Briton is getting his back up."—Winnipeg Tribune.

Reciprocal trade agreements bid fair to be continued and extended in 1937 with resultant stimulation of trade prospects in arrangements with Great Britain, Argentina, and Italy will have marked effects on both agricultural and industrial products.—Business Week.

The great Dominions, with the new demand for gold and other metals, timber, and wheat stand on the threshold of a wonderful era. During the past few weeks those nations which produce the primary needs of mankind have also come into sudden prosperity, which will make them bigger and better customers of the manufacturing countries. In 1937 all should flourish. But in such a time of restored trading health it is wise to remember that our present good fortune is not yet secure against set-back and interruption. Politics are a too potent factor. Trouble between the nations may throw all the world back to distress.—London Sunday Dispatch.

A Vienna estimate gives 5,000,000 as the number of soldiers now living who were wounded in the Great War. It is revealed in official fig-

That Body of Yours
By James W. Burton, M.D.
INFRA-RED AND ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS IN TREATMENT OF SINUS INFECTION

"Every other person believes he suffers from sinus trouble. Sinusitis has become a national ailment, and the word sinus is today one of the most popular medical expressions. It has naturally become fashionable to suffer from this ailment." I am quoting from Dr. E. V. Ullmann's little book "Diet in Sinus Infections and Colds".

When a cold extends from nose or throat into one of the sinuses there is the usual inflammation which causes the lining or mucous membrane to manufacture more water, just as cold makes the nose "run". This water may thicken into mucus which if too thick may not get out of the sinus easily, causing a congested or "stuffy" feeling. And instead of water or mucus, pus may form, which if very thick and the opening into the nose small, means that the nose specialist must widen this opening or drill a new opening and drain out the pus.

It is a fact that sinus trouble is found more often in damp or wet than in dry climates and many patients keep free of symptoms in the western states or provinces of the United States and Canada. It would appear that the hot dry sun actually dries up these sinuses and they remain dry as long as the individual remains in the dry climate. Sometimes after returning to their homes, they can, by getting what sun is available, keep fairly free of symptoms. What may take the place of the sun in drying up chronic sinuses, particularly the maxillary sinus, is reported by Dr. W. Annandale Troup, London, in the British Medical Journal, who states that, unless there is not a great amount of obstruction present, drainage can readily be established by the use of artificial sun rays such as infra-red rays to the nostril and ultra-violet rays to the entire body. Good results will not be established unless the most careful watch is kept on the patient's response to these rays, and by the careful cooperation of the nose specialist and the specialist administering the X-ray treatment gave gratifying results whether the sinusitis was due to infection, or from being sensitive to certain poisons or other substances.

The Poet's Corner
LOVE SONG

My delight and thy delight
Walking, like to angels white,
In the gardens of the night;

My desire and thy desire
Twining to a tongue of fire,
Leaping live and laughing higher,
Thro' the everlasting strife
In the mystery of life.

Love, from whom the world begun,
Hath the secret of the sun.

Love can tell and love alone,
Whence the million stars were strewn,
Why each atom knows its own,
How, in spite of woe and death,
Gay is life, and sweet is breath;

This he taught us this we knew,
Happy in his science true,
Hatched in nature as we stood
Neath the shadows of the wood,
Heart to heart as we lay
In the dawning of the day.
—Robert Bridges.

ures that more men died from wounds than were killed outright in the four years of hostilities. The casualties in the four years of conflict were 8,538,000, which included those killed outright and those who died of wounds. Of the 19,000,000 treated for wounds after the armistice more than 15,000,000 have died.—Woodstock Sentinel Review.

DR. L. B. EVANS
Dr. L. B. Evans, noted physician treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of stomach conditions such as indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and many other ailments peculiar to the stomach with a prescription which we have secured and sell under the name of Evans' Stomach Mixture.
We alone have the sole rights in this prescription and the British Empire has received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers.
Don't fool with your stomach, because conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble.
Get a bottle to-day.
PRICE 85c.
Mail orders receive prompt attention.
Phone No. 315.
THE 2 MACS
DRUGSTORE

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.

ATTEND FARMERS MEETING

Sir,—I am taking the liberty of reminding farmers of their duties toward their respective organizations, whether they be factory, egg circle shipping clubs or any other organization in which they are financially interested. As the rush of work is over and farmers have leisure time for planning their agricultural operations for another year, and, as many annual meetings of co-operatives are being held during the winter season, their attendance at those meetings is most desirable and necessary. A well regulated meeting, with good attendance is like oil to a machine every year. It is surprising what beneficial ideas and resolutions, result from a gathering of intelligent farmers developing into improved financial returns, competing if not beating their competitors in business.

A farmer, who is thrifty, may carry on very successfully although he is not linked up with any co-operative organization. A farmer who is not thrifty, may be a member of the co-operative organization and not realize much out of farming operations. The truly thrifty farmer is one who farms efficiently and well and sees that what ever co-operative marketing organization he belongs to, is maintained at a standard of efficiency. It is to the latter that the first farmer is indebted for improved returns as resulting from co-operative effort.

At Charlottetown in "Farmers Week" provision should be made by every farmer whether a delegate or not, to attend one or more meetings. At these meetings an efficient co-operative organization is made to build up the future welfare of the agricultural industry which is so closely linked with provincial prosperity, for it may be assumed that "the prosperity of the farmer is the wealth of this province. Let me conclude by stating that the measure of success and benefit, according to farmers depends largely on the encouragement and manifold interest given to those meetings.

I am, Sir, etc., PRESIDENT CENTRAL FARMERS INSTITUTE

ECONOMIC SANITY VS. ECONOMIC INSANITY

Sir,—John Ruskin stated in his interesting book "Unto this Last," containing four essays on the first principles of political economy, as follows:—"The exchangeable value of a commodity is that of the labour required to produce it, multiplied into the force of the demand for it. If the value of labour equals x and the force of demand equals y, the exchangeable value of the commodity is xy; i. e. if x equals 2 and y equals 4, xy equals 8, but if x equals 1 and y equals 4, xy equals 4. The general idea from commercial experience is that when demand is constant the price varies as the quantity of labour required for production, i. e. when y is constant xy varies as x. But demand or y never is, nor can be constant if labor or x varies distinctly for as prices rise consumers fall away."

It is admitted by nearly everyone that x or labour does vary distinctly, firstly, by being more and more replaced by machines, and secondly when through lack of demand for commodities by reduced purchasing power in the hands of labour displaced by machinery demand decreases. Then producers reduce or sabotage production in order to keep up prices and thus cause more unemployment. From this it is clear that in order to produce at full possible capacity some means must be adopted to quadruple consumptive or purchasing power with productive power. The capacity for production of mechanized production, yet there is poverty and misery on a scale never before experienced. Why? Because of lack of purchasing power—money in the hands of the majority of the people, very many of whom are jobless through no fault of their own but through the development of machinery reducing the necessity of human labour. The answer is no reason why the government should not create cheque money or credit for consumers. I. e. old age pensions and work for the unemployed in social improvement works.

The Right Honourable Reginald McKenna, chairman of the Midland of London, former Chancellor of the British Empire, has said: "I am afraid the ordinary citizen will not like to be told that the banks can and do create and destroy money. Every loan, overdraft or bank purchase creates a deposit; every repayment of a loan, overdraft or bank sale destroys a deposit." Later in the same address he said:—"And those who control the credit of a nation direct the policy of the government and hold in their hands the destiny of the people".

Mr. R. G. Hawtreay Asst. Secretary of the British Treasury has said:—"When a bank lends (i. e., cheque money or credit) it creates money out of nothing. Money borrowed by the government from the public means transfer of public credit at the banks and makes no difference to the banks. But if the government issues cheques for say old age pensions free of interest on the credit of the country, these cheques pass through the banks the banks are benefited in that their deposits are increased, whereas by the bond issue method they are not—thus giving them a basis to finance the increased production that will be brought about by the free of interest, free of tax, financing of consumption. There is no doubt money in the banks, but if it does not find its way into circulation, it might as well be not there at all. The idea of the issue of fiat cheque money will not hurt the banks, which are useful institutions whose services cannot be done without. On the contrary it will create

Royal Bank of Canada 68th Annual Meeting

Morris W. Wilson, President and Managing Director, Stresses Need for Orderly Recovery — Recommendations Commission to Investigate Financial Relationships of Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments. Sydney G. Dobson, General Manager, Reports \$56,000,000 Increase in Deposits — Profits Improved—"Business Undoubtedly on Up Grade".

Warning against the dangers of a speculative boom, and a plea that recovery be maintained on an orderly basis, were outstanding features of the address of Morris W. Wilson, President and Managing Director, at the 68th Annual General Meeting of The Royal Bank of Canada.

That recovery was well on the way there could be little doubt and even the most sanguine would have hesitated a year ago to predict progress as great as that which has been accomplished during 1936," stated Mr. Wilson.

In addressing the meeting, Mr. Wilson said, in part: "A serious drought again affected large areas in the West, with results that were disastrous to the farmers immediately concerned. Those farmers who reaped good crops last year benefited materially by higher prices, but, in the midst of a broad recovery, farm income has lagged behind.

"It is gratifying that the stocks of grain in Canada are again of normal proportions. Nature is in a fair way to take the Government of Canada out of the grain business. It is sincerely to be hoped that she will not be drawn into it again.

"Prices for newsprint have shown a slight increase during the past year and this, together with a heavier volume of sales, has brought encouragement to the newsprint industry.

"In the lumber industry there has been a satisfactory volume of demand from Great Britain ever since the beginning of their building boom. This demand has been maintained during the past year and is following. "The exchangeable value of a commodity is that of the labour required to produce it, multiplied into the force of the demand for it. If the value of labour equals x and the force of demand equals y, the exchangeable value of the commodity is xy; i. e. if x equals 2 and y equals 4, xy equals 8, but if x equals 1 and y equals 4, xy equals 4. The general idea from commercial experience is that when demand is constant the price varies as the quantity of labour required for production, i. e. when y is constant xy varies as x. But demand or y never is, nor can be constant if labor or x varies distinctly for as prices rise consumers fall away."

"Throughout the manufacturing industries of Canada, volume of production has been above the level which prevailed in 1926 and in October reached the highest point recorded since July 1929.

"At the moment manufacturing employment is close to normal. In mining, as a whole, the number employed is greater than at any time in our history. In trade the volume of employment is not unsatisfactory. Under these circumstances, I cannot but feel that the time has come to examine with care our lists of those receiving unemployment relief. It is a notable fact that there has been no census of unemployment since 1931. At a time like the present a biennial census would give our various governing bodies facts which would help them in determination of policies.

Over a wide field of economic legislation it is virtually impossible to guess whether ultimate authority rests with the Province or with the Dominion.

"Let us secure a review of the whole subject by a Royal Commission with the object of resolving these complexities. Changed social and economic conditions have thrown responsibilities on various governing bodies that were never contemplated at the time of Confederation, and as a consequence it is found increasingly difficult, in some instances, to meet these additional responsibilities with the sources of revenue at their disposal. Having regard to the necessity of maintaining the national credit, if it is at all possible some solution must be found which will permit both provinces and municipalities to continue the service of their public debt in full.

"I give this information to correct an impression which casual consideration of this item in our Balance Sheet might create, that is, that business is still undergoing a process of liquidation.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that total commercial loans in Canada of all banks are only 50.46% of the amount outstanding at the end of 1929.

"Due to increased volume of business, I am pleased to report an improvement in profits of \$201,492. While not large, this is an encouraging trend.

Improvement in Business
"A review of conditions in Canada and other countries in which the bank has branches, indicates a definite improvement in business in Canada and in practically all of the foreign countries in which we are represented. Business is undoubtedly on the upgrade, and I look forward to 1937 with a greater feeling of confidence than has been justified for some years."

Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea