

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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OUR \$10,000,000 LOSS.

According to the report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the total value of field crops produced in Prince Edward Island in 1931 shows a sharp total decline from 1929 of some \$10,000,000. The value given for the 1929 crop is \$16,940,000 and for the 1931 crop \$6,947,000. A table is submitted giving the average price obtained for the respective crops grown in the two years, from which it is shown that there was a reduction in every item except peas.

The average prices quoted are as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Crop Name and Price. Rows include Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Buckwheat, Mixed Grains, Potatoes, Turnips, Hay and Clover, Fodder and Corn.

On the other hand, while the prices obtained for 1931 were considerably lower than that for 1929 our prices were higher in every instance (except for potatoes and turnips) than those received on the average in the rest of Canada. The prices for the rest of Canada for 1931 are given by the Bureau as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Crop Name and Price. Rows include Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, Buckwheat, Mixed Grains, Potatoes, Turnips, Hay and Clover, Fodder and Corn.

The total value of the Canadian field crops during 1931 amounted to \$431,251,000 as compared with \$531,592,900 in 1930 and \$948,981,400 in 1929. The figures for this Province have been determined by the Bureau of Statistics after consultation with our Provincial Department of Agriculture.

AT OTTAWA

Time is approaching for the re-opening of Parliament, fixed for February 5th. This is expected to be an exceptionally busy session and one of outstanding importance. Endeavors will be made to curtail discussions as far as practicable in order that Parliament may rise in time to make necessary preparations for the meeting of the Imperial Economic Conference, which is now slated to take place in the third week of July. The British delegates to this Conference will be headed by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominion and the Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade. The program for discussion has not yet been prepared but will include the question of an Imperial preference and an Imperial Zollverein.

The business of the House of Commons will consist very largely of discussion of fiscal questions. It is obvious that in order to make ends meet, there must be schemes of drastic economy, and increased taxation or borrowings. It is the duty of all governments at the present time to insist upon a balanced budget and in order to do so here as elsewhere, the pruning knife must be applied and new sources of revenue obtained. There may be resort to further borrowing but the Government is not entirely favorable to this method of raising money, as it involves further liabilities which have got to be met sooner or later. There is an expenditure of \$250,000,000 annually which must be faced and which cannot be reduced, so that economic measures must begin after provision has been made for this enormous sum. The hope of the powers-that-be at Ottawa lies considerably in a curtailment of railway expenditures. Last session the

NOTES BY THE WAY

An investment house in New York gives several reasons for the comparative prosperity of France in a period of world-wide depression. The first is that France has a larger percentage of its population—somewhat over half—on farms or in rural districts. Nearly all France is adapted to diversified farming, and most peasants produced the greater part of their own food requirements. Gardens are important parts of French farms. The farmer is not laden with debt. He uses little power machinery. In France about 80 percent of family heads own land; in the United States, 10 percent; in England, 5 percent. Except Paris, no city has more than 650,000 people, and except Paris and four other cities, no city has more than 200,000 people. In the United States, five cities have more than a million each, and eleven cities more than 650,000 each. In France the agricultural-industrial balance is almost perfect.

In a recent issue the Ottawa Citizen quoted a statement made by Mr. W. H. Miner, President of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to the effect that he did not favor high, but rather moderate protection. He expressed the opinion that tariffs should "not be built up into stone walls as they are in some high tariff countries." The Citizen, thereon, considered that a great light had broken upon Mr. Miner, and assumes that he now dissents from the policy of the present Government. That is another instance of how the Conservative tariff policy is misrepresented by its opponents. No Conservative Government, since the time of the National Policy, has ever been a high tariff Government. Of recent years neither the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen nor the Rt. Hon. B. B. Bennett favored such a policy. The accusation, however, has been very useful to their political foes at elections and following that it has been stored up for use at the appropriate time. There has never been any truth in it, and there is not now.—Regina Star.

Articles in the Wall Street Journal purporting to represent the views of the Dominion Royal Commission on Transportation and of the Dominion Government in the matter of what should be done about our railways are receiving a great deal of attention. This attention is undeserved. The Wall Street Journal has no means of knowing what is in the minds of Mr. Justice Duff and his colleagues, and it certainly cannot know what is in the minds of Mr. Bennett and his ministers. Moreover, when the question of what should be done about our railways is finally determined, it won't be determined by those for whom the Wall Street Journal usually speaks, nor in New York, nor in Montreal, nor even in Toronto. It will be determined in Parliament, by the representatives of the Canadian people. We venture to predict that the final decision will not be along the monopolistic lines suggested by the Wall Street Journal.

That the British taxpayer is still able to meet the heavy demands upon him is shown by the fact that during the first nine days of the present month he paid a total of \$30,723,000, of which \$21,353,000 was income tax and \$7,670,000 was surtax. A nation that can do those things and continue business as usual cannot possibly be in danger of the collapse so many of the armchair economists have been forecasting for the past twelve months.

It is largely forgotten that when, at the close of the Napoleonic wars, Britain found herself the heavy creditor of her allies, she decided to wipe out practically all that was owing to her. She did this for two reasons: first because she felt that the money had gone into the common pool of victory; next because she knew that it is never good business for a nation to drive a creditor to the wall. And she was vindicated by events. The next century saw Britain become the great trading and creditor nation of the world, the banking centre of the universe, with assets of trust and good-will among trading peoples everywhere. Perhaps a little of this trust and good-will would go a long way toward benefiting the United States at the present time.

New York civic authorities, putting through the biggest budget program in the history of the metropolis, despite the indignant protests of the press and prominent citizens and organizations, now find themselves up against a real obstacle—the bankers from whom



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

ALLERGY — SENSITIVE TO CERTAIN FOODS

You are frequently meeting people who find that they have quite a head cold after eating certain foods. Others will tell you that the hands, feet, and even the face will swell or "put up" due to some foods they have eaten. Others can trace an attack of hives, or a severe attack of itching, and still others one sided headache, all likewise due to certain foods.

As you know this is now called allergy or hypersensitiveness to certain foods.

Last summer the Ninth Annual Meeting of the Association for the study of Allergy met in Philadelphia, and the entire time was spent on the reports of the investigations of this interesting subject.

Similarly in France, Great Britain, all over the world in fact, the study of the effects of certain food on highly sensitive individuals is being studied.

Now these attacks are very distressing and often very alarming, and the relief from the attack and the prevention from further attacks is most important.

It is generally agreed that adrenalin is the remedy that gives the greatest relief during an attack, preferably of course by means of the hypodermic needle.

However the prevention of attacks is the one that should concern us most. Some physicians use vaccines to produce light attacks and thus gradually get the system so used to the food substance that it will cause no trouble.

This has met with some success, but the most effective treatment now is to give the patient very small doses of the offending food about one hour before meals, and increasing the doses gradually and slowly.

One French research physician recommends a combination of meat, fish, and egg. Very small quantities of these are used at first, and the dose gradually increased. This same combination can be injected into and beneath the skin.

That food can cause all these conditions—head colds with red eyes and "running nose", itching skin, attacks of asthma, hives or urticaria, eczema and other forms of skin irritation—should be remembered. While the immediate treatment is adrenalin and Epsom salts, the preventive treatment, abstaining from the offending foods, or getting the system used to them by small doses, is even more important.

Ontario Liberalism

(Toronto Mail and Empire) The disrupted condition of the provincial Liberal party as reported in the Liberal press makes interesting reading for the community at large. The internecine warfare between the House leader, Mr. W. E. N. Sinclair, and the outside leader, Mr. M. F. Hepburn, grew more bitter as the weeks passed and the meeting of the Legislature approached. Clinging firmly to his \$4,000 seat in the House of Commons and disregarding Premier Henry's offer of an acclamation for a seat in the Legislature, Mr. Hepburn was content with issuing challenges to Mr. Sinclair. The spectacle would have been amusing if it had not been disastrous to a once great political party.

The situation became so acute that the party management committee took the matter in hand last week-end with a view to bringing peace between the two leaders. The members of the committee and the officials of the Liberal association talked very plainly to Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Sinclair. They told them that they had to kiss and make up. Under persistent pressure, the two leaders, who hitherto have regarded each other as a pretender to the throne, are understood to have consented to appear together on a public platform in the near future. But it is added that they refused to be photographed together; which may indicate that one or the other still has mental reservations in regard to the compulsory love-feast.

Extract for a scrapbook of thirty-five years ago: Jiggs—They say we can't have prosperity until confidence is restored. Jiggs—True, but unfortunately we can't have confidence until prosperity is restored.

they must get their funds. The bankers, a news despatch says, have given Mayor Walker and his heavy spending friends an ultimatum. It is that the city must economize or get no more loans.

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.

TEMPERANCE TEACHING

Sir,—I can remember when the great issue at the polls was sectarian versus secular schools. It was charged that the schools were ungodly. The teaching of religion, however, would necessitate sectarian schools. The people feared the increased expense. Many thought that separate schools would beget religious antagonism. The policy adopted by one of the parties was to "utilize" the schools for religious teaching. The people, however, were doubtful of the efficacy of such a system and consequently voted it down. Whether they were right or wrong in doing so, has not been proven. Now, the matter of temperance teaching would, in my opinion, be altogether different. All churches denounce intemperance and commend abstaining from intoxicating liquors. I would suggest "utilizing" the schools for temperance teaching by not only the use of temperance books and papers but by instructive talks by the clergymen in the vicinity of the schools. All normally intelligent children have great respect for clergymen. The advice of medical men would also be respected by the young people. That temperance teaching is beneficial is proven by the general sobriety of communities where temperance societies were kept up and where churches strove to pledge the young people.

Intemperance can never be put down by laws alone. The law must be supplemented by teaching.

It is high time for a temperance "drive". I would say "utilize" the schools for the teaching of sobriety, and let that teaching be continued in the churches and homes.

There is not much to be gained by "fiddling" with any project, certainly not with temperance teaching in the schools. Better a sober, unlettered person than a lettered drunken one.

I am, Sir, etc., ANTICIPATOR.

FISH AND GAME

Sir,—I have been closely following the letters printed in your paper under the heading of Fish and Game and would like to voice my opinion on the matter which, from conversation with numerous sporting men of this city seems to be their opinion also.

With regard to a closed season for either shooting or fishing I do not see the need of that. The present season for fishing from the 1st of April until the last of September seems to be quite satisfactory; but if it must be shortened why not open it two weeks later and close it two weeks earlier?

In regard to the shooting season. The present season from September 1st until December 15th for Brant, Geese and Ducks could hardly be shortened because the best month for black duck shooting which with perhaps the exception of teal is the only real duck shooting we get here is September. Perhaps we might count the first two weeks in October but after that the black ducks gather in large flocks in preparation for their flight south and as any one who has tried to decoy them when they are thus congregated knows it is almost impossible to bring them within range.

Regarding the goose shooting. The law provides that no shooting is allowed before one hour previous to sunrise and not later than one hour after sunset. Therefore, any man abiding by the law does not stand much of a chance of getting a large number of geese in a season.

Brant do not arrive here before the last two weeks in October. We have about six weeks of this shooting because there is little if any shooting done in the month of December.

So it would seem that taking in all our shooting season is short enough and could not afford to be cut. If the authorities would keep a more rigid watch on unlawful sportsmen and perhaps the charge of a shooting and fishing fee would help a lot as then only men who take the sport seriously would apply for a license. And if all those seriously minded in this connection would co-operate with the Fish and Game Association no doubt a satisfactory agreement and result could be obtained.

I am, Sir, etc., F. S. CARBONELL, Charlottetown.

TROUT FISHING

Sir,—The letter by Mr. Lloyd A. Wonnacott which appeared in the



THE BELLS OF HEAVEN

'Twould ring the bells of Heaven The wildest peal for years, If Parson lost his senses And people came to theirs, And he and they together Knelt down with angry prayers For tamed and shabby tigers, And dancing dogs and bears, And wretched, blind pit ponies And little hunted hares. —Ralph Hodgson.

Guardian of Jan. 19 calls for a reply.

Mr. Wonnacott says he finds no fault whatever with the present law. Possibly he is also quite satisfied with the way it is enforced. The majority of trout fishermen will admit that April is the earliest month in which to slaughter trout, but the sportsman will tell you that it is a rotten time of the year to fish for sport, and after all is that not what our fishing is for? Just go down to Borden almost any day in April and see the fishermen from the mainland (you will find several of them from Moncton) with baskets and bags full, lugging them off home to show their prowess! These fish were caught by a fisherman with two overcoats and a pair of mitts on. He baited a large hook with chilled and trembling fingers and dragged out the hungry trout with a pole well adapted for fence building. If this is sport or fishing, I cannot see it.

Our supply of trout is no longer sufficient to stand this sort of thing. We have reached the stage where the greatest amount of pleasure and sport must be extracted from the available supply of trout. For this reason the season should not open until May 1st or 15th. Bait fishing should be prohibited except for children under 12 years of age. It would be a pity to deprive the kids of the joys of fishing, because they cannot afford a light rod, leaders and flies, nor have the skill to use them. After that if they do not enjoy fishing enough to learn to fish with a fly, they could leave the trout fishing for those who do. Bait fishing is very destructive to the small trout, as if they do not swallow the hook, they are always hooked deep, making it practically impossible to remove the hook without fatally injuring many fish that should be returned to the stream unharmed. With reasonable care a fly-hook can be removed without seriously injuring one fish in a hundred.

The law should plainly state that all fish under eight inches must be returned to the stream and that the bag limit is ten pounds or thirty trout, and all streams should be thoroughly posted with this information.

Mr. Wonnacott seems to ignore the fact that we are trying to conserve our trout. The fact that the shooting season opens in September has nothing whatever to do with trout fishing. Because the gunner doesn't want to fish in September, is no reason why others should not be permitted to.

The suggestion to prohibit Sunday fishing, made recently is as senseless as it is ridiculous and unjust. It is not aimed at the conservation of the trout, but to inconvenience the mass of working people who can get out no other day. It would be interesting to know just who passed that resolution unopposed. Were there none present who could not conveniently go fishing whenever the spirit moved them? Or were they overawed by the eloquence of those gentlemen who figured that if they could keep the masses away from the streams, there would be all the more fishing for the classes.

I am, Sir, etc., L. H. READ, Summerside.

Laurier's "Cabby"

(Toronto Globe) The "cabby" is a figure who attracts more endorsement as he grows more rare. We remember his leisurely life as he sat in his vehicle, sometimes hour after hour with little or no business. Perhaps he snoozed on hot summer days, or wrapped himself in his luxurious robes when the thermometer took a sinking spell. He was prepared for all weathers, and accepted his fate with composure until the arrival of train or boat roused his business sense.

Those who have arrived at St. Lawrence port, like Murry Bay, or even Quebec itself, know the rivalry of the "charretiers" as the tourists tumble ashore and fall into the hands of the drivers, with their eager whips flourished in air. Such a cabby must have been Peter E. Bureau of Ottawa, who has just died, and who counted Sir Wilfred Laurier among his regular

The Chew for You advertisement featuring a man holding a fish and the text 'HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST CHEWING'.

E. R. BROW advertisement for Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance, located at 146 Richmond St., Charlottetown.

Imperial Fox Food advertisement featuring a cat and text: 'Regularly fed throughout the winter season THE BEST GUARANTEE Assured Results in Reproduction'.

Help Check That Cough advertisement for Mac's Cold Tablets and Syrup of Tar, and DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS for backache.