

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1930

His Ninety-second

Today the grand old journalist of the Confederation Parliament, Mr. J. E. B. McCreedy, celebrates his ninety-second birthday. Until quite recently he has been busy with his pen helping to mould public opinion and commenting on public affairs; and even though now confined to bed he keenly follows political and other happenings discussing them with journalistic colleagues and friends.

Giving His Deputy Away

It is difficult to find parliamentary language to express one's opinion of the present members sitting in "the seats of the mighty" here. A certain British Government was once claimed to be "a Government of all the talents". Perhaps the Saunders' aggression may fittingly be described as "A Government of all misfits."

But what are we to think of a Premier and Minister of Agriculture who deliberately seek to mislead the public as was done in the case of the Technical School equipment?

Premier Saunders declared that \$10,000 worth of the finest equipment was made away with—"scattered to the four winds."

The Opposition called for an investigation by the Agricultural Committee, consisting of Mr. Lea, Chairman, Mr. J. D. Stewart, Mr. Peter Sinclair, Mr. Bruce and Mr. McLean, there also being present Mr. McLure, Deputy Minister Boulter and Deputy Minister McMillan were called as witnesses; and in their able speeches on the Budget the Opposition members disclosed the result of the investigation, which completely nullified the Premier's charges and Mr. Lea's endorsement thereof.

The examination of Mr. Boulter, as pointed out very effectively by Mr. McLure, showed that there was \$2,000 worth of dairy equipment on the inventory; part of this was used to equip a dairy room now at the Agricultural Hall; some was sold to cheese and butter factories, and the balance loaned to smaller factories by way of assistance.

The big electric motor was loaned, sold or given to the Grass Seed Growers Association.

The \$1,000 worth of furniture was practically all used, and is now in use, in the Provincial Building, the surplus being at Falconwood Hospital.

Motor mechanics equipment is being used in the repair shops at the Agricultural Hall. Some of the forges etc. were sold, the balance is at the Agricultural Hall except what was stolen last summer.

Household Science equipment is all now in use, except a few long tables. Part of the steam fittings is in use at Falconwood, the balance was sold to Currie & Murnaghan for \$1,000.

The dairy cattle were sent to Falconwood.

Mr. McLure asked Mr. Lea if the statements made by the Deputy Minister were correct.

Mr. Lea replied that there was no inventory taken at the time and the present inventory was only a guess.

Mr. McLure rejoined that he was simply reading the statement of the Deputy Minister's given before the

Agricultural Committee, at which Mr. Lea presided. It was not for him to dispute and say that the Deputy Minister did not give a proper report that day.

To which Mr. Lea made the remarkable retort: "And he contradicted that report to me immediately afterwards, because he said his memory was at fault."

Evidently Mr. Lea is one of those gentlemen who does not care whom he injures, so long as he can save his own hide.

A False Insinuation

Is it a poor cause that needs to be bolstered, up by misrepresentation and abuse. During his remarks on the budget the other day, Mr. P. A. Scully, Liberal representative for Fifth Kings, stated that the Conservative press "seemed to glory in the fact that we had a teachers strike on our hands."

It is just announced that the Australian farm implement manufacturing firm of McCay Ltd., is coming to Canada to open a branch factory here so as to avoid the duty. Would it not be good news were the duty sufficiently protective on butter, that New Zealand farmers would come here too, in order to manufacture butter to supply the market?

When we are envying the New Zealanders for their all-summer season don't let us forget that the Australians have disadvantages even greater than we have owing to the vagaries of the weather. A sheep-raiser in the Mungindi district of Queensland where there has been little rain for two years, made a big deal the other day. He sold 1,700 sheep at the rate of 35 cents a dozen. Other shepherds in the district envy him, we are told. They cannot give their stock away owing to the lack of rain the sheep are a burden rather than an asset as feed costs have risen to exorbitant levels. Reminds us of the time a few years ago when the farmers here allowed their calves to go for fox feed because it did not pay to raise them.

A proposal has been agreed to at a conference in Wellington, New Zealand to hold a conference of British Empire farmers representing British Canada, South Africa and New Zealand. It is proposed to hold the Empire conference every two years, the first gathering to be in South Africa in 1932. Preferences for Empire products and co-operative marketing will also be discussed. The Dairy farmers of Canada certainly should make their voice heard in such a conference.

The Council of the National Farmers' Union of Great Britain has made an urgent appeal to the British Government to guarantee 55 shillings a quarter, compared with a present price of 38 shillings, for all home-grown wheat this year. The farmers have also demanded legislation to set up a system of guaranteed remunerative prices for all home-grown cereals. This custom ruled during the war and the slump in prices since has convinced the farmers that the system has its advantages. A government can do this when a pool, such as we have in the West, may prove a delusion and a snare.

It would almost seem as though the United States citizens were determined to keep British citizens out at all, or any, cost to them. The Britishers ignorance of American immigration regulations resulted recently in two cases of British citizens being turned back at the border after travelling long distances for short visits to the States. In one case a woman from Winnipeg booked passage to Paris by the Olympic, sailing from New York, but failure to have her passport acknowledged by the American consul in Winnipeg prevented her passing the Niagara Falls customs. The steamship ticket which she carried proved insufficient assurance that she had no intention of remaining in the country. She says the trip from Winnipeg to Niagara Falls cost \$125. The second case concerned a man who came from England to visit a

These are the facts which led up to the threatened strike of the teachers, facts of which Mr. Scully as a Liberal representative, was perfectly aware. In the circumstances, his endeavor to depict the Conservative press as "glorying" in a situation which, thanks to the bungling and incompetence of the Government, nearly precipitated the greatest educational crisis in the history of the Province, is another example of the peanut politics so prevalent among the Government and its supporters in our legislature.

Notes By The Way

How easy it is for people with a little money to become "suckers" is evidenced by the warning which the London Stock Exchange has found it necessary to issue to its members against being the tools of unscrupulous outside brokers in helping towards defrauding many innocent people.

It is a warning note that every member of the public who is inclined towards dealing in stocks and shares should note carefully. It has been the practice of outside share-pushers to broadcast letters urging people to buy a specified share that is sure to enjoy a substantial rise in price and bring in enormous profit to the recipient of the letter.

Of recent months these share-pushers have been reinforcing their argument in favour of people buying the shares by long telegrams and even telephone calls.

Meanwhile they have been preparing the market by artificially creating some activity in the shares, the price movements being invariably upwards with a view to making a good impression.

The public buys the shares; the share-pushers sell them; the market becomes dry; the public is left with a worthless share for which there is a nominal quotation and which it is difficult to get rid of.

It is surprising that these bucket-shops should enmesh so many people who really believe that the advice is sincere.

The public should bear in mind that members of the Stock Exchange are not permitted to write or send letters to any but their own clients. Every stock exchange has its regulations laid down with a view to protecting the public and its members and this is something the investing public should know.

For the average individual of average weight, foods should be eaten in the proportion of 1 of meat or eggs, 2 of fats (milk, cream, butter, fats of meats) to 4 of starches (bread and vegetables), whereas the 18 day diet, and in the diet suggested by Dr. J. M. Strang, Pittsburgh, the proportion is 2 of meats and eggs to 1 1/2 of bread vegetables, to 1 of fats.

The idea behind these diets is that if the individual does not eat much starches and fats, these are supplied to his system from his own body, and as his weight is reduced, his strength is maintained by meats and eggs, which as you know, are used by the body to repair tissue that is worn out.

Eggs may be eaten boiled, poached or raw, meats boiled, broiled, or roasted. No fried foods. Vegetables prepared without milk, oil, or dressing; the ones used being lettuce, cucumbers, spinach, asparagus, celery, tomatoes, cauliflower, radishes, and cabbage.

You will remember that any exercise, however small in amount, will not only bring quicker reduction, but will strengthen the body also.



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE 18 DAY DIET

There is nothing that has attracted so much attention on the part of overweight individuals as has the "18 day diet" said to have been first used by a Hollywood film actress.

Magazines, and practically every newspaper, has printed this diet for its readers.

That it has accomplished brilliant results in many cases has been amply proven.

What is the foundation of this diet?

Simply substituting meat or eggs for the great amount of starchy food now eaten by the majority of individuals.

Of course grape fruit is also a big factor because, aside from giving a bulky appearance to the diet, it overcomes an acid condition that might be set up by eating so much beef-steak, lamb chops, and eggs.

Further, using tea and coffee at every meal, acts as a stimulant so that many who would feel weak from want of food, are buoyed up until the next meal comes round.

The use of lettuce and tomatoes frequently, and olives, radishes, and celery occasionally, gives the system the mineral salts and vitamins necessary for the proper consistency of the blood and tissues.

A little baking soda daily, a half teaspoonful, is helpful in many cases.

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The Poet's Corner

ECHO

Come to me in the silence of the night; Come in the speaking silence of a dream;

Come with soft rounded cheeks and eyes as bright As sunlight on a stream; Come back in tears, O memory, hope, love of finished years.

Yet come to me in dreams, that I may live My very life again though cold in death; Come back to me in dreams, that I may give Pulse for pulse, breath for breath; Speak low, lean low, As long ago, my love, how long ago.—Christina Rossetti.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE 1931 CENSUS

Q. What preparations are being made for the 1931 decennial census?

A. The decennial census will be taken in 1931. The first one was taken in 1868 in New France which recorded 3215 souls. The 1931 census will employ 15,000 persons, or five times as many as were recorded in

1868. The work will commence in June 1931 under the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The range is constantly increasing as to date besides population figures, births, deaths, etc. Social statistics will have a place. Altogether there are 36 main headings and 87 sub-sections.

Scraps From An Old Newspaper

There have come into the writer's possession lately some copies of a well known south of England newspaper, says a correspondent in the Vancouver Province. The Hampshire Chronicle, which established in 1722, and published in Winchester, where it still continues to flourish, in a quite and unostentatious manner, and the same premises, with the old bow-windows looking out upon High street.

A public breakfast was given by His Grace the Duke of Chandos at which there was a very splendid appearance of ladies and gentlemen, and in the evening there was a grand subscription ball.

Matters did not seem to run too smoothly at this ball, perhaps the landlord, as in another well-known case, had made the negus too strong, for we learn, in a subsequent edition that,

We are happy to inform the public that the misunderstanding which unfortunately happened in the ballroom on Thursday evening was very amicably settled to the satisfaction of both parties by the following morning.

The word "by" seems to infer that the negotiations were prolonged, an unusual happening in those days, when "pistols for two and coffee for one" was the general and immediate sequence of such "misunderstandings". We read that on the return of their graces the Duke and Duchess of Chandos

They were met by near 200 horsemen, chiefly his grace's tenants, two abreast who escorted them—Cannon had been placed at certain stages points, and at a given signal Guns which had been planted on a bank on the side of the road were, on the approach of the Duke, duly fired, and the distant hills echoed to the roar of the cannon and the loud hurrahs of the whole company.

We will hope that the Duchess was not a nervous woman. One would think that a discharge of such close quarters might have scared the horses. It was in this month, September, 1777, that the unfortunate Dr. Dodd was hanged for forgery, and the Chronicle thus reports the gruesome proceedings:

Yesterday the remains of Dr. Dodd were carried to the house of Mr. Davies, undertaker. Experiments were tried to recover the unfortunate Divine, but they proved in vain. The Doctor hung an hour and the body was prevented from being put in the hearse for full forty minutes, owing to the curiosity of the mob against the gallows.

It is very painful to read of the harsh laws and the manner in which they were administered 150 years ago. Burglary and horse-stealing, besides many minor offenses, were punished with death, whipping was common, and branding on the hand was thought to be a lenient sentence.

Even the hardened court reporter of these days seems to have felt the tragedy of it all for he says:

Yesterday ended the sessions at the Old Bailey, when several prisoners received sentence of death. To see such a number, greater than the bar could well contain, like sheep enclosed in a pen for slaughter, was a very moving scene, and more so to see and hear sentence of death passed with as little ceremony as if they had been cattle. Many of them were decently dressed above the vulgar style, but a woman appeared and acted in true character. Affected with her unhappy situation she wept, pleaded, kneeled down, prayed earnestly for the interposition of mercy, and attracted the attention of the whole audience.

Perhaps she was relieved, for we read in the paper of a fortnight later that

Mary Chauk, condemned to death for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, etc., was respited during His Majesty's pleasure.

At the General Quarter Sessions of Peace for the County of Southampton, held at Winchester, Three gypsies were ordered to be whipped probably just because they were gypsies, which was accordingly performed in our market place this day.

But enough of these horrors, let us turn to more cheerful subjects. Theatres must have been run in a very haphazard fashion then, we

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read a theatrical performance given under the patronage of the Duchess of Chandos.

which was attended by a numerous and polite audience, and notwithstanding the concourse of ladies and gentlemen on the stage and behind the scenes (which generally destroys all order and regularity), the performance was received with the greatest applause.

The American War of Independence took up a good deal of space in the papers, and it is curious to remember that it took just six weeks for news to reach London from New York.

All the New England provinces were in high spirits, and daily received the most valuable cargoes from France.

This naturally peeved the government of King George considerably, and the English ambassador is directed to leave Paris without the formality of taking leave if France does not fully disclaim an intention of giving America the least future support whatever, before the expiration of the ensuing week.

A morning paper says the King has been lately heard to declare that he will hazard the last jewel of his crown rather than leave the infamous rebels of America to their independence. There is no exertion which administration is not determined to make in order to carry this point. Cricket matches are reported in due course:

State of the game in the great cricket match on Broadhalfpenny (the birthplace of cricket), which finished on Thursday in favor of England by 28 notches: England 267, Hampshire 239.

Fifty years later, in September, 1827 what must have been in those days a much more exciting match took place, though, except for the costume which might be well worth reviving, would hardly be commented upon now, is reported as follows

On Thursday a vast concourse of spectators assembled to witness a display of the noble game of cricket by 11 married females and 11 unmarried. The former were attired in white with orange ribbons, and the latter also in white, with trousers a la turque decorated in blue. The game was handsomely played. The elders battled well and scored 54 runs; the jasses 38. In the second inning their fielding was admirable, and their opponents fell before their good bowling for a small number of runs, leaving 45 ahead, which were obtained with one wicket to spare.

It is very evident that "the elders" had not the staying power of "the jasses." In fact the ladies, in one of two instances are quite to the fore even a 150 years ago:

A sailor lately arrived in one of the last ships from the West Indies is discovered to be a female. It is remarkable she has been three voyages in the capacity of ship's cook. Being impressed occasioned her to make the discovery.

The House Of Murray

There are still businesses in London about which linger the charm of olden days and the personal associations of a prominent family. Of these few are more outstanding than the famous firm of John Murray, publishers, who have just announced the transference of their business from No. 50a Albemarle street to its original home at No. 50 on the same street.

There have been five John Murrays since the first of that name established the business in Fleet street in 1745; the present head of the business John Murray the fifth having been born in 1884. Forty-four years after the foundation of the firm John Murray the Second acquired the premises at 50 Albemarle street, and there the business was carried on below stairs while the family lived in the spacious rooms above. In 1854 the house next door, No. 50a, was made the headquarters of the business, and No. 50 was maintained as the family residence.

These two houses have been intimately associated with much of the literary history of the past 150 years in England. The home and office of the Murrays saw the first meeting of the two lame poets, Byron and Scott; it was through the windows of the "shop" that, because of the great rush of booksellers for copies, the volumes of "Childe Harold" were passed; it was in the fireplace of the drawing room on the first floor in the presence of Tom Moore that Byron's never published memoirs were burnt, and in later days there passed into the book-lined shop or the stately rooms of the home the memorable figures of Gladstone, Darwin, Dean Stanley, Borrow, Stanley, Stanhope, and Livingstone.

Truly these quiet houses are haunted with the ghosts of the great dead and those who know the integrity and fine dealing of the House of Murray will hope that it continues indefinitely to carry on the splendid traditions of the past.

Advertisement for Bank of Montreal. Includes illustration of a man and woman, and text: 'The best way to "be prepared" is to have a reserve fund of money in the bank. A BANK Account of his own! What a source of pride, an encouragement to thrift, and a lesson in business! Boys and girls may open and operate accounts of their own in the Bank of Montreal. We are glad to welcome them at any time. One dollar is enough to start an account on which we pay interest. BANK OF MONTREAL Established 1817 Total Assets in excess of \$960,000,000 Charlottetown Branch: G. FILLITER, Manager'

Advertisement for Prince Edward Island's 'Golden Future'. Includes text: 'A Booster Feature To Stimulate Business and Business Conditions in Prince Edward Island, published by The Charlottetown Guardian We are Soliciting the Cooperation of the Business Firms and Leading Men of Charlottetown, Summerside and the Province. Mr. Frank Walker, Assistant Editor of the Guardian is editing this Special Feature Edition, which is now in the course of publication, and Mr. J. M. Kirkland is in charge of Publicity. Boost for a Greater Province'

Advertisement for Dodd's Kidney Pills. Includes text: 'Why Do You Suffer From NEURALGIA There is no need of you putting up with the distress caused by neuralgia. No need of you spending sleepless nights and harrowing days suffering from this baneful ailment where there is a remedy that will work wonders in your case. This remedy is DR. EVANS NEURALGIA CURE Why should you let your system run down by neglecting this disease when here in your own city you have this preparation that will put you back on the road to health and keep you immune from future attacks? Get a bottle today. Price 85c. The Two Macs 149 Great George Street'