

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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DISCOUNTED DOLLAR

The drop in the value of the dollar from 100 to 93c in New York is not an unmixed blessing if it results in our people buying home grown and home made products. The dollar is still worth, and always will be, 100 cents when spent at home. When we go abroad for our purchases the foreigners will give us only 93c worth for our hard earned dollar. Why then, give it to the foreigners when we can encourage home industries, employ our unemployed, and get full value for our money by buying at home? Great Britain is wise in this at last. The mistake she made was when in 1927 she prematurely restored the gold standard, enabling foreigners to make a still greater dumping ground of her markets than they had done since 1914.

MARKETING HOGS

Farmers have themselves to blame largely for much of the present unsatisfactory prices in the hog market, according to Mr. A. A. MacMillan, Chief of the Sheep and Swine Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture. Many farmers were apparently stampeded by the falling market into rushing young, unfinished, lightweight hogs to the yards with the result of forcing prices to still lower levels. The common sense practice to follow at present, he urges, is to finish hogs to a proper market weight, around 200 pounds.

In this connection Mr. MacMillan has prepared the following statement:

"The present year has witnessed several unfortunate practices which have affected market values in hogs. At the beginning of the year, hogs were being carried up to the maximum for bacon weights, and a considerable volume were too fat or overfinished. As the season advanced and prices moved into lower levels, farmers apparently became somewhat uneasy regarding the hog price outlook, and within two or three months the tendency developed to market at light weights and, more unfortunately still, in many cases, unfinished. In July, the percentage of light and unfinished hogs moved to market was such as to have an active factor in the price decline down to the lower levels which exist at the present time.

"During the past summer, we have witnessed what might be called a revolution in hog price relations at home and abroad. For a long time, prices in Canada were much above world values as represented by the price of bacon in Great Britain. Also, values for bacon and pork in Canada were very much out of line with values for other meats. While the quality of Canadian bacon and pork products was outstanding and a great selling factor in the domestic market, economic conditions resulting from the depression eventually brought about a slowing up in consumption and a lowering of values such as reflected itself in a marked drop in live hog prices.

"At the moment it would seem safe to conclude that Canadian hog prices have now been adjusted to conform to present economic conditions throughout the Dominion. There will undoubtedly be fluctuations in prices, upwards or downwards, from present levels, brought about by the usual seasonal demand, by excessive or light supplies of hogs, and in part, perhaps, by poor quality of hogs. During the past summer, there may have been some justification for farmers to market over-early in seeking to avoid, if possible, the lower prices. Today there is no justification for such a practice, but absolutely the reverse.

"The common sense practice to follow from now on is to adopt a

policy of finishing hogs up to the proper market weight, which is in the vicinity of 200 pounds. Such practice consistently followed by the rank and file of farmers will do more to steady hog markets, regularize marketings and further improve the quality of Canadian hogs, than anything else that might be suggested."

REPLACING IMPORTS

Compilations just completed by the Fertilizer Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture show a sharp decline in the quantity of mixed fertilizer imported during the year ending June 30, 1931, which is the registration year under the Fertilizers Act.

The tonnage of the mixtures imported during the year was 15,400 as against 49,100 in 1930. It is generally known that the consumption of fertilizer in 1931 did not decline even though the import figures would indicate it. The explanation is found in that Canadian manufacturers sold a larger quantity than formerly. These increased sales of fertilizers by Canadian firms have encouraged a number of them to increase the capacity and efficiency of the mixing plants and in some cases to build new ones. Since last autumn five new and modern equipped mixing plants have been built in eastern Canada, including Charlottetown, and are in a position to supply fertilizer requirements for Canadian use.

JAPS vs. CHINESE

The present outbreak of hostilities between Japan and China is the outcome of an incident not unlike that which led to the World War.

Last June Captain Nakamura, a Japanese staff-officer was murdered, with his three companions, by soldiers of the Mukden army, while travelling to Mongolia with full permits and credentials from the local Chinese authorities. In response to protests from the Japanese Government, the Chinese ordered an official investigation, the results of which, in spite of the efforts of the "young Marshal," Chang Hsueh-liang, have been as barren as those of the somewhat parallel enquiry into the disappearance, from Shanghai, of the British subject, Mr. Thorburn. This failure to exact reprisals for a brutal crime aroused great resentment in Japan—a resentment which was fostered by the old fear that Japanese treaty rights in Manchuria are menaced by the aspirations of Chinese nationalism. A great deal of crude anti-Japanese sentiment and propaganda received no official discouragement in China, and a recent incident, in which Japanese aeroplanes dropped inflammatory anti-Chinese pamphlets during manoeuvres, was Japanese retaliation in a rather startling form. One thing led to another until Japan did, as she did with Russia, began hostilities without waiting for the recall of diplomats. It is a way Japs have, and it is this largely that accounts for uneasiness on the part of all Pacific powers, not excluding the United States.

AS OTHERS SEE US

Commenting on the fact that "almost half of Prince Edward Island's 'million acre farm' has been under cultivation this year," the Sydney Post says:

"Prince Edward Island is the most exclusively agricultural province of the Dominion, almost 80 per cent of its population being engaged directly in the cultivation of the soil. Its field produce of all kinds is valued, in a normal year, at approximately \$20,000,000, and indirectly the yield of its farms keeps every business, industry, and occupation of the province in operation. And the prosperity of its people, the almost entire absence of poverty in most entire absence of poverty in the province, its comparative immunity from the hard times cre-

NOTES BY THE WAY

The Indian Conference now in session in London, originally consisted of 89 members, constituted as follows: British delegation, 16; Indian State delegations, 16; British Indian delegations, 57. Of these three have died and of the remaining members some 40 editions have been made, the conference now being 108 in number. The minorities sub-committee, as formerly constituted, had a membership of 37, which has since been increased to 44 by adding three Moslems, two Hindus, one European and one woman. Of the women members, two are Hindus and one a Moslem, while the Labor representatives are both Hindus.

The Canadian National Railways 20-year guaranteed 4-1-2 percent bonds was over-subscribed almost as soon as the market opened in New York. The lesson for Canadians, surely, is that they too, should have abundant confidence in the future of their country.

The fear that haunts one is whether man, with all his social security and wellbeing, can be truly healthy and happy in a crowded, paved, sewer, subway and skyscraper world. Can man survive unlike Antaeus, he is allowed at intervals to touch the soil from which he sprang, to lose himself in woods, to look up through the branches of trees, to paddle his feet in cool water? What will happen to the race when the whole countryside is transformed by technology?

Mr. Snowden's reputation has been enhanced beyond reckoning by his gallant stand. The jeers of his former political associates who elected to remain under Mr. Henderson's guidance were not so much a reflection of Labor's animosity to the coalition program as they were evidence that the jeerers were incapable of recognizing true political greatness when it was displayed before their very eyes. Mr. Snowden in political isolation is infinitely greater than when he was the chosen financier apostle of British Labor. And the address carrying his final budget will be no mean memorial for him when the recollections of this financial crisis are hazy in the long record of British history.

Communists do not confine their attacks to capital. Their work against organized labor, though perhaps less widely known, is equally dangerous. The net result was stated emphatically, the other day by Mr. Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Communism, he said, has succeeded in the last ten years in destroying organizations representative of 53,000 workers in the Dominion. He added that Communism has never been short of funds when destruction was involved. Communism with the support of the Russian Soviet is seeking to ruin the present form of democratic government. Attorney-General Price was none too early in starting his campaign against this menace in Ontario.

It is more important, says an exchange, for fathers and mothers to give their children a square deal than for those children to honor their fathers and mothers. If the parents start the game in the right spirit the children will probably finish it with the same good sportsmanship. But if the mother should ever complain that her children do not want her to live with them, she may discover that she has sowed seeds that she must reap. Small boys and girls have a right to find ginger-cakes in the cookie jar, to lick the frosting bowl, and ask for a story now and then. They have a right to bring home puppies, bugs, or stray youngsters and be kissed not scolded, for doing it. If parents aren't the right kind of people it is pretty hard on the kids.

The Mother of Parliaments at Westminster has never hesitated to call into its inner councils representatives of the Hebrew race. Disraeli is a classic example. But we do not need to go so far back as that. In the present Government in Great Britain there are two men of Hebrew persuasion—Reading and Samuel. Is this mere chance? Not at all. England has called to her aid in this crisis the best brains of the country, and of these it is safe to say Reading and Samuel are among the very ablest. What was England's test in the choice of a National Cabinet? Race? Religion? No. There was one demand only—Ability.

ated elsewhere by business depressions, demonstrate that agriculture, scientifically and intelligently prosecuted, can maintain a country's population in plenty and contentment, and keep alive a range of occupations which no other single industry can support."



By James W. Barton, M.D.

BLOWING NOSE CORRECTLY

One of the mistakes made by individuals who seem to have frequent colds is blowing the nose as hard and as often as possible.

Now where there is irritation anywhere it is true that Nature tries to get rid of the irritation. If there is anything objectionable in the stomach Nature tries to induce you to vomit; if in the intestine you have an attack of colic and diarrhoea as Nature makes the muscles of the intestine work hard and fast in an effort to get rid of it.

And so with the nose; Nature makes you sneeze to get rid of anything that is irritating the lining of the nose. However just as soon as a little 'cold' starts in the head, some individuals immediately begin to blow the nose hard and often thinking thus to aid Nature in getting rid of the products of the cold. This is a mistake because it injures the delicate lining of the nose making it more liable to fresh infection.

It has been shown that the natural lining and secretion of the nose, if in healthy condition, is able to ward off infection almost indefinitely, as harmful organisms have been injected in to the nose a number of times in one hour, without being able to start any trouble.

Where the lining of the nose is injured or inflamed then the natural secretion cannot ward off these harmful organisms causing fresh infection.

In addition to the lining of the nose there is the lining of the little cavities or sinuses adjoining the nose, the lining also of the little tubes going up from the throat to the middle ear, the lining of the windpipe or trachea, and also the tonsils, which are 'sprayed' with the infected material from the nose when the nose is blown real hard. Thus sinus infection, middle ear infection, infection of throat and windpipe, can all be caused by violent blowing of the nose.

Dr. F. G. Gardiner tells us that nose-blowing is quite unnecessary, but if it must be performed, it should be done gently, and one side cleared, and then the other. There is no doubt but that the secretion in the nose has antiseptic properties, which, if not interfered with, act as a protection against many forms of infection.

Noted Archeologist Native of New Perth

An interesting sketch of the career of the late George Byron Gordon (Aug. 4, 1870—Jan. 30, 1927), archeologist, a native of New Perth, Prince Edward Island, appears in volume VII of the Dictionary of American Biography, just published under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies. Mr. Gordon, it states, was the son of James and Jane McLaren Gordon, and, as the names attest, of Scotch ancestry. After attending the schools of his native country, he studied at the University of South Carolina. From 1890 to 1893 and again from 1901 to 1903 he was a student at Harvard University, receiving at the end of that time the D. S. degree in anthropology. Meanwhile, from 1894 to 1900 he was the chief of the Harvard archeological expedition to Honduras in Central America. The expedition's main field of work was at Copan, the ruins of which formed the subject of a number of his publications. In 1903 he was called to the University Museum in Philadelphia as assistant curator in the department of anthropology, and in the following year he became curator of the department and lecturer in anthropology in the University of Pennsylvania. The second of these positions he held until 1907, when he became assistant professor of anthropology. In 1915 he withdrew from teaching to devote his whole time to the Museum. He had been appointed director of the Museum in 1910, having been selected for this position with the hope that he could coordinate and reorganize its work. In this he was eminently successful, holding the directorship until early in 1927, when his tragic death resulted from a fall which fractured his skull.

Gordon's scientific interests were confined to anthropology until 1910. His special field of research was American anthropology. As curator of the anthropological section of the Museum, he led an expedition to Alaska, thus gaining a first-hand

THE ACTUAL CAUSE OF THE BRITISH FINANCIAL CRISIS

(The London Times)

The nature of the crisis should by this time be clear to all but the most prejudiced minds, for it is simple enough.

This country has acted for many generations as the world's banker, receiving day in and day out large sums of money from foreign depositors who have been content to leave their funds in London, secure in the confidence that the value of the pound sterling would be maintained.

That confidence has recently been shaken, with the result that some weeks ago withdrawals began to take place on a scale which from day to day caused increasing anxiety, and the Bank of England was obliged to raise a short term credit of 150,000,000 to support the sterling exchange.

The reason for this lack of confidence, which first manifested itself as a consequence of the financial crisis in Central Europe, was, as the event has proved, no mere transitory feeling of nervousness such as could quickly have been allayed, but a much more deep-seated feeling of distrust. For many months past foreign opinion has gradually awakened to the fact that we have been living above our means.

Our foreign creditors had noted that as a result of the general world depression, our favourable balance of payments, which even since the War had amounted to many millions annually, had diminished and finally vanished. They had watched year after year the disguised raids upon our Sinking Fund, and the tendency to meet current expenditure, first out of taxes on capital, then out of windfalls, and finally by the unsound expedient of borrowing at the rate of nearly a million pounds a week on behalf of the so-called Unemployment Insurance Fund.

They began naturally enough to feel uneasy, and they demanded their money back; for they saw no signs even after the publication of the May Report that the Labor

knowledge of the far North similar to that which he had previously gained of the South. When he became director of the Museum, his interest at once broadened, and he devoted his energies to the task of making it a record of the history of mankind. Shortly after he became director, Charles Cutler Harrison became president of the Museum's board, and the two worked together toward this end. Expeditions were sent to Egypt, Palestine, and Babylonia, in each of which countries notable work was begun. Not only was the Museum enriched from these sources, but a section of Chinese Art was added. The results of Gordon's studies appeared in book form as: Researches in the Uloa Valley (1898); Caverns of Copan (1898); The Hieroglyphic Stairway, Ruins of Copan (1902); The Serpent Motive in the Ancient Art of Central America and Mexico (1906); The Book of Chiam Balam of Chumayal (1913); in the Alaska Wilderness (1917); Baalbek (1919); and Rambles in Old London (1924). In addition to these works he contributed numerous articles and reviews to the American Anthropologist, the Museum Journal, and other periodicals. While Gordon possessed many attractive personal qualities, he found it difficult to cooperate in enterprises of which others were leaders, and had the reputation of being an exacting master. Like many Canadians, he was not entirely in sympathy with his American surroundings, and during the World War he did what he could to arouse Canada to do her share in preserving the British Empire.

Government was doing anything to put its house in order. In these circumstances, the Bank of England and the Government had only two alternatives—the immediate restoration of confidence by severe retrenchment, or the depreciation of the currency.

It was the realization of this fact which compelled Mr. MacDonald to take immediate steps to balance the Budget by drastic retrenchment, and to insist, in spite of the opposition of the Trades Union Council, upon cutting down the dole, which is the principal cause of the disequilibrium of the Budget and a visible warning to our creditors that we are no longer living within our income."

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.

GAME DESTRUCTION

Sir,—In a recent letter appearing in the Guardian signed, "Islander" in answer to a letter appearing some time ago by a "Canadian" concerning the Duck losses yearly in our great west, and the migratory Bird Treaty in general, contained some flagrant misstatements and betrays some ignorance on the part of the writer concerning the situation under discussion, which should necessitate the writer signed "Islander" to reply with a view to correcting the erroneous impression which his letter might convey to your readers.

I fully agree with "Islander's" letter in the Guardian of Sept 10th that the past treaty was well put over on Canada. I will confine my remarks now, only to what I hope to see in any future treaty with the U. S. for protection of migratory bird life. The 6-1-2 million gunners licenses issued in the United States for shooting yearly—make it plain what the results will be in the future. I have before me the report from U. S. department of Agriculture office of Information, Washington D. C., for year 1929-6 1-2 million licenses issued that year, and they estimated 12 to 14 million ducks killed same year.

I have a full report for year 1929—from the National Association or Auburn Association, New York, for the protection of Wild Birds—they give the number of licenses issued—estimated about 12 to 13 million ducks shot that year

DR. L. B. EVANS of London Eng.

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—clear of any brant and geese killed. This, to my mind is more dangerous, than the millions of young ducks reported died on account of the great drought in the North West this year. To preserve Bird life the U. S. must either near prohibit shooting migratory birds for a few seasons or have Bird Sanctuaries all over their country. If Northern birds are destroyed as they have been in late years, the U. S. Treaty which just expired in their season gives 100 days shooting and an unreasonable bag limit. This with the young lost this year from drought in the West, and the great loss of birds along the Atlantic coast from waste of all kinds of Oil burning ships, destroying thousands that feed along this coast, our most valuable birds will soon disappear.

Canada's shooting days during their season were few compared with the U. S. owing to much unfavorable cold weather, and few native gunners risk such exposure. To give more protection to migratory bird life give no gunning permits to non residents for shooting migratory birds in the Canadian season.

I am Sir, etc. FOR PROTECTION

THE THIRD DEGREE

(Boston Christian Science Monitor) Do the American people like it? Do they really like to have a police chief bossed of stripping a suspect and putting him in a cold room till he gives the information required? Or of inflicting "a sharp, but not heavy, regular blow of a club on the skull, repeated at regular intervals, so that the regularity of the blows arouses anticipation which increases the torture?" Such things are being practiced in America today. It is left for the public conscience of the nation now to decide whether it will continue to permit the clock to

be turned back to the Dark Ages or compel the police to perform their duties—hard as those may be—in a civilized manner.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 22 (U. P.)—Another college campus myth has been exploded. Fraternity members do not spend all their time in imitations and collegiate pranks. Their study, and study hard, according to survey just completed by Dr. J. Conrad Seegers, dean of Men at Temple University, who has found that fraternity men have a higher scholastic rating than non-members.

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