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Morning Mail

Here we suffer grief and pain if we are dyspeptic or liverish; otherwise it is a very good world to live in.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1933

SOLID VALUE

There is nothing shoddy about it in this one sentence Dr. Patterson, president of Acadia University, summed up the impression of the new Prince of Wales College, as well as of the educational tradition which the new building will perpetuate. There is great significance in this remark. The new in too much of modern thinking and education is that it is shoddy and superficial, imposing enough in appearance, but lacking in the enduring elements which make for real worth and stability.

In other words the same thought was expressed eloquently by Hon. Dr. Cyril MacMillan, who also is highly qualified to speak on educational matters. Both he and Dr. Patterson were evidently impressed by the fact that the new College building is every way in keeping with the traditions established over so many years at Prince of Wales, and that the expenditure involved in its construction is an investment of the greatest value and importance to the people of this Province.

The dignity of the ceremony which marked the formal opening of the institution on Thursday night is also deserving of mention. The Province will share in the appreciation extended by Hon. Dr. MacMillan, Minister of Education, to the university representatives of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, who graced the occasion with their presence.

It was a fortunate coincidence that the original charter granted to the Central Academy (afterwards the Prince of Wales College) ninety-nine years ago by His Majesty William IV, should have been received on the very day of the opening of the new College building by Mr. C. H. B. Leagrave, president of the P. W. C. Alumni Association. The charter was received from a member of the Jarvis family now residing in Toronto, in whose grandfather's possession it had remained for many years. The document will be a valuable addition to the historic relics of the Province, and will be of permanent interest to students and educationalists.

HIGHER FARM PRICES

The Canadian Economic Research Bureau notes two points at work in the world's food industry—both tending to create higher prices for grains and other food products.

In the first place Western Asia, which is enjoying something of a boom through low silver and depreciated currencies will be a large purchaser of grains for the balance of this season. China last week purchased wheat from the Argentine in addition to her already substantial buying from Australia. Cables from India indicate that she will be an important buyer of wheat before the close of the season, and it is already known that Japan must be a consistent purchaser. This buying by the East—taken with the needs of Russia, due to a short crop last year—may help to give things a turn for the better.

In the second place a steady decline in the use of fertilizers for four successive years is impoverishing the soil and reducing the per acre yield of grain and other food-stuffs. The United States will use only 3,300,000 tons in 1933 as against 4,200,000 tons in 1932, and 8,212,000 tons in 1930. It is the same in other countries. In the 1931 and 1932 season there were still some reserves of fertilizer left in the soil from the boom times, but at present it is agreed by all agricultural authorities that it will be impossible to have normal crops in many lines with the amount of fertilizer now being used.

A third fact put forward by the Bureau is potentially a bullish factor. There has been a heavy decline in the reserves of agricultural products in cold storage. United States statistics show that the quantities of beef, pork, lamb, dairy products, eggs, etc., held on January 1, 1933, were tens of millions of pounds lighter than a year ago or than the January 1 average for five years. Low prices have encouraged increased consumption and improved distribution is causing surplus stocks to disappear. In all of which there may be a sign of hope and sunshine for the agriculturist.

STRIKING FIGURES

The St. John Telegraph Journal republishes from the Ottawa Citizen the following interesting table, comparing the bonded debt of the cities of Canada at the end of 1931. The table is the product of the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada and is as follows:

Table with 3 columns: City, Grand Total, Bonded Debt. Rows include Victoria, Vancouver, Edmonton, Calgary, Regina, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Toronto, Hamilton, Ottawa, London, Windsor, Montreal, Quebec, Saint John, Halifax, Charlottetown.

The Citizen adds: "In per capita gross debt, Ottawa is the lowest in all Canada, save only Charlottetown, while per capita net debt is lower in but two other centres—Charlottetown and Saint John. Debt obligations do not tell all concerning the soundness of civic financing, of course, but they do help us to apply a ready comparison of the manner in which we have been borrowing in the past and to get a better appreciation of the city's general position."

IS IT FEASIBLE?

One of the panaceas held out by advocates of Socialism is a four or five hour working day for everybody, with a comfortable livelihood assured and a good time had by all. Here is how the suggestion struck one member of Parliament, as reported in Hansard:

"We are going to work only four or five hours a day under this system. Perhaps some of the farmer-members of this new group will tell us how the farmer, working only that number of hours a day, is going to get in his crop, perhaps that difficulty could be solved by sending more men on to the farms. But what about the farmer's wife? Where does she come in? The farmer may work only four hours a day but his wife has to cook him three meals, and she cannot cook all three and have the dishes washed up and do all her other work inside of four hours. If we are going to have equality of status between men and women under this new regime, the only solution that I can see is to allow every farmer three wives, one to cook his breakfast, one to cook his dinner, and another to cook his supper."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The fine tradition of Prince of Wales College was exemplified in a remark by Hon. Dr. MacMillan, Minister of Education, at Thursday evening's function, when he instanced the fact with him on the platform were three gentlemen, Mr. Justice Hazard, Mr. H. J. Palmer, K. C., and Mr. A. A. MacLean, who had been classmates together in the institution seventy years ago.

NOTES BY THE WAY

An interesting indication of what may be "around the corner" comes from the Standard Mining Exchange in Toronto where, for several weeks, gold stocks have been leaping upward. Last week trading was described as "frenzied." Thousands of orders accumulated over the week end and the opening bell brought a great rush of business. According to one estimate, more than \$50,000,000 has been added to the market valuation of a selected list of 10 Canadian stocks in the past five weeks, while gains in market valuation from last year's low points for the same group aggregate around \$125,000,000.

When Great Britain went off the gold standard and gold became worth a premium in British paper money, a flood of yellow metal started pouring from India to England. Between the time when the gold standard was abandoned in September, 1931 and the end of 1932, there were 14,500,000 fine ounces of gold sent from India to England. The worth is placed at \$292,700,000. Indian princes and other wealthy natives have always hoarded gold, silver and precious stones. They have accumulated a large percentage of the available supply. The attractive profit to be made on the gold when the pound went off par was too great for many to resist. They have been cashing in heavily on the advantage.

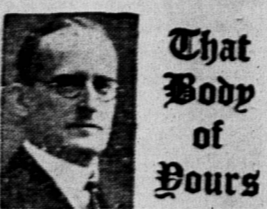
Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet delegate to the world disarmament conference, is reported to have astonished his colleagues at Geneva by asking the general commission to adopt a declaration embodying a definite and far-reaching definition of the word aggression. Yet, when one reads it over, there seems to be no good reason for refusing the suggestion. Mr. Litvinoff would place the blame upon a State which had used armed force against another country under almost any conceivable circumstances. Any nation that declared war against another, invaded another State without declaring war, bombarded the territory of another State or established a naval blockade of another State should be termed an aggressor, he said, and subject to international penalties.

Prime Minister James Ramsay MacDonald offers the encouraging announcement that the World Economic Conference, over which he is to preside, will be held at the earliest possible moment. Next month will see the staging of the Anglo-American war debts meeting in Washington, with Mr. MacDonald, Neville Chamberlain, and Mr. Runciman as the likely British delegates. On the agreement worked out in the American capital—war debts settlement being regarded as the key to general recovery—it is expected to develop a new world economic structure at the subsequent meeting. The attitude of certain American public men and a recent significant statement by Mr. Chamberlain, in which it was made known that Britain would make no trade concessions in return for an easing of war debts, were not particularly cheerful developments.

Boy Scouts in Ontario have not felt the depression. The growth in membership last year was nearly 10 per cent, from 21,793 to 23,876. Up in Ontario the Scouts have proved an important factor in the relief activities of many churches, welfare organizations and municipalities. Through their efforts thousands of garments and tons of food have been collected for the less fortunate elements in the population. Most important of all, the Scout movement is moulding tens of thousands of growing lads into useful citizens with a sense of responsibility towards the country and their fellow-citizens.

A news item reveals the intense religious feeling which exists among the people of India. One sect known as the Jains, who trace back their religion to 600 B. C. have a great and beautiful temple in Calcutta. Every year they organize a procession or witness through the streets and carry a banner 60 feet high. It is against their principles to lower the banner at any time or place; it must be kept upright the whole time. Recently, says the item, on going through the streets of Calcutta, they had to cross a road with telephone and overhead tram wires. They paid the civic authorities the sum of \$2,500 to cut the wires off for five minutes in order that the procession might cross the road and the sacred banner be carried right across in the recognized procession.

France, says the Toronto Globe, is following the British example and staging an Imperial Conference, to be held early next summer. Although there is a wide difference between the British and French Empires, the move of France is both flattering and significant. In the first place, it indicates that the



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE GLAND TYPES OF OVERWEIGHT

It has been proven by careful research work that 95 to 97 of every 100 overweight individuals are themselves responsible for the great increase in their weight. They simply eat too much food, take little or no exercise and sleep or rest too much.

What about the 3 to 5 percent who are not responsible for their tendency to overweight? It is caused by certain glands of the body which fail to manufacture enough juice to use or burn up the food that is eaten. There is one type of this glandular overweight where the individual is "fat" all over the body—legs, arms, trunk, and between the organs in the abdomen. There is a waxy appearance of the skin and a fineness of hair on the head and over the body. In these cases it is believed that the thyroid gland in the neck is at fault causing it to do a little less work than it should.

In these cases the use of the extract of the thyroid gland gives excellent results but of course should be taken under the supervision of a physician.

Another type of overweight is where there is no extra fat on the arms, legs, back and neck, but a great increase about the hips, the abdomen, and the breasts. This type of overweight while not seen as frequently as the thyroid type, nevertheless is not uncommon, and many women try wearing special rubber corsets about the hips and abdomen in an endeavor to melt off the fat in this region, as they feel that with their small hands and arms, and slender legs fat should not accumulate anywhere on the body.

This type of overweight is due to the fact that the little gland lying on base of the skull—the pituitary gland—is not making enough pituitary juice.

Here also, the use of pituitary gland extract is of help, given under a physician's direction.

However you can readily see how a slight disturbance of the gland which puts on a "little" extra weight might easily cause the individual to feel a little less like working or exercising, and a little more like sleeping or resting with the result that by continuing to eat a good daily supply of food the fat would increase at a very rapid rate.

Thus it is always wise, even in the gland type of overweight, to increase the exercise and decrease the food intake.

Wooden Plows In India

In recent years Gandhi has attracted a great deal of attention to India. But it must be remembered that the educated classes form a very small portion of the whole population of 353,000,000. It is estimated that about three fourths of this vast number of people are dependent on agricultural or pastoral pursuits. The primitive character of most of the agricultural class is illustrated in the following paragraph from a report on industrial machinery in British India made by Mr. R. T. Young, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Calcutta:

"Plows and Other Sorts of Machinery—Almost everywhere one goes throughout the agricultural districts of India, the primitive wooden plow as used in Biblical times drawn by a yoke of oxen is still to be seen in use. This type of plow is highly suitable to cultivate the Indian soil. Furthermore, it can be manufactured locally at a very low cost, and when it is born in mind that there is perhaps but a few bushels of grain or rice between the average ryot or peasant and starvation, the cost of agricultural implements is for him a matter of very serious moment. Cheap light plows capable of being drawn by oxen, as horses are not used, are the type required. Furrows are very seldom more than three or four inches deep, and where oxen, many of which are puny and under-nourished, forced to pull anything turning deeper furrows. It would be beyond their strength."

Government of France believes the British Empire gathering to have been well worth while, for imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. In the second place it indicates the increasing trend toward larger units in commercial relations.

The Poet's Corner

UNDER THE HAWTHORN

In contrast the hawthorn, white and red, Hung over the flowery margin of the way. It must have been the later end of May. With fragrant petals falling on your head. Come to mine ear in that rich dusk you said. Yes, I remember, neither night nor day. You said... What was it that I heard you say? What words with love and youth ensorcelled?

Where Thackery Lived

(Ottawa Journal) London's most characteristic and best known suburbs are rapidly changing. Bloomsbury is about to exchange its boarding-house celebrity for an academic University aura. Chelsea's artists are gradually vacating that Bohemian centre for the "colder air" of Hampstead, where they get a better painting light and a quieter setting. Soho's old landmarks, mainly of literary association, are disappearing under the insidious pick and shovel of the house-breaker. At present a large block of houses in Maple street is crumbling into methodical ruin to make way for some up-to-date architectural adventure. Among the vanishing old Georgian houses is one where for many years William Makepeace Thackeray dwelt and worked. Its passing seems to arouse no qualms. Some of the rooms, long since let out to lodger tenants, are much as the great rival and compeer of Dickens left them. But do people read "Vanity Fair" nowadays?

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.

PROGRAMME APPRECIATED

Sir—The programme at the official opening of the Prince of Wales College marked another epoch in the history of our illustrious and comparatively old institution of learning, and reflected great credit on heads of the Department of Education in Prince Edward Island. The addresses were an inspiration to all concerned with the welfare of the youth of this province, it is another grand flip for our broad system of education, which was presented inferentially and directly by both Dr. Cyril McMillan and Dr. Patterson. The address of Dr. Cyril McMillan was transcendent. Words fall the writer to adequately remark on the beautiful thoughts expressed in such succinct and eloquent manner. It will apply as well in fifty or one hundred years from now or as long as the English language is spoken. It is among the classics, and no doubt will be preserved in the archives of P. E. Island. It would make good literature for high school and college students to peruse in order to get a grounding in English Composition. It would be well for every student (or anyone), to clip a copy from the papers, and read it several times. Dr. Patterson is a pleasing and finished speaker. He has natural excellence and suavity as a raconteur. Altogether it was one of the greatest events in educational circles that

The Barque Jas. Gibb And The New Settlers

A notable figure in the streets of Charlottetown today is Capt. James McLeod, for many years collector of Customs in the Yukon. Capt. McLeod is a native of the Isle of Skye—son of the late Archibald McLeod, of Whim Road. Last year Capt. McLeod spent the winter in British Columbia, the year before he visited his old home in Skye and remained there all winter. This winter he decided to sojourn in Charlottetown. Capt. McLeod has called at master for many years. He came to this Island with his parents and 300 other Scotch people in the Barque James Gibb, Capt. Knarrs. They embarked at Uig, Skye, in June, 1858 and arrived in Charlottetown on the 21st of July, 1858. He settled with his parents at Whim Road, King's County. These immigrants were a very intelligent and well educated body and left their mark in the settlements of Whim Road, Brooklyn, Glen Martin and other parts of King's and Queen's Counties. One descendant filled the gubernatorial chair of the Province and several have been representatives of the people in the Legislature. The only two of the 300 men, women and children who landed here in 1858 known to be living today are Capt. McLeod and Mr. Murdoch Boston, (John's son), Whim Road. The history of these 300 immigrants would be interesting reading. Perhaps some one will undertake it.

Heather And Haggis

(Montreal Gazette) Are anxious and less fortunate races not to leave to Scotland any of its ancient distinctions? Some time ago—in fact on the eve of the Burns anniversary celebration—it was coolly asserted that the haggis had its origin in France. This was greeted by Scots with the silent contempt deserved by so preposterous a claim, which will scarcely be heard of any more. But worse was to come. Over the week-end a McGill University professor told a Toronto audience that "there is more heather in South Africa than Scotland ever dreamed about." The professor was wise in waiting until St. Andrew's Day and the Burns banquets were well over before making this statement. What if there is in South Africa something that resembles heather? That is the country's good fortune. But it is not Scottish heather, and that is the only kind that is honored throughout the world. Imagine sending a Scot, far from his home and yearning for it, a sprig of heather grown in Zululand! And what if a native chief of the Basutos adorn his curly head with a bunch of heather? There are chiefs and chiefs; there is heather and heather. And Scotland—not South Africa—is where both chiefs and heather may be found in their finest flower. What significance is there to a cluster of heather blooming at the base of a kopje? None whatever. But on the lower levels of Ben Nevis, for instance? Ah, that is a different thing. Has the wild heather inspired any South African Harry Lauder to sing its praises, to declare "a bonnie lassie" was "as sweet as the heather, the bonnie, bloomin' heather"? Not yet, and if any wandering Scot pays it a tribute it will be the heather at home that he has in mind.

this province has experienced. The master mind of our own Minister of Education was discernible throughout the whole affair. I am, Sir, etc., EDUCATIONIST, Kensington.

DR. L. B. EVANS of London, Eng.

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It is well to check these encroachments on Scotland's rights. So far it has been the haggis and the heather; but in Toronto an Irish regiment is wearing the kilts. The "debunkers" are overleaping themselves, and soon the claim may be made that Bacon also wrote the immortal songs of Burns, and that Scott really was a Welshman. These people are tampering with ancient verities, and it is time to call a halt.

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