

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded 1887) President Lieut.-Col. W. Chester S. McLure Vice President J. R. Burnett, F.J.I. Secretary Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D.S.O. Editor and Managing Director J. R. Burnett, F.J.I. Associate Editor Frank Walker

Subscription Rates \$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City \$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island \$5.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U.S. Members Audit Bureau of Circulations

The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink.

TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1938

All Protectionists Now!

Our local contemporary seems to be lamentably ignorant of the new tariff policy of the Mackenzie King Government. It is still harping on the issue of "Protection vs. Revenue Tariff", whereas, in his recent Budget speech, Finance Minister Dunning made it very clear that there is no issue on this point so far as the present Government is concerned. It stands, or professes to stand, just as firmly for Protection as Mr. Bennett stood in 1935.

Explicitly Mr. Dunning stated: "For better or worse, the force of circumstances has eliminated at least for the present the alternative approaches of unilateral or universal action. The United States is not prepared to reduce its tariffs by way of trade agreements, and the United Kingdom is pursuing a similar policy. This being the present attitude of our two best customers, it is surely apparent that Canada should try to reach agreement with them rather than to pursue at this time an isolated policy of further unilateral tariff reductions."

"An isolated policy of unilateral tariff reductions" was precisely what Mr. Mackenzie King campaigned on in 1935. Abolition (regardless of the policy of other countries) of protective tariffs which he declared "have had the effect of strangling trade, exploiting consumers and robbing railways of business"! No question of "bargaining," said Mr. King! Tariffs were to be cut because that would benefit Canadian consumers. If other countries refused to follow suit, it would be their misfortune. Canada's policy, under Liberalism, would be to lead the way.

That was 1935. Today Mr. Dunning says this "isolated policy" enunciated by his leader is out of the question. Tariff reduction only through "bilateral agreements," he says. That is, only by way of concessions to another country which gives equivalent favours in return. In other words, only by "bargaining." Mr. Dunning is just as strong on tariff "bargaining" as Mr. Bennett was. The only difference is that Mr. Bennett was perfectly consistent, because that has been the Conservative policy since the foundation of the Conservative party.

Last session, when a C. C. F. motion was put, demanding implementation of those tariff reduction pledges which Mr. Mackenzie King gave in 1935, every Liberal member but one voted against it. They stood staunchly for tariff bargaining!

Mr. Bennett complimented them drily. He said: "I rise merely for the purpose of expressing, not regret that the promises made were not kept, but satisfaction that they were made and despite all the promises that were made and despite the literature that was spread from one end of this country to the other; despite the votes that were secured and the great and powerful campaign carried on by my hon. friend who was the leader of the Progressive party (Hon. Mr. Gardiner), he now finds himself associated with the Government in forgetting these promises. I congratulate them warmly upon this state of affairs. I congratulate the country upon the fact that we have a Government with, shall I say, the courage to disregard its promises, with such a high and fine sense of its responsibilities to the people as to forget these pledges were ever made and to wish that they had not been made."

A Gallant Leader

The Ottawa Journal pays the following tribute to the new Conservative Party leader: "It is twenty-one years since 'Bob' Manion, back from distinguished war service, first entered the House of Commons. Almost immediately he brought to his duties a quick, innovative spirit which within four years he was of front bench rank, became Minister of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment. Nor were his talents merely those of the brilliant skirmisher. In controversy he could be tempestuous, but in calm thought on complex problems he could bring a mind of acute penetration, a sense of measure without which no man can achieve place in the House of Commons. The word 'Manion is up' emptied the smoking rooms for more reasons than his militancy.

"Indeed, on every ground, on grounds of character, services, ability and loyalty, Robert J. Manion deserves the honor the Conservative Party has given him. To Meighen, who was his first hero, and to Bennett, under whom he served through five years, he gave every loyalty. More than that, though less spectacular and less known, he proved as Minister of Railways to be an able, efficient administrator. If the Canadian National Railways today is still an asset to Canada, credit for that and in no small measure must go to R. J. Manion. The proof is in the records.

"In the election campaigns of 1930 and 1935, Manion was the most trenchant swordsman among all his party's captains. A Flying Column all by himself, he was the spearhead of every salient, the essence of the first-class fighting man in politics. Only his unselfish loyalty to others brought defeat in his own constituency. But 'Bob' Manion, sleepless though his shill-legh remains in his hand, will be more than a fighting leader. He will be a human leader. Engaging and winsome in personality, there is something lovable in his character; an undercurrent of understanding and sympathy. Widely-travelled, widely-read, he is a lover of litera-

ture; a lover of his kind; a lover of human comradeship. "Still far from even his afternoon of life, Manion's political future remains before him. His real place as a leader, his title-deeds to the traditions of illustrious predecessors, he has still to win. But those who have watched him climb from obscurity to fame, who know something of his career and his character, have faith in his destiny. They believe that whatever the years may bring him he will bive unstintedly of his best, and that he will nothing mean nor common do for Canada's injury or discredit."

Editorial Notes

Titus Oates died this date 1705.

Just two days from St. Swithen and all it implies.

The city is lively and attractive with the presence of so many military men.

Never heard so many pleased farmers as at present; the weather has been ideal for them—but, some of them would like just a little more sun and just a little less rain.

How contrary human nature is may be illustrated by tourist traffic. In the winter the well-to-do New Yorker and Bostonian hies him to the West Indian tropics to escape the icy season; and now when the winter is flown and balmy breezes and sunshine take its peace whither do they go?

Who would have guessed it? It appears American college boys have bigger feet than enlisted men in the army—but their heads are smaller. Lieutenant Frank Deisher of Fort Meade, Md., said he made this discovery after issuing some 5,600 items of clothing to more than 400 students who reported for a six-week encampment of the Reserve Officers Training Corps. The big feet were probably due to college athletics, he said. But what is the explanation for the small head?

A Labourers' Union member expresses his regret that one of the few remaining opportunities that have of labour is to be taken away from them by the stoppage of the Hochelaga service to Pictou. If things continue as they are, with Summerside progressive and aggressive, and Wood Islands ambitious with live wire representatives, Charlottetown will soon become a third Princeton and Georgetown. Our leading citizens are greater party men than patriots—with due allowance for The Patriot's idea of soundrels.

To most people travelling in a sleeper at night is anything but an enjoyable concert. Sir Hugh Robertson, noted Scottish musician is one of the proverbial exceptions for he says the snoring there is something of a symphony. Describing his impressions of a night-ride for the Canadian National Magazine Sir Hugh says: "The cinema has made every one familiar with the interior of the American sleeping car—the long close-curtained rows of lower and upper berths, the black attendants, the curious silence that falls on the place when the last curtain is buttoned over, and the last light turned down. True, the silence is often broken by the deep diapason of a heavy sleeper; but even these sounds eventually weave themselves so into the rhythmic pattern that the transition from wakefulness to sleep is gentle and natural as the fall of a perfect cadence."

U. S. A. visitors to England are surprised at the complacency with which the average citizen regards economic and political conditions. Ambassador J. P. Kennedy, who has just returned to London from a flying visit to New York, asked by an American correspondent whether the Wall St. boom was due to him, denied responsibility, but smilingly said he appeared to be regarded as a kind of prophet. "When I landed in New York on this visit," he remarked, "I said I thought the United States had cried itself out. Directly afterward stocks began to improve. Americans blame government for their troubles much more than the people do in this country. In England you have plenty of trouble, but you don't do so much grouching so far as the government is concerned."

Recently a week-end meeting of between 300 and 400 German Nazis in a Leicestershire meadow was officially banned. It having been revealed in Parliament that many German maids worked in houses at Aldershot and other military centers, commanding officers have received warning notices drawing their attention to a paragraph in King's Regulations forbidding the employment of foreign servants unless with special permission from the G. O. C. Exchange of letters regularly between British and German school children had been encouraged with the idea of fostering better relations between the two peoples. The exchange grew to quite important proportions and Herr Goebels's propaganda department apparently saw in this a chance to get in some of its fine work, with the result John Bull has called a halt to such exchanges.

Canadian cuckoos wage incessant war on hairy caterpillars, and their fondness for tent caterpillars, common in the Summer, make them valued allies of farmers and fruit-growers. Cuckoos often tear apart the webs or tents of these destructive larvae to eat the inmates, and these destructive larvae of spiny caterpillars they also devour quantities of spiny caterpillars which are avoided by other birds, reports Canadian Resources Bulletin. Most people associate cuckoos with clocks, but the cuckoo clock imitates the call of the European cuckoo, not the notes of the two species found in Canada. The yellow-billed cuckoo occurs in Southern Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick and in Southern British Columbia west of the coast range. Slightly more northern in its range is the black-billed cuckoo, which occupies Southern Canada from Alberta eastward. Both Canadian cuckoos are home-lovers, building their own nests and shouldering all the responsibilities of hatching and rearing the young.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A survey of the tobacco situation in Southwestern Ontario, revealed prospects for an equally bright future. Weather conditions in recent weeks are described as having been practically ideal. Growers of both flue-cured and burley tobacco are reported as further advanced than last year and everything points to a most successful harvest. The growing of tobacco in Southwestern Ontario has long been an important industry and in recent years has expanded considerably, particularly since it was discovered that the soil and climate of Norfolk, Oxford and Elgin counties were suitable for the business. In Norfolk especially tobacco has practically revolutionized agricultural activity. Hundreds of new people have moved into the country, real estate activity has been marked by many new homes being gone up, towns and villages, long stationary as to population, have grown like the proverbial weed, and the amount of new money put into circulation has been enormous. Tobacco is today one of Southwestern Ontario's most important crops. It has an important bearing on the prosperity of the whole community. —Wind-Star.

Starting on its 25-day journey to Murmansk, drawn by three Russian tugs, a 2,500-ton floating dock, which a Tyne-side firm has built for the Government, has left the Tyne. The dock had a crew of 13, all Russians, on board, seven on the larger section of 1,550 tons, and six on the smaller section of 950 tons. The floating dock is of self-docking type, and it will be possible to unpin any of the seven component sections, and tow them to where most convenient, with the two sections functioning separately. The first floating dock to be built in this country for the purpose of towing a ship of 120 metres long and 26 metres wide, and fitted with four diesel engines developing 460 h.p. —Industrial Britain.

So rare that every specimen is treasured by zoologists, a hollow-legged creature named Peripatus, a cross between a worm and an insect, has just travelled alive by post in a tobacco tin from Tasmania to Bourke, N.S.W. The cylindrical body, from one to four inches long, many hollow legs, each with a pair of claws, two short papillae near the mouth, a pair of eyes, and a pair of antennae, is an exceedingly primitive form of life. Peripatus is a "half way" animal, a link between the centipedes and millipedes and the insects. It is covered with slimy glands. Peripatus uses them both for defence and in capturing its prey, ants and other small insects, and spiders. The sticky, viscid substance entangles the victim as if it were swathed in sticky ink. —Australian Press Bureau.

Toronto people evidently are not particularly impressed with "Used by Royalty" as a selling slogan. Despite the fact that the price received at the auction sale of furnishings of Chorley Park, formerly Government House, suggest that the Ontario Government's attention had been attracted to provincial revenues by blazoning for the world that various personages of world fame had used this sort of bed, the fact that the good people of Toronto have rebuked the Ontario Government, mildly but unmistakably, for trying to "sell in" the reflected glory of royalties and dignitaries, although it does not think it worth while to maintain a gubernatorial distinction when the same similar distinction might be entertained in the future. —Edmonton Journal.

Sir — History tells us that King Canute sat upon his throne on the sea shore and commanded the waves to go back. The people of the island of Sussex tell a legend of a King Canute, who lived at Bosham, lost his little daughter, and she fell in the Bosham sea. Her remains being placed in a small stone coffin and buried beneath what is now the parish church of Bosham. After her death, King Canute ordered his works, since called "chairs" to be built around the creek, thus to prevent the sea from encroaching on the church. The possibility of anyone else sharing the fate of his little daughter. These "chairs" may still be seen on the green, situated between the church and the creek at Bosham. The "chairs" are grass covered indentures, in shape not unlike a horseshoe. This, it is said, is a far more feasible "commanding" the waves to recede. —L. M. Bromley in Letter to London Observer.

Does begging pay? Most emphatically it does. The professional beggars "take" in authorized cases, has been \$90,000 a year. A beggar arrested for scratching the arm of a restaurant hostess when she refused to let him solicit from table to table, was found to own a home in W. R. I., and a \$6,800 bank balance. He claimed that the income from begging in the eastern seaboard cities had dropped during the recession, from \$85 to \$12 or even \$10 per day. Fifty thousand dollars per day is the estimated value of the business. City alone, most of it is picked up by individuals, operating on their own. But signs of syndicated management appear. A man in a brown coat, recently, turned up each morning he delivered his beggars to "work" in his car. He called for them at night and collected their money; then he lodged and fed them and piled them with cheap liquor to keep up their morale. —James Finan, in the Forum.

Since the depression started we've always managed to find a pair of new shoes around the house when an old pair broke unexpectedly. The transients have solved that problem. —Kitchener Record. If a country has a decidedly possible career for, say, 300 new doctors a year, and the faculties of the different medical schools turn out over 1,000, what are the 700 and odd fellows who are not wanted going to do about it? —Guelph Mercury. A society for the "Prevention of Married Men Posing as Bachelors" has been formed by the fallow in Oklahoma City. The object is to Standard.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MEETING THE HOT WEATHER

When the hot days are here and the weatherman promises more heat and with the heat a rise in the moisture or humidity in the air, you may wonder if there is anything you can do to help you meet the heat with some degree of comfort. The old saying that "it is not the heat but the moisture" that puts you down is very true. A temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit with extreme moisture and stillness of the air (no wind) can cause more discomfort than a temperature of 100 degrees when the moisture is low and there is a breeze blowing. The moisture in the air gives out heat and moisture in hot weather, this heat and moisture cannot be absorbed into the air because the air has about all the moisture it can carry. As this warm moist air settles about you, you get no relief from the perspiration because there is no wind to break up the moist envelope of air that surrounds your body.

Therefore, any method of creating a draft or breeze will bring some relief. The electric fan moves the moist hot air away from your body and gives the body a chance to get rid of more of its heat. Getting up earlier in the morning and getting much of your work done before the real heat of the day is good sense. What about food, because food is the fuel that heats the body? The first point to remember about food is that whether the weather is hot or cold, food must be eaten to carry on the work of the body and to maintain its strength. It would be well, however, to cut down on sugar, bread, potatoes, pastries, fats, butter, and pork. Meat and eggs should not be reduced to any extent. Water should be taken when needed but a quarter teaspoonful of salt taken with each glass of water will prevent the tissues losing water too rapidly. It is the rapid loss of water that sometimes causes heat stroke. Sometimes a little rest—a siesta—the hottest part of the day, saves the strength and prevents the weakening effects of the heat. When the hot days arrive, don't worry about them and further exhaust yourself. Keep the bowel active, eat regularly, rest if you can, and make as much of the air as you can, try to get where the air is moving.

Oyster Farming Comes Back

(A. T. POND in the Family Herald and Star)

Silver fox farming had its start in Prince Edward Island as most people know. These fur-bearers were brought money and fame to the Island. The oyster fisheries, though more important, attract less attention. Yet oysters were gathered long before the fishery was established. Oysters have always been a source of wealth to the Islanders. The reason people in Canada know so little about them is that the oyster industry of New England and New York long ago learned of the superior quality of the oysters of the Bay of Fundy and were ready to pay better prices for them.

It is not known when oysters were first fished commercially, but they were exported prior to 1850. Bedeque Bay on the south shore of the island, where stands a considerable quantity of this delicious bivalve, but these beds were abandoned, probably because they were over-fished. Recently they were found that the oyster beds are coming back and if carefully conserved should re-create a once profitable industry. The beds in the Bay of Fundy are called "Malpeque Bay" (sometimes called "Richmond Bay") and as early as 1860 the superior quality of the oysters was recognized. The value of the beds steadily increased until by 1882 it was \$100,000 per acre. The value of the beds was \$250,000 per acre. However, the Malpeque beds suffered the same fate as those at Bedeque; the catch gradually declined until 1914 the catch had fallen to 8,000 bbls. So great was the depletion that both the Federal and provincial governments tried to help the industry by establishing a biological station at Malpeque in 1903. Research work was carried on in 1904 and then given up. To complete the picture a mysterious disease reduced the oyster stock in the Bay to practically nil in 1914.

In 1924, by agreement with the Government, the Federal authorities were given jurisdiction over the oyster areas of the province, with the understanding that they would endeavor to revive the industry. In that year the Biological Board of Canada established a research station at Biddeford, a tributary of the Bay of Fundy, and experimental work got under way. In 1930 A. W. H. Needer, Ph.D., was placed in charge of the work, and the results obtained have been most encouraging. This young man brought to his work a really inspiring belief that the oysters could be brought back and showed a tremendous enthusiasm for his job. Whether, as some of the natives believe, the loss was due to a disease, or whether it was due to a parasite, Dr. Needer and his assistants have actually persuaded the oysters to mature themselves, or whether Nature just decided to bring them back anyway, the fact is that they are back. The last two years have seen a remarkable revival in the industry, and oyster farmers working in close co-operation with the Research Station are enforcing a rule that benedicts must wear wedding rings and the fair president of the organization says, "Most of the girls I know don't have much time to waste. We need to know right off whether a man is married or not." This seems to dispense of an old-time theory that it is easy to spot them, or whether they are a subtle look. —St. Catharines Standard.

The Poet's Corner

SMALL DREAM

And down the other side of dream And up this side of heaven, I smelt a horse and hilly stream And grass that grew between.

And up the farther side of hill And down into the hollow, I heard the small grey whip-poor-will Flick feathers to his fellow.

And over back the nearest ridge I tasted moonlight burning, And saw the smoke rise from the edge Of restless mountains, turning.

And lying prone upon the grass I touched the dewy thistle, And rose and let the midnight pass Without a ghost of whistle.

—Frances Frost.

tion are meeting with considerable success. Malpeque Bay is an ideal location for oyster culture. The deep inlet of the Gulf of St. Lawrence has a continuous line of small islands that stretch across its mouth. This sheltered the waters of the Bay are several degrees warmer than the outer waters. As this part of the Island lies at the extreme northern limit of the oysters range on this continent, where the coastal waters in summer become barely warm enough for the oyster to reproduce successfully, the advantage of the warmer waters of the Bay is thus seen.

It is intensely interesting to take a motor boat from North St. Eleanors, visit the islands at the mouth of the Bay, and study the technique of the oyster farmer at first hand at the Station on Biddeford River. To understand the problem of the oyster farmer and the knowledge of the life history of the bivalve is necessary. In early summer the mature oyster develops a milky layer over its body, which in females is covered with 600 million eggs, and even up to 600 million sperm. When the water temperature reaches around 68 degrees Fahrenheit, a small larva is oysters spawn by means of a small vibrating hairs. A self soon develops and the larva finally becomes in a fortnight to be seen by the naked eye. At this stage they are known as spat.

New materials are being tried out constantly in trying to reduce costs of production. Present methods of collecting spat and rearing out oysters cost over \$1.50 per 1,000. A barrel of marketable size bivalves counts approximately 600. Total cost of labor, barrels, etc., should not exceed \$4 per barrel. Approximately 2,500 barrels were marketed from the leased areas in Malpeque last fall with an estimated value of \$20,000. The real value of the oyster industry possibilities in the Bay of Fundy are properly cultivated, will be readily understood, when it is stated that beds will bring from \$7 to \$16 a barrel in the best markets, and Islanders have been quick to realize that oyster farming has a future.

Oil Painting Of Mr. Bennett

(Exchange)

To be great a portrait must express the essential essence and true to life. That is the acid test, and there have been few finer examples of it than in the portrait of Mr. Bennett by Kenis. The portrait is a masterpiece of art. It is a portrait of a man who is a man of action and the man of thought. It is a portrait of a man who is a man of action and the man of thought. It is a portrait of a man who is a man of action and the man of thought.

The word "dominant" best expresses the remarkable study of the former Prime Minister. The likeness immediately dominates the interest of those who see it. It is a portrait of a man who is a man of action and the man of thought. It is a portrait of a man who is a man of action and the man of thought. It is a portrait of a man who is a man of action and the man of thought.

Here, we think, is where the artist achieves greatness, for all the glittering appointments, gold braid, decorations and orders were removed and the same face was revealed. The Lord's Prayer contains the sum total of religion and morals—Wellington. It is human nature to hate him whom you have injured.—Tacitus.

Dr. French's VERMICIDE CAPSULES

No. 1 (Oval) For all Cubs and Adult foxes from the age of three months on. The world-wide fame enjoyed by Vermicide Capsules is due to their outstanding efficacy and safety. Their remarkable combination formula embraces both laxative and unique worm eliminating ingredients. Employed steadily with utmost success by the most successful Fox Ranchers everywhere—

Don't neglect to give your foxes a dose of No. V. C's now, thus insuring a good healthy condition and excellent t. No. 1 oval Vermicide Capsules come packed in— Boxes of 20 Capsules — \$ 1.00 Boxes of 100 Capsules — 4.00 Boxes of 500 Capsules — 18.00 Prepaid to any address on receipt of price

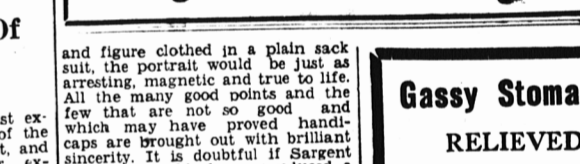
E. A. FOSTER Central Drugstore Sale authorized Distributor for French's Animal Remedies for P. E. Island

An Income For Life

One of our Pension Bonds will enable you to guarantee yourself and your wife a comfortable retirement income at any age you select. A representative of the Great-West Life will gladly explain the advantage of this plan and its reasonable cost without obligation.

Hyndman & Company Limited Provincial Managers Charlottetown Summerside Montague

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



Gassy Stomachs RELIEVED

If you have any trouble with your stomach such as indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, heartburn, gas, flatulency, etc., then don't delay getting a bottle of Dr. L. B. Evans' Stomach Mixture immediately. Evan's Stomach Mixture is a prescription of Dr. L. B. Evans, noted English Physician of which we have the sole rights to and since selling it, have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers. Try a bottle today. Price 85 cents. SPECIALS Just arrived, large assortment of Bathing Caps and Beach Bags. Bathing Caps in all colors ranging from — 20c to 75c Beach Bags in Blue, Tan or Rose — 1.00 Fresh Sugar Fruit Jellies — 25c Per Lb. Moirs Fresh Made Chocolates — 35c Per Lb. Box 312.

THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE

149 Great George Street Mall Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

Many Big Leaguers Chew Tobacco

IN FACT IT HELPS PITCHERS AND BATTERS THROUGH THE TENSE MOMENTS WHEN THE CROWD IS IN AN UPROAR. ISLANDERS MADE THE SAME DISCOVERY MANY YEARS AGO ABOUT THE SOOTHING EFFECT OF

HICKEY'S BLACK TWIST 10c PER FIG Manufactured by HICKEY and NICHOLSON