

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1929

HOGG MARKETING

The fall hog marketing season is now well under way, and quite a number of shipments have already been made, some to the neighboring Provinces and some to the city. There is a danger this year in the fact that potatoes are regarded as more than ordinarily valuable, which may result in restricting the rations of the hog. There should, however, be a sufficient quantity of culls and unmarketable potatoes to supply the hog necessities, and it would be a serious mistake to allow the quality of the animals to suffer on this account. In this Province there should be no scarcity of finishing feed, such as grain, and it will be found profitable not to spare it on the hogs. The market requires quality and weight within the prescribed limits of 170 to 220 pounds, and it will pay the farmer to respect these limits. The hog business of this Province is a valuable one, and we have already gained a reputation for high quality in this industry. This reputation must be maintained if we are to make our hog business the profitable sideline which it ought to be.

THE POINT OF VIEW

Judging by the news despatches from Toronto, the people of Ontario are taking their provincial election with becoming seriousness. At Ottawa, however, they profess to be viewing the result with a vast unconcern. And thereby hangs a paradox which the Vancouver Daily Province elucidates for the information of the curious. It is all a matter of one's political point of view. In Toronto, where they confidently expect that Mr. Ferguson and his party will be sustained, the Conservatives naturally affirm that this election has some significance in the national politics of Canada. Down in Ottawa "where they sorrowfully admit that the well-meaning but mistaken electorate is indeed likely to repeat the blunder of three years ago, and to give Mr. Ferguson the mandate of continued office, they are quick to remind us that Dominion and provincial politics are the oil and water that do not mix in Canada." "It is the way of politics and politicians everywhere, this making a virtue of necessity, and there is no need to enquire what Rt. Hon. MacKenzie King would see in the Ontario elections if there were a real prospect that Hon. G. Howard Ferguson would go down to defeat." There being no prospect of such an event occurring, however, Mr. King sees nothing in it; just as he professes to see nothing in the recent event in Saskatchewan. Few electors will be deceived by such an attitude, which was depicted long ago in the fable of the fox and the sour grapes.

THE OLD-TIME FIDDLER

The passing of the old-time fiddler draws an eloquent sigh from the Toronto Globe. "There are no fiddlers nowadays—only violinists," is the subject of its plaint. And mere violinists, as the Globe very properly says, do not know anything about the sort of entertainment the old-time fiddler provided in his day. Before the advent of the gramophone and the radio he was, in a sense, the wandering minstrel of the countryside. Each district had its fiddler, and no social gathering was complete without him. No fiddler, no dancing—and there had to be dancing. "Memory takes one back to the merry dance in the great kitchen—or perhaps in the barn, all swept and tidied up for the occasion. Everything went well enough, though a bit dull, until the fiddler arrived with his prized instrument tucked under his arm. Perhaps he was the next neighbor, but really accomplished performers often came much farther than that. There was little delay in getting the event under way. Of course, there was the tuning up and the preliminary scraping; and then came "Money Musk," "The Wind That Shakes the Belfry," "The Soldier's Joy," "The Irish Washerwoman," "The Highland Fling," "The Flowers of Edin-

Notes By The Way

What electricity will do in the not distant future is the subject of predictions by Lee de Forest in the Saturday Evening Post. Some of these are already being fulfilled, many others are in the stage of hopeful development, while there is much more that is at present largely imaginative. Mr. de Forest is a noted scientist and electrician. We subjoin some ideas and statements based on the article referred to.

Electricity is the force men will use to propel ships, railway trains, airplanes, automobiles. The day will come when man will draw his health from it. Through electricity man will be able to control the weather; the farmer will be able to regulate his crops. You will sit at home and be able to talk with, and see a friend who may be on a steamship on the Indian Ocean, or on a train in Africa. You will be able to have soft lights in your home without the use of lamps. This light will be diffused from a bowl that you will be able to place at will, because there will be no wire attachments.

Coupled with radio is the great study of television. Within a year or two you will be able to have television in your home. It will be limited and crude in its workings, but so was the home radio less than a dozen years ago. You will be able within a year to sit in your home and witness a motion picture shown in a theatre many miles away. Eventually you will see in your home the reproduction of big outdoor spectacles such as football games.

It is a pretty safe assumption that engineers will find a way for reducing the cost of current to one-half cent per kilowatt hour, where it costs now from eight to ten cents. Electricity will be generally used to cook foods and to cool them. One step that is not far away is the warming of homes by electricity. One form of such heating may be to place pads under the rugs. In the summer the same equipment will be used to draw off heat and cool the rooms. Health-giving violet rays will be used universally, followed by a further marked decline in such diseases as tuberculosis, rheumatism, rickets and so on.

RACKETEERS AT HOME.

The shocking prevalence of crime in Chicago is revealed in a striking article in Harper's Magazine by John Gunther, a Chicago newspaperman, who deals especially with "racketeering," the new fashion in crime, described by the writer as "a system of criminal exploitation, controlled by hoodlums, and decorated with icy-cold murder." Lawless and unmannerly persons, under the authority of bombs and machine guns, levy "dues" on tradesmen and places of business for "protection" to such an extent that they collect \$136,000,000 a year, or \$45 for every resident. This, of course, becomes a tax on business which is paid by the ultimate consumer. Something like sixty rackets are in operation, covering most trades and retail establishments. Manufacturers of bombs quote prices at \$100 and up, according to Mr. Gunther, and there is a bombing about once in three days. On the other hand, Chicago has an average of about one murder a day. In 1928 seventy murderers out of 366 were convicted and eight were executed; in 1927 three were executed out of 87 convicted, and last year there were 77 convictions and no executions.

So it is not surprising that slaying is one of the commercial arts. Mr. Gunther says murder in Chicago costs from \$50 up. A poor and obscure citizen who has offended a powerful racketeer can be "taken for a ride" for the minimum sum. But the gangster would charge \$1,000 to murder a newspaperman, \$5,000 for a prominent business man, \$10,000 for a prominent city official, and up to \$100,000 for a captain of industry. Even if he is so unfortunate as to be caught, the murderer's expectation of life suffers hardly at all from the risks inherent to his profession.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A famous doctor says the bathroom is the most restful room in the house. This, comments an exchange, was discovered years ago by plumbers. Auto thieving has been reported in the city recently. The police may be depended upon to keep a vigilant eye on this source of trouble, which is prevalent in larger centres. The auto thief, like the horse-thief in pioneering days, is deserving of the strict measure of the law.

Is Mr. Sinclair, Liberal leader in Ontario, in favor of the present system of dealing with the liquor traffic, or is he in favor of re-establishing the Ontario Temperance Act? To say that he is in favor of a plebiscite on the question is merely in another way of saying that he is in favor of not taking any stand at all.

Our bulky farm products, of which we produce a surplus for export are potatoes, oats, turnips, cattle and sheep. All of these are expected to command good and perhaps increasing prices before navigation shall open next spring. To take advantage of the winter markets abroad from time to time, these must reach Borden by rail, a considerable portion over narrow-gauge mileage, and all dependent upon the battered Prince Edward to land them at Tormentine. No wonder that grave concern is felt.

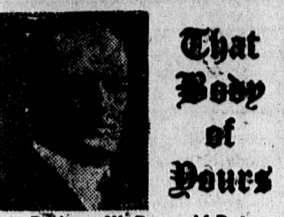
THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

DINOSAUR SKELETONS Q. Where are dinosaur skeletons found in Canada? A. Remarkable prehistoric remains of giant animals have been and are still being found in Saskatchewan and Alberta, many of which are found in America and Canadian museums. A recent find is of the fossilized skull of a huge three-horned dinosaur found near Eastend, Sask. It was a member of a plant-eating family of horned dinosaurs which had the largest heads of any land animal known. This is the first skull of Triceratops to be found in Canada and one of the largest ever discovered. The complete skull would have been more than eight feet long, but the anterior three feet had been washed away before it was discovered.

Many a one for him makes mane, But none sell ken where he is gane; O'er his white banes, when they are bare, The wind shall blow for evermore. —Scott's Minstrelsy.

He has been unable to start a fire by friction as the Indians do. Also that he had to borrow a foresters axe. He is living exclusively on a meat diet, he says.



By James H. Burton, M.D., F.R.C.S. DIFFERENT TYPES OF WAKEFULNESS

You meet people frequently who tell you that they never sleep, that they lie awake night after night and get perhaps but a few minutes sleep each night.

Now such a thing as complete wakefulness for any time, even a few days, is so rare that it is only seen in severe brain conditions. As a matter of fact these "sleepless" individuals get more sleep than they think, but because they find themselves awake during the night, dream considerably, or have some difficulty in getting off to sleep, imagine they get little or no sleep.

Now although the cause of sleep is unknown there is nothing more important to health than sleep and if you are not getting the amount you need the reason should be sought at once.

There is the individual who has considerable trouble in getting off to sleep, sometimes it takes two or three hours, but finally he gets to sleep, and sleeps pretty well until morning. Then there is the other type where the individual has no difficulty getting off to sleep, in fact can hardly wait to get to bed, he is so sleepy, but in two or three hours he awakes and finds it difficult to get off to sleep again.

Now where there is difficulty going to sleep it is usually because the individual has something on his mind, is worrying, and finally from sheer exhaustion he ceases to worry, and so goes off to sleep.

Where the individual goes off to sleep readily but wakes during the night it is usually because he is not well, and is exhausted due to some infection, perhaps is undernourished. After two or three hours of sleep, these physical causes that "irritate" his body and mind become active again, and he awakens.

The above types of sleeplessness and their causes may help you to go after the cause of your own sleeplessness. Remember, being too drowsy all the time, or wanting to sleep all the time, is often a sign of infection or poisoning from neglected teeth or constipation.

Sleep is as important as food, so see that you get enough, but not too much.



THE TWA CORBIES

As I was walking all alone I heard two corbies making a mane; The tane unto the t'other say, 'Where sall we gang and dine to-day?'

—In behint you auld fall dyke, I wot there lies a new-slain knight; And naebody ken's that he lies there, But his hawk, his hound, and lady fair.

His hound is to the hunting gane, His hawk to fetch the wild-fowl hame, His lady's ta'en another mate, So we may mak our dinner sweet.

'Ye'll sit on his white hause-bane, And I'll pick out his bonny blue een; We'll ae lock o' his gowden hair We'll theek our nest when it grows bare.'

Leaving the port of Saint-Malo on the 20th of April, 1534, Jacques Cartier set sail on his voyage of discovery with sixty companions aboard two vessels of about thirty tons each. He reached Newfoundland on the 10th day of May. One feels tempted to reproduce those passages wherein he describes his explorations along the Atlantic coast. It is but necessary to state that on the 3rd of July, Jacques Cartier crossed the entrance to the Bale des Chaleurs (Bay of Heat), which he so named on account of the sweltering heat experienced on that date.

THE LAND WE LOVE

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Jaques Cartier

A PROPOSED CELEBRATION FOR 1934

The celebration of great national anniversaries is the manifestation of a very modern idea as well as a significant tendency of the present day. Three years ago, the millenary of Normandy was celebrated with much pomp in France, and that country has just been paying homage to that sweet yet martial figure, Joan of Arc. It has also commemorated by a brilliant tournament the founding of the romantic old city of Carcassonne. In Canada, we are equally mindful of epoch-marking dates in both our regional and national history. One need not recall the memorable tercentenary festival held in 1908 to glorify the memory of Samuel de Champlain, the founder of Quebec, the wise and discreet adventurer who knew how to discover land as well as colonize it. And the splendid demonstrations held from coast to coast two years ago in commemoration of the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation still lingers in our minds. These festivals of yesteryear were eminently fitting and called forth the right kind of historical evocation. However, they must not divert our attention from other milestones that mark the pathway of Canada's history.

Among the anniversaries of a national character looming before us there is one, which for Canada, should be more glorious and brilliant than all others.

At no distant date—in less than five short fleeting years—the fourth century of the discovery of Canada by Jacques Cartier, the gallant and intrepid "voyageur" of the little seaport of Saint-Malo, France will be rounded off. In fact, it was in April, 1534, that he sailed from that port, famed in those days for its corsairs, to accomplish his first voyage to the New World, plant the Cross on Canadian soil, and take possession of a vast expanse of territory in the name of the King of France.

Cartier's Achievement.

Jacques Cartier has a powerful claim upon our affection and gratitude. His achievement was not confined to the discovery of Canada. He was the first white man to ascend the great St. Lawrence River and give to our islands, our capes and bays names which have endured to this day. He was also our first pioneer through clearing the land and tilling the soil in Canada.

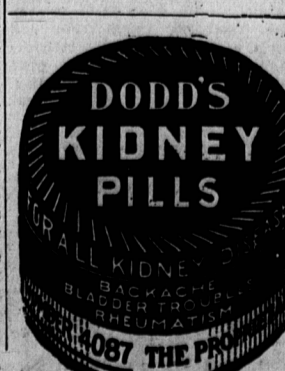
The discoverer of Canada was also this country's first historian. The account of his three voyages written in the naive style of Montaigne contains charming descriptions which have lost none of their freshness with the passing of the centuries. Jacques Cartier's account is really a remarkable narrative. One is struck with his descriptive powers, his keen sense of observation, the accuracy of detail. The relation of his adventures was translated into several languages and made known to the Old World what were the resources and beauties of the Western continent. Cartier was also the first historian of Canada's indigenous tribes, even as he was their first missionary. He observed their habits, acquired a certain understanding of their native tongue.

Like a good mariner, Jacques Cartier carefully noted his observations. He drew a map of Canada; he took soundings of the St. Lawrence River that were of inestimable value to other navigators.

Historic Voyage.

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Jacques Cartier cannot refrain from expressing his wonderment at the magnificent harbour, the Gaspé Harbour, that unfolded before his eyes. On the 4th of July, Fort Daniel was reached. Penetrating further inland, Jacques Cartier soon effected a landing. Friday the 24th of July, 1534, marked an important date in Cartier's voyage of discovery. Let us recall his narrative: "We had a cross made thirty feet high, which was put together in the presence of a number of Indians on the point." (It was probably set up on the Peninsula, as it is called, which lies opposite Sandy Beach point), at the entrance to this harbour, under the cross-bar of which we fixed a shield with three fleurs-de-lis in relief, and above it a wooden board, engraved in large Gothic characters, where was written, LONG LIVE THE KING OF FRANCE. We erected this cross on the point in their presence and they watched it being put together and set up. And when it had been raised in the air, we all knelt down with our hands joined, worshipping it before them and made signs to them, looking up and pointing towards heaven, that by means of this we had our redemption, at which they showed many marks of admiration, at the same time turning and looking at the cross."

The Gaspé Country.

The fertility of the soil in the Gaspé country is noted by Cartier and his companions: "not a corner of this land which is not replete with wild wheat, with ears resembling buckwheat and the grain oat-like; wild peas in such quantities that one could believe they had been cultivated and grown in ploughed land."

Reading the vivid accounts of Jacques Cartier's three voyages of discovery, one is deeply impressed by his ardent faith, his missionary zeal. Speaking of the Indians whom he met, he stated that he was more than ever of the opinion "that these people would be easy to convert to our holy faith." And Cartier concluded the relation of his first voyage of discovery in these words: "And afterwards, that is to say on August 15, (1534), the day and feast of the Assumption of Our Lady, we set forth together from the harbour of Blanc Sablon, after hearing mass. We had such favourable weather that we reached the harbour of St. Malo whence we had set forth on September 5 in the said year."

A severe epidemic of scurvy having broken out among the Indians and Jacques Cartier's men during

Continued on page 6

IZAL, the ideal disinfectant.

Whooping Cough

Is dangerous and must be treated promptly if serious complications, such as, bronchial pneumonia, hemorrhages and heart affections are to be avoided. The speedy control of coughing spells and spasms is most essential. At the same time the throat and bronchial tubes must be cleared of phlegm and mucous matter which cause distress in the day time and sleeplessness at night.

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HICKEY & NICHOLSON "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING

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