

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FARM TESTS

According to the annual report of the Minister of Agriculture of the Dominion the Experimental Station at Charlottetown for the year ending March 31st last had a very good record. The season was ten days earlier than usual and with good germination growth was rapid in the early summer. The total rain fall was 3 3-4 inches below average. The frost free period was 159 days from May 14th to October 20th.

A comparative feeding test of swede turnips and cull potatoes for steers was conducted and results show that the practice of feeding roots or cull potatoes to short-keep steers is economically sound and to be recommended. The potatoes produced gains equal to those produced by the roots. Five cows qualified for the Record of Performance. Wheat, clover and timothy were again produced at less cost in the four years rotation than in the five-or seven-year rotation. In the experimental work with potatoes the value of stable manure, either alone or supplying half the units of fertilizer, was demonstrated.

After many years of testing the following varieties of cereals were recommended: Huron and Early Red Fife wheat, Banner, Victory and Alaska oats, Charlottetown No. 80 barley, and Longfellow and Wisconsin No. 7 corn.

Work had been continued in pedigree poultry breeding in order to isolate family lines possessing the qualities of high production and heavy egg weight. Barred Plymouth Rock is the only breed used and the average egg production of the pullets has increased from 109 to 165 eggs in eleven years. Pullets hatched in the last week of April or early in May give the highest annual production. Barred Plymouth Rocks took all the major awards in 1929-30 Prince Edward Island Egg Laying Contest, in which the average production per bird was 175.7 eggs.

FOXES

The Experimental Fox Ranch at Summerside is reported upon in the current issue of the report of the Minister of Agriculture.

From observations made during several years of experimental work it would appear that the breeding qualities of silver foxes do not pass uniformly to all the offspring. With some foxes the male offspring are uniformly good breeders and the females very poor breeders, and the reverse is true with other foxes.

Experiments with Yohimbin Hydrochloride as an aphrodisiac show that where it is administered under certain conditions to foxes that are on the border line of good and poor conditions beneficial results can be obtained, but if the foxes are in poor condition the giving of this or any other aphrodisiac is absolutely useless. All the evidence so far obtained goes to show that the best aphrodisiac is the proper feeding of the foxes, and if the females are properly fed and are in good condition they will readily breed.

Maximum and minimum temperatures of fox nests and kennels taken at Summerside indicate that the general type of kennels and nests in use do not duplicate the conditions of a borrow in the ground as they are too susceptible to outside variations in temperature. It is recommended that nests should be made of a double wall with air spaces and so constructed that the temperature range should be between 45 and 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

The results of tests indicate that provided the starch portions are reduced to a very fine state, raw cereals under certain conditions are as good as cooked cereals for foxes. The cereals should contain at least 10 per cent of wheat bran or similar roughage.

Feeding a raw rice flour and vegetable ration during the summer gave very favourable results, the new fur coming in with an exceptionally fine silky lustre. A raw wheat ration caused a pronounced dryness of the fur.

Experiments with "Purina Chow" indicate that this product may be used with favourable results for supplementing the ordinary ration. It is not advisable to feed it as the entire cereal content of the ration during the summer and fall.

Experiments have been conducted to ascertain the value of frozen Australian rabbits as a supplement to the present meat supply for silver foxes. Results so far obtained indicate that these rabbits may produce a favourable influence during the summer, but they are not suitable meat for extensive feeding during the fall and winter.

DEBATE OPENS

Yesterday a good beginning was made in the Legislature in the debate on the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. Mr. Heath Strong, K.C., and Mr. W. Allan Stewart, mover and seconder respectively of the Address, acquitted themselves well.

The Guardian wishes heartily to congratulate Mr. W. M. Lea, leader of the Opposition, upon his recovery from the slight illness which prevented his attendance at the Legislature last week. It also wishes to congratulate him upon the fact, plainly evident in his speech yesterday, that he remains unscathed by political reverse. Naturally, Mr. Lea was critical of the election campaign which resulted in the downfall of his Government; but his comments on this subject were by no means extreme, and the chief part of his address was taken up with a review of the serious situation confronting the agricultural industry of the Province. His chief suggestion, namely, that the time is opportune to emphasize the advantages of mixed farming, and especially of dairying on a more general scale, is a good one. His favorable comments upon the speeches of the mover and seconder of the Address, and also upon the prompt action of the Government in securing the needed accommodation after the disastrous fires at Falconwood and Prince of Wales College, were obviously inspired by a sense of responsibility creditable alike to himself and to his party.

SOUND ADVICE

When a Conservative Government is in power Mr. Henry Bourassa M. P., for Labelle, Quebec, is usually found in the ranks of those who are "agin the Government." He came forward last week, however, in denunciation of a Liberal amendment to the motion on Supply, on the ground that this was not the time for playing party politics. Referring to Hon. Peter Heenan's resolution, alleging that the Bennett Government's promises had not been fulfilled, Mr. Bourassa declared that he was determined not to support anything in the nature of a move for party advantage.

"In the year 1932," he said, "the people of Canada are expecting from all of us, whether Liberal, Conservative or Independent something greater than blabbering over past elections. There will be ample opportunity for our Liberal friends to attack their opponents. At the present time the people expect from us something constructive by way of economic reconstruction."

Commenting on Mr. Bourassa's statement, the Toronto Globe, leading Liberal newspaper, says: "This expresses the view of the Canadian people, and should be the attitude of every member of the House of Commons. The present is no time for political jockeying, for securing party advantage. Serious problems are before the country and these should be dealt with in a statesmanlike way. As Mr. Bourassa puts it, something better is expected of the House than 'blabbering over past elections.'"

NOTES BY THE WAY

United States Comptroller of Currency the other day told a Congressional committee there had been 2,290 bank failures in the United States during the calendar year 1931, no bank failures in Canada since 1923. The comparison is a little worse than that. Worse for the United States. In the year 1930-31 bank failures in the United States totalled 3,635, with loss to depositors \$2,404,000,000. In the same period in Canada there has not merely been freedom from a single bank failure; not one bank has as much as reduced its rate of dividend; and not one but has been able to add to its reserves.

Official figures indicate that only one Old Country market for Canadian farm products keeps prices of these commodities from a bad collapse. The British people take just enough of our surplus beef, cheese, butter, to maintain prices here slightly above the vanishing point. In the face of these reports there is room for worry over complaints from Old Country buyers that, in the case of Canadian agricultural produce, they cannot depend on either quality or stability of supply. One reason for this would appear to be lack of Government, or other authoritative control over our exports. We have many regulations covering standards and grading, but in the majority of cases we cannot prevent shipments of poor quality or under standard products of other Dominions, and foreign countries such as Denmark, have such control and do not allow products below a fixed standard of quality to be exported under a national or recognized trade-mark. Some control over agricultural exports should be possible. Adoption of a national mark with regulations for its use might be the most effective method. Those who exported without the national brand would then be at a natural disadvantage.

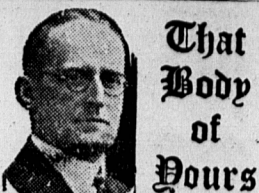
Canada has fortunately been protected from many of the more extreme and insane gyrations in the economic and financial fields. We have not suffered from hoarding. We have never had a breath of suspicion touching the soundness of our banks. All our public debts have been met. We have maintained the gold standard. We have successfully floated a number of domestic loans, most of them promptly oversubscribed. Obviously, there is lots of money in the country.

It has been said in the House of Commons that judges are too old at 65. No statement could be more absurd. What is needed on the judicial bench is not the fire and enthusiasm of youth, but long experience of life and law. Calm wisdom is the fruit of advancing age. Some of the most famous and permanent judgments in British legal history have been pronounced by men in their seventies and eighties.

Some seventy years ago Samuel Butler, that versatile philosopher, depicted a society which, finding itself threatened with enslavement to the machine, as we are threatened today, made it a capital offence to design, manufacture, possess or advocate the use of one. We shall not be so wise or so fortunate. Indeed, the day has gone when such a step might have been taken. The mechanizing process has really been going on since the beginning of time.

Success for the policy of "buying British" cannot be attained by the consumer alone. The British producer must take care that supplies of home-grown stuff of the right kind and quality are on the market. A conference which was held recently by the Minister of Agriculture illustrates this point. The Minister made an appeal for a lead towards a greater use of home-grown supplies. The representatives of catering, hotel, restaurant, railway, and shipping companies, and so forth, to whom his words were addressed, agreed unanimously to use home produce as far as practicable, but with the same unanimity called upon the producer to ensure regular and adequate supplies of standard and graded goods.—London Daily Telegraph.

It is in vain, says the Morning Post, to prop up a system of government which cannot maintain order in its own territories. Foreign nations were compelled against their will to establish an extra-territorial sanctuary at Shanghai, with the result that wealth and population increased upon that piece of swampy shore until it became the greatest seaport in the Far East. The admirable Chinese people flocked within its boundaries to escape the corruption and extortion of their own lack of government—as in Manchuria. We British must allow the force of these considerations, since as traders we ourselves have been compelled to intervene and spread a healthy influence over territories subject to anarchy and misrule, as in India and Egypt.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

VITAMINS NECESSARY BUT FOODS CONTAIN ALL OF THEM

It would seem that almost every day you are reading something about vitamins. In fact every article of food that contains one or more of the vitamins is advertised extensively because the advertisers feel that the public now knows and reads so much about vitamins that they will want to buy foods containing them.

Now this is quite all right. Instead of thinking so much about the calories in food, that is the number of heat units the food contains, they will be thinking of just what vitamins are in each food.

As a matter of fact vitamins are not really food stuffs in themselves, and they would not support life. If however, they are omitted from the diet, then various harmful things happen to the structure and the workings of the body processes.

Someone has likened foods and the building of the body, to the materials and building of a house. The building would not stand up, despite the bricks and stones, without the mortar holding the bricks and stones together.

In other words the vitamins are to the foods what mortar is to the bricks and stones; they act on the foods so that each food does its best work, the best that is in it is exerted in strengthening the body.

All the vitamins are necessary to your health and you may be wondering how you can be sure that you are getting all of them in sufficient quantities.

If you are sick and run down, or in the case of undernourished children, it may be necessary to get vitamins in a concentrated form as vitamin D in Cod Liver Oil, but otherwise the ordinary foods, eaten in the regular way, in the ordinary amounts, will give you all the vitamins you need.

Just continue to eat I part meat and eggs, 2 parts fats and oils (cream, butter, fat meat), to 4 parts starches—bread, vegetables and fruits, and you'll not have to think about vitamins.

I have quoted before the statement of Dr. McCollum of Johns Hopkins. Dr. McCollum is called the "father" of vitamins, and no one has more often demonstrated their importance, their need to the body.

His advice is "Eat the usual food stuffs to which you are accustomed, making sure however of eating some raw fruits or vegetables every day, and you'll get all the vitamins your body needs."



O CANADA: NEW VERSION

O Canada! Loved homeland, native soil! Thy youth shall take the future for its spoil.

Thou hast thy past, bright sword unsheathed. A cross held high—and now, The sunlit field, the turning plow, Thy maple's flaming bough.

On thy vast sky with morning wreathed. How shines thy night! As the red deer runs forth Shaking the antlered splendor of the north.

O Canada! Loved homeland, thou our goal, Our song, our morning star, our gleaming trail!

Hope, faith and honor, duty, mirth, And all the hot heart's worth Bright land beloved, we give to thee.

Who called our youth to be The comrade of thy young, wild earth! Dead planets fall, old hates, old symbols fall—

Dawn star, thy rising on God's shield we hail! —Constance Lindsay Skinner.

(The above version of O Canada was presented in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York, on Feb. 2nd at a gala performance arranged by the Canadian Club of New York. It follows the tune of the original anthem and was dramatically presented by Miss Margaret Anglin.)

It is announced on the authority of the "Tailor and Cutter" that this year men will be wearing fancy waistcoats of peach, champagne or sunshine yellow; the button-hole in the lapel will be cut down instead of across; the jacket will be rather longer, and the sleeves will show a little more cuff. But in the case of most men the forecast for this year's fashion is that they will be wearing last year's suit.

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.

ELECTRICAL INSPECTION

Sir,—I notice Mr. P. E. Palmer is suggesting Electrical Inspection of wiring in this Province. Can he show conclusively that many fires or any are due to electric light wires? I do not think so for the wires would have to cross to cause a spark or flame. It is generally recognised by Insurance Companies and others the major portion of fires are incendiary and too much conjecture enters into the minds of those looking for the cause of a fire. Has Mr. Palmer, as Dominion Government Inspector, come across any of these fires? The Saturday Evening Post had a very fine article on Unexplained Fires in one of its issues last summer, written by the Fire Marshall or Chief of New York, but he put very little blame on electric wiring. He, however, strongly warned against old paper, rubbish, mats and burlap, etc. being left around stores, houses, etc. claiming the greatest danger was from spontaneous combustion, and cited cases to prove his contention. I would recommend the article to anyone interested before appointing an inspector to put citizens to unnecessary expense of re-wiring.

I am, Sir, etc., PROPERTY HOLDER.

ENTERTAINMENT COSTS

Sir,—The brief that was read at the meeting of delegates from the societies sponsoring entertainments for charitable purposes, and inadvertently published, seems to have created a wrong impression as regards the Prince Edward Theatre management. The price the management charge is not the only expense connected with producing an entertainment. There are other fixed items, such as advertising, professional services and various smaller amounts which in the aggregate run into quite a large amount. The rebuilding of the Prince of Wales College seemed to offer an opportunity of making a saving in hall charges, which is the only item that will stand a paring down, and the proposition was suggested that the Government might consider building the assembly hall a little larger than required for College purposes. The societies would not expect to use the hall free, but are willing to pay a reasonable rental, which would pay interest charges on the additional cost.

There was no malice back of this movement. The manager of the theatre claimed he could not afford to let the theatre for less than the amount named in the brief. His word should be taken for that without question, but the Societies claim that charge added to the other fixed charges makes it hard to realize the profit hoped for. The alternative is to try and get a suitable hall at a cheaper rate. In short, the Theatre management cannot afford a lower rental—and the societies cannot afford to pay the price. That is the kernel of the whole trouble.

I am, Sir, etc., T. F. WHITE, Chairman Burns Concert Committee

Treasure Trove

(Montreal Gazette) Announcement is made that another expedition has been fitted out in Vancouver for the purpose of discovering if possible the treasure-trove which is supposed to be buried somewhere on the Cocos Island group four hundred miles southwest of Costa Rica. Two other expeditions are reported to be upon the selfsame search, one from Liverpool and the other from New York. The quest upon which the crew of the motor vessel Silver Wave has started out from the western shore of this Dominion is one which for many a long day has fired the imagination of explorers and adventurers. The story is that many, years ago, back in the old buccaneering days, a vast hoard of wealth, by some estimated at no less a figure than thirty million dollars, was hidden away upon Cocos Islands at some point which has never yet been located, although many attempts have been made to find and unearth this precious treasure. It is said to comprise pieces of eight, doubloons, gold bullion, rare jewels, and a mass of riches such as might provide a befitting appendix to the story of "The Arabian Nights." From time to time there has appeared in print the account of some old crinkled chart which held alluring scratchings professedly yielding indication as to the geography of this Cocos Island group

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dividual American States. Fourteen of the Southern States repudiated outright sufficient bonds now to completely offset the next four annual war debt payments from Britain to the United States. Several other American States have from time to time "written down" their obligations to foreign bondholders, in excuse of inability to pay. Meanwhile in considering Great War debts Uncle Sam's policy is "Try to escape." But when repudiated Southern State debts are mentioned Uncle Sam yawns, as if to say, "Try to collect."

The Gila Monster

(Ruth Rivkin in "Our Dumb Animals.") In the reptilian age the iguanodon was about thirty feet long. However, he is no longer the monster he used to be, having shrunk from thirty feet to one foot, and today is known as the Gila monster. He has the five-fingered claw which resembles, very much, the human hand; a diamond shaped head, which is characteristic of poisonous reptiles. The Gila monster is not at all fatal to humans but is sure death to small animals and is not kindly to the birds. The birds of the desert seek the most secluded places to hide their eggs, for there is nothing that Gila relishes more than bird eggs. They place them in the barrel cactus which is covered with a million needles. This, however, does not frustrate Gila. Short-sighted though he is, he measures distance and feels his way with his tongue. He walks over the needles as though he were walking on Brussels carpet and finds his way to the bird's nest. The Gila monster stores his food in his tail and hibernates during the winter, drawing upon the stored supply. When he fights an animal he turns upside down to bite poison running down his teeth. This animal is very prettily colored in a design similar to many Navaho Indian blankets. In fact, it is said that from the Gila monster the Indians took their pattern.

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