

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FOOTNOTE TO HISTORY

The origin of place names is always a matter of interest, and in this connection we are privileged to republish a document which hitherto seems to have escaped the eye of the historian. It is a letter which appeared in the London Gentleman's Magazine of 1771, dated Nov. 8 of that year and written by a settler who had recently arrived on what is now Prince Edward Island.

"We arrived here safe the middle of August. I have since been over several parts of the Island which exceeds, in most respects, my expectations. I saw the remains of many barns, and other buildings for farmers, as large as any I remember in Berkshire, and the lands appear to be excellent for wheat, and all sorts of grain and herbage. There are many orchards, which produce very good apples, and other fruits; gooseberries, currants and strawberries seem to be natives of the Isle, as they are met every where in abundance. Governor Patterson and his family arrived a few days after us; I have seen him several times; he seems good natured, and fit to struggle with the difficulties that must attend the settlement of such an infant colony.

"A man-of-war, called the Mermaid, touched here: the Captain has got a fine lot of 20,000 acres, which has the good remains of a village upon it, with a church; it was called Prim by the French, but he intends to name it Belfast, after a village in Ireland. I mention this circumstance, as I landed on the spot, and ate some excellent fruits of his orchard, which though overgrown with weeds, produce plenty, and there appears to be six or seven hundred acres of clear lands belonging to it. The soil is very deep in many places of the Island and must produce hemp and flax, but all looks forlorn, for want of cultivation; however, the Island must soon wear a new face, if the Proprietors do their duty. There are about three hundred Settlers come from England and Scotland this summer; those from Scotland brought a Presbyterian Parson with them, a very good sort of a man. People that come hither from Europe, should set out in April, to have the summer before them, to provide houses and stock for the winter, which is now beginning to set in.

"The Island is upwards of 100 miles long, and about 30 or 40 broad, with many fine rivers that intersect the whole, and must make carriage easy. Here I am told are no fogs, as on the Continent, which is a good circumstance. I wish other people were animated with the same spirit for settlements that I am; if that were the case, I think this Island, in a very few years would make a great figure in the exports of corn, fish, pork, etc., but am afraid it will be kept back by people at home, who have got grants without intention of settling the lands. I am in treaty for half a lot, or 10,000 acres, and expect to get it cheaper than if I had purchased in London. I now act with my eyes open, knowing the situation and quality of the lands to be good. We can have cattle, pigs, sheep, and good stock from the Continent, at very easy terms; those who bring out coarse woollens, and other goods fit for this climate, and an

infant colony, must make great profit on them. I would not have people come without some small property, or a knowledge of husbandry, fishery, building, Smith's work, etc. Idle folks will not do here. Fish is in amazing plenty all round the Island; the cod fishery must be very valuable in time, but my scheme you know is farming."

STABILIZATION FUND

As announced recently in the press, the Dominion Agricultural Stabilization Fund has been approved and put into effect on a list of approved commodities for export to the United Kingdom. These commodities comprise cattle, live poultry, bacon and hams, beef and veal, mutton and lamb, pork, poultry (dressed), other edible meats, eggs (in shell, dried or frozen), casein, cheese, milk (condensed, evaporated or in powder), fruits, prepared in air-tight containers, vegetables, prepared, maple syrup, maple sugar, honey, extracted or in the comb, tobacco leaf, fish, (fresh, chilled or frozen), canned fish (including shell fish).

The Stabilization Fund, as noted on other occasions, is for the purpose of fixing the exchange rate of the pound sterling at \$4.60 Canadian currency, the difference between this rate and the prevailing exchange on the commodities above listed being made up to Canadian exporters out of a fund specially provided by Parliament. Details of the plan are given in a circular issued by the Dominion Department of Finance. The approved commodities, with the exception of cattle, poultry or meats, must have been in their primary form the product of the 1933 crop or producing or fishing season, as the case may be. Application for payment from the Fund must be made by the exporter or his duly authorized agent, who shall be required to furnish satisfactory evidence to the Minister of the export and sale of approved commodities and as to the amount of the proceeds realized from the sale thereof by a statutory declaration giving the particulars that may be required, supported by the following documents:

- (a) A certified copy of the Customs (Canada) export entry form; (b) A copy of the through bill of lading signed by the transportation company; (c) Certificate of the Canadian bank through which the sale of exchange was negotiated; (d) A copy of the bill of sale, or, in the case of approved commodities shipped on consignment, an original copy of the account sale, certified by the selling agent in Great Britain or Northern Ireland.

If it appears to the Minister, after inquiry, that the advantage of the exchange stabilization is not being reflected in the price received by the primary producer of the product, he may remove any commodity from the approved list.

The provisions of the Stabilization Fund apply to approved commodities entered for export on or after May 1, 1933, and will expire on March 31, 1934, after which date no payment may be made thereunder in respect of such commodities.

Forms of statutory declaration to be completed by the exporter and of the certificate to be made by the Canadian bank through which sterling exchange was negotiated may be had on application to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa, or to the Assistant Receiver General at Charlottetown. All claims for payment from the Fund must be directed to the Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa; envelopes should be marked "Agricultural Stabilization Fund."

There are many products on the approved list, such as canned lobsters, poultry, etc., in which Prince Edward Island exporters are interested and already the Stabilization Fund has tended materially to encourage trade in these commodities with the Old Country.

NOTES BY THE WAY

You can have your mahogany dining room set, your walnut bedroom suite, your rosewood writing room desk, your teak billiard room fittings, and your ebony sideboard, all made to order, and at very little cost. All this on the authority of Dr. O. R. Sweeney, head of the Iowa State College chemical engineering department, who offers it as a solution of the forest conservation problem.

The Japanese forces in Manchuria now idle because of the truce with China, are contemplating a drive against bandits in the big territory. This might be a good thing for the Chinese as well as for their opponents, but the former would do well to have the meaning of "bandit" made quite clear. The Japanese have an efficient army and do not dislike to employ it.

We are assured that the round of the season tallies with the cycle of the stars. The rhythm of life answers to the sun in his course, of which it is said that "nothing is hid from the heat thereof." And when June arrives we know that good old summertime has once more descended upon our earth. There are no sudden strokes in the processes of nature, no jerks in the spinning of her wheel, no clashes as though the primal intent and fixed purpose of her operations had somehow been forgot. It is by gradual and mild stages one season passes into another, and by gentle degrees the landscape changes its aspect in the perfect serenity of constant growth whilst a myriad forms of creaturely life spread before our gaze and, appealing to eye and ear, proclaim the advent of summer.

The warning given by Right Hon. Neville Chamberlain in his speech on the Economic Conference shows that there are a few difficulties which appear insurmountable. The economic warfare which has arisen with other countries is interpreted as relations with Russia and the Irish Free State. Before the conference has progressed far it may be shown that Japan also is in the bad books of Great Britain. The Soviet has made no effort to comply with the demands upon which depends renewal of trade negotiations. Britain cannot, under the circumstances take cognizance of Russia in any international proposal that may be put forward.

Canada, Australia, Argentina and the United States are the chief wheat exporting countries of the world. Representatives of these four nations recently met in Geneva and then in London to discuss the problem of over-production. The main proposal put forward, apparently by the United States and Argentina, was that the carry-over problem should be solved by an all-round curtailment in the acreage given to the major cereal. Australia disagreed and so did Hon. G. Howard Ferguson on behalf of Canada. He refused to put Canada's name on the dotted line until the arrival of the Canadian Prime Minister in London for the World Conference.

President Roosevelt is confronted with another problem by the revelations of the Morgan partners before the United States Senate Committee. He will have to face the radical demand that he rid himself of those members of his Cabinet who are considered conservatives, chief among them his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Woodin. When Mr. Roosevelt formed his Cabinet most critics said that it was fairly divided between representatives of the conservative and the radical elements in the Democratic party as well as those who were the President's personal friends. This was taken as an indication that he intended to steer a middle course. Events since March 4 have made him steer a course that is much more toward the left than the right. Circumstances have made necessary radical measures.

The Irish Free State is to have a munitions factory of its own. Thus the new freedom. The things for which a thousand Irish patriots lived and died is to have its outward expression in a factory turning out cannon and poisonous gas and bombs. There is to be no more dependence on England. Daniel O'Connell who once said that no single cause was worth the shedding "of a single drop of blood," must be turning in his Graeaevin grave.

If negroes are not permitted to serve on the jury, then an accused negro is not tried by a jury of his peers. And if he isn't tried by his peers, the method of his trial violates the highest law of the land and his conviction cannot stand. You know what that means. It means that the South has a hard choice. It must reconcile itself to



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

INSULIN CONTROLS DIABETES

One of the things that annoys many physicians is to read in various magazines and newspapers that diabetes is increasing, that insulin may be of help in some cases, but as the fact that diabetes is increasing cannot be denied, therefore insulin is of no help.

As a matter of fact diabetes has been increasing as far as records are concerned because now that diabetes can be controlled thousands of cases are being recorded and treated that would never have been recorded previous to the discovery of insulin.

The use of the proper diet, and the daily use of insulin, is keeping thousands of men and women alive to-day and able to go about their daily work who would otherwise be in their graves or rapidly approaching their graves.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company which devotes a great amount of money to the prevention of disease, advertises in the medical and other journals that "diabetes, under control, might be likened to a safely caked lion. Out of control it strikes with a lion's speed and crushing power. The discovery of insulin and its application to the treatment of diabetes is one of the great triumphs of medical science. It has saved many thousands of lives.

Insulin has not only rescued children who would have been doomed without it, but it has enabled them to grow, and to live the normal healthy lives of their playfellows. It has prevented chronic diabetes from being invalids, and made it possible for them to carry on industrious, useful careers.

A goodly percentage of them will live out the expected span of life for their ages."

How are you to know if you have diabetes?

If you are putting on weight, it would be well to have your urine examined. In fact everybody should have the urine checked up once or twice a year. Sugar in the urine is usually a sign of diabetes. Diabetes may be prevented by not eating too much starchy food—sugar, potatoes, bread, cakes and pastry, and by taking regular daily exercise.

Even if diabetes does get a foothold in the body it can be fully controlled by proper diet, exercise and the use of insulin.

"Still a grave danger remains. Insulin makes the patient feel so well that he sometimes makes the mistake of regarding himself as cured. He must be reminded that if he lets his lion, Diabetes, get out of control he runs a risk which may be fatal. As long as he keeps his lion caged he is safe."

Insulin doesn't cure diabetes; it controls it.



DAWN

All night I watched awake for morning; At last the East grew all a flame; The birds for welcome sang — or warning— And with their singing morning came.

Along the gold-green heavens drifted Pale wandering souls that shun the light, Whose cloudy pinions, torn and rifted, Had beat the bars of Heaven all night.

These clustered round the moon, but higher A troop of shining spirits went. Who were not made of wind or fire, But some divine dream-element.

They sang, and as a mighty river Their voices washed the night away; From East to West ran one slight shiver, And waxen strong their song was Day.

—A. M. F. Robinson.

negro jurors, or face the fact that every negro convicted will be turned loose if he can raise money enough to appeal his case to the Supreme Court. It isn't a pleasant prospect. For the South will not permit negroes on its juries; and if a negro cannot be convicted by law under the present system, he will be convicted in another way and sentenced without the aid of a court. That means lynchings.—Fountain Inn (S. C.) Tribune.

The Session At Ottawa

A series of articles dealing with the business of the recently prorogued session of the Dominion Parliament.

XV.

CANADIAN WOOL

Recently experiments have been made by the National Research Department in the use of Canadian wool produced in the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan. This wool has been combed into tops and from these tops fine worsted clothes have been made, demonstrating that it is not necessary to import foreign wools in order to make worsted cloth that is satisfactory in every way to the Canadian people.

A. M. Edwards, M. P., of South Waterloo, told the House that in one single mill in his constituency three million pounds of Canadian wool, produced in the Western Provinces, was combed in 1932. These tops were not all consumed in this particular mill but were partly sold to the textile mills throughout the country. Three years ago the percentage of Canadian wool used in the manufacture of worsteds in Canada was practically nil. The above should, therefore, be very encouraging news for Western sheep raisers.

Further information along this subject can be procured from the Department of Trade and Commerce, or by reference to speech delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. Edwards on April fourth.

SERKAU DEAL

During the Session much discussion resulted from what is referred to as the Serkau arrangement for the export of Canadian cattle to Russia in return for Russian products. There is nothing to prevent any individual dealing by private barter with Russia but there is an embargo on the importation to Canada from Russia of coal, pulp wood, woodpulp, timber, asbestos and raw furs. There is nothing to prevent the importation of crude oil, which is countenanced by the Government on the ground that it will give employment to Canadian workmen at Canadian refineries. The Canadian Government is invited, by Mr. Serkau's proposal, to guarantee Russian bonds payable in 1935 to the tune of four millions maximum. At the same time the Dominion is invited to protect the Canadian sellers of cattle, or their banks, against breach of contract by the Russian Government. The present Government is not doing business with Mr. Serkau.

TARIFF BOARD

The new Tariff Board provided for under the Act of August third, 1931, will function as soon as the House rises. The personnel of the Board is: Honourable E. H. Sedgwick, M. N. Campbell and Charles Hebert. Mr. Sedgwick is the Chairman of the Board. Each of the three members shall hold office for a period of ten years, but shall not serve after reaching the age of seventy years.

The Board is a fact finding body and its purpose is to enquire into the price and cost of raw materials in Canada and elsewhere and the cost of transportation of such goods from the place of production to the place of consumption. It will also advise as to equalization of duties; the cost, efficiency and conditions of labour and the range of prices as between wholesale and retail. The Board will make general enquiries into all such matters as may in any way have a bearing on production and price to the consumer; it will also investigate combinations which tend to enhance prices, and the Board may exercise powers extended under the Combines Investigation Act, when requested to do so by the Minister of Finance.

TARIFF ITEMS

There are seven hundred items affected by Imperial Conference agreements where preference in any degree up to free entry may be given. From those seven hundred, tariff experts have selected about fifty from which useful preference may be granted to the United States. They are largely from among the iron and steel and chemical classifications and manufactured goods, though not confined to them.

FARM IMPLEMENTS

One of the important tariff changes is the fixation permanently of present low tariff rates on repair parts for farm implements. (To be continued.)

Advertisement for The Bank of Nova Scotia, featuring the bank's logo and the text "Strength... STRONG, progressive and with facilities international in scope, The Bank of Nova Scotia, with a record of over one hundred years successful banking experience, strongly invites consideration from those seeking a banking connection. World-wide facilities in every department of banking. The BANK of NOVA SCOTIA OVER A CENTURY OF BANKING SERVICE."

Advertisement for The Brahms Centenary, featuring a portrait of Johannes Brahms and text describing his life and music. "The Brahms Centenary (Exchange) Johannes Brahms, notable pianist and composer, popularly known by his many songs, ballads and choruses, once styled the modern Beethoven and by others deemed the great rival of Wagner, was born one hundred years ago in the districts of the city of Hamburg. His father was a town musician, paid as badly as only the mediocre professional in Germany could be in those days. Brahms was born in genteel poverty. When he died his estate, calculated in dollars, ran into six figures. He made all this money by selling his own compositions, which covered practically every branch except the dramatic. Brahms came of a family from Schleswig-Holstein, that northern province of Prussia which has been sometimes German and sometimes Danish. Proverbially it breeds a race like the Scots, endowed with the northerners' balance and caution. No stories of hotheadedness or excess appear in his record. He was eminently sane and while inwardly he had the intense emotions of the great artist, he kept them to himself. Few saw beneath the calm exterior. Richard Specht relates a story of a friend of Brahms meeting the composer in the woods near Vienna just after dawn. Brahms was coatless and hatless and was running around wildly weeping and groaning. Brahms did not know that he was being watched and the friend considerably slipped away. The story, however, is exceptional. Brahms remained a bachelor to the end of his days, and died at Vienna in 1897. The prevailing mood of the music of Brahms is declared to be resignation. It has been said that Schubert expressed the first flush of spring in his music, and Wagner the full bloom of summer, while Brahms expressed the mood of autumn. His finest music is mellow with the sadness of late September. Critics say that his greatest work is his German Requiem. Matching it for grandeur and beauty, although briefer, is his "Song of Destiny," which contrasts the peace of the dead with the restlessness and misery of the living. This theme was used again and again by Brahms. Mr. Walter Niemann has written that "at the present day the cult of Brahms is at the height of its bloom. All that is written about Brahms bears the stamp of an uncritical apotheosis. There can be no doubt that in the course of time the judgment pronounced on his will undergo considerable revision. But this may very well happen without in any way detracting from our deep love and lofty admiration for the best part of his life work."

Advertisement for Excellent Soda Fountain Service at The Central Drugstore, featuring text about soda fountain service and a list of products.

Advertisement for FOR PERFECT TEA FLAVOR - USE - Brahmin Orange Pekoe Tea, Sold Only in Red Airtight Packages.

Advertisement for Insured Against Depreciation, featuring text about life insurance and the company Hyndman & Co., Ltd.

Advertisement for DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS, featuring a circular logo and text "DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES".

Advertisement for Lumbago or Sore Back? BACK-RITE TABLETS, featuring text about the benefits of the tablets.