

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Charles R. McIlroy... Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. Mackinnon... Editor and Manager—J. E. Burnett

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1930

A Political Opportunity

Rumors of a general federal election this year continue to circulate, but apparently the Government is itself undecided on the question.

In the circumstances, it might be well for our own representatives to better themselves. There are many things that we lack, and that the Federal Government could provide without undue strain upon the exchequer.

Before the Tariff Board

Among the witnesses before the Tariff Advisory Board on Wednesday was the Rev. Father Leon Lebel, S. J., of Quebec. In view of the insinuation in the Liberal press that the motive behind the request of the dairymen of Canada for tariff protection against New Zealand butter imports is purely political, Father Lebel's evidence is worth noting.

On the other hand, some strange arguments were advanced against R. J. Deachman, purporting to represent the Consumers' League of Canada, contending that the development of the motor car had induced farmers to go 'joy-riding' while the modern farm wife refused to milk cows; hence the decrease in dairy production.

better right to go 'joy-riding' than the farmers? To which the chairman of the Commission vigorously replied: "Here, here."

An interesting point was brought out by the president of the Dairy Council when he explained that it costs only two cents a pound to bring New Zealand butter to Montreal while it costs three cents a pound to bring Alberta butter to Montreal; thus the existing tariff of one cent per pound against New Zealand butter was wiped out by the differential in the freight rate.

The Navy Still Necessary

The Navy, the organ of the Navy League, published in London, in its January number has a New Year message which is of interest at a time when disarmament, or, rather, reduction in armament, is to the fore. The Navy, in making its case, recalls that in the first three months of the World War, the German cruiser Emden destroyed British shipping to the value of £10,000,000, while in the same period the Karlsruhe captured 19 ships with a total tonnage of 83,701.

The Navy also reminds its readers that, in December last, Chinese pirates, disguised as passengers, attempted to capture the British steamer Haiching, belonging to the Douglas Steamboat Company, and run her into the Bias Bay, a well-known pirate haunt. The officers resisted the assault on the bridge, but so desperate was the fight that the third officer, K. A. Woodward, lost his life.

The incident of the Haiching is proof, like the Emden and Karlsruhe affairs, of the necessity of naval protection in time of peace as well as in time of war. The high seas have to be kept safe for all those who use them on their lawful occasions.

Notes By The Way

The ocean covers a much larger portion of the earth's surface than the dry land, and it is therefore quite natural that the largest living creatures of which we have any knowledge are in the sea. These are whales, of which there are many different families. Some of them exceed 100 tons in weight, and scientists tell us these are not only the largest animals now on the earth but also the largest that have ever existed on the globe.

An elephant is a million times as heavy as a mouse. A big African elephant is the largest living land animal, but we are told it would have ample clearance top and bottom inside a big whale's skin. Birds are in proportion to their weight, the strongest of living creatures are the ants among small creatures are wonderfully intelligent. A large colony contains say a million of them but that number do not weigh more than one large man.

Senator Borah in a recent speech stated that every hour which Premier MacDonald spent on his mission to America in the interest of world peace, the two English speaking nations were each expending over \$60,000 in preparation for war. He also stated that there are more men under arms now than at any time in the world's history. In this year \$4,300,000,000 will be spent by the nations for the instrumentalities of war.

There is a diamond crisis in the world just now which has continued for some years. Once these precious bits of carbon were comparatively rare and the output of the mines was readily disposed of, at good prices. In early centuries nearly all of these precious gems came from India. They became luxuries of the rich during the 18th century after the discovery of the Brazilian mines. Brazil is the India of South America.

Europe and Asia had been accumulating diamonds for 25 centuries, and the United States became a vast open market for the South African jewels. It was to this great market that the South African magnate owed their colossal fortunes.

The leather industry in Canada has been long established but in the different provinces has had a varying fortune. Formerly every province had one or more tanneries. Today Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba each have one tannery, while 37 are located in Quebec, 40 in Ontario, 6 in Saskatchewan, 3 in Alberta and 2 in British Columbia, a total of 91 in 1928.

The latest official estimate is that Canada has 3,376,000 farm horses and also has 5,727,000 horse power of hydro-electric energy developed. Horses have somewhat decreased in number during the past ten years but hydro electrical power in use has vastly increased during the same period.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. WATER WITH MEALS

One of the theories that was accepted years ago was that the drinking of water before, during, or immediately after meals was unwise as it so thin—that it lost some of its power to digest food.

As a matter of fact a little fluid before, during and after meals is really helpful as it has been found that the digestive juices, in fact all the juices of the body need plenty of fluid and do their work better if given a good supply of fluid.

This was first noticed when it was discovered years ago that the amount of urine thrown off by the kidneys varied with the amount of water taken. Now an over supply of water at one time, say three or four glasses, in an individual with a narrow body, which so often means a 'dropped stomach', or in an individual whose stomach is placed low, causes the stomach to drop still further.

However a Russian research physician, Dr. W. H. Gantt, has been able to show that when the water intake is insufficient the amount of stomach digestive juice becomes greatly lessened.

Now this means that a little water should be taken regularly aside from meals.

Dr. Gantt points out that babies should be given a little more water than is usually given, because the needs of the youngster are determined by the allowance of the parent or nurse rather than by the instincts of the baby.

A point to remember is that when you see foods that you like the digestive juices of the mouth and stomach, and even of the pancreas also, begin to flow and the food thus gets a really good start towards digestion.

In overweight individuals whose tissues hold more water than the tissues of others, the water intake should be guarded. They should drink when thirsty but take only a quarter or half a glassful of water instead of two or three glassfuls.

Belgium's recent automobile show was far more successful than had been expected.

The Poet's Corner

FAR-SEEKERS There is no use of wandering In quest of alien stars, The skies may alter, yet we cling To ancient chains and bars.

Over the earth men pass and fade Like ripples over sand, Restless as bird-wings that have strayed Blindly from land to land.

And each man trails some spectral beam, Or finds his long-sought goal Not where strange waters leap and gleam But in his own dim soul.

There is no use of wandering, For peak and sea and plain Mirror but one resplendent thing, Which our own hearts contain. —Stanley A. Cloblentz, in New York Sun.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. 1907 THE PHARMACEUTICAL...

ORIGIN OF SURNAMEN

BOND

An old English surname. The family was of great antiquity in the County of Cornwall, and was seated at Earth, in the parish of St. Stephen's, an estate they acquired in marriage with the daughter and heiress of a very ancient house, which took its name from that place. The Bonds of the Isle of Parbeck, near Wareham, Dorset, spring from a branch which settled at Hache Beauchamp, in Somersetshire, where John le Bond was living in the first year of King Edward III., 1327.

COLVILLE

A surname derived from Colville, a castle on a hill, col in old French meaning hill, and vile a fence. A town in Normandy, whence the race originally sprang, is still called Colville. The original ancestor of the Covilles, Gilbert de Colvilla, de Colville, or Colville, accompanied William the Conqueror, when he came over to England, and he and his descendants acquired various possessions in Cambridgeshire. A branch of the family settled in Scotland early in the twelfth century, and founded a house which produced the two noble families of Colville of Culross and Colville of Ochiltree. For further details of these families see Anderson's "Scottish Nation."—James Seton-Anderson.

EDWARDS

The first of the family who assumed a distinct surname was Robert Edwards, Esq., of Rhydyceosan, otherwise of Liedrode, Co. Denbigh, son of Edward ap Thomas ap Llewellyn, of Cynllaeth, and was lineally descended from Einion Efell, Lord of Cynllaeth, in Montgomeryshire, A.D. 1182.

SIMPSON

The Scottish families of Simson and Simpson, are said to be a branch of the great Clan Fraser. It would appear that Gilbert de Fraser (temp Alexander I.), who had lands in East Hales, East Lothian, and elsewhere, had three sons, the youngest of whom Simon de Fraser, married Marion, a daughter of Walter, first Great Steward of Scotland. His fourth son, Alexander, was known as MacSchemle, or son of Simon, and called himself Simson. He settled in Fife. It is also contended that there were Simsons long before there were Lovats, and that the name is probably of Hebrew origin, that the modern method of pronouncing the word is only slightly varied from what it was 3000 years ago, and simply consists of the vowel sound i being substituted for a, making it Simson instead of Samson.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK VEIGH EEL GRASS INDUSTRY

Q. What is Canada's eel grass industry? A. Canada has a curious industry in eel grass of Nova Scotia seaweed used for insulating buildings against noise and echoes based on the discovery of an English engineer where this product is used as packing on walls and ceilings.

Several important buildings in London have been treated in this way with excellent results it is claimed. It is shipped in the form of mats over which battens of wood are nailed, canvas can be stretched over this and made to suit any decorative scheme.

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England Chooses Sobriety and Not Prohibition

In the last British Parliament there was one Prohibitionist, says an exchange. There may have been several abstainers, but there was one member who regarded it as his chief work to make speeches in favor of the total abolition of the manufacture, sale and consumption of liquor.

There is no Prohibitionist in the present parliament if we are not mistaken. Nor does there seem to be the slightest chance that Great Britain will follow "the great experiment noble in purpose," which according to President Hoover, is what prohibition is. According to Sir Philip Gibbs, who is a keen observer, Great Britain will stay wet to the end of the chapter. This does not mean that there is no recognition of the evils of intemperance and that indeed there is not a strong movement in favor of curtailing the present consumption. It simply means that Great Britain will take the British way of dealing with a problem which is hardly less grave than the problem of unemployment.

As a matter of fact the tendency toward less drinking has been proceeding in England for 50 years, and temperance tracts and lectures had very little to do with it. It was, indeed, an unexpected incident of the establishment of the cheap tea rooms in all parts of the country by Lyons and other caterers. Here cheap meals in agreeable surroundings, sometimes accompanied by music, were provided for the people of small means. They were attracted from the public houses and other places where they had been accustomed to eat and drink. A man

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for man is the ancient form of spelling the word, which in English is Samson. Later, Hebrew, as in the Bible, uses the aspirate h, and of course the vowels—Shimshon. It should be noted, in this connection, that the first Hebrew book written in Scotland was by a member of this family—the Rev. William Simson, of Dumbarton, in the year 1617. There was a family of Simson in Staffordshire early in the sixteenth century, but not in any way related to the Scottish family who spell their name in the same way. Simson and Simpson are also to be found in Russia, Norway, and Germany, and there are many old families of Sympton and Simpsin in Yorkshire, Notis, Derby and in Ireland.—James Seton-Anderson.

Neither G. D. P. nor J. H. J. stated, in connection with this name, that the MacFaddens have a family tartan of their own—green and blue ground squared with red and white.—A. W. Geddes. Weekly Scotsman

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