

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Boosting The Breweries

"Is the budget of this Province to be 'balanced' through the moral degradation of the youth—the boys and girls—of our fair Province?" asks the Summerside Journal.

"One particular brand of beer for instance, we are creditably informed, is purchased by the bootleggers from the vendor on scripts. These bootleggers can be seen any day in Summerside securing their supplies at the vendor's. The retail profit on a bottle of beer is understood to be about 13 cents. The bootleggers claim they obtain the beer legally and the Government, apparently anxious for liquor profits to balance the budget, is not molesting in the courts these brazen violators of the law for the sale of the famous 'ale'."

Practically the same conditions prevail in Charlottetown, where several truckloads of ale are hauled daily from the railway station to the vendor's to meet the ever-increasing demand.

Whether or not the Government will succeed in "balancing" its budget, one thing seems pretty obvious: A certain brewery is being amply repaid for its "generosity" in loaning a breeding station to the farmers of Hon. Mr. DENNIS' district.

It was Hon. Mr. LEPAIG's contention when in Opposition that the Provincial Government was "the biggest rum-seller in the Province." At that time prohibition enforcement was in the hands of an independent Commission, a detailed account of whose stewardship was tabled annually in the Legislature. It was from these reports that Mr. LEPAIG and his colleagues were able to discuss and criticise the liquor sales and purchases. Today, no such opportunity for public scrutiny exists. With the abolition of the Prohibition Commission and the vesting of dictatorial power in the Attorney General's hands, there has disappeared this democratic method of keeping check on government liquor activities. It has been impossible, notwithstanding this, to conceal the fact that the vendors are doing a great deal more business than they ever did under conservative administration. The increase in the number of "scripts" now being issued, the widespread bootlegging of legally purchased intoxicants and the alarming number of arrests and convictions for drunkenness as recorded in the police courts—all tell the same story.

Look After Our Trees

HON. W. H. DENNIS, Minister of Agriculture, has shown us on Saturday, a piece of bark taken from a beech tree near O'Leary, showing the insect which is destroying all the beech trees of our forests. The insects are white resembling flakes of snow on the bark. The plant pathologist who made the inspection reports that there is an oil application which destroys these insects, but its application is not practical.

The Minister also had a complaint from Alberton during the latter part of the summer, to the effect that an insect was destroying the spruce trees in that section. On having an investigation made, it was found that it was caused by the European Saw Fly. In this case there is a parasite, which when liberated, regards the Saw Fly as an appetising diet, and eradicates it, but it would be well for all to watch their spruce trees in the future.

The Banking Situation

Two of the Dominion's chartered banks—the Bank of Montreal and the Imperial Bank of Canada—closed their books at the end of last month, while three others, the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Toronto and the Canadian Bank of Commerce, end their fiscal years on Nov. 30th. Speculation is rife as to the results which may be expected. According to the Canadian Financial Bureau, conversations with executive bankers lead to the conclusion that in many instances earnings will be slightly lower than in the preceding year, although dividends will be fully earned. Normal trade borrowing, stimulated by the growth of industrial activity, is increasing steadily, but the full benefit of business betterment has not as yet accrued to the banks. Commercial borrowing, however, is being stimulated to quite a pronounced degree, by the trend followed by many manufacturers to increase their inventory of raw commodities as an insurance against rising commodity prices. The large decrease in commercial loans in recent times is attributable to the repayment of abnormally large "emergency" loans over the past few years. The \$50,000,000 Canadian Pacific Railway loan which was repaid some time ago, as well as a huge wheat pool loan, now reduced to negligible proportions, represent a class of borrowing operation which does not generally arise in normal "money" periods. The outstanding loans of a number of newspaper companies have been repaid rapidly under stimulus of better business, and they, too, are not likely to recur, to the extent prevailing in the past few years.

While these repayments are salutary developments, in the main, they easily explain the continual shrinking of bank loan totals. There are, however, many signs on the horizon which lead the banks to expect a steady growth of normal loans for medium-sized manufacturers and

others who are presently expanding their operations and find the bank the most adequate and appropriate source of needed funds.

Rising stock market levels have further helped the position of the banks over the past two or three years, intensified during the bull markets of recent months. Debts arising from the stock market crash of 1929, many of which appeared hopeless and were nominally written off by the banks, have now been cleared to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars through the sensational appreciation in the market value of securities held as collateral.

Low rates of interest on Government investments made by the banks, which are abnormally large at the present time, still remain as one of the main deterrents to a better earnings position. It is a debatable point as to how long this 'cheap money' era will last, although significance may be attached to the fact that the last two issues of short-term treasury bills sold to the banks by the Government commanded a slightly higher return than preceding issues of this nature.

Editorial Notes

Now we are, for truth, in "dread Autumn, harvest-season of the Goddess of Death." But there is always the consolation of a resurrection.

If people take advantage of the house-repair loan proposition, there should still be a lot of work, internal work at any rate, in store for carpenters, plumbers, plasterers, etc.

It is better to have it advertised abroad that our bonds are being sought after as gilt-edged securities, than that we are merely promising social credit dividends on unearned increments.

Euston Street residents complain about auto speeding nightly to the annoyance and disturbance of the lieges. One complainant says it is nothing for cars to whirl past at a speed of 80 miles an hour.

The Alberta Government owes the Dominion a total of \$25,000,000, and set off against this debt is the proposal of Premier Aberhart to borrow on the tentative offer from the Dominion of \$5,000,000 for final settlement of all natural resources claims. An act of Parliament would be necessary to make possible the actual offer of \$5,000,000 for the natural resources, and it may be recalled that last April the Alberta Government refused to accept the tentative offer unless any amounts additional paid to Saskatchewan in a settlement were also paid to Alberta.

The export of cheese in September was valued at \$1,481,309 as against \$1,745,102 a year ago. The leading purchaser was the United Kingdom at \$1,230,336, followed by the United States at \$214,549 and Belgium at \$10,207. Imports of cheese totalled \$33,748 as against \$18,121. Nearly one-third of the cheese came from Switzerland. The export of butter in September was \$51,015 as compared with \$49,311, the amount to the United Kingdom being \$23,898. Imports of butter were very small, being but 953 lb. all of which came from the United States and Alaska.

The export of beef cattle weighing over 700 lb. in September amounted to 12,670 head valued at \$619,949, compared with 4,816 at \$193,314 last year, of which 4,412 at \$325,935 went to the United Kingdom, and 8,040 at \$262,894 went to the United States. There were 860 head of cattle at \$85,977 sent to the United States for the improvement of stock. There were 737 horses at \$76,889 exported in September as against 450 at \$41,574 last year. There were 688 horses sent to the United States, 30 to the United Kingdom, 16 to Newfoundland, two to Bermuda and one to St. Pierre. The two to Bermuda were valued at \$500.

Just that Japan may take note of the fact that U. S. A. is not taking her airplane threats lying down, 40 United States Navy seaplanes of the Pearl Harbor base roared westward on Friday, beginning extensive secret maneuvers over a large area of the mid-Pacific Ocean. The planes, carrying forty-one officers and 120 enlisted men, will range between Honolulu on the east, Midway Island to the west, and Palmyra, Baker, Howland and Jarvis Islands southward on the route of a proposed airplane line to New Zealand and Australia. Rear Admiral Ernest J. King personally commanded the four squadrons.

In the Saskatchewan town of Goldfields they are faced with a food shortage. Engine trouble that developed in the Canadusa, lake freighter pushing a barge loaded with 100 tons of winter food supplies for Athabaska, dashed hopes for residents who waited for relief from a food shortage. Failure of the vessel to get through with supplies for the winter, will place this mining community on short rations until air service is resumed. Goldfields is 450 miles northwest of Prince Albert. It was not thought possible repairs could be made to the vessel before freeze-up. Food supplies in many lines are already exhausted. With other lake vessels tied up for the winter, aerial freighting of supplies appears to be the only alternative.

Discussing the Quebec budget attention was drawn by members to the inadequacy of teachers' salaries. Mr. L. P. Dube, National Union, Temiscouata, said the salaries paid the rural school teachers were terrible. He knew of cases, he said, where a girl teacher was supposed to receive \$150 a year, and it happened that she was not paid the whole amount, as much as \$50 being left unpaid at the end of the year. Hon. Dr. J. H. A. Paquette, Provincial Secretary, who is in charge of lay matters connected with education, said he regretted the situation in the province, and realized that there was need for some steps to establish a minimum wage for girl teachers. His idea, he said, was that girls should be encouraged to make a career of teaching, instead of being discouraged as at the present time, because of the inadequate salaries.

Notes by the Way

There must be few Englishmen who have not said to one another in the past few years, after reading of some fresh horror or threat of it, in Europe: "If only we could push England a further thousand miles into the Atlantic, out of the way of all these madmen, their menaces and entanglements!" Well, that, in a sense, is what a great Imperial statesman would attempt, and, no doubt, be able, because of his boldness, to achieve. Just as the Emperor Constantine, with superb foresight, moved Rome out of harm's way to Byzantium, and thus preserved the Roman Empire, for a further span of a thousand years, so would a great English leader find the courage to leave England, and move the Imperial Capital across the Atlantic to Canada.—Osbert Sitwell (London Sunday Referee.)

On whatever side ultimate right—or necessary expediency—may be found to lie it is obvious that acuter friction between the Arabs and the British is a danger that may spread. It is not only possible that the whole Arab population of the Middle East may be inflamed. That would be serious enough. It is possible that the whole Mahomedan population of the Empire may grow restive, or worse than restive. The Government has thus a grave weight of responsibility upon it, and the people of these islands will watch with care the conduct of the anxious situation.—London Sunday Dispatch.

Before the Panama Canal was opened, steamers bound from Britain to New Zealand travelled round Cape Horn, but the opening of that great canal established a short cut that reduced the voyage by six days. Now some of the cargo ships are going back to the old route because it is much cheaper to make the voyage a week longer than to pay the cost of the Panama Canal toll. The charge for a vessel of 9,000 tons is about \$10,000, whereas the cost of an additional week's voyage around the Horn is only about \$1,500.—Armchair Science.

There should be figures available in every country showing the number of all classes who look to the State for their subsistence, and it should be shown what, if anything, is given in return. The spread of Socialism, and the manner in which so much of it results in no returns in service, is one of the problems of the age. It is quite obvious that there is a declining number of persons who are living by their private efforts, which would indicate, in part at least, the wave of laziness that is spreading over the earth. The problem is that of those who work for those who don't, and how human effort to give something for something may be better apportioned.—Victoria Colonist.

Any fool can break the eggs, but it takes a cook to make the desired omelette out of them. Our frying pan is full of broken eggs, we are in fact confronted with a first-class mess, the raw material for a feast of omelettes. The world does not stop, and however badly we have played our parts, there is always the possibility of a fresh beginning. If out of corruption can come forth sweetness, then out of the failure of sanctions may come the dawn of sense. The better part for all of us would be to cease recrimination, and to decide for ourselves what is the future we would like to build, and how we can each and all of us contribute to its building.—Calcutta Statesman.

The mineral resources of Canada have produced in the past half century six billion dollars of new wealth, an enormous sum, and one which is not commonly realized by the ordinary citizen. The steady flow of wealth that comes from below ground has done more to help this country than is ordinarily appreciated. During the past half dozen years in particular, it has played a tremendous part in helping to keep things moving. Without her mineral wealth to bolster up revenues in other fields that had fallen close to the vanishing point, Canada would have been in a very sorry plight.—Canadian Geographical Journal.

Newfoundland is at the western end of the "short circle" which aviators follow in making their flight from Europe to this country. The final take-off in going from this country to Europe is Newfoundland, whether fliers actually touch the land there or not. The shortest hop is between the lands end on each side of the ocean. Sooner or later, necessity will dictate air routes at the extremities of this hop which spans the ocean.—Schenectady Union Star.

Here is a cam's description of a certain method of hunting moose: "One of the shyest of forest animals, they lose much of their timidity in late autumn, when the bulls are often decoyed by hunters who imitate the animal's call on trumpets of birchbark." To all who still



By James W. Barton, M.D.

A NEW TREATMENT FOR VARICOSE ULCERS

Some years ago it was discovered that injecting the veins supplying the tissues in the region of a varicose ulcer of the leg would heal up the ulcer. This was a great improvement on the old methods of strapping up, wearing an elastic stocking, and applying various ointments.

However it was found that there were some varicose ulcers that could not be healed by these methods, much to the discouragement of patients and physicians. It would appear that a new form of treatment for this unsightly and disabling condition has been found and Dr. Leslie Saylor, Topeka, Kansas, and Drs. Joseph Kovacs, A. Wilbur Duryee, and Irving Wright, New York, report the results of this new treatment in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

The formation of varicose ulcers is now generally accepted as being the result of venous stasis (stoppage of the flow of blood in the veins) due to the dilatation of the veins and weakening of the valves in the veins which allows the blood to flow downward instead of upward toward the heart. This produces back pressure and the waterlogging of the tissues. With not enough in the blood, poor circulation, and the accumulation of poisonous wastes, the resistance of the tissues is lowered and any little infection, any slight blow may cause an ulcer which refuses to heal.

Believing that a drug or drugs that would widen or dilate the blood vessels and stimulate the circulation would enable these ulcers to heal, these physicians used acetyl-beta-methylcholine chloride—a standard 0.5 solution. Reinforced asbestos paper is saturated with the 0.5 solution of the drug and wrapped around the foot and leg as high as the knee. The ulcerated part is not covered during treatment until a firm scab has formed over it. After the scab has formed the application may be made directly over healed part also. A malleable metal plate is placed over the wet asbestos paper and connected to the positive pole of a galvanic machine. The metal plates are never applied over the ulcerated part or area. A large, regular, moist pad electrode is used as a dispersive electrode, placed under the back and connected with the negative pole. The current is turned on and slowly increased to 20-30 milliamperes. At the end of the treatment it is slowly reduced and turned off. Treatment is given two or three times weekly for from twenty to thirty minutes.

There are local and general reactions from this treatment. Of the twenty-six patients, all of whom had received other treatment, ranging from 10 to 37 years, twenty-three obtained satisfactory results.

regard the shooting of animals as "sport" let it be said quite plainly—that is not sport, whatever else it may be. And the authorities would be doing the right thing if they put a stop to it entirely.—Halifax Herald.

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An Island Lost To Canada

(Fred Williams in the Mail and Empire)

On October 21 in 1872 the then German Emperor gave his decision as arbitrator in a dispute between Great Britain and the United States as to the ownership of the San Juan group of islands in the Haro channel off the coast of Vancouver Island. The award decided that "the boundary between the territories of Her Britannic Majesty and the United States should be drawn through the Haro channel". This gave the group of islands, some 200 in number, most of them very small, to the Americans.

In the old days the chief island had been an outpost of the Hudson's Bay Company and was still so when Governor Douglas moved up from Fort Vancouver to the foot of Vancouver island and founded Victoria in 1843. One day in 1859 a pig belonging to the H. B. C. roamed up the garden of an American squatter, who shot the animal. The H. B. C. at Victoria heard of it and sent a special messenger to San Juan to demand that the American pay \$100 for having destroyed company property. He refused and told the envoy where to go, and immediately reported to the officer commanding at Fort Washington. That gentleman having nothing to do decided to teach the Britishers a lesson and sent a detachment of troops to San Juan, hoisted the flag and declared the islands American territory, Governor Douglas at Victoria retaliated by sending two British warships and some soldiers, and it was a miracle that war did not follow; but luck intervened, Washington sent General Winfield Scott, who withdrew the U. S. soldiers pending agreement; and the incident was ended. But negotiations dragged on and it was not until the treaty of Washington was negotiated in 1871 that it was agreed to arbitrate the matter and the Emperor of Germany was asked to settle the dispute, which he did, or rather some of his officials did for him, and his imperial majesty got the credit for having averted an Anglo-American war over a pig's depositions on a squatter's holdings on San Juan island.

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The Poet's Corner

Old Meg she was a Gipsy, And lived upon the Moors; Her bed it was the brown heath turf, And her house was out of doors.

Her apples were swart blackberries, Her currants peds o' broom; Her wine was dew of the wild white rose, Her rock a churchyard tomb.

Her Brothers were craggy hills, Her Sisters larchen trees— Alone with her great family She lived as she did please.

No breakfast had she many a morn, No dinner many a noon, And 'stead of supper she would stare Full hard against the moon.

But every morn of woodbine fresh She made her garlanding, And every night the dark glen Yew She wore, and she would sing.

And with her fingers old and brown She plaited Mats o' Rushes, And gave them to the Cottagers She met among the Bushes.

Old Meg was brave as Margaret Queen And tall as Amazon: An old red blanket cloak she wore; A chip hat had she on. God rest her aged bones somewhere— She died full long ago!

—John Keats.

Insularity

All island people fear invasion—not specifically the invasion of the militant intruder bent upon conquest or piracy, but the invasion of the unfamiliar in ideas, dress, or behaviour. Insularity is a deadly, an insidious thing, poisoning all the deep wells of thought and action; and islanders must constantly watch that they enter not into the superior narrowness of the hermit or the smug self-satisfaction of those without standards. The "less-er breeds without the law", the bar-

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