

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1929

A DARING DANIEL

North Carolina is sizzling hot these days, and the citizens of that great State are reduced to spending most of the time in an uncomfortable torpor brought on by the excessive heat. Not so the enterprising publisher of one of North Carolina's up-and-coming newspapers, who amazed the 8,925 citizens of Elizabeth City the other day by strolling down to work in pyjamas and slippers and continuing to wear these he-man garments in public for two weeks. It is not recorded that he attended any bridge parties or folk dances in his nighties during this time, but the fact that he had the intestinal stamina to walk abroad in pyjamas in glaring daylight is sufficient evidence that heroes are still being bred in the land of the free and the home of the brave. This eccentric gentleman—who, by the way, bears the family name of our distinguished provincial Premier—has written a defense of his conduct for the United Press. He suggests that his fellow citizens should give pyjamas a modest try-out. "If they are not quite enthusiastic enough to wear them openly," he argues persuasively, "let them slip into their pyjamas these hot summer evenings and go for a motor ride; dare to sit on their porches in pyjamas; organize pyjama parties!"

Being a gregarious animal and friendly toward the herd, Publisher Saunders hesitated at first to discard his palm beaches and tropical worsteds; but after making the plunge he found pyjamas the ideal summer wear, although he admits he was unable to procure a suit exactly to his liking. He is now flirting with the idea of creating a design of his own. Had he anticipated the nation-wide interest that was aroused by his casual appearance on the main street of his home town clad in this outfit, he would, he says, have provided himself with better fitting and more colorful pyjamas. They were, however, the only ones he had, and he felt, rightly enough, that the idea rather than the design was the important thing.

We have had pyjama parades in Charlottetown, but it is one thing to march by torchlight and quite another to step out all alone in boudoir regalia, under the eyes of a scandalized community. Then there would be that uncertain factor the Law. What would Chief Birtwhistle say? Would he raise an immaculate white-gloved hand, halt the innovator in his tracks, and signal for the "wagon?" Truly it would require another Daniel to make the attempt; and we know some newspaper men who have no intention of trying it.

There are twelve Illustration Stations in this province, according to the Chief Supervisor for the Dominion, who has just published his report for 1928. They are located at Palmer Road, Glenwood, West Devon, Richmond, New London, Ross Valley, Rustico, St. Peters, Red Point, Montague, Wood Islands and Iona, and are under the immediate supervision of Mr. R. C. Parent, M. S. A.

A few of these Stations have been in operation for some time, and are now able to contribute in no small measure to the summary of the experimental work performed. The yields per acre averaged and tabulated show the benefit of this supervised work: Potatoes, 351.8 bushels; Turnips, 25.27 tons; Corn, 14.92 tons; Sunflowers, 21.06 tons; Oats, 42.6 bushels; Timothy, 1.55 tons and clover 1.40 tons. These figures will compare favorably with those of the average farm. The potatoes in particular are a remarkably good yield. The price is taken as 20 cents per bushel.

The experiments have shown that potatoes, corn, turnips and timothy, may profitably be treated with chemical fertilizers.

The character of the weather is touched on with regard to the yield. Clover was scarce in 1928 because the occasional rains cleared the fields of snow several times during the winter. The weather was unfavorable to corn and potatoes but satisfactory for turnips and oats, the latter giving an increase of nearly 10 bushels per acre over 1927. Taking it altogether the general prosperity was less in 1928 than in the previous year, the low price of potatoes being largely responsible; but there is a spirit of optimism abroad which will overcome this set-back.

Crop rotations, yields, live stock, seed and live stock sales, and the beautification of the home surroundings, are all treated in this pamphlet, which should be in the hands of every progressive farmer.

ROMANTIC MR. KING

The idea of the staid and portly Mr. MacKenzie King tripping fantastically through the corridors of an old English castle in search of the ghost of a vanished Queen is surely one that would never enter the heads of his most eccentric admirers. Yet, according to a writer in John O'London's Weekly, the Prime Minister of Canada cherishes a document from Sir James Barrie in which this romantic episode is not only chronicled as a fact, but which ends, as such tales should end, redolent of the happiness that comes with the peace of two kindred spirits joined in felicity. It seems that Mr. King and the noted Scottish author once found themselves week-end guests together at Haver Castle, the home of Major Astor, owner of the London Times—a residence which in long by-gone days was the home of the unhappy Queen Anne Boleyn, second wife of Henry VIII. Here was a situation to the taste of the whimsical Sir James. Finding an unhappy Queen and an unmarried King together in an ancient castle provided a contingency he could not resist moulding to his fantasy; and so he wove the romance into a long epistle which is now the treasured property of Canada's Prime Minister, and which Mr. King has bound in blue leather and is preserving for posterity.

Who of his political opponents would ever have accused Mr. King of playing up to the fantastical imagination of the creator of Peter Pan? "Tis said the Prime Minister vied with Barrie in entering with swinish ecstasy into the capture of the spirit of the fair Anne Boleyn! Doubtless, in the pursuit of this charming ghost, Mr. King felt himself on surer footing than in gallivanting after the reality. Had he actually confronted in ardent mood the phantom Anne, (who is said to have had an appreciative eye for handsome young fellows in her day) the Queen would surely have giggled aloud, and said: "Be your age!" or words to that effect.

"Man wanted for murder," says a Chicago headline. It would be interesting, comments the Winnipeg Tribune, to know how many gunmen applied for the job.

Canada, suggests the Vancouver Province, would be a great country if its statesmen were gifted with the clear vision and accurate aim of the Blisley team.

Many summer campers may be interested in a simple and efficient treatment for neutralizing the effects of mosquito stings, submitted by the health department of a leading life insurance company. It consists of applying a couple of drops of pure ammonia to the spot punctured by the insect and immediately the irritation and itching sensation will disappear. Ammonia is easily obtainable at the drug store and it can be used without danger on the delicate skin of children.

Notes By The Way

Heat waves have been widely distributed over North America during a week past and heat records of the past have been surpassed in many centres from coast to coast in Canada and the United States.

An alleged good authority has estimated the Prairie wheat crop of this year at 150,000,000 bushels. Wheat threshing began in the west last Friday, at which date a press despatch stated "the sun-baked prairies were still in the grip of a ruinous drought."

The I'm Alone case is to be referred to arbitration, the Ottawa and Washington authorities being unable to agree. Canada's contention is that the sinking of the Canadian vessel by the U. S. Coast Guard was without warrant of international law or treaty rights. The U. S. contention is that the sinking was entirely justifiable.

Rum-running across border waters from Ontario to the States is almost entirely the work of U. S. citizens, using American boats and vessels, according to W. D. Euler, Minister of National Revenue. He also states that U. S. records show that not 2 per cent of the liquor smuggled into the States comes from Canada.

Canada has to fight the liquor smuggler from many countries, European, West Indies, Miquelon, for instance, Mr. Euler says, and it costs the Dominion a million dollars a year to do it. All countries producing wines or liquors, issue official customs clearances to liquor-laden vessels bound for any port in the world. Why should Uncle Sam single out Canada as the only wicked wrongdoer in this matter of clearances?

Raymond Poincare retired Prime Minister of France during three years past has had a long and distinguished career as a statesman, during which he has filled a number of the highest positions within the gift of his fellow countrymen. He was elected President of the Republic of France in 1913 for a term of seven years, which covered the War period.

World wide regret is called forth by his enforced retirement through serious illness, following a surgical operation. He was not in years an old man, having had his birth in August 1860. Aristide Briand, who succeeds him as leader of the Government, is also a distinguished statesman of France who had before been Premier.

The latest census of Northern Ireland commonly spoken of as Ulster shows a total population of 1,256,561. There is a majority of the gentler sex as compared with the men folk. Emigration, which had been very large, as it had been in the whole of Ireland before the formation of the Irish Free State has diminished greatly since the division. Ulster's population is somewhat greater than that of the three Atlantic Provinces of Canada.

The judicial lords of the British Privy Council have reserved their decision on the great question whether under the B. N. A. Act Canadian women are eligible to be appointed to the Senate of Canada. Those Big Wigs across the sea are painfully slow. Think of five millions of women in Canada, old and young—some of them very young as yet, but all of them potential voters of the future—all of them gasping in their anxiety to know whether the doors of the Senate are to be forever closed against them, or to be thrown wide open. Alas, Quebec is against them and how could the King Government manage to live without Quebec?

Prince Edward Island was once almost entirely covered with a forest growth, and it is now the one old Province which has been left with very scanty wood-lands. Reforestation has become an urgent necessity, especially in those sections that are not arable for useful tillage but are well adapted to tree growth. The cedar, which will grow abundantly in swamp lands is a very valuable tree. Its light stem is the most durable wood produced in Canada. It was quite plentiful in the pioneer days but has almost entirely disappeared. Replanting from the seed, as it is done in Sweden should be introduced here.

The rock-maple and the hornbeam, hardest of Canadian woods, will grow well on our drier soils, as the cedar in the lowlands. Each of these, almost invaluable for various purposes, is so scarce in our Province that we are importing them or their substitutes almost from the ends of the earth. Elephant tusks are now being sold in London at \$10,000 a ton, wholesale.



By James W. Barton, M.D. GENERAL USE OF IODINE

The controversy continues to wage as to the right of a health officer to put iodine in the drinking water in a district where there are many goitre cases. The general use of iodized salt is also criticized.

The question is naturally asked "why should all the people in a district be forced to use iodine when so many of them do not need it, because too much iodine can be harmful to the system?" However there can be no question but that in districts where goitre is prevalent the use of iodine in the water has been of untold benefit.

In one district in Switzerland, where careful records are kept, the full report to hand since 1922 is an object lesson to the world.

Before 1922, 50 per cent of the children born at a lying in hospital had goitre; after that year all children born were without goitre as the mothers had consumed the iodized salt.

The number of thyroid operations had been reduced by 75 per cent. Even the children in the lower classes of schools became practically free of goitre.

In Vienna, Austria, there has been a reduction of the number of cases amongst the very young school children.

Iodine injury, due to the use of iodine in the salt, has been very rare less than one case in one hundred thousand consumers.

Research men now feel that the introduction of iodine in the water or salt in general use in a district, is justified in only those regions where the goitre cases are severe; that is where there is deafness and dumbness, and a large number of these unfortunate individuals who are cretins—that is deficient mentally and physically due to lack of thyroid development.

It would seem that in such regions the soil is so lacking in iodine that everybody in the district should have some iodine added to their diet.

In such districts it has been customary to supply this iodized salt as the same price as the ordinary salt, the state making up the difference in the cost to the people.



I have seen her in the quiet of the evening in the fields, I have sensed her in the dusk-time that the star-decked prairie yields; She has poised on purple mountains when my lonely step drew near, When the North's green fires at midnight were her altar-lights austere.

Her voice is in the thunder of the raptured Falls of Bow, In the memory of Danlac dying greatly, long ago; I have heard her in the singing of awakened April rills, She whose spirit walked with Lamplman on his silent wooded hills.

In the ancient lonely churchyards of the pioneers asleep She broods in voiceless twilight where eternal memories creep, Where the dark heroic headlands stand the wintry ocean's roar, She sits thinking of the seamen who will come to port no more.

On the red earth of the vinelands, through the orchards in the spring, She smiles and feels with heart and hand her beauties blossoming—And again she wanders weeping beneath an alien sky Where her many sons are sleeping, and her young lost legions lie.

She is one with all our gladness, with our wonder, and our pain, Living everywhere and nowhere in the heart and soul and brain, She our mother, who made her, she the daughter yet to be, Who walks these mortal roads of death to immortality.

—Nathaniel A. Benson.

The Bird Sanctuaries Of The St. Lawrence

(Natural Resources, Canada) Thousands of sea-birds—gannets, elder ducks, puffins, cormorants, terns, and many others—wheeling and screaming or covering the nesting ledges like banks of snow, is the scene which presents itself to the visitor to the bird sanctuaries of the gulf of St. Lawrence.

Since the earliest times the Bird Rocks of the Magdalen Islands, Perce Rock, and Bonaventure Island of the Gaspé coast and the islands along the north shore of the gulf have been the breeding grounds for countless numbers of sea-birds, and the protection their bird inhabitants have received because of the Migratory Birds Convention Act, has resulted in greatly increasing their numbers.

Each year the sanctuaries are visited by a migratory bird officer from the Department of the Interior and careful note is made of the increase among the birds under protection. The fame of the bird sanctuaries of the St. Lawrence, which number thirteen, has spread and growing throngs of tourists make the trip by rail or steamer each year. The Gaspé Coast rookeries were set aside in 1919 and those along the northern shore of the gulf were established in 1925. All are under the joint control of the Dominion Government and the Quebec provincial authorities.

The bird sanctuaries off the Gaspé coast, which are reached with ease by rail to the quaint little town of Perce, are better known than those of the north shore and consequently the thrilling picture of the great throngs of gannets which inhabit the Bird Rocks, Perce Rock, and Bonaventure Island are known to many. Nevertheless even those who have rowed about these islands daily for years can never behold the scene without a thrill of emotion. In addition to the attraction of the sanctuaries, the Gaspé coast offers beautiful shore and forest scenery, bathing, fishing, and boating, and in the holiday season the accommodation of the modern summer hotels and boarding houses of the locality is taxed with the hundreds of visitors.

Although the nearest of the north shore sanctuaries is situated about 400 miles east of the city of Quebec, they can be reached with comparative ease, as well appointed steamers with frequent sailings, serve that region during the summer months. The chief bird inhabitants of the north shore preserves are puffins, razor-billed auks, elder ducks, gulls and terns. The inspiring spectacle at the sanctuaries is not the only enjoyment to be gained from a trip to the gulf of St. Lawrence. The steamer voyage to the north shore sanctuaries is in itself a delight. Sailings are made from Quebec and the stops at the little settlements are highlights of the trip. Here is a thriving new town, with a modern pier and electric light system, the centre of extensive pulpwood operations of the most up-to-date kind. There, is a sleepy little fishing hamlet, where passengers, mail, and freight are transferred between ship and shore by a small rowboat. Next a stop is made at a fur trading post with its picturesque Indians, and then at a thriving village of 1,100 souls, the largest community in the 400,000 square miles of the Labrador peninsula, and a bishop's seat.

The scenery along the route is enchanting. Delightful little islands in intricate arrangement; ancient hills of red granite, not wholly hidden by the soft greens and grays of the vegetation; spouting whales; whirling clouds of sea-birds; and sunsets of unusual glory; each adding in turn to the attractiveness and charm of the surroundings.

AS OTHERS SEE US

(The Canadian Disciple, in an article on the 4th Biennial Conference of Canadian Churches of Christ at Charlottetown 1929.)

Charlottetown, a city of about 12,500 lies southerly and easterly on the Island, famous for potatoes and foxes; its wide streets, shaded with trees of indeterminate age, well paved and modern in every way, reflect in a rather subdued manner, the encroachments of modern life, trade and activities upon an orderly, leisurely and somewhat isolated community. That community has had governmental privileges and the amenities of civilization for so many decades in that isolated situation that a distinct—not to say insular—type has been developed that is extremely human and fascinating in its loyalty. The writer discovered a color sketch (dated 1849) of the city in which the present legislative building was then the centre, as it is now, of the activities of the community, though one may believe that its present coating of ageing stones may have been added later to that date. From the surrounding little park radiate the principle streets—all royal in their names—of Great George, Prince, Queen, and King. There is the postoffice, the Customs, the ancient market, and a new library up-rising to crown with literature the group of buildings where forefathers of Confederation met in September, 1864, and "building better than they knew" laid the foundations under God of our present Confederation. Before this legislative building and at the most conspicuous place in the city's centre stands Charlottetown's war memorial—three heroic Island boys in bronze, a configuration startling in its living reality of the valour and bravery of the sons of the tight little Island who gave their lives for freedom, and those who, in the turn of a local memorial war memorial phrase, "daring to die survived". Herosim has, in the writer's judgment seldom found so enduring and noble a monument as the vivid reality of those gallant Island boys suggests to the beholder. But homes of the people. Who has said they are "insular? Or aloof? Or difficult to penetrate? The contrary is the case. Open-hearted hospitality was the rule, with no exceptions. The pilgrims from the east enjoyed it and the resolutions said so also.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

CANADIAN STRUCTURAL MATERIALS

Q. What is the extent of Canadian Structural materials production? A. The production of structural materials in Canada continues to increase with a value of \$49,882,235 in 1928, or \$5,000,000 more than in 1927. The chief item was cement, of 10,954,000 barrels worth \$16,583,703, the increased demand being accounted for by the extensive building operations. Clay and clay products came next at \$12,662,780; stone \$9,919,827; sand and gravel \$6,223,145 and lime \$4,977,780. The extensive building programme under way in 1929 ensures a corresponding increase in all structural materials products.

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Phe 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.

STOP SIGNS

Sir,—In the report of the meeting of our City Fathers of Monday, July 29th, I was surprised indeed to read that certain of the Councillors took exception to the placing of STOP signs on Brighton Road, and I was glad to see Councillor Holman stick by what he had done, and sincerely trust that he will continue to do so in the interests of humanity, and the safety in general of the citizens of Charlottetown. In doing so he will have the backing of many of the residents of Brighton Road and district, who are desirous of observing the law, and would like to see others do so as well.

It is poor policy in my judgment for those who are custodians of our law to publish or broadcast the fact that the laws are not being observed. Rather should they see to it, that they are observed, and set the example of strict observance on their part.

His Worship has not erred in doing what he has done. Let him keep up the good work, and see to it that all observe the regulations. Chief Birtwhistle and his men are doing their best, and the results so far have been splendid, and in my judgment it is the duty of every citizen to back them to the limit, in their effort to control and direct traffic in a safe and sane manner.

I would like to add that North River Corner at Brighton should positively be made a stop street. It is most dangerous—especially as half the people driving cars, ignore what is called Right of Way, and this applies to Weymouth at Euston, despite opinions to the contrary. The markings will hurt no one, and perhaps do considerable good in showing some way to go home after debating the pro and con of the benefit of Stop Signs.

I am, Sir, etc.

A RESIDENT OF BRIGHTON

AS OTHERS SEE US

(The Canadian Disciple, in an article on the 4th Biennial Conference of Canadian Churches of Christ at Charlottetown 1929.)

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How do you guard against microbes?" "First I boil all my water." "Yes, and then?" "I filter it." "And then I drink beer."

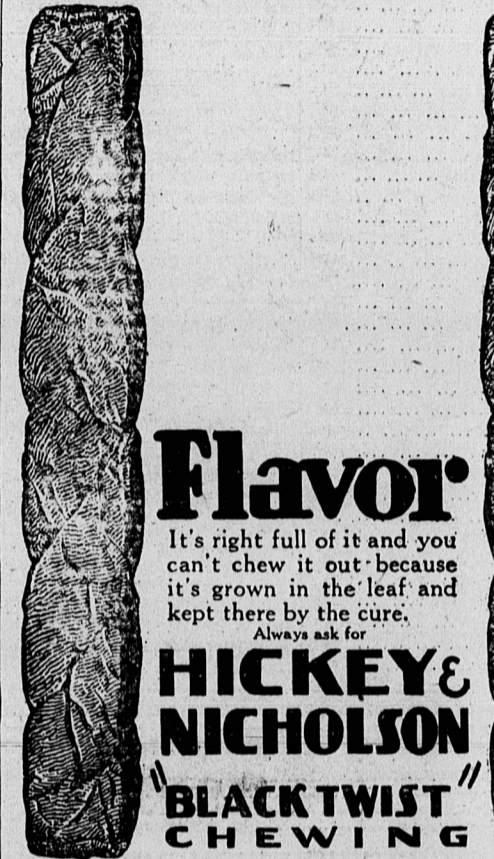
"The man with the ear of the public will get on," says a writer. It might pay him better to get the leg of the public—and pull it.



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FROM THE WEST INDIES

(Canadian Press) ST. JOHN, N. B., July 30—Passengers arriving via the R. M. S. Lady Drake, Canadian National Steamships Capt. W. B. Armit, R. D., R. N. R., which docked here this morning from British Guiana, the West Indies and Bermuda, include F. C. Mielck, member of the House of Assembly of Bermuda and Prof. J. S. Dass, of Demara, British Guiana. The latter of whom is visiting Canada in the interests of trade development. In addition to mail and passengers the Lady Drake carried General Cargo, including raw sugar, molasses, fresh vegetables, cocoa cocoanuts etc.

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