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THE GEORGETOWN FAIR

It is encouraging to note that the high standard of quality in cattle and agricultural exhibits, which was noticeable at the Provincial Exhibition this year, was also well maintained at the King's County Exhibition held successfully at Georgetown on Wednesday.

Interest in the fair was evident from the large attendance, despite the wet weather, and the fact that over two hundred entries in excess of last year were received by the Association speaks for itself.

Special mention was made at the opening, both by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor and by the Premier, of the domestic science and handiwork display. For the progress made in these departments, both in King's County and throughout the Province, much credit is due to the Women's Institutes. Year after year, the work accomplished by this admirable organization is leaving a deeper impress upon community life. The revival of handicraft in the home is but one phase of its activities, but a most important one.

Encouraging also was the statement at the exhibition opening by Mr. Boulter, secretary of the Potato Growers' Association, that better prices for potatoes might be expected in the Spring. There are, of course, factors entering into the market situation which make it impossible to predict a price increase with any certainty; but in any event, with a superior quality product and greatly improved transportation facilities, our growers have no reason to be unduly pessimistic. That was the gist of Mr. Boulter's statement, and we believe it to be the informed opinion of many who are in close touch with the situation and who strongly advocate that no attempt should be made to inundate the market this fall.

THE KING'S EXAMPLE

Once again His Majesty the King has set an example to the British nation. He has announced his desire for a reduction of £50,000 (about $250,000) in the annual income paid by the British Government to the Crown. Following His Majesty's example, the Prince of Wales has informed the Prime Minister that he intends to contribute $50,000 to the national funds. The voluntary reductions are to continue for the duration of the present period of financial stress.

His Majesty's action at this time, as pointed out in a Canadian Press despatch, is more than a mere gesture. $250,000 represents more than 10 per cent of the Royal income, and that income was fixed in 1910 when monetary values were much higher than they are today. Moreover, in the dark days of 1916 the King placed $500,000 at the disposal of the treasury, and when prices soared after the war he declined to accept the Government's suggestion to increase accordingly the civil list from which the Crown income is derived. He preferred to prune every possible expenditure and meet the remainder of the deficit by realizing $500,000 from the capital of the Duchy of Lancaster.

His Majesty's lead at the present moment, adds the Canadian Press representative, provides a two-fold inspiration of, first, setting an example to the social and industrial leaders of the country, and second since the King himself is above party politics, of emphasizing that the present emergency demands a response transcending partisan quibbles.

Commenting on the incident, the London Morning Post says truly that "it was the King who brought the ministers and the Opposition to face together what he called a grave financial situation, and he is not the sort of man who points a way to others that he will not take himself."

Conscientiously discharging the duties of his exalted position day in and day out, unostentatiously stepping to the front whenever emergency calls for leadership, His Majesty has endeared himself to his subjects as few monarchs have done in any country. A tower of strength to the nation during the war, he has shown that patriotism is equally necessary in time of peace, and has done so not by speechmaking but by personal sacrifices which cannot fail to enhance the heartfelt affection in which the Royal Family is held by every section of the Empire.

TO BAN GANG REELS

A resolution recently adopted by motion picture theatre owners in the United States may have far-reaching effects if it is indorsed by the state authorities and becomes a law of the land. The resolution reads:

"The American public has expressed a decided disapproval of gangster pictures and indecent pictures. We, as American citizens and fathers of families are in sympathy with this nation-wide protest against these types of pictures as a menace to our youth and to our business."

There are already state laws against the exhibition of indecent pictures, but the gangster picture has come more and more to the front in the past few years. These pictures are thrilling. It is difficult, even for grown-ups, to resist their lure. They are more realistic than the old-time dime novel, and more dangerous for that reason to the younger generation, to whom familiarity on the screen with the deeds of gunmen, hijackers and racketeers—who are usually represented as dominating the law-abiding element of the community—cannot fail to do harm. Even where a moral is tagged to the end of the picture, and the law breakers are captured or otherwise come to grief, the scenes depicted are brutal and unedifying, and could be dispensed with in the interests both of the public and the picture industry.

FOR PEACE, YES!

The fact that the Canadian Legion has gone on record in favor of world peace is being commented upon in the press as a significant indication of the trend of public sentiment. The fact is overlooked that the Legion has always stood for peace. The strongest and most intelligent opponents of war have invariably been the men who have fought and suffered in warfare. It was to end war that our returned men enlisted and went overseas. Thus the Legion members are perfectly consistent in sponsoring world peace and arbitration—but they are no nearer in sentiment than they ever were to those pacifists who refused to fight when fighting was necessary.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Politics take queer turns. An exchange points out that the National Government in Britain is headed by Laborites, repudiated by the Labor Party and backed solidly by Liberals and Conservatives.

"The two Maritime towns which have registered the greatest growth of population in the past 10 years," notes the Sydney Post, "are Charlottetown and Summerside, Prince Edward Island, which have increased more than 20 per cent. Charlottetown's population has risen from 10,814 in 1921 to 12,357 in 1931, and that of Summerside from 3,228 to 3914. It is a singular circumstance that in the most exclusively agricultural Province, the urban population has shown most expansion."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Going down the list of that completed British cabinet one is struck by the fact that it has notable absentees, says an Ottawa exchange. Where, for instance, is the redoubtable Mr. Churchill, the aggressive Mr. Amery, the experienced coalitionist, Mr. Lloyd George? Mr. Lloyd George's absence may be explained: he is ill. But no explanation is given for the absence of Churchill, none for the omission of Amery. Able, experienced, fighting captains of Conservatism, their names are not even mentioned. To those who follow British politics, the omission seems ominous. Mr. Churchill's talent for making trouble is all too likely to make trouble, while Mr. Amery's fondness for office is all too well known. It will be highly interesting to note how these two intrepid gentlemen behave when Parliament meets next week.

It is interesting to learn that the Jewish population in Palestine, according to an official estimate, has nearly doubled its numbers during the last nine years. Out of a total population of about 800,000 the Jewish Agency estimates that the number of Jews in Palestine today has reached 175,000. There is a very high Jewish birthrate of 33 a thousand, and the death-rate is very low owing to the care that the Jews take of their children. There is a chain of infant welfare and mothercraft centres in Palestine, and there are good hospitals. These institutions, it is pleasing to note, are at the service of all races, so that an Arab can get attention equally with a Jew. Last year the number of Jews migrating into Palestine was nearly 5,000; about half of them came from Poland, 400 from Russia, 300 from Rumania, and 300 from America.—Ex.

Exports of Canadian cattle to Great Britain from January 1 to August 31 amounted to 200 per cent of the total for the whole of 1930. The Canadian cattle trade, like the Canadian dairy industry, is forging ahead and is helping to dispel the depression. Despite low price levels, the farmer's markets have been greatly enlarged in the past year.

Leaders of the Soviet Russia announce that while the first five-year plan period was devoted to industrialization the second five-year plan will be devoted to cultural and social improvements.

The heroic Russian attempt to rebuild the world would be laudable were it not pathetic. And the present attempt to create a synthetic culture for the Russian people in five years is even more fanciful than the attempt to create a new economic system in the same length of time. Culture, as the Sydney Post points out, is the fruition of a race's aesthetic experience. It is the sum total of a people's yearning towards the spiritual. It is a natural and inborn spurning of all that is vulgar, all that is inferior and all that is unfit. Science makes life longer. Education makes life broader. Culture makes life deeper. Can that latter miracle be accomplished by the written will of Joseph Stalin and the bewildered acquiescence of his subject millions.

The British Empire Service League in session at Toronto, have adopted a resolution urging the Government of Great Britain to check the dumping of Russian food-stuffs and raw materials in the United Kingdom, "in the interests of the Dominions, and the progress, prosperity, stability and security of the Empire." The Veterans are not deceived by the antics of "the bear that walks like a man." Bolshevism may appeal to Communists and other varieties of red statesmen, but not to the defenders of civilization, whom it deserted when the war was at its most critical stage.

It has fallen to the first Socialist Prime Minister to deliver a fatal blow at "Socialism in our time"—probably in any time. All the clever fools who follow Maxton and Bernard Shaw will revile him and never forgive him. But if he sticks to his plain duty the vast majority of his fellow-citizens will hold up his hands, and he will have a good mark in history.

Of the men and women who thirty years ago created the Irish Literary renaissance some are dead, some no longer live among us, and the rest must in the course of nature be approaching the end of their labours. I do not see—though this may be the prejudice of age—who there is to replace them. At the beginning of the century there were at least a dozen Irish-born men and women under forty years of age who had already achieved something like European reputation. It would not be easy to find half that number today.—Hugh A. Law in Contemporary Review London.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

CAUSE OF MIGRAINE—ONE SIDED HEADACHE

Many people are interested in the experiment in a western University where a determined effort is being made to try and find out the cause of migraine that distressing one sided headache which afflicts a great number of people.

It has always been my thought that hard mental work or emotional disturbance so upsets the brain that it fails to send impulses to the digestive tract to keep things moving; the liver gets congested, the bile in the gall bladder thickens and doesn't flow freely, and that this combination of mental fatigue and sluggish liver caused the symptoms.

Dr. R. S. Ahrens believes that the cause of migraine lies essentially in the emotional life of the individual which in turn affects the stomach. He reminds us that attention has always been directed toward the stomach as the cause of sick headaches and rightly so; however the cause does not lie in faulty organs, but in the faulty use of normal organs.

And as we think about it, we realize that sufferers from migraine do not suffer from it all the time, but have periods, sometimes long periods, during which they are absolutely free from any digestive disturbance. If anything were wrong with the stomach or intestine there would be trouble practically all the time.

Dr. Neil C. Stevens of Cornell Clinic believes that the tendency to migraine is inherited and that its cause will be found to be a disturbance in the endocrine or ductless glands of the body. As the first attacks of migraine usually come on when the girl is developing into a woman, and the boy into a man, this looks reasonable enough. The fact that they do not always start at this time must however be remembered.

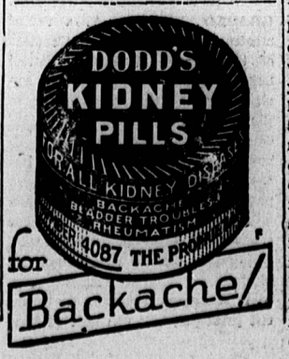
In the meantime while research workers are endeavoring to locate the cause of migraine, sufferers should try and avoid attacks by not overdoing themselves mentally or emotionally, not eating when tired, trying to get periods of relaxation every day and keep the intestines active by exercise, or if necessary by mild laxatives.

Lying on the right side for not less than fifteen minutes before lunch, and before the evening meal, has proven helpful. The body not only gets rested, but any food lying in the stomach from previous meal gets emptied into the small intestine leaving stomach ready for the next meal.

Life Insurance In Canada

Sales of new paid-for ordinary life insurance in Canada and Newfoundland for the first seven months of this year exceeded $300,000,000. Figures issued recently by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau show total sales for July of $39,977,000, a result regarded as being favorable when contrasted with corresponding results in other branches of finance and commerce. July sales by provinces based on returns from fifteen companies having in force eighty per cent. of the business done in the Dominion, were as follows: Alberta, $1,807,000; British Columbia, $2,438,000; Manitoba, $2,701,000; New Brunswick, $948,000; Nova Scotia, $1,382,000; Ontario, $17,739,000; Prince Edward Island $191,000, Quebec, $10,517,000; Saskatchewan, $1,910,000 and Newfoundland, $374,000.

Out of a total of $2,642,259,949 in claims paid to life insurance policyholders and beneficiaries in Canada and the United States in 1930 over $37,000,000 was paid to Canadian policyholders, according to final figures for the year prepared by the National Underwriters of the United States, reports the Monetary Times. The 1930 payments for both Canada and the United States were $444,777,375 higher than 1929, or 20 percent., compared with a 6.75 per cent. gain which is about the normal for that year. Of this huge grand total of life insurance payments $1,344,612,566 was paid out in death claims, matured endowments, annuities, disability claims and additional accidental death benefits. Payments for premium savings and for lapsed surrendered and purchased policies amounted to $1,297,647,383. All in all, life insurance is one of the big businesses in Canada, as in other parts of the world, though it is far more general in Anglo-Saxon countries.



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.

COMING FOX SHOW

Sir,—I notice that the Fox Exhibitors Association have postponed the decision of holding the 1931 Fox show until September 24th at which time a general meeting will be held.

It has been suggested by many that when so many fox ranchers are producing some mighty good foxes without registration, that the time has arrived when non-registered foxes should have a place in the show ring. Why should a good fox be barred from competition on a pelt basis, the registered fox has nothing on the humble non-registered fox. Send your fox pelts to the London market, or any market of the world and you will not be subjected to questions regarding what association they are registered in. Then why should only registered foxes be eligible for the show ring, if pelts be the basis of judging?

If the association are afraid of too great competition then by all means have a place separate for the foxes that are not registered; have close and open classes.

There are hundreds of fox ranchers throughout the Island, (small and large) not registered. Many of them find when the expenses of feeding, ranching and equipment are summed up, that the fees for registration look mighty good to keep in the pocket and when they consider that it does not add one cent to the pelt value. Other ranchers have some good breeders and they will not pelt them, but take the risk of stocking up with registered stock for the doubtful gain today of enlisting in an association for registration for the sale of breeders only.

I am, Sir, etc.,
RANCHE...

The Poet's Corner

ON A CONTENTED MIND

When all is done and said,
In the end thus shall you find,
He most of all doth bathe in bliss
That hath a quiet mind;
And, clear from worldly cares,
To deem can be content
The sweetest time in all his life
In thinking to be spent.

The body subject is
To fickle Fortune's power,
And to a million of mishaps
Is casual every hour:
And Death in time doth change
It to a clod of clay;
When as the mind, which is divine
Runs never to decay.

Companion none is like
Unto the mind alone;
For many have been harmed by speech,
Through thinking, few or none.
Fear oftentimes retaineth words,
But makes not thought to cease;
And he speaks best that hath the skill
When for to hold his peace.

Our wealth leaves us at death;
Our kinsmen at the grave;
But virtues of the mind unto
The heavens with us we have.
Wherefore, for virtue's sake
I can be well content,
The sweetest time of all my life
To deem in thinking spent.

—Thomas, Lord Vaux, (1510-1566.)

PONY EXPRESS RIDER HONORED

MARYSVILLE, Kan., Sept., 9 — A large glacial boulder bearing a bronze inscription dedicating it to the memory of the Pony Express, forerunner of the present day mail service, was unveiled here. Marysville was a home station on the Pony Express Trail.

The World's Greatest Lobster Fishing

Two or three generations ago the lobster, then found in great abundance all along the shore of the Maritime Provinces, was regarded as of little value. And perhaps few realize that the world's greatest lobster fishery is here and that it is one of the most valuable of Canada's fisheries. The lobster is shipped in the shell, sometimes alive where the market is available, but the canning industry takes care of the greater part of the product. Lobsters are also caught off Newfoundland, in some of the Atlantic waters of the United States, and in certain European areas but, as Dr. D. K. Tressler, a United States authority, has pointed out, "the scale of the business is very much greater in Canada than anywhere else in the world." Last year the Dominion lobster fishery yielded a catch of over 40,726,000 pounds and was second only to the salmon fishery in point of market return—$5,215,000. Nova Scotia is the largest producer of lobsters, and accounted for approximately 20,820,000 pounds of the Dominion's 1930 catch. In New Brunswick the year's catch was slightly more than 9,000,000 pounds while the Prince Edward Island and Quebec landings amounted to about 8,100,000 pounds and 2,768,000 pounds, respectively.

A bulletin from the Fisheries Department at Ottawa says: The lobster found in North American waters is known scientifically as Homarus americanus, as distinguished from Homarus grammarus, its European brother. Normally, adult lobsters are dark green in color when taken from the sea but when they are boiled the shell colour in is transformed into red. "The sea bottom is the natural abode of the adult lobster, the source of its food and the scene of all its activities. It never forsakes the water or leaves the bottom of its own accord. Lobsters wander close to the shore and out to depths of over 100 fathoms in search of prey. In travelling over the bottom the lobster walks nimbly upon the tips of its slender legs; but when transferred from sea to land it can only crawl in vain attempts to walk. In the water the lobster is agile, wary, pugnacious, capable of defending itself against its enemies, and sometimes moves at a high rate of speed. . . . The lobster is essentially a creature of nocturnal activity; it is generally far more active at night than by day. . . . Lobsters live chiefly on fish, alive or dead, and on the invertebrates which inhabit the bottom and come within their reach. They catch many small live fish and a few of the more sluggish large fish. Adult as well as larval lobsters are cannibalistic."

Lobsters are caught in "traps" or "pots" which the fisherman set on the sea bottom at suitable spots. Briefly described, the trap or pot, several feet long, is a device made of laths, with coarse netting at the ends. A funnel-shape opening in the netting, narrowing inward, offers a means of entry for the lobster when it is attracted by bait placed within the trap. When the trap is pulled up by the fisherman the captured lobsters are removed through a small door.

A great part of the Canadian catch is put up in the canned form but of late years there has been increasing growth in the trade of live lobsters. In 1930, for instance, the shipments of live lobsters amounted to more than 12,500,000 pounds as compared with a little more than 11,000,000 pounds in 1929, slightly less than 9,8000,000 pounds in 1928 and about 8,690,000 pounds in 1927. Most of the trade in the United States and last year these export shipments were over 9,600,000 pounds.

The output of canned lobsters from the 333 lobster canneries in operation last year was 139,109 cases—substantially larger than the production in other recent years. A large part of the annual pack of canned lobsters is exported to the United Kingdom and other European countries and to the United States.

Other products of the lobster fishery, in addition to canned and live lobsters, are lobster meat and tomalley or paste, but the business done in them is relatively small as yet.

Canada's lobster catch in the past five years (1926-1930) has averaged nearly 35,179,000 pounds a year, an increase of about 134,000 pounds over the average for the preceding five years.

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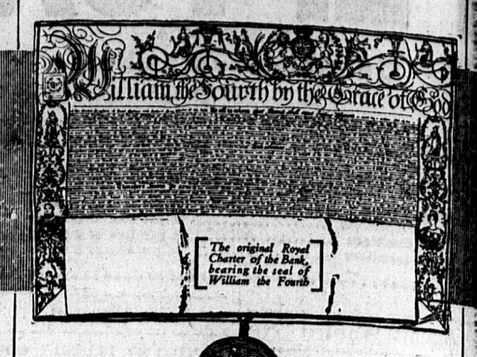

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