

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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An Able Brief

The carefully prepared brief on the subject of domestic freight rates on grain and grain products, presented by Dr. J. A. Clark, Superintendent of the Experimental Station, was an outstanding feature of the hearing before the Board of Railway Commissioners on Thursday. Dr. Clark gave facts and figures showing the discrimination under the existing rates on millfeeds against which the farmers of this Province have had to contend. He also stressed the fact that imported butter landed at Halifax and St. John, which was sold at a lower rate on the local market in competition with our product than would obtain when forwarded to points in Central Canada, constituted unequal competition. Handicapped by higher cost of production on one side, and on the other by additional transportation in putting the product on the market, the producers of this Province have found it almost impossible to compete profitably with more favorably situated producers.

While the new administration at Ottawa has taken prompt measures to relieve the situation by means of adequate tariff protection of dairy products, there still remains the disadvantage of high freight costs on millfeeds, which the Railway Commission is to consider. General arguments, without specific figures, are of little value to a judicial board in arriving at a conclusion on a vexed question of this kind, but the specific instances cited by Dr. Clark placed the discriminatory nature of the present freight schedules in a strong light and made an obviously favorable impression on the Commissioners.

The other witnesses appearing before the Commissioners on this subject, namely, Premier Lea, Mr. W. R. Shaw, Live Stock Superintendent, and Messrs. Bert Brown, J. L. Clark and Fred McRae, in verbal statements substantially supported the written brief of Dr. Clark.

Status Of Provinces

One of the matters which will be presented at the Imperial Conference will be the question of the status of the Canadian provinces under Confederation. The necessity for bringing up this subject at the present time is worth a word of explanation. One of the conditions of Confederation was that the law constituting the new Dominion should be an enactment of the British Parliament, and that only through amendment by that Parliament should the British North America Act ever be changed. There have been amendments to the Act, as called for by this country; but the feeling among the original provinces was that there could be no security for the rights of parties to the Confederation if the legislation giving effect to it were under the control of the Canadian Parliament. It is considered necessary that the attitude of the Provinces in this respect should be clearly understood in Great Britain.

In a comment on the memoranda to be presented at the Imperial Conference, Premier Lea is quoted by the Canadian Press as saying that he considers the terms of union under which this Province entered Confederation can only be changed by the petition of the Canadian Parliament to the British Government requesting an amendment to the British North America Act. "It would be interesting," Premier Lea further states, "to know in what manner the Provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan fear an attempt to deal with the provincial treaty under Confederation."

Premier Lea, in the statement above quoted, seems to ignore the fact that a petition of the Canadian Parliament to the British Government is not sufficient. There should be the consent of the Provinces, secured at an inter-provincial conference, before any request for an amendment to the British North America Act can be considered. This is the contention advanced by the provinces of Ontario and Saskatchewan and it is one which we believe to be in full accord with the general opinion of the people of this Province.

Perhaps the following excerpt from an Ontario exchange will enlighten Premier Lea on this point, on which he is obviously somewhat inadequately informed: "Had the Canadian delegates to the Imperial Conference that is to open in less than a fortnight been the men who attended the Imperial Conference in 1926, the policy the latter pursued then would have been followed up for the purpose of giving the Parliament of Canada control of the constitution. What would have become of the rights of minorities? What would have become of provincial rights? What would have become of Confederation? These things are now in the secure keeping of the British Parliament, and the work of the Fathers of Confederation stands. The present prime minister of Canada takes with him to the Imperial Conference a memorandum from Premier Ferguson of Ontario, wherein the status of the provinces under the constitution is clearly set forth. This document will be gladly accepted by the other provinces as a statement of their position. Fortunately, under the present Dominion Government there is no danger of the pact of Confederation being treated as a scrap of paper. On the contrary, the British North America Act is venerated by the men now entrusted with the administration of this country's affairs, and the rights of provinces and of minorities will continue to be safeguarded by the constitutional arrangement agreed upon at Confederation."

Land Of Opportunity

The National Development Bureau, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, has issued an illustrated folder entitled, "Canada," which contains some facts calculated to remind the Canadian that he is living in a naturally rich and progressive land. First of all, it is stated that the growth of population continues at a high rate, the increase from 1901 to 1911 having been 34 per cent., while from 1911 to 1921 it was 22 per cent. From that date to the present the rate was 11.4 per cent., the population estimate being 9,796,800 in 1929. Of the total, 55 per cent. are of British origin and 28 per cent. French. Montreal is the largest centre, next in order being Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Hamilton and Ottawa. It is hoped that measures now being taken to encourage domestic industry will result in a recovery in the rate of increase in the number of inhabitants.

An estimate of the national wealth, apart from undeveloped natural resources, made in 1927, places the figure at 27,000 millions of dollars, an increase of 22 per cent. since 1921, consisting chiefly of agricultural values. Ontario owns slightly more than a third and Quebec a quarter. Non-domestic investments in the country in 1929 were \$5,880,000,000, made up of, British capital, \$2,210,000,000; United States, \$3,400,000,000, and other countries, \$250,000,000. Canadian financiers control about 60 per cent. of the securities of the Dominion, however. Canada has invested abroad \$1,579,074,000, 55 per cent. of which is in the United States and 8.5 in Great Britain, with 36.5 per cent. in other countries.

The growth of manufacturing in the present century has been notable. In 1900 the capital invested was \$447,000,000, employees numbering 339,173 and the value of the products being \$481,000,000. In 1928 the figures had increased to \$4,730,000,000, 658,000 and \$3,770,000,000 respectively. Vegetable products come first and then follow wood and paper, iron and its products, animal products and textile products. The area of land suitable for agriculture is 300,000,000 acres, less than one-half of which is occupied, and the gross revenue from the agricultural industry is estimated at \$1,677,200,000. The forested area is 1,151,454

Notes By The Way

It is really refreshing to see Liberal newspapers like the Toronto Globe seriously advising Premier Bennett as to what course he might follow while attending the Imperial Economic Conference in London. If the predictions of impending ruin consequent upon the recent tariff changes are fulfilled it matters little what else may happen, but supposing that no such ruin will follow and that Premier Bennett proves himself right, what will these prophets of ruin do about it?

The question asked by ex-Premier King, as he stumped the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific before the last federal election, namely whom could Mr. Bennett send to the Imperial Conference if he, Mr. King, were defeated, with the departure of Premier Bennett and his colleagues, has been answered and few there are in Canada who will doubt that Mr. Bennett has been able to make at least as good a choice as Mr. King could have done. Accompanying Mr. Bennett are Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Hon. Maurice Dupre, Solicitor General. In fact there are those who believe that the delegation now on its way to London under the guidance of Mr. Bennett is as capable a company of statesmen as Canada could have produced in any period of its history. Mr. King's bombastic claim that he only and his fellow ministers were capable of representing Canada did not go down well with the electors. Indeed it was laughed at at the time by more than Conservatives and few there are who will doubt the wisdom of the Canadian electors who made the present possible.

Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario has issued a caveat to the delegates about to attend the Imperial Conference, on a matter of profound import to the people of Canada. He protests that no steps should be taken, either by the Dominion Government or the Imperial Conference, to deal with constitutional changes, until the provinces, through their accredited representatives, have been called into consultation and have signified their approval of such amendments as may be contemplated.

The good example set by the coal mining companies of Alberta in dealing with Winnipeg should be followed by producers of other lines in different parts of the country who will benefit by Mr. Bennett's new tariff policy. The Winnipeg Hydro, the city's \$30,000,000 public utility, was recently in the market for a large amount of coal. Hitherto United States steam coal was chiefly used, but the Hydro found that the Alberta tenders were 90 cents a ton below those of their competitors. This was made possible through the fact that the Dominion Government

For the first time in Canadian history a Finance Minister has introduced a large list of tariff changes with the definite guarantee on the part of those who are to immediately benefit by them that there will be no increase in the price of their commodities. Mr. Bennett during the course of the election campaign frequently stated that increased protection to the manufacturer did not necessarily mean an increase in the price to consumers, but probably many regarded this as mere platitudinous declaration. It is now being impressed upon the people of Canada that Mr. Bennett is a man of his word, and that when he said that increased benefits to the manufacturer would not be at the expense of the consumer, he knew what he was talking about. For he has the positive assurances on the part of these producers that the increased tariff duties given them will not mean higher prices to the public.

But not trusting wholly to written assurances the government has provided in the legislation that in case any manufacturer may not keep his obligation in this respect, the governor-in-council can exercise authority to reduce or abolish any of the increased duties.

square miles, 27 per cent. of which carries merchantable timber. Pulp and paper-making holds premier position in output value of the Dominion's manufactures, of which Quebec contributes 56 per cent. Minerals, fisheries, furs, all contribute vast wealth, while the water powers are enormous. These and other facts presented in the Department of the Interior folder show that Canada is a land of almost unlimited resources that are being steadily developed by an industrious and ambitious population. Under government that encourages enterprise, Canadians should make an even more creditable showing in the near future than in the past.



By James W. Barton, M.D. TREATING BURNS

You may be twenty miles from anywhere when you or one of your party have the misfortune to sustain a severe burn.

The real danger about a burn is shock and the absorption of poison from the damaged tissue.

Now the old idea that the burned surface should be kept covered from the air is correct and so vaseline, butter, or any grease available may be quite properly applied.

If you have tea with you and you can brew it quickly, owing to the tannic acid it contains, can be poured over the burn or soaked in clean gauze or cloths and laid over the burn. It should be made as strong as possible.

With water or other fluids available the victim should be made to drink even more than he wants; it should be forced on him. This helps to give volume to the circulation thus lessening effects of shock, and helps to establish the kidney function which may be temporarily impaired.

Another important point is the establishing of the alkaline balance in the blood. With burns there is an acidosis and by giving plenty of baking soda in the fluids this can be to some extent overcome.

After you have used the above emergency measures, it would be wise to get the patient immediately to the hospital.

Here with rest and relaxation, and the use of some drug to allay the pain, he will have the best chance to get over the shock and prevent a serious outcome.

In the city where immediate hospital treatment is available, simply covering the burns from the air, and rushing patient to hospital is the best treatment.

In hospital there is tannic acid available in solution of 2 to 5 per cent in water and this is sprayed over the burns with an atomizer and repeated until the wound becomes a dark mahogany color.

In factories the tannic acid solution is now taking the place of all other methods in the treatment of burns. The employee or nurse in charge of the first aid department has the tannic acid always available and puts a teaspoonful to a cup of water, to make the usual per cent.

Remember then the points about a burn; to keep it covered, to keep patient at rest, and to give fluids containing baking soda.

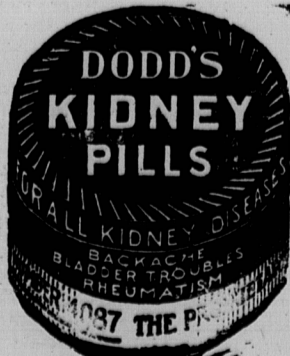


TO HIS BOOKS

By sucking you the wise, like bees, do grow Healing and rich, though this they do most slow, Because most choicely; for as great a store Have we of books as bees of herbs, or more; And the great task to try, then know, the good, To discern weeds, and judge of wholesome food, Is a rare scant performance. For man dies Oft ere 't is done, while the bee feeds and flies. But you were all choice flowers; all set and dressed By old sage florists, who well knew the best. —Henry Vaughan (1622-1695).

True, the poet was famous, but the landlord wanted his rent: "And I want it today," he said. "If I don't get it, people will be pointing out this house tomorrow as the place where you once lived."

is subsidizing Alberta coal to the extent of \$1 per ton, and the lower quotation on that product represented the fulfillment by Alberta dealers of their promise that they would pass it on to the consumer, in this case the Winnipeg Hydro.



That Body of Hours

Humanely Obtained Furs

(The London Spectator) (The writer of this article is the Editor of the British Fur Trade, which is the chief organ of the Fur Trade in this country. His suggestions are of particular interest now, when the fur sales are beginning.—Ed. Spectator). As a journalist intimately in touch with the fur trade of Great Britain my interest was touched by the Spectator's recent leadership of a Press campaign to ensure the humane killing of fur animals; and at the same time, my exception of the futility of many of the enthusiasts' letters and plans has prompted me to suggest what appears to me the sole practical method of attacking the problem.

I do not propose to discuss the many assertions of the existence of cruelty in fur animal trapping, as they are really beside the mark; although I should not be human if I did not ache to point out how few of these are based on anything but information at second or third hand, on statements scarcely so substantiated by personal observation of recent practice (the world becomes yearly more humane, even in the wilds, and what held good two generations ago does not necessarily do so to-day) as to be acceptable evidence in Law Court procedure.

But I will concede to the humanitarians that cruelty may be as inherent in the trapping of fur animals as it is in Nature's ways of ending their lives. If they will concede—to save time—that is unquestionably a fact—that however desirable, no method is feasible by which such cruelty can be prevented, the area over which the animals are trapped being too vast to make supervision possible.

What then is left? Frankly, as the world lives to-day, the only way to prevent a body of men pursuing some undesirable practise is to make it cease to pay them. We aim to do so by penalizing laws if we are in the majority of the nation; but when, as in this case, the advocates of an altered course are in a tiny minority, other methods must be found or the practise be accepted as unalterable.

Now, in addition to the body of humane opinion responsible for this movement, there is in this country an immense public possessed of, shall we say, an uncomfortable but rather tractable conscience. As individuals, this class would prefer to buy guaranteed "uncruely" obtained furs; lacking the supply of such furs and realizing that subscribing to the principle at present would mean going without furs, scruples are "blanketed" under refusal to face the issue.

If means could be found by which supplies could be assured to retailers in sufficient quantity to make it a "business proposition," propaganda would soon give birth to a public demanding furs with a humanely-killed guarantee. That is the direction in which constructive work can take place. In this country fur farming has concentrated on rearing silver foxes, muskrats and mink—only the former being in appreciable numbers. The value of this to the humanely killed fur animal advocates lies in the fact that, almost without exception (without any, in this country, as far as the writer's knowledge goes) farmed fur animals are killed instantaneously either by chloroforming them in a lethal chamber or by hypodermic injection.

The importance of fur farming arises not only from its promise of a new and paying land industry for this country, but also from the accepted fact that the supply of wild-fur-bearers is gradually—in some cases rapidly—lessening. Therefore,

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This new industry has already attracted the active interest of fur traders and furriers, which means that it is not to live down any trade prejudice or vested interests in order to find acceptance for its output.

Fur-farming owes its start to a young farmer named Dalton (now Sir Charles Dalton) who, between 1879 and 1889, experimented to see whether the black fox could not be raised in captivity, and during that period succeeded in rearing the first penned fox family. To-day, the fox farms in Canada number 3,067, while the total of silver fox cubs born in three establishments was 38,068 in 1926 and 45,750 in 1927. These farms sold 17,555 silver foxes in 1926 for pelts and 10,514 for breeding purposes, while the following year these figures had increased respectively to 20,890 and 12,804. The value of foxes sold alive for stock was \$2,501,816.

Germany has some six hundred fur farms; fur animal breeding in Switzerland is under the direct encouragement and assistance of the Government; Austria has about twenty silver fox and seventy smaller fur animal farms; the Czechoslovakian Government strongly supports the fur animal farms; the Czechoslovakian Fur Animal Breeders and also owns a model farm on which experiments for the benefit of breeders are carried on; Norway imported a pair of silver foxes in 1913, but the War suspended development of the industry and it was not until 1924 that it really found its feet. Thereafter the figures for 1925, 1927 and 1928, which are respectively 2,735, 6,328 and 14,379 registered silver foxes show how convinced of its permanence and profitable nature are the Norwegians. It may be added that last year there was a still greater increase in the numbers of foxes on the Norwegian farms. Following after these, the British industry makes a small show, being carried out on only about sixty silver fox farms, but only that it has started, it is going rapidly ahead and the established farms have already proved that silver fox breeding can be successfully practised in almost every part of Great Britain.

So much for British fur farming. The question arises now as to the method of turning its advent to the furtherance of humanitarian methods in obtaining furs, and here I can only say that, after reminding those interested of the painlessness of the farmed animals deaths, the way seems open for such linking up of the mutual interests of the humanitarians and the fur farmers. Were it to venture into a forecast of a possible solution, at once practical and economic, I should hint at some central body founding an experimental fur farm upon which satisfactory types of would-be fur farmers could be trained, and afterwards, possibly financed, and from which stock could be rented to them while getting on their own feet. From such a farm, which would undoubtedly be self-supporting if properly run, the impetus to co-operate could be given which would draw all the increasingly great supply of British-bred, humanely-killed animals (there would be no need to stop at silver fox breeding) into the hands of a central selling organization. Only by some such means can I see any possibility of anyone in this country exercising any control over the methods of fur taking.

The notice in the rooms of some hotels which reads "Have you left anything?" should be changed to "Have you anything left?"

It is said the first saxophone was brought to America in 1856. Of course it may be only a coincidence that the Civil War broke out soon afterwards.

"Leave it to me," the young man said when his rich uncle asked him advice about investments.

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