

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1933

A GOOD EXAMPLE

Not only is the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association to be congratulated on the success of the Island Apple Day, it is to be commended upon its immediate announcement of the amount realized, the cost of the campaign, and the object to which the funds realized are to be applied. In the past it has been the custom of various kinds of organizations to put on tag days, poppy days, etc. never troubling to take the public who subscribed in to their confidence as to the financial results, including cost of campaign or what specifically is to be done with the money. In Scotland, most of the cities, such as Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee and Inverness make it a condition of the permission granted to publish immediately the result of the campaign. It is only fair to contributors and the organizations concerned alike that the example in this respect of the Provincial campaign of the Boy Scouts Association be followed in future.

MR. BEER'S WARNING

Writing in the current issue of the Toronto Saturday Night, Mr. G. Frank Beer, formerly of Charlottetown and a business man of Dominion-wide reputation, strongly denounces the "criticism and misrepresentations" that have been used to create doubt and opposition in Canada with regard to the Empire trade agreements negotiated last year at Ottawa. Mr. Beer in his article points out the danger of undervaluing the importance of these agreements. "What we fail rightly to appreciate," he says, "is that a large part of Canadian exports to Great Britain is the result of a favourable trade agreement which if allowed to lapse would create a chaotic condition for an important section of producers now engaged in adapting their products to the British market. To lose this market would be, under present world conditions to lose the one sure outlet for surplus products of a character, variety, and value for which no substitutes are available."

Mr. Beer finds that in the United States the ultimate effects of President Roosevelt's National Recovery Act are still uncertain. Congress convenes within a few months and by that time we shall probably know whether or not further nationalistic policies are to be enforced. At the present moment he believes the chances are about 50-50, with some indication of the scale swinging to a yet more exclusionist policy against outside goods. To safeguard Canada against such a contingency has doubtless been the aim of the Prime Minister in his historic efforts to strengthen intra-Empire trade relations. "It is a statement of fact," concludes Mr. Beer, "and without political implications, that without such a safeguard Canada in the near future might be found in a position of economic isolation the most serious in its history as a nation. It should be clearly understood by all Canadians that important general interests are being sacrificed when intra-Empire trade agreements are obstructed or undermined."

Particularly, we might add, is this the case with regard to Maritime poultry, bacon, apples, and other agricultural industries, not to mention lumber, now enjoying an unprecedented preference in the British market as a result of the Empire agreements. It is unfortunate that even in the Maritimes the kind of propaganda which Mr. Beer condemns is being propagated for political reasons. Facts regarding the phenomenal increase in Canada's overseas Empire trade are being minimized or suppressed, while the fatuous statement of Mr. Mackenzie King that the Empire agreements were "stifling" Canada's trade is being repeated ad nauseam, and without the slightest review of existing conditions.

pretense at informed comment or analysis of the facts.

The object of this campaign is of course to discredit the Government; but its real effect, if it should succeed, would be, as Mr. Beer points out, to remove the sheet-anchor of Canada's hope for successful trade recovery within the Empire, and place this country solely at the mercy of Washington, a contingency which no thinking Canadian desires, and of which the majority of Canadians have had sufficient experience during the tariff tinkering years of Mr. Mackenzie King's own administration.

"A HARD GAME"

When does a politician win and when does he lose? asks the Liverpool N.S. Advance. Is he a winner when he is elected and a loser when he is beaten in his political campaign? Sometimes he may be but most certainly not always. Recently in Pictou County two well known men were opposing candidates for seats in the Nova Scotia legislature. Hon. John Doull was defeated. Today he is judge of the supreme court of Nova Scotia, a position carrying an annual stipend of \$9,000 and a pension. Don F. Fraser was elected. Since the election Mr. Fraser has changed his newspaper from a semi-weekly to a weekly "because of necessity" he says. And in his column "With the Editor" he writes, "Politics is a hard game."

BRIGHT PROSPECTS

The world over, economic recovery has gained more headway than would be realized without a special study. Evidence of this reassuring condition are given in the November Letter of the Royal Bank of Canada, the whole letter being devoted to this important subject. "At this moment," we read, "when rumours of wars and revolutions have become an added impediment to the recovery of confidence, the governments of the world must realize that economic reconstruction has made further headway than is popularly appreciated. If diplomacy can hold off war but a little longer, the fabric to hold together the economic and financial tissue will have been re-knit and the necessity for bitterness will disappear. It is the progress which has already been made toward reconstruction which should be the focus of attention."

The Bank authorities find that the upturn in business has become general throughout the world. "In fact, there is no country of major importance in which this new trend is not a factor. Well to the fore in this general upward movement will be found the countries constituting the British Commonwealth of Nations, and certainly there is no other group of countries which is closer to pre-depression volume of production and consumption. Throughout the world, production is increasing, prices for the principal commodities are higher and unemployment has begun to decrease."

The Letter then proceeds to discuss in detail the improvement in Great Britain, the United States, France, and Latin American countries. Then follows a separate article, devoted to the business-recovery in the Maritime Provinces. It is reprinted elsewhere on this page, its importance being such as to warrant fullest publicity. It need not be pointed out that Bank Letters are prepared with great caution and that overstatement is scrupulously avoided; so that when the Royal Bank of Canada Letter speaks of "the growing prosperity now found in the Maritime Provinces" as a result of the Empire Conference agreements negotiated last year at Ottawa, it means precisely that. We commend the entire article to the attention of our readers as an encouraging, inspiring as well as authoritative base, and without the slightest

review of existing conditions.

Notes By The Way

The U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates this year's cotton crop at 13,100,000 bales, based on conditions as of November 1. That this total is 98,000 bales more than the crop produced last year is one of nature's cruel jokes, inasmuch as the Government's attempt to curb output will cost the taxpayers of the country somewhere in the vicinity of \$110,000,000.—New York Sun.

At the moment it is rather exacting to expect a government, confronted with daily problems such as those which confront Washington now, to complicate its troubles by taking a chance on informing the American people that they aren't going to collect the war debts. However, if politics were not politics and a political leader should take such a risk, it is a fair wager that he would be surprised at the calm which would greet his statement.—Baltimore Sun.

Modern history teaches anything it is that educational courses in patriotism, even when prescribed by our most exemplary civic mentors invariably develop vanity in the youth of a nation far in advance of sound knowledge and good sense. Riveting the war mind upon millions of the young manhood and womanhood of Europe is the most sacrilegious spectacle in the world today. It is an incredibly crude and perverted educational system that teaches boys to "throw dummy grenades at postboard soldiers in dummy trenches" and it challenges the friends of peace everywhere.

There is a real danger, says the Kansas City Times, that the Washington Government, in its anxiety to find a market for surpluses, may force more credit on the Soviet Union than it can afford to accept. It is difficult for Russia to make direct payments to this country, since two of its chief products, oil and lumber are those of which America has a surplus. In the two big years of Soviet trade, when we sold more than \$100,000,000 of products to the Union, payments were made through England and other countries. That is, Russia would sell England oil and accept payment in British credits in New York for English goods exported to the United States.

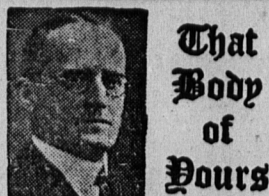
Official announcement of President Roosevelt's plan to take 4,000,000 men from the relief rolls and give them employment on public works suggests an ambitious undertaking. It was not known that plans for public works were sufficiently advanced to afford employment for 2,000,000 by November 16 and for 2,000,000 more by December 15, but the Administration certainly has the funds available for this purpose. According to the latest estimate, 3,000,000 families are being helped by public relief agencies, a reduction since April of 1,500,000. The President's plan would give at least partial relief to about two-thirds of the needy families in the country.

And now from England comes the news that an experimenter there has discovered that the life of razor blades can be greatly lengthened by keeping them lying north and south by the compass. He has kept a record of the length of the life of the various razor blades he has used. Prior to orientating his razor blades he found that no blade would last him longer than about one month or six weeks. During the past two and a half years, during which he has conducted his experiment, his blades averaged seventy-two days, one went as high as 166 days. He credits it to terrestrial magnetism.

Moscow issues the warning that if the Japanese attempt aggression in any part of the Soviet Union the latter will retaliate by bombing centres of population in Japan. It is little more than a quarter of a century since the two countries were at war, the conflict proving tremendously costly to both. Remembrance of that eastern upheaval should make both sides exhaust every means of preserving peace before resorting to arms again.

An exchange says: "Explanations of abnormal weather are being sought for not only in the sun spots themselves but also in life conjunctions (that is, when in the same degree of longitude of the planets Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune which occur every 164 years. These periods are often associated with abnormal weather, climatic disturbances, and severe famines, particularly when accompanied by spots in the sun.

Mangels, sugar beets and carrots in storage will stand considerable freezing provided they are not handled when frozen and that the frost is allowed to come out gradually.



By James W. Barlow, M.D.

WATER AND SALT INCREASE WEIGHT IN HEAVY INDIVIDUALS

A physician was called to attend a middle-aged woman with an acute bronchitis.

When she first went to bed with the bronchitis she weighed 215 pounds, and when fully recovered she weighed 195 pounds.

As there was a trace of sugar in the urine the starch foods were cut down and the sugar disappeared from the urine without the use of insulin.

An attempt by the physician to reduce the weight below 190 pounds was unsuccessful despite the use of thyroid extract and cutting down on all the food intake by about one-half. If large doses of thyroid were given the legs became swollen and the general weight increased.

Now cutting down on the food intake aside from the use of thyroid extract, should have reduced the weight, and the physician was naturally surprised to find the weight still about 190 pounds.

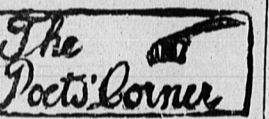
In discussing the case with another physician the latter suggested that the fact that the patient lost 20 pounds during her illness showed that it was possible for her to lose weight. Further, that as the legs swelled by the use of thyroid extract, the question naturally arose as to how much of her weight increase was due to a disturbance of the water balance in her system.

The suggestion therefore was that in addition to cutting down on the food intake, attention should be paid to lessening or limiting the amount of salt and water taken into the body.

The total salt taken into the body should be that which is found in the foods themselves and no salt should be added to any of the foods eaten.

The total amount of fluid taken daily should not be more than about a quart, that is about four glasses of four large cups a day, which would include all the tea, coffee, water, or other liquid taken in the 24 hours.

This physician suggested the use also of some drug such as ammonium chloride to help remove some of the water from the tissues.



FROM "A PRAYER FOR HIS DAUGHTER"

Once more the storm is howling, and half hid Under this cradle-hood and coverlid,

My child sleeps on. There is no obstacle But Gregory's wood and one bare hill

Whereby the haystack and roof-levelling wind, Bred on the Atlantic, can be stayed;

And for an hour I have walked and prayed Because of the great gloom that is in my mind.

May she be granted beauty and yet no Beauty to make a stranger's eye distraught,

Or hers before a looking glass. . . In countries I'd have her chiefly learned;

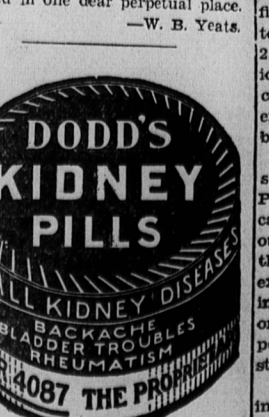
Hearts are not had as a gift but hearts are earned By those that are not entirely beautiful. . .

May she become a flourishing hidden tree That all her thoughts may like the linnet be,

And have no business but dispensing round Their magnanimities of sound; Nor but in merriment begin a chase,

Nor but in merriment a quarrel, Oh, may she live like some green laurel Rooted in one dear perpetual place.

—W. B. Yeats.



Business Recovery In The Maritime Provinces

(November Letter, Royal Bank of Canada)

In the past, and particularly since the depression of 1920, recovery has come more slowly in the Maritime Provinces than in other parts of Canada, but the present strong upward trend has been shared to the full in the Maritimes. The number of men at work in the steel plant at Sydney is more than double the number employed last year at this time; lumber prices have increased and lumber sales are better than for many years. The crops of the past season have been satisfactory; the apple crop was of bumper size and the potato yield was abundant. The atmosphere of gloom and depression prevalent last year has given place to confidence and optimism with the general improvement in almost all lines of business.

Although the crops suffered from dry weather during the growing season, there was no such drought as prevailed in almost all other parts of Canada. Dry weather damaged oats but was not sufficiently prolonged to injure the wheat and barley materially. Rains in August and September were in time to help the root crops. Exceptionally high yields of potatoes were secured in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick; the average in the three provinces increased to 100 cwt. per acre as compared with 85 cwt. in 1932.

A record yield of high quality apples is assured in Nova Scotia. The commercial crop is placed at 2,125,000 barrels as compared with 1,054,500 barrels in 1932 and a five-year average of 1,295,000 barrels. The export movement has been heavy and it is anticipated that shipments during the balance of the season will attain record proportions. The returns have been better than last year and this in spite of the large volume moved and an unusually large supply of domestic apples in Great Britain.

Export sales of lumber to Great Britain have not been in such large volume in ten years or more and the outlook in the lumber market favours continued improvement. Stocks on hand have been reduced to skeleton proportions and a very considerable volume of new cutting would be necessary to restore stocks to normal, even though new orders were not being received in good volume. According to present plans, there will be between five and six million dollars spent in the woods this coming winter. Since there are large areas, particularly in New Brunswick, almost entirely dependent upon revenue from the forest industries, this new money from the outside world is bringing about a marked transformation in business conditions.

The pulp and paper plants have been operating to capacity. In one or two instances, output has substantially exceeded the anticipated maximum. The continued activity of these mills implies further increase in woods activity during the coming winter.

The Nova Scotia steel industry, moreover, has received two orders having a total value of over two million dollars, consisting of steel rails for South Africa and for the Canadian National Railways. The former order has been completed but the 50,000 tons in the latter order will keep the plants busy for the balance of the year. In September the average number of men employed was 1,800, as compared with 700 in September, 1932.

Orders for textiles are being received in increasing volume. The textile plants have been busy and there is a feeling of optimism in the trade concerning the volume of future business. Smaller manufacturers report more varied conditions, but there is no question but that improvement has been fairly general.

Coal production has expanded as a result of the increased demand from the steel companies. The output of the Cape Breton collieries of the Dominion Iron & Steel Company amounted to 349,000 tons in September, as against 297,000 tons in August, and 191,000 tons in September, 1932. The total production of coal in Nova Scotia during the first nine months of 1933 compared with 2,391,000 tons as compared with 2,349,000 tons during the same period in 1932. It is expected that the collieries will continue to operate extensively until well into November.

Much has been written about the self-sufficiency of the Maritime Provinces and of their exceptional capacity to endure hard times without undue suffering. In actual fact, there are two kinds of economy existing side by side in these provinces and these two kinds of economy are the types which are competing for attention on the world stage.

In the first place, in those farming communities where agriculture has been diversified, the farms are

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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. POTATO PRICES. Sir.—In a recent issue of the Guardian I noticed a report referring to the surplus of two million bushels in the potato crop of the Dominion over last year. Not in any way doubting, the veracity of these statements which however, are only approximately correct, we as producers of farm products, are more concerned as to the effect these statements have in depressing market values, and leaving an impression in the minds of importers and consumers of looking forward to a cheaper article of food. Some weeks ago a meeting of dealers, merchants, bankers, etc., was held in Charlottetown to safeguard the interests of the farmer with the object in view of preventing price cutting. In spite of this meeting prices dropped to 30 cents. Steamers are being loaded by speculators at this low figure. These steamer loads will be stored in Montreal and Toronto and will result in keeping the market at a low level with of course a gain to the speculator at the expense of the farmer. What is considered good business is "Buy low and sell as dear as one can," and one is safe in assuming that the potato shippers play this game. In the estimating of our potato crop there is one factor which has been entirely overlooked or at least not mentioned heretofore in the dis-

The Cheshire Cheese (Saturday Review, London) As sacred to its devotees as the Twelfth and the First to others, October 17 saw the opening of the pudding season at the Cheshire Cheese. Almost medieval in origin—you remember its haughty reply to a rival which advertised itself as being founded in 1550. "Rebuilt 1549"—the Cheese of Fleet Street is famous on both sides of the Atlantic, and the pudding is a mysterious compound which only an analytical chemist could resolve. It is certainly "filling," and one doubts whether that hearty rustic in one of Meredith's novels, who could "Eat pudden hour after hour" was thinking of anything faintly resembling it. The association with Dr. Johnson is based on circumstantial evidence only, though Amer cans get a thrill from sitting in his "favorite chair." He certainly lived round the corner, and it is a fair inference that he frequented the nearest coffee-house. The Essex Head, which Johnson found for the benefit of his mabersant is still in existence hard by; but it is content with its state of life as a respectable public-house, making no boast or remembrance of its pious founder. Milk is a very necessary part in the nursing sow's ration. Of the various forms of milk, skim milk is one of the best for this purpose. Swedes, as commonly grown by the Canadian farmer, do not present the extensive variations in shape, size and colour that prevail in the case of mangels.

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