

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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OYSTERS

It was a coincidence, of course, that Prince Edward Island oysters held the limelight in both the Federal and Provincial Legislatures on Tuesday. The testimonial given for Malpeques as being the finest in the world is a well-deserved tribute from one thoroughly familiar with the facts. The Hon. E. N. Rhodes, in addition to being a Maritimer, was formerly Minister of Fisheries. It was during his regime that the present policy regarding oyster areas was developed and approved. It is a pity that a scheme so full of promise should be threatened by over-eager mining in parliament and outside as well. Our oyster industry is in the hands of expert government officials with no axes to grind, whose sole desire is to see it resuscitated and brought back to the prosperous condition enjoyed before the beds were raked barren by injudicious exploitation. It may, or may not, be that some of the areas are in the hands of enterprising Islanders who proved a little more farsighted than their contemporaries when the areas were in the market, but nothing is to be gained by the Province through bounding the lessees while the scheme is in process of experimentation. Mr. Rhodes, as the Minister responsible for the leasing system, is proud to be recognized as its "father" and glad to take full responsibility for it.

R. C. M. P.

The attack made by the Opposition on the R.C.M.P. savours strongly of political propaganda and "talking to the gallery," as Mr. McIntyre phrases it. It was successfully adopted by the Liberals in Nova Scotia prior to last election, and since their return to power has been speedily and quietly dropped. Similarly in New Brunswick an attack is being made by Liberals on police administration, which seems to indicate that the Nova Scotia Liberals having found it profitable pre-election propaganda, the Liberals of the other two Maritimes are following suit. It is most reprehensible tactics, appealing for support to the least desirable element in the community—the enemies of law and order. The R.C.M.P. is no more perfect and beyond criticism than any other organization, but certainly its record is such as to entitle it to respect and a measure of fair play. Without waiting for the report of the organization to be tabled, the Opposition leaders have seen fit to launch a bitter attack, based, according to their own admissions, on nothing more or less than hearsay. Both Mr. McIntyre and Mr. LePage are sufficiently intelligent to appreciate the fact that if hearsay, gossip and rumors are to be given credence, there are few, if any, in positions of responsibility, whose reputations would be worth a moment's purchase. In the Legislature a member's statements are largely privileged, but they are so solely on the understanding that, being responsible representatives, they will not abuse their privilege for the purpose of the circulation of slander and unfounded reports. The holding up of the administration of law and order to public contempt is at all times dangerous; and at present with crises in so many European countries, it may prove calamitous. Let us get behind our police, support and commend them, and we shall soon realize that the R.C.M.P. reputation here will compare favorably with that which has ever enjoyed in other parts of Canada. Keep the R.C.M.P. out of politics, otherwise we may speedily find ourselves in the position of Newfoundland.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

In a specially published report on the agricultural situation, prepared in February, the Federal Department of Agriculture says the total milk production in Canada for 1933 was approximately the same as for 1932 which was estimated at 15,817,668,000 pounds. This figure was only slightly higher than that of 1931, but there was an increase of 4.71 per cent between 1931 and 1933. In 1933 a total of 3,758,400 milk cows were reported in Canada, an increase of 27,900 over 1932. An increase has taken place in every province with the exception of Alberta and British Columbia. The number in 1933 was 1.8 per cent greater than the 1929-32 average, and on this basis of comparison the Prairie Provinces had 156,237 or 14.8 per cent more milk cows, while Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces showed a total decrease of 2.7 per cent. The number of milk cows in British Columbia also decreased. It is probable that the large increase in the Prairie Provinces is due to a greater number of cows of the best breeds being milked. Relatively lower returns from beef production together with crop failures and low grain prices have caused farmers in the West to produce more milk wherever possible. The present increase will likely be maintained until the return of favorable prices for grain and beef. In the past year or two the number of dairy heifers has been increasing throughout Canada, the figures for 1933 showing an increase of 5.3 per cent over those for 1932. The western provinces again showed a large increase of 13.8 per cent, the Maritimes one of 6.2 per cent, and Ontario 3 per cent, while in Quebec there was a decrease of 1.2 per cent. The increase in dairy cow and dairy heifer population in the western provinces points to a continuation in 1934 of the level of dairy production reached in 1933, providing that the range in relative prices between dairy products, grain and beef remains the same.

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BRITAIN'S RECOVERY

The British Industries Fair which closed recently has proved to be the most successful display of the products of the various industries since the exhibition was instituted. The attendances at Olympia and the White City, London, and at Birmingham have been far greater than ever before and the number of buyers from Empire and foreign countries has exceeded all anticipations, while all sections report that the orders placed both by home and overseas buyers have been substantial. In order to provide accommodation for the large number requiring space for exhibits—about 2,800—no less than thirty acres of floor area were required, and the frontage of the indoor stands extended about thirty-two miles. The Fair represented practically the entire range of United Kingdom manufactures, besides primary, semi-finished, and manufactured products of the Dominions and Colonies. In addition to the Indian industries, the Empire section included exhibits from Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, Northern Ireland, Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia, the East African Dependencies, Cyprus, Mauritius, and the West Indies. The success of the Fair is but a reflection of that remarkable recovery in British trade and commerce which has been demonstrated in recent months. In January, there were 600,000 more people in employment than twelve months before. In the basic trades of iron and steel, against 3,700,000 tons of pig iron in 1931, Britain produced last year 4,123,000 tons, and 7,000,000 tons of steel ingots and castings against 5,202,000 two years ago. Despite the effects of subsidies granted by foreign countries to maintain their shipping, the British shipping industry gives evidence of sharing in the general recovery, and nothing more effectively indicates the confidence that exists to overcome difficulties and the determination to regain for the country its former supremacy on the seas than the decision to proceed with the construction of a giant liner under the joint management of the Cunard and the White Star lines. The turn of the tide, says an exchange, is no longer nothing more than a pious hope so far as Britain is concerned. It is a definite fact, and each day gives indication that the change from stagnation to activity in practically all branches of trade gathers momentum.

EDITORIAL NOTES

A writer in an exchange advises housekeepers to help the farmer by using more eggs and butter and less imported fruit in their cakes. He recalls the time when his grandfather had a housekeeper who would put 16 eggs and a pound of butter in a single cake!

An example illustrating the many and various causes of discrepancies between British import figures and Canadian exports to the United Kingdom occurred last week. The British freighter Concordia en route for the United Kingdom with nearly 400 head of Canadian cattle on board was rammed by the United States vessel Black Eagle on Monday. The Concordia was abandoned in a sinking condition off Sable Island. This export of cattle will appear in the Canadian trade statement for March but, naturally, will not appear as an import by the United Kingdom.

Notes By The Way

While efforts to arrive at some basis for general disarmament continue, the very fact that the Powers are taking steps to strengthen their navies may be regarded as clearly indicative of their apprehension regarding the general international situation. Japan has for a long time past been building ships of the most modern and powerful type. The United States has just authorized a new naval programme which, if and when it is completed, will carry her fleet up to the full strength permitted under the London Naval Treaty, which expires in 1936. But her program will of course not be completed by then, and unless the Treaty is renewed or replaced by a new one, there is nothing to prevent her or Japan, or Great Britain, from going far beyond the limits laid down in the Treaty.

Amid the welter of international upheavals, three by-elections in the Old Country passed almost unnoticed, despite the fact that the results possess a definite significance. These elections were held in Cambridge, Lowestoft and Portsmouth. In each case the Government candidate, despite the fact that the results were a Conservative, but as a National Government candidate. At Portsmouth there was a straight contest between National Government and Labour; no Liberal ran. In Cambridge and Lowestoft, there were triangular contests. The Liberal candidate in each case lost his deposit. Labour improved its standing slightly, but was nowhere near victory.

Roosevelt's argument is somewhat as follows: Clearly, if Jones pays higher wages than his competitors, Smith or Robinson, Jones will lose out. But if Jones, Smith and Robinson all pay high wages, and every other employer pays wages accordingly, then Jones and other employers will find a huge market for their goods among the highly paid employees of the whole nation. If only it can be made quite general it will work, according to Roosevelt.

The inquiry which a parliamentary committee at Ottawa is conducting upon the subject of industry and commerce depicts, in striking fashion, the extent of the unemployment which a part of our working population lives. It is astounding. The Province of Quebec, whose "rich labour legislation" certain people here and abroad are so fond of degrading exploitation, it is evident that in a province where such exploitation exists the labour legislation is not effective.

The police of England and South Africa have a regular mystery thriller on hand. A box known to contain 830 fine ounces of gold, placed in a ship's strong room that was never entered during the voyage and watched during subsequent transit, was on opening, found to contain cement of the exact weight. Now for the right man to come along and say, "Elementary, my dear Watson."

It required only John Dillinger's wooden gun to put the British touch upon the series of jail breaks that have made a complete farce of prison administration in the United States. There have been many breaks in the last year, some attended by the killing of guards and followed by sensational stories of the search for the criminals, of whom some were recaptured or killed. Prison authorities were charged with these escapes, and the demand for greater vigilance on their part. Then came Dillinger upon the scene with his wooden gun, frightening the guards, capturing them with their own guns and exchanging a prison cell for the great open spaces.

One reads with interest that there are at least 140,000 Japanese settlers in Brazil. In Brazil, representatives of steamship companies are traveling over Japan showing films of Japanese colonies in Brazil, while the migration to the latter country is encouraged by the governments of both. The activity begins as laborers on plantations, and eventually become land owners. Japanese and Japanese companies now own about 1,277,000 acres of land in the country. They are well suited to the climate, very industrious, and their numbers are said to be rapidly increasing. It has been a sore point with Japan that its citizens are not welcomed in numbers in the United States and Canada, and this migration to Brazil is a very interesting development.

By August of 1934 twenty years will have elapsed since the outbreak of the World War. A good deal has passed under the bridge since then and many lessons have been taught by those who have learned it. The supreme lesson which we have learned is that war does not pay. The mechanism of the world has grown so delicate and complex that a dislocation in one part seriously affects every section. War is a better off than vanquished and certainly not as well off as in the pre-war period. In spite of this truth, which most of us have realized, it is deplorable that governments still prefer to sacrifice sums of money or armaments and general preparations for conflict which are out of all proportion to the power of the people to defray by taxation. If only a minor part of these wasteful disbursements were diverted into channels of rapprochement, it only a lot of the energy consumed were spent in the propagation of friendly relationships between nations, a lasting peace might have been secured for mankind.

That Body of Hours

FOODS THAT ARE EASY AND HARD ON THE LIVER

I often talk about the liver as the king of the organs, because it really does so much and such important work that it really deserves to be called by that one-littered, head-dach, and sometimes a jaundice or yellowness of the skin. The treatment for this condition is usually to do without food for a day or two, drink plenty of water, and the use of Epsom salts. And the cause of early liver trouble is usually overeating, particularly of fatty foods, or eating when tired either mentally or physically. It would seem that some tendency to sluggishness of the liver and gall bladder is inherited as jaundice occurs frequently in members of the same family.

The foods that are good foods and "easy" on the liver are: water, soft-boiled eggs, poached eggs, bouillon, consommé, chicken-broiled, steamed, white fish, limited amount of toast, bread, swieback, rice, barley soup with barley strains out, sage, spinach, peas, cooked celery.

The foods that are a source of trouble to one with a tendency to sluggish liver are: fatty foods, or eating when tired either mentally or physically. It would seem that some tendency to sluggishness of the liver and gall bladder is inherited as jaundice occurs frequently in members of the same family.

Curiosity In Statistics

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics) Statistics regarding hops reveal some seeming anomalies. Take the imports. The total importation in 1931 was 888,914 pounds valued at \$161,146, or an average of 181 cents per pound. In 1932 the amount was 750,895 pounds at \$142,887, an average value of 19 cents; in 1933 the amount was 675,287 pounds at \$255,352, an average of 37.8 cents. Thus the import value increased by 15 per cent in two years. Canadian exports in 1931 amounted to 124,988 pounds at \$23,101, or an average of 18.5 cents per pound; in 1932, 15,341 pounds at \$1,007, or 65 cents; in 1933, 773,275 pounds at \$208,189, an average of 34 cents. In two years the export value increased by 15.5 cents per pound but in 1933 was still 3.8 cents below the average import value.

The Drought Of 1933

(Glasgow Herald) The general picture is well illustrated by a study of the Loch Kettle figures over the past few months. At the end of last month, when normally the loch would have been full, the level was over six feet down. That situation, since substantially corrected by the enthusiastic efforts of the first week of the new year, did not, of course, call for any anxiety. None the less the deficiency is to be charged with the lowest in the records of the Glasgow Water Department, which go back about sixty years. So, while there was never any reason to fear shortage, or even inconvenience, this is certainly a time when Glasgow citizens would do well to think kindly of those of their forerunners who took elaborate steps to provide in advance for the vastly expanded demand of our day.

are now more disposed than ever to draw their supplies from Empire sources. With the passing away of prejudices there have also come into existence new economic forces, largely as the result of the Ottawa Conference. Naturally, Great Britain's change-over from foreign to Empire sources of supply must take time so that dislocation of trade may be prevented. Any tendency to impatience on the part of Canadian timber exporters should be checked by an appreciation of the difficulties of importers in a trade which bristles with technicalities, not the least of which are connected with quality, measurements and prices. These factors cannot possibly be

Too Well Guarded

(Exchange) When the time came for the great Cullinan diamond to be sent to England, special guards were appointed and a strong box obtained. With every precaution the strong box was shipped to England, but when opened, it was found to contain a lump of coal which, like a diamond, consists essentially of carbon but in an exceedingly less valuable form. The recipients, however, received no shock as the Cullinan diamond was already at hand, having made the journey unostentatiously by post.

By the same commonplace method, the now famous Jonkers diamond, recently found by a poor digger in South Africa, came to London. "Well I am blest. I just threw it in the bag like any other registered parcel," exclaimed the London postman when he was told that the parcel he had delivered contained the stone for which Sir Ernest Oppenheimer had paid seventy-five thousand pounds.

Evidently too many guards are as dangerous sometimes as too many cooks with a pudding. More than thirty-two thousand dollars in gold was shipped the other day from South Africa to England. During the voyage the box was in a strong room which was unopened until Southampton was reached. Police watched its transference to England, and yet when the container was opened the recipients are as positive that it contained about nine cents worth of cement as the senders are that the gold was in the box when it left their hands. Scotland Yard has a first class riddle to solve.

Private Armoured Cars

(London News-Chronicle) It is disappointing that nobody seems to know anything about these "armoured cars" which the British Fascists are alleged to possess. They raise rather a nice point. May one have an armoured car? To drive down the Strand in a scythe chariot, as Boadicea no doubt did in her day, would presumably be construed as "driving to the public danger." An armoured car would not be open to that charge. But what sort of political Britshers are those who need "proofed" cars—be they egg-proof or bullet-proof? An Englishman's house, not his car, is his castle.

Debt To Naughty Boys

(Exchange) If the naughty small boys who went to school in the Forum of Justice Caesar about 97 A. D. had made a partition and a petition and had not scribbled their names and other information on the walls of the school, the learned world of today would be considerably less wiser.

The walls of the old school were recently bared and there were found scribbled on them 160 "griffins" belonging to the first century. The teacher's name was evidently Cassilius Eros, for it is written half a dozen times together with remarks none too complimentary. "Eros oenan!" (Eros eat), for instance, since worthy of repetition, suggests that the master looked with favor on the dinner table. There are seventeen references to Virgil and five to Roman heroes immortalized in his verse. Evidently poetry and history were part of the curriculum. For certain the old walls reechoed to "Arms virumque Casilius Eros, for it is written half a dozen times together with remarks none too complimentary. "Eros oenan!" (Eros eat), for instance, since worthy of repetition, suggests that the master looked with favor on the dinner table. There are seventeen references to Virgil and five to Roman heroes immortalized in his verse. Evidently poetry and history were part of the curriculum. 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