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A BEAVER COLONY

The beaver, an old and highly esteemed inhabitant of Prince Edward Island, has again made his appearance and hopes are entertained that he will establish himself permanently in sections of the Province where his proverbial industry and activity will be an asset and not a nuisance to property owners.

Beavers were plentiful on the Island in early settlement days, but they were conspicuously absent for many years prior to 1909, when the late Robert Jenkins and Mr. J. D. Jenkins purchased a pair from the Ontario Government at a cost of £70, plus expressage. The female animal escaped and was killed accidentally on the passage over; the male was set at liberty on Mr. Robert Jenkins' property at Mount Albion, where he built a dam and house, and wintered. In the following year the Messrs. Jenkins brought another pair from Ontario. Subsequently, an arrangement was made whereby the Provincial Government agreed to co-operate financially in rehabilitating the animals in the Province. Altogether seven pairs were purchased by Messrs. Jenkins and five by the Government, and the colony thus established erected dams over a large section of country.

In 1917 a Conservation Commission consisting of Premier (now Mr. Justice) Arsenault, Messrs. J. O. Hyndman and P. L. Callaghan, was appointed and an extensive report was submitted in which the beaver population was estimated at about 2,000. A Beaver Protection Act was passed by the Legislature in that year, and amended in the following year. The Act, as amended, makes it unlawful for any person to "kill, trap, destroy or injure any beaver, or to have in his or their possession, or to buy, sell or deal with or trade in any beaver alive or dead, or the pelts or skins of any beaver caught or trapped or killed in this Province" except under authority of a permit obtained from a Game or Fishery Warden, said permit to be granted only "on personal investigation of the premises and so on as not to deplete any colony except under special circumstances satisfactory to the Game Warden." Protection against property damaged or in immediate danger of being damaged by the overflow caused by beaver dams is provided by granting permission, on application, for the destruction of such dams.

Following the close of the War there was a boom in prices of pelts; beaver pelts sold at from \$40 to \$45 each and despite the protection afforded under the Act there was a wholesale slaughter of the animals. It was thought, as a result, that the beaver had been wholly exterminated in Prince Edward Island. However, two years ago a small beaver colony was discovered on the farm property of Mr. J. D. Jenkins at Avondale. The colony has continued to flourish. The dam now covers about 30 acres, the embankment being about 100 yards in length. The estimated number of animals is 10 or 12.

Mr. Spurgeon Jenkins, special R. C. M. P. constable and game protection officer, who has sent in a report of the colony to the Federal Department, and who has watched its progress with great interest, believes this to be the only beaver colony on the Island. The animals, true to their nature, are very industrious in their habits. Erected on the Jenkins property, their dam overflows on the property of Mr. John Fraser. Both property owners welcome the beavers' presence and are doing everything to encourage the development of the colony.

Strictly a vegetarian, the beaver is a master "lumberjack" and his efforts at dam building in marsh lands help greatly to conserve moisture and protect property against fire hazard as well as to attract duck and other game birds and fish to the vicinity. From a

picturesque standpoint he is also a distinct asset, and the fact that ample provision is made under the law to prevent his activities becoming destructive should insure for him every encouragement and protection. A prolific breeder, given a fair chance he will undoubtedly flourish and we may look for the establishment of other colonies in suitable sections.

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that every effort will be made by the authorities to enforce the Beaver Protection Act, and it is hoped opinion will stand solidly behind the officers in this as in other respects.

BRITISH OPINION

Under the heading "The Incalculable President," the usually mild-spoken London Spectator voices scathing criticism of the incoherent attitude of President Roosevelt in his message to the World Economic Conference. It must be left with the President himself, says the Spectator, to reconcile his declaration of May 15th, that "the Conference must establish order in place of chaos by a stabilization of currencies, by freeing the flow of world trade, and by international action to raise price levels," with his denunciation on July 3rd of any approach by the Conference to the currency question at all. The psychological effect of the new pronouncement the Spectator finds to be deplorable. "The President, enjoying a well-earned holiday at the tiller of his yacht 'Amberjack,' off Nantucket, intervenes, like Zeus from Olympus, to reject an innocuous compromise designed to bridge the first gulf before the Conference, and give didactic lessons in economics to men wrestling with intractable problems through the heat of a London summer. His action means incidentally throwing over his own delegation, including Professor Moley, who had come here expressly to reveal the President's mind, and increasing substantially the disastrous uncertainty which besets negotiations with the United States at all times. It has come to be realized through bitter experience that behind a President and his representatives there is always an incalculable Congress. So therefore now, as a modern Athanasius might say, there are not two incalculables but three incalculables, two of them equal in status with each other. Negotiation under such conditions is a gamble."

The Spectator also finds that President Roosevelt's "admonition to the profligate nations of Europe to balance their budgets has its ironical aspect in the light of the fact that the budgetary deficit in the United States amounts at present to some \$1,750,000,000." It finds that Mr. Roosevelt, for all his earlier reassuring utterances, is animated "primarily, indeed almost exclusively, by purely national considerations." The dollar is depreciating because it suits America for it to depreciate. When the speculative boom is over the President, conceivably, may revert to his May 15th attitude on stabilization. Then again he may not. Who knows? "Incalculability remains Mr. Roosevelt's chief characteristic at the moment. The leading American papers declare frankly that they do not know what he means and express open doubt as to whether he knows himself."

In the same issue of the Spectator a contributor suggests some scarcely complimentary reasons for President Roosevelt's volte face on the currency question. "One explanation," we read, "is that, one set of economic advisers having been exported to London and so got rid of, there entered in seven other devils worse than the first, who gave different advice from the others and more isolationist still. Another, the most obvious, is that the President, despite some of his rec-

ent speeches, is so completely concerned with the internal situation in America that he pays little attention to the Economic Conference except in so far as its findings or tendencies fit in with his own plans for his own country. Another is that Mr. Roosevelt, who is a politician rather than an economist, is frankly out of his depth."

This is a scorching indictment against the United States attitude at the Conference; and from the British standpoint, and in view of the President's previous utterances, it must be confessed that it is not without justification.

OUR EMPIRE TRADE

Canada's trade representatives in Empire countries without exception report that 1932 and particularly the last six months was a record one in so far as the volume of requests for enquiries and investigations for the marketing of Canadian products are concerned. Empire countries have also kept these same representatives busy in seeking outlets in Canada for their products. Personal visits of Canadian exporters abroad have increased. In these days of trade depletion it is interesting to note that on every hand new Empire business contracts have been made and new business secured. Here at home the Canadian Manufacturers' Association have announced that the interest taken in a recent questionnaire on Empire Trade has been greater than on any other occasion. The results of the Ottawa Conference also occupied a major place in the program of their annual meeting just concluded.

The foregoing statement is taken from an article in Canadian Business, the magazine published by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. The writer states that for those who took the longer view of the advantages to be derived from the Imperial Conference at Ottawa last year, it is a matter of satisfaction to note the preliminary benefits already evident.

"One must not omit to mention," he adds, "the consolidation of Empire-mindedness among British peoples and particularly in Great Britain as a result of the Ottawa Conference. Since July, 1932, Empire traders the world over, more carefully consider their source of supply and the outlet for their goods and investigate more than ever before the prices and other advantages available to them in the Empire. Market research occupies a larger place in the activities of Empire exporters, and their thoughts are being turned to British sources when required supplies are not available at home."

STRANGE IF TRUE

A hybrid plant capable of producing potatoes and tomatoes is reported to have been evolved in the United States. The Toronto Globe, in cynical mood, thus comments on the announcement:

"The Mississippi man who is picking potatoes off the roots and tomatoes off the stems of the same plant evidently believes he has achieved a stroke of space economy. Perhaps he also thinks he has the potato bugs worried to extinction. Nevertheless, time should be taken to learn whether this latest piece of grafting is a permanent success. If it proves to be all that can be desired in every other particular, by making two crops grow where one grew before, there will remain the possibility of an endless controversy over the pronunciation of the name of the upper crop. While tomato vines are taught to climb poles with chief attention to the sunny nature of the heath, it matters little whether the fruit or vegetable is pronounced to rhyme with potato or has its second syllable rhyme with 'Pat.' In fact, the dictionary gives no fewer than four forms of pronunciation. Can this indifference continue if potatoes and tomatoes are part and parcel of the same plant? Of course, this new venture may be the very thing needed to get a learned committee together on simplified pronunciation and settle definitely what a tomato should be called. Still, clannish wars have started over slight disputes. It is well to be prepared for Great Britain."

"How pleasant it will be to go travelling through the world when the nations have finished dividing themselves up into gold blocs, sterling blocs, dollar blocs, Asiatic blocs, Hitler blocs and so on," remarks the New York Times. "All a person will have to do then to get from New York to Melbourne is to go two blocs left, three blocs right, one left, four right, and there you are."

It is said the gambling public has no conscience and no interest in the objects of a lottery or the general disposal of its funds so long as there is a fair chance of winning a prize. Events in Ireland seem to contradict this contention. Receipts of the Irish Sweepstakes have fallen off enormously, a million dollars less coming in for the Grand National this year and \$5,500,000 less for the Derby. The chief reason given for this slump is that the British people are refusing to buy tickets in the Dublin lottery because 95 per cent of the money remains in Ireland, a fat tax percentage going to the De Valera Government, which is withholding payment of land annuities owing to Great Britain.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There are public works, says an exchange, that ought to be put through. The community needs them. If they are not literally self-liquidating, they are so indirectly because of the real benefits they confer on individual citizens. In the case of such works, this is an admirable time to construct them, for labour and materials are plentiful and cheap.

With the ratification by the United States of the international treaty for the regulation of international traffic in narcotic drugs, a distinct step forward has been taken in the fight against the illicit drug menace. Thirty-nine countries, including this Dominion, signed the treaty when it was presented by the League of Nations at Geneva two years ago, but the United States remained inactive until Monday, when President Roosevelt proclaimed ratification.

It is not uncommon for visionaries who make a hurried and "chaperoned" trip to Russia to return with highly colored pictures of well-being under the Soviet Rule. How difficult it is for even the native-born to obtain a clear view of what is actually going on is indicated by the despatches telling of the pronouncing of death sentences on five cooks of the Moscow Restaurant Trust and the imposing of prison penalties on the other five for spoiling food in factory restaurants.

What has happened in Germany closely resembles the Zoo tragedy of the two snakes that became a slightly distended one. Herr Hugenberg, the leader of the Nationalist green shirts, was obliging enough to join forces with Herr Hitler, the chief of the Nazi brown shirts. Once firmly in the saddle, the latter promptly devoured his too green condutor in one gulp. It is the familiar confidence trick raised to its political apotheosis. Between the green and brown shirts there is a cardinal difference. The former were pro-Hohenzollern, strongly pro-war Junker, and all for the big-magnate industry. The Nazis are anti-monarchist, anti-Junker, anti-magnate and proagrarian. Mild communism diluted with violent racial patriotism is their creed.

His elder brother having sacrificed his claim on Cupid's altar, Prince Louis Ferdinand, grandson of the ex-Kaiser and second son of the ex-Crown Prince, is the rightful heir to the vacant Hohenzollern throne. Whether he will ever succeed to it, however, is one of those problems which may be described as on the knees of the gods. Prince Louis is a tall, good-looking young man, active and intelligent, who has spent four years at the Ford works in Detroit by way of a business apprenticeship. He speaks English perfectly, though with a strong American accent for which he apologizes and his attitude to England and the English is quite cordial and sympathetic. He was a baby when his countrymen were chanting the Hymn of Hate, and inherits nothing at all of the war complex.

At the World Conference recently, Mr. Walter Runciman, a member of the British Government, declared that the United Kingdom will not initiate any scheme of public works or participate in any international project of the kind, or provide a capital market for loans for such a purpose. Mr. Runciman said Great Britain had considerable experience in such schemes, which "are the most unremunerative of all efforts to reduce unemployment."

Another method is the use of vaccines some of which are made up from the boils or abscesses from the patient himself. These also have been helpful in certain cases. However it is interesting to read of the advice of Dr. H. von Baeyer, of Munich, given just a few months ago. He calls attention to the effectiveness of "soap" in suppressing or preventing boils that are just commencing, and in hastening the processes in others so that they are soon "pointing," that is ready to discharge their contents themselves or be opened up by the slight help of the knife.

Dr. von Baeyer states that itching and the tension from the swelling are relieved in a short time. He believes that the soap opens up the pores of the skin, that has lost some of its lime or calcium. This aids the skin in its reaction toward the inflammation. It is certainly interesting after all these years, and after the use of the various methods of preventing and healing boils to see the old time method of using soap, still in use in

The Empire's Gold

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Gold has not only taken on an added value but has assumed a new importance in the world in the last two years. In the considerations of the nations gathered to discuss it, it weighs more heavily if it gleams more fitfully. For their enlightenment the London Times has published a special issue devoted to gold, whose manifold aspects are treated by expert writers. This Gold Number is interpretative, and it makes an admirable footnote to the World Economic Conference. The facts it reveals astound and the romance of the goldfields it recalls fascinate. Few of us may realize how unapproachable is the position held by the British Empire as a producer of gold among the nations of the world. More amazing still is the colossal value of the total output of the Empire's gold; it transcends intelligent computation.

The British Empire ranks as the world's greatest gold producer but the Transvaal takes rank as the individual country producing the most gold. In this respect the Transvaal is unrivalled. It produces actually 51 per cent of the world's total output of gold. This means that the value of the gold output of the Rand since its discovery some 50 years ago amounts, in round figures to £1,115,344,968.

That is the record gold output within the Empire and for the world. Its vastness can exceed every other country's production and yet permit other Dominions within the Empire to have produced heavily. Australia has done so. Since E. H. Hargrave discovered gold on the Macquarie river in New South Wales eighty years ago, Australia has produced gold valued at 700 million pounds sterling. And in much the same period New Zealand has produced gold valued at 100 million pounds.

In the ninety years in which modern commerce has expanded on the credit based on the gold discovered, there has been a limited succession of different countries ranking as the greatest gold producers. The United States stood out in the new gold era of '83, the '90s. As it declined gradually, Australia stepped briefly. Australia picked her golden wealth intermittently at points in fields stretching westward to Kalgoorlie's Golden Mile; but her fabulous harvest was soon over. Then, less than fifty years ago, the world gaped at the phenomenal wealth uncovered in the Rand. It

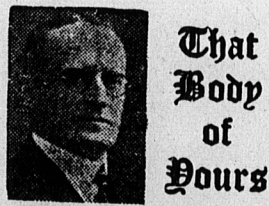
was thought to be too prodigiously wealthy to last, but South Africa remains at the head of the list of the gold producing countries. Other countries have changed their positions. It is not remarkable that some have fallen to lower rank, but that perhaps others have risen so high. Canada has ascended from lowly negligence to the relative importance of second place. The United States now occupies third place, Russia fourth, Mexico fifth, Rhodesia sixth, and Japan and Ceylon seventh.

That rating omits British Empire fields being revived with an initiative that promises returns to former profits. A better estimate of the Empire's output may be obtained from statistics for 1929, issued by the United States bureau of the Mint at Washington. It gives the gold outputs for these countries for 1929:

Table with 2 columns: Country and Gold Output. South Africa: \$215,241,881; United States: \$2,514,300; Canada: \$9,801,864; Russia: \$2,071,835; Mexico: \$13,475,411; Australia and New Zealand: \$12,096,438; South Rhodesia: \$11,593,034.

It will be noted that these statistics place Canada as third only among the world's producers of gold. The figure quoted for her output differs from the official Canadian figure. This gives Canada a gold output for 1929 valued at \$55,687,688. The more reliable estimate may be accepted to establish the fact that Canada ranked second in the world as a gold producing country, not only last year and the year before, but in 1929 as well.

The disposition of South Africa's enormous gold output to dwarf Canada's tends inevitably in an article like this to an over-modest underestimate of Canada's productiveness. This has not been negligible. In the seven years from 1888 to 1905 (before the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake discoveries) Canada produced gold valued at \$100,000,000; and her output for last year alone was valued at \$70,000,000. Canada is now in the third major period of her gold mining development; and discovery and improvements in the treatment of low-grade ores have so changed the entire outlook of many of her properties, that it is not unreasonable to assume, though it is not assured, that she is about to enter the fourth major period in her gold mining development. (To Be Concluded)



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

SOAP IN TREATMENT OF BOILS

As far back as I can remember the home treatment of boils (faruncles) was to use equal parts of the ordinary brown laundry soap and brown sugar. This was applied to the boil and changed daily until the boil opened itself, or was considered ready to open.

There has been many suggestions during the past few years as to the prevention of boils, or making them disappear in a short time. Various foods have been recommended, various vitamin foods such as tomatoes, yeast, oranges, bananas, and the avoidance of certain other foods. These suggestions have certainly been helpful in many cases.

Another method is the use of vaccines some of which are made up from the boils or abscesses from the patient himself. These also have been helpful in certain cases.

However it is interesting to read of the advice of Dr. H. von Baeyer, of Munich, given just a few months ago. He calls attention to the effectiveness of "soap" in suppressing or preventing boils that are just commencing, and in hastening the processes in others so that they are soon "pointing," that is ready to discharge their contents themselves or be opened up by the slight help of the knife.

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It is certainly interesting after all these years, and after the use of the various methods of preventing and healing boils to see the old time method of using soap, still in use in

such a celebrated medical city as Munich. Where there is a history of a number of boils it would be well to make sure that there is regular intestinal movement. The use of lime—the gluconate of lime in 5 grain doses—once or twice a day may prevent boils.

Dean Inge's Retirement

(Montreal Gazette)

Dr. William R. Inge, the well-known Dean of St. Paul's for the past twenty-two years, has announced that he intends to retire from his present position next summer, owing to his advanced age. He has passed the seventy-third milestone along the road of life, and, as he himself says, has lived long enough to see the vast changes wrought by the modernist spirit and to hear the "Zeitgeist" invoked to bless very different theories. The announcement has evoked widespread comment among the career, character and work of a man who somehow has become tagged as the "Gloomy Dean," this mainly on the score of his notorious independence of judgment. Once in a sharp challenge of public opinion he described it as "a vulgar, impertinent, anonymous tyrant who deliberately makes life unpleasant for anyone who is not content to be

the average man." Yet the loose notion that Dr. Inge is a gloom pessimist is no more the measure of the man himself than the crypts of St. Paul's wherein relics of the London Plague are stored are the measure of the cathedral structure whose magnificent dome rises three hundred feet above the London chimney-pots and pall of smoke. The most capacious critic will not deny that Dean Inge is an outstanding scholar, a powerful writer, and a keen thinker, a man who never asks himself whether his intellectual wares are popular and certainly never peddles mere tinsel before the audiences who gather to hear him preach. And upon the faculty of preaching the Dean lays great stress. He has even something to say which will give thoughtful folk plenty of material for sober reflection. It was in 1907, when he was appointed Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, that some inkling was gained of his original genius. As a schoolmaster, however, he was not a success. His parochial experience was confined to two years in which as Vicar of All Saints, Ellismore Gardens, he made no extraordinary impression. When Premier Asquith, in 1911, appointed Dr. Inge the Dean of St. Paul's, outside some scholastic circles he was an unknown man. Yet during his occupancy of this elevated position he has added lustre to the list of dignitaries who from time to time have served in this capacity, and one of the ablest biographers has said of Dr. Inge that there is no greater mind in the Anglican Church and that he "may emerge from the too crowded tapestry of the force, richness and abiding strength which gives Dr. Samuel Johnson his great place amongst authentic Englishmen."

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