

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1933.

A GREAT MAN PASSES

News of the death on Saturday morning of His Honour Lieutenant Governor Dalton, has occasioned the deepest regret and a sense of very personal loss, not only in this Province but in other parts of the Dominion. No representative of His Majesty the King was more deserving of honour and esteem, or more conscientious in the discharge of his responsible duties. Though appointed to office at the advanced age of eighty years, his zeal and industry were truly remarkable.

The late Lieutenant Governor was what has so often been described as a self-made man. In early life he conducted a drug business and his interest in chemistry was stimulated to such an extent that he invested his hard-earned earnings in order to advance his knowledge of the subject—a knowledge which proved of outstanding advantage to him later in life. He was also keenly interested in mathematics, and developed his talent along that line with the result that in later years, one of his pleasant pastimes was to set mathematical problems for his friends to solve; and no one enjoyed the joke better, when he was able to "put it over" some distinguished mathematician who imagined such problems would be easy of solution.

Hon. Mr. Dalton's genial disposition and kindness of heart were proverbial. He was one of nature's gentlemen, and never would willingly hurt the feelings of anyone, or permit an unkindness or discourtesy to be committed in his presence. Out of the wealth which he earned through his initiative in establishing the now famous silver fox industry he gave largely and generously, and he will be remembered as one of the Island's greatest benefactors in this connection.

Hon. Mr. Dalton's interest in literature was considerable. He was well versed in the common English classics, and nothing pleased him better than to sit and discuss a novel and its theme with others of congenial disposition.

As a sportsman, few could match him in skill and experience. His zest for outdoor pastimes remained with him through life, and no doubt contributed largely to the splendid health which he enjoyed.

A former president and colleague of members of the staff of The Guardian, Hon. Mr. Dalton for many years was closely in contact with the conduct of this newspaper. Invariably his attitude was that of encouragement and consideration, and won for him the appreciation and esteem of all concerned in its management.

The Guardian joins with a host of friends here and elsewhere in mourning the loss of one to whom this Province owes a great debt of gratitude and affection.

BUFFALO RETURNING?

Buffalo have returned to the Saskatchewan plains and old Indians are all agog, according to a press despatch from Wood Mountain, in that province. At least half a dozen animals compose the small herd that was seen in the Elm Spring country. The Indians see in the event a return of the happy hunting grounds of their forefathers, but the Mounted Police are doubtful and express the opinion that the buffalo came from the Montana range country and belong to a private rancher. According to the Montreal Gazette, the nucleus of the great herds of buffalo that now roam in Wainwright reserve and in the overflow territory likewise came from Montana, and have multiplied enormously under Government protection. Indeed, a couple of thousand have to be slaughtered every year, and their meat is on sale in the winter in some Canadian markets. An authority on the buffalo, who died but a few years ago, was Charles Mair, and he read a most entertaining paper before the Royal Society of Canada on May 27, 1890. In Mair's younger days in the West the buffalo were still in evidence, they having lingered until the days of railway extension to the prairie country on both sides of the boundary. Mair, in his address, told how the annual migration of the prairie buffalo was a movement on which the welfare of whole communities depended. The annual hunt was the mainstay of the Red River settlement and of many other remote and isolated communities. The great Saskatchewan herd generally migrated north and south, but sometimes moved east and west, and smaller herds moved in all directions. On the approach of winter the herds were wary in their migrations and Indians had to hide to shoot them. But in the spring movement, which

Notes By The Way

In a speech delivered by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales at Albert Hall, London, he said that "Each one of us should turn to and do the necessary things—make that contribution towards national recovery which lies within his power. He called upon England not to stand dumfounded at the vastness of the unemployment problem, but to split it up into little bits and to what can be done locally all over the country for the general welfare. That is surely a piece of sound advice which should be taken to heart by every community in the country and by every responsible individual in his own community. The recovery is under way and everyone can assist in maintaining it and accelerating it."

At a luncheon held recently in London in connection with what is called in England the National Savings Movement, the chairman, Lord Mottistone, gave an estimate of the total of savings or securities held he said by "small investors" in Great Britain as £3,000,000,000—or roughly, fifteen hundred million dollars. Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, was specific. "Who can say," he asked, "that a country like ours, in which some 14,000,000 or 15,000,000 people hold between them at least £2,333,000,000, is not a very stable financial and financial concern?"

The test of a sense of humor in a man is his ability to tell a story against himself. That Premier Bennett has this unsuspected saving grace seems to be established by this: "As he was preparing to leave a meeting of the Professional Institutes of Civil Servants, after thanking Dr. Cuddy, Premier Bennett said his departure reminded him of a story about a man who was seen walking along the street talking to himself. 'Who is that?' asked one bystander of another. 'Why, that's Premier Bennett holding a meeting; was the report about Mr. Bennett, who seemed to enjoy the joke thoroughly. 'That's what I am going to do now,' he remarked, as he was leaving. 'I am withdrawing to hold a Cabinet meeting.'"

HANSARD

Commenting on the suggestion which is being made that Hansard, the official record of parliamentary speeches, should be abolished, a New Brunswick exchange suggests that while economy has many claims, it is scarcely likely this movement will succeed, especially since the limitations of time and white paper tend to curtail rather than extend the reports from the press gallery.

This name for the official debates, reports and their product came from Luke Hansard, an early English printer. Today there is no one of that name connected with the reporting of the debates either in Canada or Great Britain, in both of which countries the term is used. In 1774, Hansard first received a commission to print the daily records of the British House of Commons. His three sons after him carried on the work.

The original Hansard knew nothing of shorthand. His daily reports contained a record of the actual acts of Parliament and a summary of the speeches delivered. The reports of the daily newspapers also assisted him. In Canada, reports of the debates began in 1867, at Confederation, but at first speeches, as in England, appeared in summarized form. Two thin volumes sufficed for 1867, compared with three thick volumes, a total of 3464 pages, in 1932. Not long after Confederation shorthands were introduced.

When the reporter has finished his shift, he hurries to the Hansard room on the third floor of the Parliament Building and there dictates to a typist from his short-hand. Three copies are made. The original goes to the editor of debates. One of the duplicates goes to the member who has spoken. He has the privilege of editing his own speeches and revising within certain limits. A certain latitude is allowed in changing the construction of sentences and correcting clerical errors of the reporters. There is no such freedom as with the United States Congressional Record, in which appear whole speeches never delivered but to which "applause" and "laughter" are added if the Congressman so desires.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Far from becoming extinct, the Indian population of Canada is 106,012, showing an increase of more than 3,000 within a five-year period. They are adopting some of the health measures of the whites. The total acreage of the Indian reservation in Canada is 5,131,301 acres, of which only 236,761 are under cultivation. The total value of the real and personal value of the Indians' property is \$73,713,586. Their total per capita income is \$153.

Commenting on the death of Lieutenant Governor Dalton, the Montreal Transcript says: "An outstanding figure in the life of Prince Edward Island has been removed by the passing of Hon. Charles Dalton, Lieutenant-Governor of the province, whose death occurred this morning. Noted as the founder of the black-fox industry, in which he was a pioneer, he has added claims to public recognition through his public services and generous benefactions. It was regarded as a fitting climax to his career when, three years ago, at the age of eighty, he was elevated to the highest office in the province. His death will be widely mourned and there will be deep sympathy for his surviving family."

That Body of a Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. THREE KINDS OF ECZEMA

As over one half of all skin ailments is made up of eczema in some form it might seem that a skin specialist would know how to treat at least half of all his cases by treating them for eczema. But eczema is not considered a simple skin disease any more; in fact, many cases of eczema are not considered as skin diseases at all, but as simply an outward evidence of some inward condition.

Dr. W. Scholtz, Munich, classifies eczema into three groups: (1) allergic eczema type being sensitive to certain substances; (2) localized eczema (eczema in one part of the body due to that part of the body, usually hands or face, coming in contact with certain substances in the patient's occupation or employment; (3) the forms of eczema due to the way the body processes handle certain foods, or to an over-sensitive nervous condition.

Now that we know the three different types or causes of eczema, what about treatment? In the allergic type allergic—due to certain foods as proven by rubbing the food on a scratched surface of the skin, the logical treatment is to avoid that food or substance. If due to some necessary food such as meat, eggs, bread, milk, only small amounts of these foods should be eaten, or small amounts of these foods before the regular meal. Cut out "cutting down on salt is often helpful."

The use of calcium—lime—in the form of gluconate of lime also clears up many cases. In the type of eczema due to contact with various substances at one's employment, only painstaking care of the skin by the use of various ointments and pastes under a doctor's supervision will give results. In the third form due to some gland disturbance or to a fault of the nervous system, treatment does not seem to be of much help. Patients of this type should have rest in a not too warm bed. The diet should be principally vegetables and without salt. Coffee, tea, and alcohol should be avoided; lime is also helpful here.

It is certainly of great help to have this classification of eczema made known to sufferers with that distressing ailment.

A New Racket

(Canadian Police Gazette) Only 14 years of age, a girl has been arrested at Le Mans, France, on a charge of marrying three men within 10 months, despite the fact that she was already, under Spanish law, the wife of another man.

The girl crossed the Franco-Spanish frontier at Hendaye last month and she gave as the reason for her marriage to the notorious Spanish prisoner, whose frauds are known the world over. She declared that whoever married her would have great shares in the fortune deposited by her father before his arrest at a railroad station in Paris.

Her first victim was an Englishman, with whom she went through a form of marriage on the understanding that he was to defray all the expenses of reclaiming a valuable cloakroom deposit and an expedition to rescue her father, from his Spanish prison.

She obtained several thousands of dollars from the Englishman after the marriage ceremony, and together they set out for Paris. While the traveling party was en route at the Gare d'Austerlitz the value containing the supposed treasure, the girl vanished, and when the value was opened it was found to contain nothing more valuable than a few old papers.

At Le Mans the girl found two other victims, both French, with whom she went through marriage ceremonies in different names. All three "husbands" lodged complaints with the police, alleging false pretenses. The girl is said to have made a statement to the police in which she admits being a member of a gang working the Spanish prisoner fraud.

She says, according to the police, that the gang had sent her to Le Mans to acquire acquaintance with likely victims in the luxury hotels and on the trains between the frontier and Paris. The Spanish police are being asked to cooperate in tracking down the members of the gang operating on the Spanish side of the border.

The girl, at the time of her arrest, was in communication with another Englishman and had promised to go to England to marry him if he could obtain the necessary landing permit.

A man was presented with an account which he had good reason to believe had already been paid. "Haven't I paid this account?" he asked the boy who brought it to him. "I don't know, sir," was the reply. "Does your master know?" "No, sir." "Will you know that?" "I heard him say so." "And after that he had the impudence to send you to see if I knew, eh?" "Well, sir, it's like this. The boss don't know I don't know, and you don't know. As the boss says, if you pay it again we shall all know."

Look after the home; of the women who go out to work. The matter becomes most serious in the case of women teachers who are dismissed by many local authorities directly an estate is formed in New Germany. The argument that, in times of unemployment women ought not to do the jobs of men is hopelessly fallacious; many women are more efficient than their husbands, many business are dissolved or physical work is done while men are to be seen in the streets.

Advertisement for Turret Fine Cut Cigarette Tobacco. Text: 'Maybe You Don't Need to SAVE MONEY But You Will, If You Smoke TURRET FINE CUT'. Includes image of a cigarette pack and promotional text: 'You actually save money when you smoke Turret Fine Cut because every package now contains more tobacco. Wise smokers are taking full advantage of this opportunity. All over the country, the big swing into Turret Fine Cut because "roll-your-owners" are broadcasting the good news that Turret Fine Cut gives "more tobacco for your money"—plus valuable Poker Hands which are exchangeable free for a wide choice of beautiful, useful gifts. Remember—you can get at our Poker Hand Premium Stores, or by mail, 5 large booklets of "Vogue" or "Chantecler" cigarette papers free in exchange for one complete set of Poker Hands. It pays to "Roll Your Own" with TURRET FINE CUT CIGARETTE TOBACCO. SAVE THE POKER HANDS. Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited.'

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.

THE CITY DISPENSARY

Sir—During the past twenty-five years perhaps no organization has done a better work than has the Anti-Tuberculosis Society. For many years it was the advance guard of the forces fighting against tuberculosis in this Province, and was the chief advocate of milk and meat inspection in this City. With the coming of the Red Cross Society and later the establishment of the Department of Public Health the work of the Society has been directed more to the relief of our poor and needy of all denominations.

Many are the words of appreciation expressed by the needy of the city regarding the good work done by the Dispensary through its devoted visitor Miss Earle. At present there is a shortage of funds to carry on this work, but the poor must be fed and clothed, and at this season of the year the little ones must be shown the spirit of Christmas as fully as possible.

Let there be a united Christian endeavour this season to place the Dispensary in such a financial position which will enable it to provide adequately for the deserving poor of the city, and give the expectant children a gift from the long established Dispensary Christmas Tree.

Let us send our contributions to Miss Earle at once, and so make easier her most difficult task. I am, Sir, etc. ONE INTERESTED.

ISLAND CURRENCY

Sir,—I fear my friend Mr. Bentley has misconceived the point of my argument on this subject. I referred to the difference between the fixed values, as correctly shown by him, and what is known as the "Street" or trade value, or its purchasing power in the fields of commerce.

In his last letter he confesses that "it is not clear what is the issue between my good friend Mr. Tanton and myself." It was not my intention to create any issue and in common sense fact there is none. I sought to implement his informative letter with additional matter from my own memory of earlier years. He placed our currency on its statutory basis; I dealt with it on its then current trading value in the following language:—Prior to 1871 the Island pound was equivalent to \$3.00 continental currency. That is continental or trading value, the prices upon which top pellets were quotable in those days.

At that time depreciation of Island currency was so great as to incite a protest from British landholders, voted through the Home Government, against land rents (then owners of most of our farms) being paid in depreciated currency. To meet this protest an act was passed, in 1865, prohibiting those rents being paid in any "further depreciation of currency."

To my statement that—"legislation fixed our dollar at six shillings," my friend asks—"What legislation?" I have not Mr. Bentley's facilities for producing statutes, and my letter mostly referred to knowledge of current values in commerce assuming that our official instructions, and generally accepted ratios were based on legal standards. I will refer to one of these in "An Act for Raising a Revenue" passed by our Legislature in 1868, Cap. I. It reads thus:—Sec. 3. "The amount of any invoice of dutiable goods imported from the United States of America into this Island, made out in dollars and cents, shall, for all the purposes of this Act, be reduced into the current money of this Island, by allowing for each dollar the sum of six shillings of the said current money."

I am, Sir, etc. LEWIS E. BANTON.

The Poet's Corner DREAMS

Dreams are but interludes which Fancy makes; When monarch Reason sleeps, this mimic wakens; Compounds a medley of disjointed things. A mob of cobblers, and a court of kings; Light fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad; Both are the reasonable soul run mad; And many monstrous forms in sleep we see, That neither were, nor are, nor e'er can be. Sometimes forgotten things long cast behind Rush forward in the brain, and come to mind. The nurse's legends are for truths received, And the man dreams but what the girl believed. Sometimes we but rehearse a former play, The night restores our actions done by day; As hours in sleep will open for their prey. In short, the farce of dreams is of a piece, Chimeras all; and more absurd, or less. —John Dryden.

Canadian Bureau of Statistics

(Ottawa Journal) One paragraph in the report of the Royal Commission which investigated the finances of Newfoundland should be a matter for pride on the part of the Canadian public. It was the paragraph in which the Commission recommended: "Establishment of liaison with the (Canadian) Dominion Bureau of Statistics as an aid in collecting accurate information relating to every branch of the island's life."

This, so far as we know, is the first occasion upon which any commission or official body, deliberating upon matters of public concern to a country, has suggested a liaison with an official organization in another country. Certainly it is an unusual and magnificent tribute.

It is not an undeserved tribute. For the Canadian Bureau of Statistics, as every newspaper, every

Useful Gift Sets

We have now on display a complete assortment in fancy packages of the following: Coty's Combination Gift Sets, priced at \$2.00 up to \$6.00. Richard Hudnut (2 Flowers) Combination Gift Sets, Priced at \$1.50 up to \$5.00. Ashes of Roses Combination Gift Sets, priced at \$2.00 up to \$4.50. Evening in Paris Combination Gift Sets, priced at \$2.00 up to \$4.50. Houbigant Combination Gift Sets, priced at \$2.00 up to \$8.00. 3 Secrets Combination Gift Sets, priced at \$1.00 up to \$5.00. Fantasy's Combination Gift Sets, priced at 60c up to \$5.00. Fossier and Moore's Combination Gift Sets, priced at 60c up to \$6.00. Cherymy Combination Gift Sets.

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Hockey Contest WINNERS

Twenty free tickets have been donated by the Charlottetown Forum to winners in the Hockey Contest. The first five named will receive one dollar tickets and the others will each receive a seventy-five cent ticket.

The winners of seventy-five cent tickets may obtain dollar tickets by paying the difference. Orders for these free tickets may be obtained by the winners on Monday at the Guardian Office.

Scott C. Sinclair, 114 Prince St. Beryl McDonald, 70 Upper Hillsboro. Elmer McDonald, 220 Kent St. Marjorie Bulman, Wheatley River. Chester Reid, City. Bernard McCallum, 3 Douglas St. Eileen Higgins, 171 Kent St. Archie MacFarlane, 31 Grafton St. Reg. Whitlock, City. Robert Dalling, 146 Hillsboro St. L. A. Cairns, 85 Elm Ave. Gordon Duffey, 149 Euston St. Ruth Hood, Grafton St. D. Farquharson, 99 Upper Prince St. Frank Brennan, 24 Longworth Ave. Earl Galbraith, Grafton St. McFadyen, 203 Euston St. Edward Younker, Brackley. Arnold Yeo, 50 Greenfield Ave. Glen Matheson, 37 Upper Hillsboro.

public man and every industry in Canada knows, is one of the finest and most useful of all the branches of our Federal Government. Headed by a man whose standing as a statistician is acknowledged the world over, staffed by experts, the Bureau of Statistics issues daily bulletins which are models of condensed, dependable information, main-

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