

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett. Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, S. O.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1927

A WORLD CHAMPION

The success of Prince Edward Island exhibitors at the Royal Winter Fair, Toronto is noteworthy especially in the Silver Fox section. As remarked by us on Saturday, Ontario fox breeders have made rapid strides in the increase of the number of their entries, and in this respect the time may not be far distant when they shall actually dominate the exhibition. But so far as quality is concerned there has been practically little competition with our exhibits. This province still leads, and leads at a considerable distance, in all that goes to the making of a high quality silver fox. The judging on Saturday settled the two outstanding honours of the show, the Grand champion of the show itself and the World champion, the best fox not only in this hemisphere but in Europe as well. Both these honours were carried off by an exhibit from the McLure & MacKinnon Fox Ranches here. It is a great victory and one that is richly deserved. Emerson remarked that shallow men believe in luck, believe in circumstances, strong men believe in cause and effect. Here is an outstanding example of it. As is well known the McLure & MacKinnon fox ranches have been under the personal supervision and direction of Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. The Colonel only entered the fox ranching business since his return from the Great War; and what impressed him most at the outset was the fact that the ranches of this province had been practically denuded of their best stock. In the greed for high prices, and quick returns many of the ranchers had disposed of the pick of their animals to American and European purchasers leaving largely the scrub for their own stock-breeding. The Colonel saw the folly of this, and in laying foundation stock selected only the best quality foxes, and persisted in breeding up and up to the highest point of perfection. Wherever he saw a high quality fox that "filled his eye" he acquired it, and added it to his ranches for breeding purposes, and this policy of "cause" had its return in "effect" from year to year as exemplified in the honours carried off at successive shows. Owing to important changes in the ranches from the acquiring of an interest in them by the Hudson's Bay Company last year Messrs. McLure and MacKinnon were not exhibitors at the World's Winter Fair at Toronto, but this year they were "all there," the exhibit being looked after by the Colonel himself. The prize lists published in the Guardian on Friday and Saturday indicated that the Colonel's beauties were more than holding their own; and now today it is announced as the result of Saturday's final test that the World's Championship and the Grand Championship have gone to Messrs. McLure & MacKinnon's foxes. In addition to the personal honour and distinction thus obtained by them, the awards are a great advertisement to the Province, and one which everyone here will thoroughly appreciate besides congratulating Messrs. McLure & MacKinnon on their outstanding success.

CANADA-WIDE SANTA

CHRISTMAS is coming and there will no doubt be the usual exchange of Christmas presents and the usual sending of Christmas Cards and other remembrances. Hitherto many of our Christmas gifts, souvenirs, cards, etc., bore the old familiar trade mark "Made in Germany" and many also the trade-

mark of other foreign countries. It is encouraging to find that there has been a marked change in this respect. This year the Canadian market will be well stocked with Christmas goods made in Canada, with Christmas Cards and Booklets printed in Canada and with Christmas dolls "born in Canada." It is quite possible that the demand will exceed the Canadian supply in which case the purchase of the foreign made is quite justifiable. But prospective buyers should remember that for either home or foreign friends, the Canadian article will be more acceptable to the recipient and a more suitable Canadian souvenir. There are, for this province, magnificent photographs of Island scenery by Island photographers, magnificent Christmas Cards painted by Island artists. These should have first place, after them Canadian and then any foreign make that one may select. Let the Christmas trade this year be, as far as possible, all Canadian.

PEOPLE SEEK BEAUTY

PEOPLE are constantly seeking beauty—in wearing apparel, homes, and gardens—and wives. Says Merwin B. Massol, editor of Oral Hygiene Junior. "They should not be deprived of the element of beauty in the advertisements we ask them to read. They step into an advertisement as they step into a room, and instinctively appraise its appearance. Most of us know nothing about art—but we know what we like. Neither do we consciously analyze the beauty of the things we see. We subconsciously accept beauty, symmetry, inviting appearance. We reject the unbeautiful in perhaps a more definite, conscious way. Perhaps 'inviting appearance' is a better word than 'beauty' in discussing the value of good looks as it relates to advertising. Appearance which invites the eye, giving the text an opportunity to interest the brain. The good looking advertisement need not be bordered lavishly or otherwise decorated elaborately. Simple motifs are safest, perhaps. In any case, the purely decorative elements should be seen and not heard—like the children of olden days. Then, too, types have voices. Heavy, black types rumble and boom. Too much rumbling and booming boldface tires the eye just as the rumbling, booming speaker waries the ear. Certain type arrangements scream in a shrill, high pitch. These annoy."

EDITORIAL NOTES

"Now chill November's surly blast makes fields and forests bare." A large garden full of flowers and a small house full of books, with an open grate fire to sit in front of, a congenial companion to discuss the reading with, makes the most ideal combination the human mind can conceive of. An encouraging sign of the times is the growing generosity of wealthy men in giving assistance to deserving young men and to men who have achieved distinction in invention, in literature, research, etc. There is perhaps no line of human activity which is not assisted by one or more benefactors. Scholarships, endowments, grants, prizes are within reach of practically all ambitious seekers after truth in all the various fields that are awaiting development and which are needed for world service. Money so expended is one of the most powerful levers in the advancement of civilization. The world owes much to its public benefactors.

Mr. King thinks it would be a good thing to have the three little provinces bundled up together and made into one. He once before thought lightly of us when he asked "What are Maritime Rights?" He got an unexpected answer in the Duncan Report. Until that score is settled he would do well not to intermeddle further in the relations of the Maritime Provinces with each other.

So reckless in their diet; Our wholesome menu we pursue And beg of them to try it; But appetite's ungody sway Their nature so enthralled, We cannot get a guest to stay Within our healthful walls.

Notes by the Way

THE farmers of this Province are not excelled by any in Canada in their skill and industry, but undoubtedly this year made a mistake in devoting too large an acreage to potato growing. The error in judgment in that respect naturally grew out of the handsome profits realized from potato growing in 1926. Much lower prices in the available foreign markets have greatly reduced the expected profits from the potato fields and in some instances have been productive of loss instead of profit.

Few field crops require so much outlay of labor and cost in production as potatoes. Planting is a laborious and slow process, cultivation during the growing season, spraying to kill the bugs and prevent the blight, must be repeated, and the harvesting of any considerable area involves the employment of many hands. Every one of the millions upon millions of tubers must be moved by human hands. There is so little of the potato harvesting work that can yet be done by mechanical devices or appliances that it is in a class by itself. It gives employment to men and boys at good wages, but to the potato grower who is not blessed with a number of boys the cost of wages is heavy.

The cost of chemical fertilizers this year has been formidable in the aggregate, but will be in part compensated by the enriched soil in years to come. As prices have turned, either wheat, turnips or carrots would have yielded a better return for the cost of fertilizer, and with much less outlay of labor and cost of harvesting. But the potato growers' venture on so extensive a scale was no doubt realized by them at planting time to be largely speculative, and as "good losers" they will accept diminished profits, or such small losses as may come to them here or there without despondency.

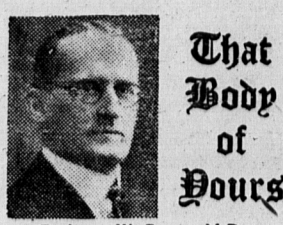
Premier Mackenzie King has spoken out in favor of Maritime Union. To the Canadian Club in Montreal he is reported as having referred to the meeting of delegates in Charlottetown in 1864 for the purpose of considering the union of the three provinces by the sea. "Personally," he said, "I think it would be a good thing if they could repeat that thought today, and let us have one large province instead of three. Union is such a pretty word! But we in the Maritimes have been fighting for fifty to sixty years to get equal rights and fair play in the one big union into which our province entered in 1873, and the fight is not yet ended."

Premier King thinks Maritime Union would be a good thing. The Provinces west of New Brunswick and their press also favor the same notion. Nova Scotia is naturally in favor of Maritime Union because that Province by virtue of her population, which is much larger than that of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island together, and increasing faster, would have perpetual control of the Government and Legislature of the new Province. There lies the danger of the situation.

"When the fox preaches let the geese beware." Ambitious politicians backed up by propaganda can accomplish almost anything in these days. It is quite beyond question that a powerful combination is being formed to beguile or force this Province into a legislative union with the two provinces across the Straits. But something of patriotic pride in our Island Province home, its history and traditions, along with a sense of how oppressive a majority can be, calls out for "no surrender" either to guile or force in this matter.

Why has Newfoundland during sixty years refused to enter the Canadian Dominion? Because of the experience of these Maritime Provinces who entered the union unwarily. Newfoundland has added to her population since 1867 more people than inhabit Prince Edward Island today and our Island Province has fewer people than it had in 1873. Is that an argument for adding a new union to the old? Is that a good reason for surrendering to Nova Scotia now all that remains of our control of our provincial affairs? Shall Charlottetown cease to be a capital city because people outside our Province so desire it to be?

So reckless in their diet; Our wholesome menu we pursue And beg of them to try it; But appetite's ungody sway Their nature so enthralled, We cannot get a guest to stay Within our healthful walls.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

COMMON SENSE IN EATING

While it is really a splendid thing that so many folks are thinking about the choice of food to-day more than ever before, this food fad business can be very much overdone and only harm result. In these days when it is possible to get enough food and practically every variety of food, it is certainly time to call a halt on the overeating that afflicts a large number of people.

We were given digestive organs which are really large enough to let us live on just one meal a day, that is if we "filled up" the stomach at the one meal. Because in early times man, in hunting for food, often had to eat a big meal when he could get one, because it was possible that it might be some time before he found his next meal.

As this is not necessary now, many folks still think they have to eat their "full" capacity at each meal. Naturally advice that shows them the error of this is wholesome. However for healthy normal folks to be always wondering whether or not they have the exact number of calories and a sufficient quantity of vitamins in every meal they eat, is a big mistake, because the worry, the anxiety about food, can work more harm in the system than were they to simply go on eating a moderate amount of a mixed diet every day, as they have always done, and yet retained good health. One physician, tritely remarked recently that a number of healthy folks would soon be unhealthy if they began to think of food as something dangerous, that to be healthy they should "put very little into the stomach and take care to get it out again as quickly as possible."

That with the advice to eat lightly, and to be sure and have two or three "intestinal" movements daily, there was really a danger that the system would really not get the actual nourishment it requires."

That as there is a Heart Society, and a Society to Combat Tuberculosis, there should be a Society of Common Sense, that would teach folks that moderation, temperance in eating, is really all that is necessary, that an all round mixed diet of fruits, vegetables, bread, eggs, with a fair portion of meat for the hard physical worker, and a small portion daily for others, about sums up the requirement for healthy people.

This business of giving a thin, weak neurotic woman, the same diet as a heavy rotund overweight individual, doesn't fit in with his idea of common sense.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

November 21, 1927

A UNIVERSAL CALL.—O Praise the Lord, all ye nations, praise him, all ye people. For his merciful kindness is great toward us; and the truth of the Lord endureth forever. Praise ye the Lord. Psalm 117:1, 2.

PRAYER.—May the day speedily come through Thy blessing, Lord, on our efforts when every knee shall bow to Thee and every tongue confess Thee.

A HYGIENIC HOME

My wife and I are trying hard to live on healthful diet; We read the food chart by the yard, And run our kitchen by it; We've banished from our bills of fare All that such guides condemn; True hygiene is all our care, As planned and taught by them.

For breakfast, coffee is tabooed, Hot cakes and eggs forbidden, And milk, since it is oft imbued With germs profuse, though hidden; Bread is unwholesome, so is steak, Submissive to our lot, Oatmeal and Graham gems we take, And drink boiled water hot.

For dinner, soup will never do, And oysters typhoid nourish; Salads, entrees, and ices too, Are mere dyspeptic flourish; Potatoes (by the last advice) Are poisonous we're told; We eat rare meat, chopped fine, with rice, And drink boiled water cold.

For supper—some professors teach 'Tis best to go without it, But since discretion's left to each, We take our choice about it; On chicken, waffles, tea and cake We are forbid to feed; But gluten wafers, cocoa (weak), And prunes, are all we need.

It grieves us much our friends to view So reckless in their diet; Our wholesome menu we pursue And beg of them to try it; But appetite's ungody sway Their nature so enthralled, We cannot get a guest to stay Within our healthful walls.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. Is it permissible for an engaged couple to disappear into a secluded corner while at a dancing party? A. No; it is very questionable etiquette. Q. What should always be served with a salad? A. Small crackers and cheese. Q. What kind of hats should a woman wear when travelling? A. Small, plain hats.

The Unknown Isle

YOUTH OF THIS ISLE SHOULD LEARN ITS HISTORY Well to Keep it in Mind.

THE first chapter of D. C. Harvey's History of P. E. Island is on this romantic topic. Only a day or two ago we read from an Island written sheet there is only one island. This shows that there is at last room for debate on the subject. Be this as it may we intend to let the world know that this one island was and is Prince Edward Island. Our brilliant historian speaks thus of it: "It has been the fashion among historians of an older generation to discuss at length the rival claims of French and English to prior discovery of Isle St. Jean, in an age when such claims were important in determining ownership there may have been some justification for detailed discussion; but the modern historian accepts the maxim that 'prescription without possession availeth nothing,' and concerns himself only with 'effective occupation' of the lands in dispute."

"Thanks to the scholarly article of Dr. S. E. Dawson, Dr. W. F. Ganong, and others of lesser note, one thought that Cabot ever entered the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but that English fishermen, from 1500 onwards, sailed through Strait of Canso and explored the waters of the Gulf is highly probable. For personal reasons and through fear of competition, their discoveries would be kept secret. Further they were not of the class that received notice in high places, and consequently this knowledge has been buried with them, whether in the land of their fathers or among the mermaids at the bottom of the sea."

The first white man who landed on the shores of the future "Garden of the Gulf" and left a record of what he saw, was Jacques Cartier, in his voyage of 1534. It is not unlikely that Cartier had learned the art of navigation in frequent excursions to the fishing grounds of Newfoundland before he ventured upon those voyages of discovery which made for him a place in history and gave to France a new outlet for her cargoes. It was the French who followed up his discoveries by attempting settlement both on the Shores of the Gulf and on the banks of the River St. Lawrence. By settling the mouth of the river they hoped to make good their claim to all the hinterland through which it flowed. Hence it transpired that from Cartier's first voyage in 1534 until the final expulsions of its inhabitants in 1758, the destinies of Isle St. Jean were in the keeping of the French.

"With a Royal Commission in his pocket, master of two ships, each of about 60 tons burden, set out from St. Malo, on the 20th April, 1534 with a total crew of 61 men, which he had obtained only by the intervention of authority, so keen was the interest in the Newfoundland fisheries, so skeptical were the merchant kings of his daring ideals, and of his hope of reaching Cathay. His voyage to Newfoundland was uneventful. He made land at Bonavista, refitted at Catalina, and on the 21st of May, proceeded northward, reaching the Strait of Belle Isle on the 27th. He spent two weeks in exploring and traversing the Strait, reaching Brest, (Bonne Esperance Harbor) on the 10th of June. Beyond Brest, he met a ship from La Rochelle, which had overshot the harbor on the preceding night. As he merely knew this fact, without showing any surprise, it would seem to indicate that the Strait of Belle Isle

was known to the French. With the remainder of this voyage or with subsequent ones we are not concerned; but his brief description of the unknown Isle, inasmuch as it is first extant description deserves to be quoted in full: "And the next day, the last—but one of the said month, the wind came north, one quarter south-west, and we sailed west until sunrise on Tuesday, the last day of the said month without seeing any land, except that in the evening at Sunset, we caught sight of land in appearance like two islands, which lay some nine or ten leagues to the south-west of us. And we made that day until sunrise the next morning about forty leagues in a westerly direction. And pursuing our course about 40 leagues, we came in sight of what had looked to us like two islands, which was the mainland, that ran south-south-east—and north-north-east as far as a very fine headland named by us Cape Orleans."

"All this coast is low and flat, but the finest land on can see, and full of beautiful trees and meadows. Yet, we could find along it no harbor; for the shore is low and skirted all along with sand banks, and the water is shallow. We went ashore in the long-boats at several places and among others at a fine river of little depth, where we caught sight of some Indians in their canoes, who were crossing the river. On that account we named this river Canoe River. But we had no further acquaintances with the savages as the wind came up off the sea and drove upon the shore, so that we deemed it advisable to go back with our long-boats to the ships. We headed northeast until the next morning (Wednesday) the 1st day of July at sunrise, at which hour came up fog with overcast sky, and we lowered down in it until about 10 o'clock, when it brightened up and we had sight of Cape Orleans and of another Cape that lay about 20 leagues north, one quarter northeast of which we named Indian Cape. To the northeast of this cape, for about half a league, there is a very dangerous shoal and rocky bar. At this Cape a man came in sight who ran after our long-boats along the coast, making frequent signs to us to return towards the said (Indian) Point. And seeing these signs we began to row towards him, but when he saw that we were returning to him and placed a knife and a woolen girdle on a branch, and then returned to our ships. That day we coasted this shore some 9 or 10 leagues to try and find a harbor, but could not do so, for as I have already mentioned, the shore is low and the water shallow. We landed that day at four places to see the trees, which are wonderfully beautiful and very fragrant. We discovered that there were cedar, gum trees, pines, white elms, ash trees, willows, and others, many of them unknown to us, and all trees without fruit. The one where there are no trees, is also very rich, and covered with pines, white and red gods-berry bushes, straw-berries, raspberries and wild oats like rye,

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Moths Where moths are detected in a carpet, or rug, cover the place with a wet towel. Then apply a hot iron until the towel is dry. This kills both the moths and the eggs. Also sprinkle with salt every week before sweeping.

Needlebook A good needlebook can be made out of oiled paper, taken from the inside of cracker boxes. The needles will not rust.

Bread And Cake Bread and cake should not be put away in the tin container until thoroughly cooled. Otherwise they will become soggy and heavy.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: "Ability" is the state of being able to do, "capacity" to receive. "John has the ability to work, capacity to learn." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: "able d'note. Pronounce ta-bl-dot, s as in "father," o as in "no," accent first syllable. OFTEN MISPELLED: stationery (paper), stationary (fixed). SYNONYMS: gain, acquire, procure, obtain, win, earn. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: SERENITY: calmness of mind; equanimity. "All protests of the mob could not disturb his serenity."

as far West as Brest was already comparatively well known to fishermen and navigators of his day. This is the view of Dr. Dawson, who says: "Cartier's simple and unassuming narrative convinces every reader that all the country inside, from Esquimaux Bay on the Canadian Labrador, round to Cape North in Cape Breton, was first explored by him, and all the coast outside of these two points, that is outside the Gulf of St. Lawrence, was well known before him."

"After exploring the inside of Newfoundland as far south as Cape St. John, Cartier struck westward into the Gulf on the 20th of June, and reached the Bird Rocks, north of the Magdalen Islands on the following day. He found these islands as thickly filled with birds, which made their nests there, as a meadow with grass. In the largest of these islands were called Margaux, (kannet.) Hence our modern name Bird Islands, or Bird Rocks. They leagues westward he visited another island, which afforded wood and water, wild fruit and wild flowers, and seemed to be the haunt of the walrus. "Round about this island are many great beasts, like large oxen, which have two tusks in their jaw like elephants' tusks, and swim about in the waters."

"This he named Brion, in honor of the Grand Admiral of France. Mistaking the Magdalen Islands for the mainland, he explored them for five days, during which he satisfied himself that he was not in the rich territories of the Grand Khan and so. On the 29th of June, taking advantage of a change of wind, he ran in the direction of Isle Saint Jean, which he sighted about sunset on the Sunday, June the 30th and July 1st were spent in exploring the north and northwest shores, which were taken to be part of the mainland. To the northern end of the Strait of Northumberland Cartier gave the name Gulf of St. Leonarius, in honor of the Breton bishop, when festival fell on the first of July. Then he sailed northward to Mer-michi and Gaspe, leaving the island, unknown as such, unnamed, undisturbed for the rest of his days."

With the remainder of this voyage or with subsequent ones we are not concerned; but his brief description of the unknown Isle, inasmuch as it is first extant description deserves to be quoted in full: "And the next day, the last—but one of the said month, the wind came north, one quarter south-west, and we sailed west until sunrise on Tuesday, the last day of the said month without seeing any land, except that in the evening at Sunset, we caught sight of land in appearance like two islands, which lay some nine or ten leagues to the south-west of us. And we made that day until sunrise the next morning about forty leagues in a westerly direction. And pursuing our course about 40 leagues, we came in sight of what had looked to us like two islands, which was the mainland, that ran south-south-east—and north-north-east as far as a very fine headland named by us Cape Orleans."

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which one would say had been sowed there and tilled. It is the best tempered region one can possibly see and the heat is considerable. There are many turtle doves, wood pigeons and other birds. Nothing is wanted but harbors." (We are unable to complete this chapter in this issue, but will do so later. It deals with the reasons given for believing that this explorer was then on the shore on P. E. Island and leaves no doubt about Cartier being the discoverer of this fertile spot.)



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