

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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As You Like It

After all the talk about that famous brief which Premier Saunders prepared in 1927, it seems that it will be about as serviceable as a fifth wheel to a cart.

If the finding of the Duncan Commission is to be taken as a final jury verdict on our subsidy claims, as the Patriot states, then Premier Saunders fades completely out of the picture.

In The Wrong Camp

M. F. Hepburn, Liberal member of the House of Commons for West Elgin, Ontario, has placed himself at the head of an organized demand for an increase in the tariff on beans.

It is extremely difficult, and next to impossible for a member of Parliament to change his politics on principle. But the situation which sees a Liberal member urging a Conservative policy on a Liberal Government contains latent forces which are certain to play a big part in the approaching Federal election.

The Question of the Ships

The central impulse inspiring the Conference on Naval Disarmament, says an exchange, is that the whole idea of naval policy, as it has been held and followed hitherto, since men built ships, be amended. The old naval theory required each nation to build as many ships as it could.

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mosphere, with Lord Nelson on his column, round the corner from the Palace, looking on at the proceedings. London essentially is the one city in the world with the sea knowledge and the sea background indispensable for an international gathering called together to chart a new direction for naval policy and to steer a new sea course towards world peace.

Significant Figures

Canadian police statistics for 1928, recently issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce, will give little satisfaction to the advocates of prohibition. The number of arrests per policeman in the city of Charlottetown is given as 55, the greatest in all Canada.

The time for another census taking has come around. As provided in the British North America Act, the enumeration of the people in Canada must take place every ten years. Each succeeding census since the first in the Dominion, which was taken in 1871, has been more complicated, covers larger area and embodies more facts about more people and their activities than any that preceded it.

Editorial Notes

An inspiring instance of self-denial is reported in Detroit. The firemen of that city were recently granted an increase in salaries amounting to about \$215,000.

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Notes By The Way

The birthrate in England and Wales is going down and has reached a new low level. Simultaneously the death rate has increased. In 1928 the birthrate had been 25.5; in 1928 it had fallen to 17.7; and last year to 16.3 per thousand.

Britain is now at the foot of the world's birthrate percentages. Spain is highest with 29 per thousand; Italy next with 27; Canada third with 24; Holland fourth with 23; Austria fifth with 22; Denmark 21; Australia seventh, with 20; United States eighth with 19.

In seven of the nine provinces of Canada members of the provincial legislatures are elected for a term of five years, the same as members of the Dominion Parliament. The exceptions to this rule are the provinces of Ontario and Prince Edward Island.

It has seldom happened in Canada that a parliament or legislative assembly has been permitted to live through its entire official term. Very frequently they are dissolved in the fourth or even the third year after being elected for a full term of five years.

When the wound is large and dirty, badly soiled with earth, an antiseptic should be used to wash it out. However with the small cuts, punctures, or other wounds that so frequently occur the thought is that bleeding is really the great prevention of the infection and that there should be no hurry to stop the bleeding by pressure, cold applications, iron solutions, collodion and so forth.

Whether these appointments will be made before or after the election we have not been told, but between counting the people and taking the votes the present year will be a busy one in politics and governmental business with lots of patronage and money enough to "grease the ways" and make it run smoothly.

During several decades past an interim census has been taken in the Prairie Provinces five years after the regular decennial census, and each of those provinces has been given additional subsidy and also additional representation in Parliament as the result. This ought not to be continued.

The Chignecto Canal project far antedates the era of Confederation, and was an influential motive to bring the Maritimes into the union of all the provinces. No public work designed to shorten transportation distance between shipping ports would be of so much value to Prince Edward Island as this.

Dump, dump, dump—New Zealand butter into Canada! It comes in shiploads, made into trainloads at Halifax, Montreal and Vancouver. All the newspapers tell about it from day to day. It is distributed east and west, north and south throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion.

Every pound of this New Zealand butter that comes in displaces a pound of Canadian butter made by Canadian labor and skill. Canadian farmers sell their cows and give up dairying, then migrate abroad. Why is all this? Just because the King Government will have it so. Farmers from coast to coast have protested and are protesting against it.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

TREATING SMALL WOUNDS

One of the distressing things that occurs only too often is death from a small wound such as the prick of a pin or a knife. Sometimes it is only a small scratch.

Now when a severe wound occurs one might expect that there would be considerable dirt get into the tissues, and infection follow.

As a matter of fact it is found that infection starts in a small wound more often than in a large wound and as often in the upper as in the lower part of the body.

Unfortunately also, these small wounds that become infected and sometimes cause death occur for the most part in vigorous persons in the best years of life.

Now why do small wounds cause so much trouble?

Because the average person simply puts something on it, gauze and adhesive tape, and gets the bleeding stopped as soon as possible.

Now is a small instrument or something sharp has caused the wound, then the edges close back almost immediately and there is very little bleeding.

This means that whatever was on the surface of instrument or other object that caused the wound, is carried right into the body and thus sets up trouble.

Where the wound is large or done by something blunt, the wound bleeds profusely and this carries the dirt or other cause of infection out of the body again.

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However with the small cuts, punctures, or other wounds that so frequently occur the thought is that bleeding is really the great prevention of the infection and that there should be no hurry to stop the bleeding by pressure, cold applications, iron solutions, collodion and so forth.

Inducing it to bleed by gentle pressure is often a wise procedure.

The use of iodine after it has stopped bleeding is likewise good treatment and first aid kits are now supplied with this valuable antiseptic.

Don't neglect a small wound. It is not much trouble to safeguard your limb or perhaps your very life.

The Poet's Corner

THE MYSIAIC

"Lo, I and He Are Earth and sea, And cloud and god, and worm, and star; Twixt His and mine there is no line, Nor boundary, nor bar; Out into His Infinity My finite reaches far; And yet I know not what He is, nor what we singly are— What Infinite Perfection makes and finite senses mar. I merely thrill Beneath His Will, And know that He must be— That heart And limb Are part Of Him, And He a part of me— That we grow one, In star, and sun, And Earth, and sky, and sea." —Ronald Campbell Macfie.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGB

GREAT SLAVE LAKE

Q. Where is Great Slave Lake? A. Great Slave Lake is one of the large bodies of fresh water that mark the Northwest of Canada. Its name originated from the Alava Indians. This lake, which has an area of over ten thousand square miles was discovered by Samuel Hearne in 1771, and a few years later a fur-trading post was built on its shores by the North-West Fur Company.

The 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.

MR. SAUNDERS AND MR. SINCLAIR CONDEMNED

Sir,—At the Board of Trade meeting on the 21st inst when Senator Hughes delivered his address, Messrs. Sinclair, Duffy and Higgs opposed the idea of appointing a Royal Commission, saying that the Duncan Commission had covered the ground completely, that another Commission was not necessary and that when the recommendations of the Duncan Commission would be carried out everything would be satisfactory.

The Duncan Commission was appointed on April 7th, 1926 and reported on September 23rd, 1926, more than three years ago, and if that Commission covered the ground thoroughly and gave us all we are entitled to receive it would be pertinent to ask what the Provincial Government and Mr. Sinclair have been doing ever since. Why have they not had the recommendations of the Duncan Commission implemented? Why such masterly inactivity?

These men pronounced the strongest condemnation of the local government and of Mr. Sinclair himself that has yet been uttered. Of course, the gentlemen did not intend to do that, they wished to party politics regardless of the welfare of Prince Edward Island and did not see where their remarks were leading them.

The position these men took at the meeting in question gives point to the old adage which says, "Oh! What a tangled web we weave, When'er we practise to deceive." I am, Sir, etc., ONE WHO WAS PRESENT

THAT PRECIOUS DOCUMENT

Sir,—I have read and reread the copy of the pamphlet prepared by the local Government re increased subsidies and published in the Patriot of the 21st inst, and I have tried to understand it, but so far without success. I have some knowledge of figures and accounts myself and I have asked other men who read it whether they could tell me what it meant, or upon what basis the calculations had been made; and they answered they could not. Hon. Mr. Lea has been asked for an explanation but he has, so far, declined to give one.

Within the last two or three years, Hon. Mr. LePage published in the Patriot some letters on our financial position, which were clear, concise and intelligible. I therefore respectfully ask Mr. LePage to tell the public what the pamphlet means. If he will not answer the conclusion will be inevitable that no member of the Government can give an explanation, and that they have issued a pamphlet which they themselves do not understand. That would, indeed, be a deplorable situation. With such a Government handling our case we would not have one chance in ten thousand of having our claims properly adjusted. I fear that the Board of Trade is our only hope. Senator Hughes has put our case well, but apparently the local Government would rather lose the case than work with him, or even use the arguments he has given them.

I am, Sir, etc., AN ACCOUNTANT

NATURAL PARK AND BIRD SANCTUARY

Sir,—It is with a great feeling of satisfaction that we are informed through your valued paper, that efforts are being made to place this Province on the same footing as her sister provinces in the matter of a "provincial park."

We feel that nothing the Federal Government can do, even building a new hotel, or car ferry, will, or can give such a large amount of enjoyment and wholesome pleasure to such a large number of our own people as a nice park, as well as being a very valuable addition to our attractions for visitors; and we can imagine the many hours of pure delight that will be enjoyed by old and young as they wander through it, and view its denizens at first hand and close range.

There are thousands of our people who have often wished to see, but have never seen, a lot of the common animals of Canada, even a deer, otter or beaver which would, of course, be citizens of our new park to say nothing of the birds which will also find a home there.

Now with motor cars so plentiful a park situated anywhere, except at the extreme ends of the Island, could be visited by all our citizens quite easily, and would be a most wonderful source of pleasure and profit.

Of course, it is coming, and we hope that the powers that be will make a move to do something quick-

ly and not leave it until the present generation are all dead or too old to enjoy it, before doing anything. If they won't a real monument to their memory, one that will outlast a dozen car ferries or hotels, they will see that we get our share of the money set aside for national parks.

We might also say that a "Bird Sanctuary" we believe is in the offing, only awaiting a site not too far from the center of the Island. We believe we are the only province in the Dominion overlooked in this regard. Also, our birds not having one protected spot in the whole province which is about the first landing place for a large number after leaving their nesting grounds, and the jumping off place before taking up their summer quarters in the north where they can rest and feel secure.

We hope the Fish and Game Societies of the Island, if there are any, as well as private individuals will take these matters up in earnest and give them a boost. This is all that is need to make both propositions a reality. I hope to hear from some of our observation friends on the subject.

I am, Sir, etc., NATURE COVER

EMPTYING THE JAILS

Sir,—The Guardian is much disturbed over the number of jail commitments, and the consequent overcrowding of these places of detention. It is not suggested that any one has suffered imprisonment, who has not merited it by some breach of the law. A simple remedy would be for all such persons to mend their ways and the jails would speedily empty themselves. There are several other ways, however, by which this state of affairs could be remedied. One method which has already been tried here, is to adopt an easy and tolerant attitude toward the law breaker, and by winking at his little lapses, relieve him of the painful experience of restraint behind prison bars.

Another is to effect a speedy jail delivery of anyone so unfortunate as to be caught in the meshes of the law. In such cases the prisoner may develop a precarious state of health requiring prompt medical attention; a certificate to that effect, to be followed by the exercise of executive clemency. Still another way is to

(Continued on Page 5)



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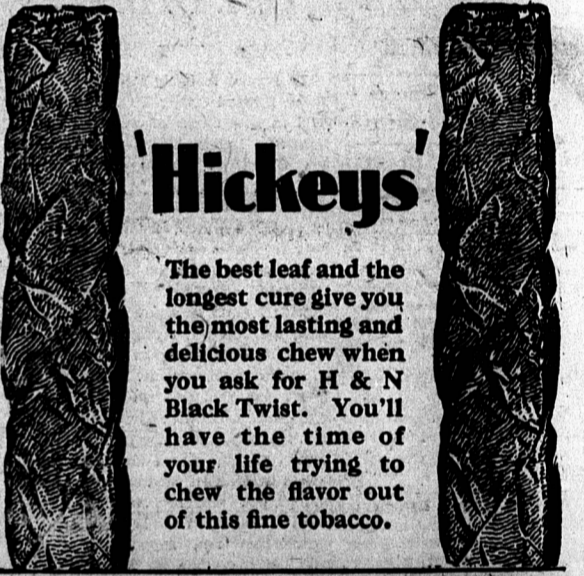


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