

The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1936.

Boy Statistics

At the first of the month a Boy's Club Camp was held at the Agricultural Farm, Truro, attended by seventy boys belonging to Junior Agricultural Clubs, from different parts of the Province, says the Eastern Chronicle.

While at the Camp, sixty-seven of these boys filled out a questionnaire from which some rather interesting information was obtained. For instance, all declared they could milk a cow. (One boy repeated in a disgusted tone, "Can I milk a cow?") All but one felt competent to harness a horse (possibly the odd one was tractor raised).

This group have also travelled around a bit, as twenty-four had been outside the province; six had visited one county besides their own before this trip; twenty had visited two counties; six had visited three counties; six had visited four; two had been in five counties and one in six counties.

Nineteen had acted as president of a boy's and girls' club, eighteen as secretary, while eight had taken part in a public speaking contest, and twenty-six had participated in debates.

This group also contains men of substance, as indicated by the fact that thirty-four or slightly over 50 per cent. owned bank accounts; while thirty-seven owned 85 head of cattle valued at \$2,183; two owned 2 sheep valued at \$22; eight owned 15 hogs valued at \$166; five owned 189 head of poultry valued at \$217, and four had other crops valued at \$55.

Truth Will Out

The general public should feel grateful to Hon. Dr. MacMILLAN, for his effective destruction of the camouflage and hypocrisy surrounding the selection of a site for a National Park for P. E. Island. He was the first to advise the public about the famous Order in Council which has now been published. People generally would like to know the reason for all the deception.

"Oh what a tangled web we weave When first we practice to deceive!"

Skunks And Good Luck

This from the Fredericton Gleaner: "There is grief in the Chehalis valley in British Columbia and the voice of mourning and of woe is heard throughout its length and breadth. The skunks have all disappeared. The devastating odoriferous peculiarities for which the place was once so famous are fast fading out and the valley folk are feeling mighty blue about it. They cannot understand this apparent desertion by their once-numerous old friends whom they always treated with the greatest respect, experience having shown that to be the wisest and best policy. Indian villagers in the valley regarded a skookum skunk scent as the hallmark of good luck. It was their belief that it ward off sickness by destroying disease germs."

Prince Edward Island in recent years has had perhaps more than its share of skunks, but the only good luck they have ever been known to bring was when their snouts were exchanged for the government bounty.

Learning To Play

The other day, in the United States, there was issued a report by the National Recreation Association. It showed that recreation facilities and the popular use of these facilities have more than doubled during the past ten years. Public bathing beaches, swimming pools, skating rinks, tennis courts, golf courses, playing fields of all kinds, have multiplied until now few communities are so small or so poor that they do not provide opportunities for sports.

It is the same in all countries, comments an exchange. People play nowadays who never played before. What once were the diversions of a privileged class are now the sports of everybody—golf, tennis, skiing, sailing, camping. The custom of week-ending in the country, made possible to all by the motor car, is changing the whole tempo of urban life. The annual vacation has become a free institution, one of the few for which men seem ready to fight.

Oyster Culture In New South Wales

A New Brunswick exchange quotes the following account of artificial culture methods in New South Wales, reputed to have the greatest oyster beds in existence:

The St. George's River, near Sydney, is said to possess the most interesting localities for the study of this subject, Wooloware Bay having some of the most up-to-date oyster farms. The whole industry is supervised by the government, which grades the available territory into three classes—inferior, average and special—and leases the beds at about five shillings a year per hundred square yards for the inferior ground, and two to three pounds for the better beds. The government provides motor patrols to forestall poaching. The annual production is estimated at 30,000 bags of three bushels each, or about 36,000 barrels.

In New South Wales the best grounds for

catching the spat are near the mouths of rivers where the water is clean and the salinity high. But it has been found that they grow to maturity more quickly in the brackish water farther upstream. So the practice is to place material—wooden stakes or rocks—in the down stream areas until the spat attach themselves, and then remove the oysters up stream for development. The sticks are left in the catching position for six to twelve months and are then pulled up and planted to the maturing beds where they remain until the oysters are ready for the market. Where rocks are used, the immature oysters are knocked off and placed either on firm-bottom beds or in large wire netting trays in which they are brought to maturity.

Editorial Notes

Yesterday was the anniversary of the assassination of Tsar NICHOLAS II. of Russia in 1918.

The Maritime Fire Chiefs are to be congratulated upon selecting Charlottetown for next year's convention.

Premier CAMPBELL admits there was "no control" over the provincial road work done last fall. This period, it will be recalled, coincided with the federal election campaign.

Rev. Dr. COADY left a lasting impression on his audience by his address on Adult Education. But when will the seed sown bear fruit? He warned us we might be caught in a great economic upheaval unless we begin now.

Mr. WINSTON CHURCHILL says the British Navy is adequate at the present time; meanwhile however, Japan, Germany, U.S.A., Russia are so rapidly increasing their fleets that unless the British supplementary naval estimates be carried into effect without delay, Britain may be left in the lurch.

Our contemporary puts the cart before the horse in publishing the Premier's reply to the criticism of his Government's road policy at the West Prince Liberal Association meeting. It has not yet published the resolutions or the verbal comments which occasioned the Premier's lengthy explanation.

Moscow views the German-Austria agreement pessimistically as further proof of the replacement of collective security under the League of Nations by the old-fashioned system of alliance and as growth of German power. This forces the Bolsheviks to the conclusion that nothing but their own strength will save them from a German onslaught.

The production of cheese by the provinces of Quebec, Alberta, British Columbia and Ontario, the four great cheese producing areas of Canada, amounted to 20,578,175 lbs. in June, an increase of 25 per cent. over the same month last year. The cumulative total for the period ending June amounted to 34,243,017 lbs., an increase of 28.5 per cent.

The Government, says Premier CAMPBELL, would like to save expenditure by keeping car traffic off the roads until the end of April. "But with the farmers clamoring that they cannot get their produce hauled to market, it is a pretty hard thing to do." What a pity our "clamoring" farmers could not be made to keep their produce at home, to oblige the CAMPBELL Government!

Filial tribute to the late Mr. J. W. N. SUTHERLAND, editor of the New Glasgow Evening News, is paid by his son and successor in office, Mr. HARRY SUTHERLAND, who announces that his ambition is to continue the policy so ably pursued by his father, of championing the rights and interests of the community. The new editor has the best wishes of his newspaper conferees all over Canada, and especially in the Maritimes.

In England and the continent they have been "enjoying" atrocious weather. Europe experienced conditions that ranged from serious storms off the Northern Spanish coast to bright and balmy skies in mid-continent. Britain, with rain over most of the country cancelling numerous sports events, had the most freakish conditions. During the height of a two-inch rain and hail storm at Eastbourne, lightning struck the excursion steamer Brighton Belle, injuring the captain and the wireless operator.

Another Maritime politician has come in for a good thing at the hands of the King Government. Hon. J. L. RALSTON, former Minister of National Defence, has been named chief Government counsel for the Royal Commission, headed by Judge W. F. A. TURGEON of Saskatchewan, to continue the inquiry begun last session by the special House committee into various phases of the wheat marketing problem. It is doubtful, though, whether any investigation will be undertaken by the commission until the fall, and even then its scope and activity will be largely determined by the then condition of the wheat market. If prices go up, the Commission will not function.

Many who met Lord and Lady BADEN-POWELL here will be pleased to learn they have fallen into a small fortune. A legacy of \$100,000 upon trust, has been left his lordship, and \$25,000 to her ladyship in trust, with remainder in each case to their two daughters. This has been bequeathed by Colonel JOHN SPILLING, the Red House, Windlesham, Surrey, who left 371,431 pounds. A friendship of 50 years' standing, which began in the Army, existed between "B.P." and Colonel SPILLING. "In 1876," a friend stated recently, "BADEN-POWELL joined the 13th Hussars when 19. Col. SPILLING was his commanding officer and the friendship began immediately. BADEN-POWELL became adjutant to the commanding officer, who was now his firm friend, and they were together in campaigns in South Africa, India, and Afghanistan."

Notes by the Way

England is heavily in debt, of course. Her taxes are high. But the United States can no longer point to England as a tax-burdened country, because potentially in two years we have gone from the lowest taxed nation in the world to where our taxes will be higher than the taxes of England. Last year England spent 16 per cent less per capita than the United States upon the cost of Government. And what does that mean? It means eventually that our taxes will be for that year 16 per cent more than the English taxes. I am glad to relate this story of the British recovery, because there are so many places where it might apply to both Canada and the United States. The sense of values, the sense of economy, the sense of responsibility which drove England forward to keep the situation on an even keel, recommending themselves to North America. Four years ago I was sympathizing with England because I did not see any way out for her. Now I wish that we were making the same record in economic recovery that they are making in England. And the reason why they came through as they did is because they used common sense. Ex-Senator Henry J. Allen in Canadian Business. (Montreal).

A century ago it might have been said that the British Empire was made up of continents and islands separated by great oceans. Today these do not sever, they unite. They are the busy highways on which the peoples of the Empire pass ceaselessly to and fro. Transport is obviously the life-blood of an Empire which encircles the globe. The value of the services of the merchant navy to the Empire can be judged by the fact that 90 per cent of all inter-imperial trade is carried in British ships.

Soviet Russia started out by encouraging birth control and easy divorce. This was considered a liberal, enlightened policy. But by a new decree the situation is entirely reversed. Birth control propaganda is discouraged. Large families are encouraged. To every mother is promised to every mother for the birth of all children after the seventh child. Divorces, once to be had for the asking by either party, are now made too expensive for the ordinary citizen. Divorced parents are taxed up to six per cent of the income of each for the support of the children. "We intend to bring an end to light-mindedness in family relations," says the Soviet decree. To doubt the new laws will do the job, educators know how to secure obedience.—Boston Post.

The National Recreation Association has been trying to find out what form of leisure-time activity makes the greatest appeal to the average citizen of the United States. A questionnaire was prepared and sent to a large number of workers, truckmen, janitors, clerks, barbers, and street cleaners. These were asked to check on a list of 94 recreations those they preferred and made most use of. Reading newspapers proved the favorite diversion of nearly 4,000. This revelation of the taste of the majority of people indicates the success of the newspapers in estimating popular interest, and justifies the editorial department in providing in the newspaper department a living information, culture, amusement and entertainment for old and young in every occupational group and social level.

Mr. "Tim" BUCK, regarded as a leader of the Communist party in Canada, may have been letting his imagination run riot a little in addressing a Communist convention in New York the other day. He talked about demands from all over Canada for the formation, seemingly under Communist leadership, of a People's Party, which would be a combination of farmers and urban workers. He told of Communist membership in Canada going ahead by leaps and bounds. He said there would be a Communist convention in Toronto in October that would be "one of the biggest events in Canadian history." Where is this "People's party" in Canada, where is all this Communist enthusiasm in this country that Mr. BUCK has been talking of to the American brethren? Did he tell them about the Communist showing in the latest provincial election? Did he tell them that not a single Communist, Mr. BUCK among the candidates, was elected to the House of Commons in the last Dominion election? Did he tell them that a Communist has yet to be elected to the Federal Parliament in this country? Mr. BUCK might have told his American Communist friends that there was a Communist in Canada last election out of a total of 4,445,260. It is a little difficult to see Communism overrunning Canada on the strength of this and other popular votes. Mr. BUCK seems to have a habit of some other politicians—magnifying a situation to his own liking. It seems another case of the wish being father to the thought.—Regina Leader-Post.

What Carelessness Costs

(Montreal Gazette) At least four hundred and forty lives were lost in the United States during a few hours celebrated the Day of Independence. Circumstances attending many of these casualties tell a story that should impress itself upon the minds of everyone. It is that many people do not let prudence accompany their pleasures. All the accidents, of course, were there is abundant evidence that had the exercise of prudence been more uniform, had not so many individuals allowed their pleasure-seeking to degenerate into excess, the cost in lives and human suffering on the 4th of July would have been appreciably less than the current records reveal. This truth is more particularly apparent in the extraordinary large number of automobile casualties. Traffic accidents accounted for the loss of no fewer than 254 lives while drownings numbered 104, these two causes being responsible for the major tragedies suffered during a few hours of national celebration. One day's record materially adds to the distressing features of a report just issued by the National Safety Council. This declares that the most outstanding fact of the country's "accident facts" of the year is that 100,000 lives were "heaped upon the burning altar of carelessness" within the preceding twelve months. Furthermore, the estimated daily bill for lost income, doctors and hospital fees and overhead cost of insurance was \$6,500,000.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

PAIN IN THE HEAD AND FACE MAY BE DUE TO AN IMPACTED TOOTH

When a severe pain occurs in the face there is always the question as to the possibility of it being neuralgia, or the toothache, as it is often called. Fortunately this is not a continuous pain or the victim could scarcely survive the tremendous strain upon the nervous system. In extreme cases the pain or sensory part of the large central nerves supplying the face is removed. In other cases injection of alcohol into the nerve has stopped the pain for weeks, months and even years.

The pain may occur in any part of the face and laterally a number of cases have been found to be due to infected and impacted teeth. It is only natural of course that the patient should consult his dentist when suffering with any pain about the teeth and jaws, but it must be remembered that the nerves supplying all parts of the face, teeth included, start at this one nervous centre and can cause pain in any part of the face and head.

This means then that any persistent pain of the face and head, even of arm and shoulder, the cause of which cannot be located and treatment of which is unsatisfactory by the ordinary methods, should lead a patient to a dentist and dentist to a patient, that there is an impacted tooth or teeth. As you know, impaction means that one tooth is pressing or is packed against another one, and it is this pressure that causes the pain.

Dr. C. B. Henry, London, in the British Journal of Neurology and Psychopathology, reports several cases of neuralgia of the face in which other treatment failed but relief occurred by removing an impacted molar tooth. X-ray examination revealed this and other wrong conditions and positions of the wisdom teeth (last molar).

Of course, if all the teeth on the same side as the pain have been removed before the onset of the pain, then the teeth cannot be blamed, and the pain is more likely to be due to trifacial neuralgia or tic douloureux.

The Poet's Corner

SNAIL A narrow fellow in the grass Occasionally rides; You may have met him,—did you not? His notice sudden is.

He likes a boggy acre, A floor too cool for corn, Yet when a child, and barefoot, I more than once, at morn,

Have passed, I thought, a whip-lash Unbraiding in the sun,— When, stopping to secure it, It wrinkled, and was gone.

Several of nature's people I know, and they know me; I feel for them a transport Of cordiality;

But never met this fellow, Attended or alone, Without a tighter breathing And zero at the bone.

—Emily Dickinson.

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PUBLIC FORUM

Why a National Park for the Island?

Sir.—Judging from letters that I have appeared of late in the local press and from statements made at public meetings, there appears to be a fairly general misconception regarding the aims, objects and advantages of the Canadian National Park system. It has in fact been stated by some that no really worthwhile benefit can accrue to this province from the instituting and maintenance of the proposed park. This misunderstanding may possibly have arisen from the fact that most of Canada's national playgrounds are situated thousands of miles to the west, chiefly in and near the Rocky Mountains, and have therefore been visited by comparatively few of our people. The word park too envisages to most of us the small neatly kept enclosures with flower beds laid out with mathematical precision and carefully mowed lawns where nudes preambulate and children play ball. Civic parks such as these are, of course, most desirable but they differ essentially from the more extensive areas that are being set apart in the several provinces by the Federal Government and which are termed recreational playgrounds. Here nature is seen at its best in its pristine beauty; the fauna of the districts is carefully preserved and the wild life of land, water and air is rigidly protected.

In this materialistic age such spending of the nation's money is apt to be regarded as sentimental extravagance, but it so happens, because of the great interest that our National Parks prove to tourists, that of all Canada's diversified industries there is none other that yields so large a financial return to the Dominion, and particularly to the provinces in which the parks are situated.

In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1936 no fewer than 710,778 tourists visited Canada's National Parks. This in face of the fact that the most of these parks are situated thousands of miles from the great centres of population on this continent.

Another point worthy of note is that, according to the last park commissioner's report, Parliament voted in that year an appropriation of \$3,784,399 for purposes of maintenance, purchase of new sites, etc. Surely there can be no good reason why this province should not be granted its proportionate share of these annual expenditures, particularly in view of the fact that we need every encouragement to bring tourists to our shores and that the Federal Tourist Bureau is working closely with the Federal Park Commissioner in making these park areas better known to the holiday seekers of the world.

A short history of the origin and growth of our National Park system may be found of interest. The honor of initiating the idea of setting aside certain districts made particularly blessed by nature for pleasures and pastimes belongs, I believe, to that great Irishman, Lord Dufferin, our Governor General from 1872 to '78, whose splendid work in maintaining and strengthening the then infant confederation of Canada has not yet received anything approaching the appreciation that it deserves from the Canadian people. Realizing how unsightly were the approaches to the Niagara Falls on both sides of the river and how exorbitant were the charges made by private land owners for the right of way, Lord Dufferin prevailed upon the government of Ontario to purchase these adjacent properties and to join in their perpetual conservation and preservation. This park has now become one of the world's most famous tourist resorts. The altering and remodeling of the Quebec City ramparts, Citadel and old military gates also resulted from Lord Dufferin's splendid power of vision and persuasive influence. It was his idea that Ottawa, as the capital city of the Dominion should be beautified.

Inspired by Lord Dufferin's example, Sir John McDonald in 1885 asked Parliament to set aside 2,588 square miles in the Banff and Lake Louise districts in the Rockies, not as a Provincial but as a Canadian National Park, and the following year 1,028 square miles of the Selkirk Range were added under the name of the Glacier and Selkirk Parks, where Alpine climbers from all over the world spent their summers, each year in increasing numbers. In 1895 220 miles of the Waterton Lakes were joined to the Glacier Park and nine years later Sir Wilfrid Laurier saw the need for broadening out the National Park idea and asked Parliament to purchase thirteen of the most beautiful of the Thousand Islands in the St.

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Lawrence River. In 1907, also at Sir Wilfrid's suggestion, Canada's largest park at Jasper, containing 4,000 square miles, was made over to the Park Commissioner, and in the following year 197 square miles of the Alberta prairies near Wainwright were fenced in to provide roaming grounds for a small herd of Buffalo purchased at the time from American interests. This herd has since grown to about 5,000 of these huge animals. There are also 2,000 in Elk Island Park while large numbers have had to be killed as the grazing capacity of the two enclosures became insufficient.

Realizing that the Rocky Mountain district was obtaining great financial advantage from the general fund to which all parts of Canada have contributed, the Prairie Provinces and Ontario have in recent years been demanding their share of the National Park benefits, and as a result several large areas are being maintained for them. It is certainly not just that the Maritimes should at this late date be granted their quota.

Space forbids further comment but with your consent I shall send you another letter on the question of an appropriate site for our provincial park.

I am, Sir, etc. H. K. S. HEMMING July 16, 1936.

"Have To Go To War"

(Saint John Telegraph-Journal) To the Halifax Herald Canadian signing himself "Podder for the next war" writes a letter. He starts in capitals followed by a note of explanation: "I may have to go to war," he says the thought is persistent. His wife reminds him of it. He asserts: "I have no grudge against Germans or Italians or Russians or Turks or Japanese or any other race." He recalls adolescent memories of what he read during the Great War, but his expression thereof is clearly colored by post-war ultra-pacifist readings. He touches dimly on the disappointments of victory, democracy and peace; but bad stuff but striking a minor chord too persistently throughout. He enlarges on conversations he has held with foreigners, assuming too rashly that, because "one of these people seem inhuman monsters," because ostensibly they have the same interests as he and voice the similar ideas, their background of thought is really the same as his. He dilates on the "fine" of his wife's reading. He wants to know who fans these fires that may send him to fight people he does not personally hate.

This man has got himself morbidly entangled in a problem as old as civilization itself. He is evidently a pessimist and a little bit egocentric. He needs to clear his mind of a great deal of confused dread. He should come down to understanding that hate is born of fear and fear of ignorance; knowledge of the truth is its cure but not so

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