THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1928

DAIRYING.

MANY of the farmers throughout the province will, ere this, have read the report in yesterday's Guardian of the excellent address given by Mr. J. A. MacDonald on the previous evening before the Rotary Club on Dairying. Those who have not already done so should not only read it but preserve it and study it.

We have made good progress in dairying, but candid farmers will admit that we have still some distance to go before we reach the possible maximum. Mr. MacDonald pointed out that the average yearly production per cow in Denmark is 300 lbs. of butter fat; ours is only 150 lbs. The gap between our present production and our possible maximum is admittedly a wide one. Is Denmark's possible maximum of 300 lbs within our reach? Some of our dairymen, we believe, have exceeded 300 lbs. butter fat per cow per year and, if some have done it, others can. In any case this should be the aim of every owner of a dairy herd, and by making that our aim we can gradually draw nearer to it.

Perhaps the most striking point in Mr. MacDonald's address was that in 1880 Denmark was bankrupt. There being nothing else in sight, no market for what they could produce, they took up co-operative dairying, under an inspection system that prevented anything of inferior quality leaving the country. In a comparatively few years the Danes practically controlled the British market in butter and they still have a grip upon it which no other country has been able to loosen. They still receive a much higher price for their butter than Canadians get for theirs.

The Danes have been a pattern to the world, and an outstanding proof that successful dairying is the secret of successful farming. On farms of three acres each the Danes rose out of poverty and bankruptcy to the position of being the most successful butter and bacon producers in Europe, and what the Danes did can be done by Canadians, can be done by Prince Edward Islanders. We have no such poverty to rise from as the Danes had, and while our winter climate may be more rigorous than theirs and while we may have to house our cattle longer than they do, we still have advantages which they do not possess, and we have already proved that we can hold our own in dairying. As Mr MacDonald pointed out, there is an increasing demand for Canadian butter and cheese. The thing to remember is that dairying is the rock foundation of agriculture, that there can be no successful agriculture without it and that agriculture is the basic industry for Canada and especially for these provinces by the sea.

We commend a careful perusal of Mr. MacDonald's address. He has made a thorough study of his subject and has to his credit in this province alone the fact that he has vastly improved the quality of our butter and cheese by his rigid inspection and careful instruction.

This province, now disease free and restricted, has opportunities for development along the lines of dairying, hog-raising and poultry which no other part of Canada possesses, and it remains for us to improve and enlarge our dairy herds and the others will follow.

WHAT'S IN IT FOR ME?

WHEN solicited for aid, either personal or pecuniary, for a proposition calculated to help the community or the country, the first question that occurs to the small-minded man is: What's in it for me? He does not put the question in these words, but it is the motive which prompts his giving or withholding his aid. If he sees in it a probability of a remunerative return or of a publicity which may cause him to be regarded as a benefactor or a philanthropist he goes into it with both feet. If only country or the community is to be benefitted with no compensating return for himself he gives it the cold shoulder.

Such men as these are no use to the community in which they live or to their country. They are self-centred, wholly oblivious to the welfare of others. They are usually the foremost in advocacy of anything that smacks of righteousness and goody-goodiness, strictly in words, but any tangible benefit resulting from the cause must come their way.

There are too many community helpers of this stripe at large in the world today. There are "causes which need assistance, wrongs which need resistence and there is good we all may do," but we need not look to the self-centred, small-minded men for these. What the world needs more than anything else today is men of vision, broad-minded men, men and women who for the sake of the cause will give of their best without regard to what may or may not return to themselves personally.

MILLIONS UPON MILLIONS

THE world today is talking in millions, thinking in millions, and feverishly chasing millions. In every newspaper the headlines of the despatches fairly scream in millions. News comes of the race among the leading nations of the world in building immense fleets of ships, each striving to capture its share, or, if possible, all of the $175,000,000 that is spent annually in trans-Atlantic passenger traffic, each rushing to get ahead of its competitors in freight-carrying traffic. We read daily of the millions that are being spent in the erection of pulp, paper manufacturing and other industrial plants, of the millions that are being spent in the building of railways, hotels, steel and coal mergers, etc., etc., of the millions spent in radio, cinema and aerial development, until the millions get beyond computation and the impression is formed that nothing else in the world matters except the capturing of millions.

And yet, between the news items telling of the spending of millions, we read of men and women and children starving, of a father murdering his wife and children rather than see them starve to death. We read of poverty and want among the employees in one of the richest coal fields in the world, almost at our own doors—in short, we read of the heads of corporations spending and making millions, of unemployment and want even in the countries in which the millions are being most lavishly expended in order to make easier and more economical the accumulation of millions.

It is known that there is enough wealth in the world to keep in comfort and even in luxury every man, woman and child in it, enough to provide for every need, yet a large proportion are in actual want while the wealth of the world is being scooped into the already full coffers of the wealthy.

That there is much that is wrong in our economic system, it is unnecessary to add. And there appears to be no remedy. It would be as harmful as it would be useless to attempt to distribute the wealth of the world among those who need it. The only remedy, and it seems to be getting farther and farther from realization, is to apply humanitarian methods, to Christianize the means of production, to eliminate the greed which appropriates to itself the lion's share of production.

That humanitarian methods are gradually being more and more adopted is evident in many lines of industry; that the world is growing better will also be admitted, but the oases on the desert are still far apart.

Notes by the Way

ONTARIO is working out a scheme of debt reduction under which the entire provincial debt is to be paid off in forty years. It is true that the Province by the Lakes has rich resources in her soil, her forests, mines and water powers, but it is also true that her debt is a very formidable one. And there is no doubt or dispute about the fact that the Province is actually paying off its debt in pursuance of a fixed policy and has easily made good its promise of paying the first year's payment.

We read from time to time in the press reports that Mr. Robb, the Finance Minister of Canada, is reducing the nadional debt of the Dominion. That is to a certain extent true and to that extent it has been true of every Finance Minister from Sir Alexander Galt in 1867 down to Hon. James Robb in 1927. There are certain months in the year when the revenue of the Dominion exceeds the expenditure and certain other months in which the expenditure almost always exceeds the revenue. And so the word is sent out from Ottawa that the national debt is reduced or is increased in the same year.

All such statements are delusive, to the ordinary newspaper reader. It is only at the end of the financial year that it can be determined precisely to what extent the public debt has been increased or reduced during the year. But Mr. Robb claims that during the years since he has been Finance Minister there has been a substantial reduction of the national debt, and this claim of his has been stoutly disputed by the Opposition from year to year. What is the true state of the case?

Canada's debt for money borrowed to build the railways which now compose the National Railway system is a matter of more than two billions of dollars for which the Canadian Government has been and still is liable. But since the National Railway Company was formed the system for years did not pay its operating cost. New mileage is constantly being constructed for which the capital cost has been borrowed. The deficits from the cost of operation have only been wiped out in recent years by increased net earnings, but the debt incurred on Railway account and interest added thereto makes a vast and increasing total larger than ever before.

For every dollar of this debt the Dominion Government is liable either directly, or as an endorser for the National Railway Company's paper. Mr. Robb's claim of having reduced the national debt is entirely based upon a reduction of that portion of the debt that was not incurred for railway construction, or purchase, or lack of earnings sufficient to pay operating cost, and the interest on borrowed capital. All this is ignored. The national debt is divided into two parts, the general public liability and the railway liability. It's a new way of getting out of debt. Divide it into two parts; set one-half aside and forget it; let it go on increasing. Pay a little on the other half occasionally and then boast of how you're paying off your debt!

Wireless beam telephone service across the Atlantic at a greatly reduced cost is announced by Senator Marconi as likely to be put in operation within the next few months. The present rate as set by the British Post Office is $75 for a three-minute conversation can be cut to one-third of that rate the "Wireless Wizard" states, and he has hitherto established a reputation as a man of his word. Marconi is the greatest wonder worker of the wonderful age in which we are permitted to live.

While immigration languishes and falls off, the Minister at the head of the Department has nothing better than a bundle of complaints to present to Parliament. He complains that he has been unfairly criticized, that the available lands on the Prairies are locked up in the hands of corporations or individuals; that he can't get British immigrants for want of money to give them a start in life; that it is unfair to compare present times with those before the war; that only a few of the provinces will co-operate with him in his efforts, and so on. When did ever a Minister of State present such a picture of his own abject helplessness? And having exhausted his time, and being reminded of the fact, he threw down a bundle of papers on his desk, exclaimed "Oh, dear!" and sat down. That was the limit.

Today our good citizens will elect a new Mayor and Council. May they give us honest, capable and efficient men, as they have often done before! On the whole it would be hard to find in Canada a city with a better record in that regard than Charlottetown.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

MIND AND THE BODY

Mark Twain said that biographies, that is the written life of men, are but the clothes and buttons of the man—the biography of the man himself cannot be written.

That is the thoughts, the desires, the feeling of success and failure, are all hidden from the world.

And how the brains of some folks act all day long and often into the night, and not one of the thoughts are ever known to any other human being.

Yet all these thoughts, desires, emotions, have their effect upon the individual, and so influence the body, mind, and soul, that he unconsciously reacts to them, much to the surprise of friends and relatives, and often also to his own surprise.

And so it is when such an individual begins to worry about some part of his body.

Perhaps it is his heart that he thinks is not beating regularly, has not the power it should possess, or perhaps is pounding too forcibly.

Perhaps he begins to worry about his stomach, and the possibility of an ulcer or even a cancer looms large in his mind.

The possibility of some severe organic ailment of the kidneys may also upset him.

He thinks about these things, perhaps reads about them, and finally rushes to various physicians to learn the truth of the matter.

In former days our family physicians were wise men indeed and took int oconsideration the nervous element in these cases, and with sound advice, perhaps with some innocent pills also, they were able to effect a "cure" in the case.

Medicine however has become so practical with our newer instruments and laboratory methods, that the definite ailment is sought, and if not found, the patient often is told so in a few words, and the incident is closed.

But that does not satisfy the minds of a large number of individuals.

What happens?

They go to other physicians who treats the patient first, and the so-called ailment afterwards, and thus get real results.

The patient's mind is set at rest, and after all that is the necessary treatment in these cases.

This explains the success of ministers, priests, and other healers, whose treatment consists in allaying the fears of the patient.

And remembering again that the majority of folks who consult a physician have no organic trouble, it is not to be wondered at that there is an increasing number of "healers" throughout the world.

Daily Selections Guardian Readers

February 8, 1928

THE NEW SONG—I will sing a new song unto thee, O God; upon a psaltery and an instrument of ten strings will I sing praise unto thee. —Psalm 144:9.

PRAYER — "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow."

HELP SOMEONE.

(By T. M. S.)

There is many a heart that is aching today
For want of a kindly word spoken;
And many a soul that is perishing
For the need of a friendly token.

Don't grudge them the smile that will brighten their life,
Or the clasp of your hand when needed;
Or the time may come when you will sorrow in vain
For the chance you, so little heeded.

Then speak the kind words while yet there is time,
And help some one's burden grow lighter;
It may save some poor soul from the depths of dispair
And make your own life all the brighter.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Avoid the use of "etc," as much as possible, and never repeat it, such as, "apples, oranges, etc., etc."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: duly; u as in "feud", not as in "rule."

OFTEN MISSPELLED: dyspeptic; dys.

SYNONYMS: obscene, lewd, defiled immodest, impure, unchaste.

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: EPOCH; a point of time from which succeeding years are reckoned. "The moment marked an epoch in his life."

::Muscular Rheumatism Subdued —When one is a sufferer from muscular rheumatism he cannot do better than to have the region rubbed with Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Let the rubbing be brisk and continue until ease is secured. There is more virtue in a bottle of it than can be mind fully estimated.

Historical Trials

DELIGHTFUL SUMMARY OF OUTSTANDING CASES SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE GUARDIAN BY HELEN MARSHALL HUNT.

II.

JOAN OF ARC.

We come next to the trial that has probably aroused the most interest the world over—that of Joan of Arc. Were this not so—were she not the symbol of all that is pure and heroic and marvellous, still Sir John tells us her trial would be noteworthy—as the most perfect known example of a trial under the ecclesiastical system. It is significant for another reason. "It is the first leading case in a long series of trials—the scandal and reproach of mediaeval criminal law — trials for sorcery. About the time when she suffered at the stake began in intensity the epidemic fear of witchcraft which for two and a half centuries raged all over Europe."

We all know the story of the sensitive peasant girl who as she watched her father's sheep on the hills of Domremy, believed she heard voices from heaven bidding her go to the aid of her king; who quickly gained ascendancy over the minds of the king's officers and the loving reverence of the common people and soldiers; who sent haughty messages to the English, demanding their withdrawal from France; and who, when they refused, led her beloved France to victory. She desired then to return home but was unfortunately persuaded to remain; taken prisoner by a French ally of the English, she was given over to them only after a huge price was paid for her. She was kept heavily ironed in prison for months. She was brought before the Bishop of Beauvais, an English partizan, for trial, but he was assisted by the Inquisition. Here the author draws the distinction between two great systems of trials, one now generally adopted in civilized countries in which an accuser formulates precise charges which he proposes to prove by evidence; the other which was in full operation in the ecclesiastical courts of this period, in which an accused is arrested on suspicion and a case is built up by frequent examinations of the prisoner, often both mental and physical torture being administered.

The difficulty with Joan's trial was to convict her of sorcery and heresy in the face of her piety and devotion to the Church. Her wearing of man's dress was said to be blasphemous and hateful in the sight of God! Her visions were said to be inspired by the devil. Sir John at this point makes an interesting diversion. He says that the doctrine of evil spirits passed from the teachings of learned men into the beliefs of the people. Before that the people had believed in spirits, fairies, goblins, but most of them were friendly and all were amenable to propitiation. But he says dryly "theology had poisoned mythology." After pitiless and persistent cross-examinations, brutal treatment and under-feeding Joan is said to have signed a paper on which was printed a confession of guilt. But the peasant girl could not read and the belief is held that she was deceived as to the contents of the paper. At all events if for a moment she faltered she soon regained her courage, and Sir John says of her: "Speaking with some experience of courts of law, and with some acquaintance with the literature of trials, I know nothing in history comparable to her bearing under pressure and strain which would have broken the strongest and most heroic. It is not Bruno nor Servetus, nor Galileo, nor Campanella who stands out beyond all others in the somewhat long history of martyrs under legal process. It is this village maiden with her courage, her union of faith, enthusiasm and supreme sanity."

The French court found her guilty and were for imprisoning her, but the English feared her alive, and insisted that she should be burned so the court acceded. The whole proceeding is stained with hypocrisy as well as cruelty.

Bruno.

The fourth trial Sir John considers is that of Giordano Bruno. It is typical, he tells us, of those trials of men "who suffered the extreme penalty on account of their opinions; those who were the victims of a marvellous censorship over thought . . . some of the best-known benefactors of humanity, and a crowd of forgotten men who paid with their lives for their zeal and enlightenment." This was a period of marvellous changes, the discovery of America and the discovery of the heavens opened up new fields for thought, and men's minds had been awakened by the Renaissance. The Reformation was well under way. "It was a bad time for men who thought and spoke freely, and it was a time which tempted bold spirits to do so." It was a time when fear crept into the hearts of those who needed the support of the old established ways. Bruno was a Dominican. Even as a youth he was turbulent and a seeker after truth. His fearless questions alarmed his superiors, and finally he was summoned before the Inquisition for heresy. He fled from Italy and wandered over Europe, "a vagabond scholar." He is described as having in his make-up "a bit of Shelley much that is akin to Spinoza and an element of extravagance and buffoonery, which recalls Rabelais." To him "that time when the magnitude of the universe first dawned upon men . . . seemed the true watershed of the world's history . . . he is inspired by that enthusiasm which combines man with God." Bruno was urged by a pupil who pretended to be his friend to return to Italy. He went to Venice but was shortly after denounced and brought before the Inquisition.

The study the writer has made of the Inquisition is most interesting, its mixture of modern ideas of criminology and the methods of Tiberius in procedure, the elaboration of the machinery, the torture inflicted upon mind or body until "the materials for proving guilt were, so to speak, slowly squeezed out of the accused." And so this firebrand was reduced until he grovelled before his accusers, vowing to reform if his life were spared. He was held in Venice for a while, then given up to Rome after two or more years controversy. Nothing is heard of him until six years after he is brought before the Grand Inquisitor, tried, found guilty of heresy, turned over; as was customary, to the civil authorities to be punished, "without effusion of blood" —a euphemism of the time for burning at the stake. His courage returned to him for when sentenced he replied, "Perhaps you my judges, pronounce this sentence against me with more fear than I in receiving it."

In concluding this chapter the author remarks succinctly that justice is a plant of slow growth.

(To be continued.)

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Rust Stains

To remove rust stains from clothing, try lemon juice and salt. Then hold over a steaming teakettle. The steam will add greatly in removing the spots.

To Keep Salt Dry

If the salt containers are kept on or near a warm range, or other fire where the salt will keep warm, it will remain dry and no difficulty will be found in pouring it.

Baby's Gums

To clean the baby's gums, dip a small piece of cotton in boracic acid and rub on the gums daily.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

Fort Chambly, Quebec

Q. Where is Fort Chambly, Que-

A. Fort Chambly, Quebec, twenty miles southwest of Montreal on a conspicuous headland of the Richelieu River, is a most picturesque and interesting ruin. The first Fort Chambly was erected by the French in 1666 and the building of the present structure was begun in 1709. In 1851 the fort was abandoned as a military post and in 1921 was placed under the care of the Canadian National Parks branch of the Department of the Interior to be preserved as a valuable memorial of the early military history of Canada. It is near one of Quebec's main highways and is visited by many motorists every year.

A machine has been invented that records the figures of persons before, during and after taking treatment to improve their posture.

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[CONDENSED]
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Income	23,902,307.33
Assets	94,909,288.96
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