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WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1932

SOME THINGS

In connection with the Imperial Economic Conference, the Department of Trade and Commerce has prepared a statement of interesting facts about Canada for submission to the delegates. Some items are missing which very well could have been included.

Canada with an area of 3,690,043 square miles is the largest country within the empire and comprises 27 per cent of the empire's total area of 13,491,967 square miles.

Canada leads the world in the production of newsprint, nickel and asbestos; holds second place in the production of gold, platinum metals and cobalt; third in the production of zinc and silver and fourth in the production of copper, wheat, automobiles and lead.

Canada leads the world in the export of wheat flour; fourth place in the export of automobiles and wood pulp and fifth place in the export of rubber tires. She ranks high also in the export of a wide variety of other products.

Canada stands seventh among the trading nations of the world, and only second to Great Britain among empire countries.

Canada trades with over 100 different countries of which over 32 are within the British Empire. Canada has provided approximately one third of the total supply of world wheat entering into international trade during the last two months.

Canada stands second in per capita consumption of developed hydro power.

Canada's fisheries are among the most extensive in the world. Canada is recognized by the League of Nations as one of the eight leading manufacturing nations of the world.

Canada has the largest forest resources in the Empire. Canada's chief eastern port of Montreal is the largest inland port of the world.

Canada's Pacific ports are from one to four days closer to Japan than are any other port on this continent.

Canada comes second in total mileage of steam railways among the countries of the world.

Canada stands fourth among countries in the number of motor vehicles in use and comes second in per capita ownership, or approximately one to every eight persons.

Canada is only exceeded by one country in the proportion of telephones in use and the number of calls.

It could and should, have been mentioned, that Prince Edward Island was the pioneer in the silver fox industry, and that Canada has the largest number of domestic breed fozes.

It also could have been emphasized that Prince Edward Island developed the seed potato industry and that Canada has the largest export of certified seed potatoes in the Empire if not in the world.

Likewise it could have been mentioned that Canada has more area certified free from bovine tuberculosis than any other country in the Empire; and that Prince Edward Island is the only Province wholly so-certified.

EXPORTS TO SCOTLAND

Some striking opportunities for developing trade in Canadian agricultural products in Scotland, which doubtless will be fully discussed at the Imperial Economic Conference at Ottawa, are outlined in an article in the current issue of Commercial Intelligence Journal by Mr. G. B. Johnson, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Glasgow. Canada's export trade to Scotland, Mr. Johnson writes, is already a large one in many lines and, despite the depression, has been maintained surprisingly and in some commodities has even increased. The new British tariffs, assisted in some cases by the depreciation of the pound, see to it that there is from year

Canadian dollar as against those currencies still linked inelastically to gold, is assisting the Dominion and will undoubtedly have an increasingly favourable effect in stimulating Canadian sales in Scotland. The direction which this increased trade may take is indicated in the following extracts from Mr. Johnson's article:

Cattle.—The resumption of the Canadian cattle trade with Scotland in 1931 resulted in shipments of 5,904 head of store or stocker cattle and fats. Scotland is the best market in the United Kingdom for store cattle for conditioning in the pasture, and the trade is likely to grow unless the American market proves more profitable through a lowering of tariff barriers or for other reasons. Early in the season of 1932 the trade was held up through a lack of transportation facilities, but the Department of Trade and Commerce eventually made the necessary arrangements in co-operation with the shipping companies. Two excellent shipments have reached Glasgow from Montreal during the present season, and on the whole good prices have been realized.

Hay.—The low market prices in 1931 prevented extensive imports of hay from Canada, especially as the Scottish crop was particularly good. Usually there is a constant demand for No. 2 timothy from Canada, as it is superior to anything grown in Britain. Prices, however, must not be too high, and only the best qualities should be shipped, otherwise it is competing unsuccessfully with equally good Scottish hay. The large carry-over from the abundant Scottish crop of 1931 hangs over the market, and trade is stagnant. The weather at present promises a crop of good quality this year, but average in quantity.

Cheese.—It is recognized that the best cheese imported into Scotland is Canadian cheddar, and this is a very old trade. In times past Canada held first place, not only in quality as she does to-day, but as a source of supply. That position has passed, at least temporarily, owing to the bulk of the trade being held by New Zealand. There is always a premium on Canadian cheese, but production for export in recent years has fallen off in the Dominion owing to the demand for milk and cream in markets nearer home. But the indications are that production will increase.

Butter.—During the past year Canadian butter has been again on the British market in small quantities after some years' absence. The quality is excellent, and with the increasing production in the Dominion, exports to Scotland should increase if Canadian shippers can furnish continuous supplies. The size of the market is indicated by the fact that in 1930 the total imports were valued at \$47,000,000, Scotland imports about one-eighth of that amount.

Eggs.—There is some market in Scotland for Canadian stored eggs in the autumn, provided they can be put down at a moderate price. It would pay the Canadian farmer well if he would devote a little more attention to shipping eggs to this country.

Bacon and Hams.—The trade in Scotland in bacon has been chiefly confined, as usual, to Danish and other continental bacon, and Canadian has been practically off the market for years. Low prices have made the business unremunerative to Canadian shippers. In 1931 there were a few arrivals of Canadian hams at Glasgow, which gave every satisfaction, and which can always command a small premium. The trade from Canada in these products is being resumed in some volume, and will probably increase.

Canned Fruits and Vegetables.—Since the middle of last year there has been a remarkable increase in the sale of canned fruits and vegetables from Canada, especially canned apples and pears. The demand has far outstripped the supply. Canadian growers and packers should see to it that there is from year

NOTES BY THE WAY

There has arrived an era of general artificial interference with economic tendencies, and the logical step is to come to a worldwide agreement to transform that interference into guidance for universal benefit. Every economic or financial question for any nation tends now to be a concern to every other nation.

Anybody, says the Brandon Sun, can sell even a dead horse in flush times. No effort is required to write orders with the tide flowing in. But when business is dull and faces are long, that is the time to administer a tonic. When the money that makes the mare go begins to wobble, that is the time to use the spur. The quitter never built up big business. He never acquired a monument. He never writes his name on the page of history—nor on the financial page—just on the "funny page!"

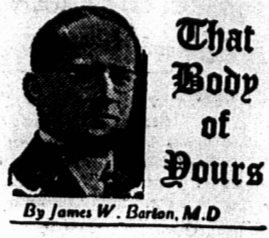
A wrist bone dug up in China from a geological formation estimated to be 1,000,000 years old is exciting scientists. Examination of the bone produces the belief that its owner must have had a human hand enabling its possessor to live a life far higher than that of the lower animals. Of all the members of the body the hand is the most important in giving to the human race its distinction. Mankind is weak compared with many other creatures. They can lift more and move more rapidly and for a longer period, but they cannot approach the accomplishments of the eight fingers and the two thumbs. As hands were used by our first human ancestors brains were developed to keep pace with what the hands could do. So was civilization built upon this planet, hand and brain working together.

Why is the Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George called that, when his father's surname was George and his brother boasts the name William George? Well, many people have wondered, and, as in most mysteries, there is an explanation. His mother's family name was Lloyd, and Britain's wartime Premier chose to be called "Lloyd George" without the hyphen. If he had put in the hyphen there would have been no trouble for everybody understands why some people call themselves "Smith-Jones" or "Bugs-worth-Hopkinson," and the like. Intentionally, the William George mentioned above disagrees with his better-known brother on more things than family name. He recently came out with a scathing attack on the British Broadcasting Corporation, terming it a "language dumper." "Like an eternal distillery, it is distilling English, English, English all the time. We demand broadcasts in Welsh," "That will show you how William feels about it. On the other hand, "Mr. Lloyd George" sorely vexes William by broadcasting exclusively in English.

When in office, Chancellor Bruning saw the possibilities of the Hitlerite campaign, and in the interest of public order and national safety had issued a presidential decree forbidding the wearing of uniforms by private "armies," and the holding of public demonstrations by brown-shirts and all such organizations. This decree had the effect of arresting the rioting and the cities were peaceful for a time. With the victory of von Papen and his followers at the polls, the Hitlerites had good friends at court and one of the first acts of the "generals and junkers" administration was to remove the ban on the wearing of uniforms and on semi-military parades. Immediately there were outbreaks, and so serious did they become that Socialist leaders demanded a conference with the view of finding means to prevent further disorder. Von Papen and his advisers refused, declaring they would find "other means" of preserving the peace. Since then the rioting has been repeated on a larger scale than before, which indicates that the Government is either unable or unwilling to take measures to discourage the Hitlerites.

now on a great increase in the pack of these products for the British market.

Wheat.—Canada supplies at present about 63 per cent of the wheat imported into Scotland from all countries. Canadian Western hard spring wheat is essential to the class of flour required by the bakers, who in Scotland still employ the "long" method of baking, and produce bread rich in protein. In the first quarter of 1932 Canada's share of the trade rose to 63 per cent from 53 per cent for the same period last year.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

TREATING THE RIGID PERSONALITY

About the only difference between some of us who are outside a mental institution and many of the patients inside is that we are able to get along with other people. We may not like some of their ways, and other people may dislike certain things about us, but nevertheless we give and take, do our part, and expect other people to do theirs.

This is the reason that specialists in mental ailments, psychiatrists as they are called, do all in their power to have these mental patients become more sociable in their disposition, more willing to mix with other people.

Dr. W. Muncie, Baltimore, refers to the "rigid" personality encountered in this kind of work.

It is a combination of many factors, such as obstinacy, aggressiveness, pride, and a rigid code of personal ethics whereby they actually make themselves do or live up to, certain definite rules of life.

In a general way these are good or valuable qualities, but they are like a two edged sword, and many of the difficulties that beset the patient and render him difficult to live with, and make it difficult for him to live with others, are directly due to these good or valuable qualities.

Rigid personality habits thus often hinder the recovery of the patient.

If an individual is obstinate, proud, aggressive, lives a straight-forward life, has his share of brain power, you can easily understand why he thinks his ideas, and his method of living must be correct ones and that the rest of the world is simply "out of step," and needs correction instead of him.

As you know we all need a certain amount of elasticity in our natures; we must admit that we are not always right, that there are other things than we do, and that there may be very sensible or logical reasons for other peoples' behavior.

Unfortunately these "rigid" personalities lack this quality of elasticity, or seeing the other fellows' viewpoint, and they are thus difficult cases for the psychiatrist.

The aim in trying to bring about a cure is to "socialize" the patient, introducing new or other points for his consideration, than the ones he has been using, or with which he has been justifying himself and his actions.

Electric Cocktails

(London Times) It is by now a hoary saying that sooner or later all human troubles will be solved by electricity, and it was high time that electricity helped in the gracious business of hospitality. Many a hostess has of late shifted the burden of entertaining from dinners to lunches, and then from lunches to cocktails at six o'clock or thereabouts, only to find such hardened and insatiable gulpers among her guests that any economy has vanished in the first half hour. It is to such, the hosts and hostesses of small means, that good tidings are now on their way across the Atlantic, where electricity has just stepped in to put right what Wall Street has put wrong. The guest of the future, says a member of the American Radio Commission, will not be offered a cocktail to pick him up and galvanize him into sufficient brightness to make him worth his invitation, but will be offered instead an electric tube to hold. He needs only caress its warm and shiny surface for a few seconds and he will derive a glow such as no cocktails give and, thus fortified to play the guest, he can hand back the tube for the use of the next newcomer. The invention has the extra advantage that it can be administered to a guest through his chair without his knowledge. The trouble about cocktails is that, while some guests take too many, others, who are centres of sticky formality, threatening the whole success of the gathering cannot be induced to take enough. Their stern principles baffle their hostess, who does not try to force anything past their lips. But electricity, with genial invigorating current, can be laid on to them imperceptibly if they are led to the right chair.

A problem in morals seems likely to arise for those who regard all artificial stimulants as unworthy of mankind. The more severe exponents of this school, who extend their disfavor to tea and coffee and keep their smile for cocoa, will have to cast a sour look at the electric light switch when electricity is used as a stimulant for other than curative

The Poet's Corner

MORNING SOUNDS

How I do love the twenty thousand noises That weave into our peace of nine o'clock:

Sparrows that shout above the crowing cock; The small still-mothered calves with lowing voices; Thrush-notes that ride with brilliant juggling noises The steady thunder of the mill; the jock Of gable starlings, mountebanks who mock Some truant lad who whistles and rejoices.

But clear from all, right at the very core, Distinct from clock that ticks and fire that purrs, What draws my heart up in a sudden tide To the break of ecstasy?—Your hand that sits, Turning a page and falling still once more, Soft as the sigh of one beautified.

—Geoffrey Johnson, in the Glasgow (Scotland) Herald.

reasons. And there is a special irony in the predicament of American prohibitionists, because electricity is nowhere more admired and looked up to than in the United States. It is undoubtedly true that electricity is, like alcohol, dangerous and even fatal when taken in excessive doses, as the American Government sometimes intends that it shall be, but the status of the moderate shock-taker is still unsettled. One thing at least is certain—that it will be very difficult to control or prevent the bootlegging of electric current. So easily transmissible is it that it will be easy, by means of a little extra book-keeping on the part of the electricity companies, for guests to be given their first refreshing shock in their own home or office before starting for the party, thus saving the hostess from the disagreeable necessity of warming them into conviviality in public. Meanwhile the lovers of good sherry will laugh. For a long time now they have had to bear with the insolence of the cocktail as it ousted their old friend from his proud place at the very head of the procession of food and drink at a social meal. New and wonderful names and a fashionable coldness and the mystery of the cocktail shaker—all these things helped to make sherry look homely and tame beside the exotic newcomers. To all conservative remonstrances by sherry men the answer came that cocktails had more "kick" and now, on its own chosen ground, the cocktail yields to something still less humane. For the superior "kick" of electric current is not to be denied by any man. Cocktails, as being designed to produce a changed mentality as quickly as possible, are not ends in themselves and well deserve to yield to whatever does their work more easily and economically. But sherry, which is drunk for itself, need never fear being asked to share its kingdom with the most elaborate and formidable electric cocktails of the future. For even if they offer the concentrated hydro-electric potency of Niagara Falls.

A Geddes Committee Comparison

"It was said that we needed another Geddes Committee. Well, I do not think the results of the Geddes Committee were very much to boast of or to give much encouragement to an expectation that if another Geddes Committee were appointed it would help us very much in the difficulties in which we are placed. "That Geddes Committee recommended economies to the extent of \$86,500,000, and that was at a time when we had a Budget of \$1,200,000,000 which was largely swollen by War-time expenditure. It was a unique opportunity for making drastic cuts in national expenditure, and yet the Government of the day did not accept cuts of \$86,500,000, but accepted only \$24,000,000—that at such a time as I have just described—while the present Government have effected economies of \$79,000,000.

A Peer Looks Back

"The Departments with which I have been connected are two Service Departments (the Admiralty and the War Office) and two Departments of the Civil Service (the Board of Education and the Ministry of Health," said the Earl of Onslow in the House for Lords.

When I went to the Admiralty as Civil Lord in 1921, the Naval estimates amounted to \$90,000,000. In 1931—I take last year because I think it affords a better comparison as this year's Estimates have been rather drastically cut—I find that the expenditure was \$39,000,000, a reduction of \$51,000,000 in those ten years.

"When I went to the War Office in 1925, the Estimates were \$44,500,000. Last year they were \$40,000,000, a reduction of \$4,500,000. Those figures are interesting because they show that successive Governments— it does not matter whether a Gov-

Then And Now

In view of the War Loan Conversion and the need for national economy, the following facts brought out in the Peers' debate are of exceptional interest:

Alluding to the difference between the assets on the debts of local authorities and those of the national debt, Lord Snowden told the peers:

All Blown Away "There is no asset for the National Debt. It has all gone, all been blown away, and there is nothing which remains, but in the case of local debt there is something to show for it. It is money borrowed for capital expenditure—for expenditure to a great extent of a remunerative character.

"The gross debt of the local authorities in England and Wales is \$1,158,000,000, and \$446,000,000 of that is for trading concerns which bring in a profit, and \$382,000,000 for housing, which brings in a return. Therefore, two thirds of the capital indebtedness of the local authorities is of a remunerative type.

"May I say this. Of course, a great deal of it is invested in electrical undertakings, gas, and things like that. Why, when a public utility company borrows money for building, or the extension of electrical plant, it is called capital, and when a local authority does a similar thing why is it called a debt? "There is this difference in these two transactions to the advantage of the local authority, that in the case of a public utility authority, except in the case of debentures, that capital is not repaid; it is a standing charge upon the industry; but in the case of a local authority, the eventual redemption of the debt . . .

Contrasting his Experiences

Contrasting his experiences on British railways, Robert L. Reed, a British locomotive driver, was guest engineer in the cab of the Montreal-Ottawa Canadian National train leaving Bonaventure station recently. Mr. Reed for over twenty years has driven the "Devonian" and other trains of the London, Midland and Scottish Railway. He is on a holiday trip across Canada and on his way back will travel in the locomotive cab on the fastest run of its length in the world, that of the Canadian National, Toronto to Montreal, 334 miles, which is made in 360 minutes, like Tennyson's, nor moving, as the Miltonic vein of Wordsworth often does, with a sort of bumptious bounce.

A Certain Shadow Loveliness

The Renaissance tradition of character in beauty, of moral conduct harmonious with poetic purpose, had suffered even more heavily in New than in old England. Longfellow grew up in a community which liked its verse sentimental, when not morbid, and could not much encourage the real mobility of art. In avoiding moralism, Longfellow's muse was thrown much upon sentiment and fancy. Yet he continually tried for a mode of style that would be elevated without ceasing to be poetic. Emerson under the same circumstances produced the grand style jerky. Longfellow vowed at least to other than broken music, produced the grand style flat—yet not flat-miles, which is made in 360 minutes, like Tennyson's, nor moving, as the Miltonic vein of Wordsworth often does, with a sort of bumptious bounce.

In Moriturus Salutamus, John Endicott, The Golden Legend, Michael Angelo, Longfellow is bearer of a high poetic tradition which at least he will not debase. But in particular passages he could not often at-

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ment of this side of the House or of the other side—have all labored, and labored successfully, to reduce expenditure on armaments. "Turning to the Departments contained in Classes IV and V of the Civil Estimates, there you have a very different story. In the last nine years from 1923 to 1931, there has been a rise of \$10,000,000 in Class IV, and there has been a rise of \$74,000,000 in health and pension services. That is to say, that altogether on education, health and pensions there has been an increase in nine years of \$84,000,000."

Fourteen Years After—A Century Ago

"I read the other day an extract written by Macaulay to the Edinburgh Review, fourteen years after the war with the French," said Lord Gairford in the House of Lords. "Here we are fourteen years after the Great War in Europe. He said: "The present moment is one of great distress . . . A war compared with all other wars sink into insignificance; taxation, such as the most heavily-taxed people of former times could not have conceived; a debt larger than all the public debts that ever existed in the world added together. "Our rulers will best promote the improvement of the nation by strictly confining themselves to their own legitimate duties, by leaving capital to find its most lucrative course, commodities their fair price, industry and intelligence their natural reward, idleness and folly their natural punishment, by maintaining peace, by defending property . . . and by observing strict economy in every department of the State."

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