

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim Snobbery is much like turning up the nose at a mirror.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1933

DISTEMPER CURE

The final report of the British Field Distemper Council, summarized in a recent issue of the London Times, indicates that as a result of ten years' research a completely successful method of protecting dogs and other animals against distemper has been found. A useful method for the curative treatment of the disease in its early stages has also been discovered. This news will be of exceptional interest to our fox breeders, as the "other animals" for whom protection has been found includes silver foxes and other fur-bearing animals.

Chief credit for the scientific research in this connection, says The Times, is due to the persistent efforts of Dr. P. P. Laidlaw and Major G. W. Dunkin, partly with the aid of the microscope specially fitted for their delicate task invented by Mr. J. E. Barnard. When they began their labours distemper was looked upon as a practically inevitable incident in the life of the dog, and the success now attained in its prevention and cure is far greater than anything that was then contemplated. Today this success is recognized by medical experts as an epoch-making event of the first importance, not only as regards distemper in dogs and other animals related to the dog or ferret, but also in connection with future progress in research into influenza, measles, smallpox, and other virus diseases in man.

Two methods of protective inoculation, state the Council, have been devised and tried on a large scale and shown them to be successful. It was found that a healthy dog could be given lasting protection against distemper infection by the inoculation of vaccine followed by inoculation of virus a fortnight later.

It was later found that an animal could also be immunized by the simultaneous inoculation, on different sides of the body, of anti-serum and virus. It was found that the anti-serum used alone, was of value in lessening the severity of an attack of distemper when given early enough in the disease; it is also useful for giving temporary protection to animals that have been recently exposed to infection.

The results of this, and of the curative treatment, are now available to the veterinary profession and so to the public for the benefit of dogs of every kind. Experimental use of the methods in kennels of foxhounds met with highly successful results. The report adds:—

"These achievements may soon have a wider interest. True distemper has recently been found to occur among fur-bearing animals related to the dog (silver fox) or ferret (fisher, mink, fisher), and preliminary experiments already show that the methods now available will have immediate value where these animals are farmed. The work of protection undertaken by the industry for losses which have hitherto been often disastrous. Apart from all else, the knowledge gained of this virus disease and of the means of combating it cannot fail to have a far-reaching and helpful influence upon the progress of research into virus diseases generally whether of animals or of man himself; there is evidence of this already."

It will be recalled that two years ago, when certain sections of this Province were badly affected by fox distemper, Hon. G. S. Sharp, as President of the Canadian National Silver Fox Breeders Association, and Mr. Gavin Harding, representing the Fox Exhibitors Association, through the representations of Hon. Mr. Weir, Federal Minister of Agriculture, met Major Dunkin in Toronto. Later, on the invitation of the Federal Minister, Major Dunkin visited Ottawa where he conferred with Hon. Mr. Sharp and Mr. George Callbeck. The result was the establishment at Hull, Quebec, of a research station at a cost of \$30,000, modelled on the plan of the dog distemper research station at Mill Hill, England. In addition, with the cooperation of

Messrs. Laidlaw and Dunkin, experiments were carried on in the Mill Hill laboratories with fox distemper virus forwarded by Dr. Wickware from this Province. The work was latterly passed over to the Welcome Research Station, England, the Canadian National Fox Breeders Association giving assistance by sending over for experimental purposes fifty live foxes. Meanwhile local breeders were successful in eliminating the disease in their fox ranches here.

The final report of the British Field Distemper Council, indicating as it does that complete success has crowned the experimental efforts of Messrs. Laidlaw and Dunkin, gives assurance that no further anxiety need be entertained as to the treatment of this disease and that lasting protection against infection is now available.

BUTTER PRODUCTION

It is interesting to note that Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick are the only Provinces showing an increase in production of creamery butter for the eleven months, ended Nov. 30, 1932, as compared with the corresponding period ending Nov. 30, 1931. The figures for all the Provinces, as given by an official of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Province, 1931, 1932. Rows include P. E. I., N. S., N. B., Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, B. C., and Total.

In 1930 a new high record was established in Canada for creamery butter production, the amount being 185,751,061 pounds, which was again exceeded in 1931 when 226,955,246 pounds were produced. For the ten months ended October, 1932, the estimated output is shown as 186,989,818 pounds, which is about 4 per cent less than for the same period in 1931. Assuming that the same ratio of decrease is maintained, the production for 1932 should be about 206,000,000 pounds. Canada herself is a heavy consumer of butter, but the maximum export was 34,128,055 pounds during the fiscal year 1902-03 and there is no reason why this should not again be reached in the near future, since, according to the trade agreement, butter receives a preference of 15s. per hundredweight in the British market. Butter imports into the United Kingdom during the calendar year 1931 amounted to 8,060,008 hundredweight. The chief sources of these imports were: Denmark, 2,466,070 hundredweight; Australia, 1,557,932 hundredweight; New Zealand, 1,825,611 hundredweight; Soviet Russia, 404,369 hundredweight; Argentina, 373,934 hundredweight; Argentina 373,934 hundredweight; and Irish Free State, 381,028 hundredweight; while Canada supplied only 78,110 hundredweight. Separate treaties were inaugurated with the Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica (including the Turks and Caicos Islands and the Cayman Islands), the Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and the Windward Islands, in which a preference is granted Canadian butter of 1 1/2 pence per pound. The preference on Canadian imports of butter into Cyprus has been increased from one-sixth of the duty to one-third.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Was Calvin Coolidge the thirtieth or twenty-ninth president of the United States? The question arises through the fact that there was an

NOTES BY THE WAY

Much as they profess to hate it, American Congressmen are getting ready to impose a general sales tax in order to balance the national budget. They have come to the conclusion that this end cannot be achieved otherwise. Even Vice-President-elect Garner, now Speaker of the House of Representatives, and long an opponent of the idea, is preparing to support such a tax. Not long ago a number of American Congressmen and Senators paid a visit to Ottawa for the purpose of examining the workings of the sales tax machine.

Mr. Jessie Silverman, an American who was recently selected as commander of London Post No. 1 American Legion, has written an interesting article for the "Statistical Review" in which he points out that Great Britain spends approximately \$100,000,000 annually for advertising. British businessmen are firm believers in the power of printer's ink and they have demonstrated, in a large way, that it pays wonderful sales dividends.

In South Africa on Tuesday the government decided, in the face of serious defections and assaults from the South African and Labor parties, that South Africa would remain on the gold standard. Mr. Havenga, minister of finance, admitted that South Africa was virtually off the gold standard. The circulation of sovereigns has been stopped, the free export of gold has been prohibited and the banks have been relieved of their obligation to redeem their bills in gold.

On January 17, Mr. Lloyd George will celebrate his 70th birthday. The occasion will be marked by a demonstration staged by his Carnarvon constituents. He has represented them in the British House of Commons for 42 years, which probably constitutes something of a record. There may be other instances to match this one, but we do not recall them. Just imagine, 42 years of uninterrupted representation, never meeting personal defeat in all that time. Mr. Lloyd George has had a spectacular and brilliant career, with plenty of "ups" and the usual share of "downs." Through thick and thin, however, and no matter what the national issue nor what Liberal fortunes as a whole turned out to be, Carnarvon has struck with the fighting Welshman. Surely this is a remarkable tribute.

It is a difference of opinion which makes horse races, said Mark Twain. If we were all alike in our opinions, that would make a sorry and a drab world. But there is such a thing as being too opinionated. And this is most common among those who have inherited or borrowed their opinions, and when asked to defend them are quite unable to do it. Stand by your opinions, if you are sure as is humanly possible that they are right. But if they have come down to you through the family, or have been borrowed from your associates or picked up here and there and everywhere and tucked into your mind as you would tuck a pretty pebble into your pocket, don't be ready to fight for them or even to dispute much about them. It is always quite possible that you are wrong and that the other fellow is right.

One of the best stories going around Wash. now is Owen D. Young's description in a recent "world's" meeting of how the business world is acting in the depression. "It strikes me," he said, "that we're all in the same boat with Christopher Columbus. He didn't know where he was going when he started. When he got back there he didn't know where he was. And when he got back he didn't know where he had been.—Wall Street Journal."

The sea still has its heroes. The Conte di Savoia, giant liner, carrying gyroscopic stabilizers, reaches New York after an interrupted maiden run from Genoa. A water inlet valve snaps off, making a hole below water line. The big ship heaves to in a rough sea. Sailorman Gennaro Amatruda volunteers to go down on a 70-foot rope, and after being battered and immersed for an hour, plugs the 10-inch hole. Captain Lena embraces the drenched sailor on deck—"That's the bravest deed I've ever seen," he cries, "in my 37 years at sea!"

interval between President Cleveland's two terms in office. Cleveland is usually considered both the twenty-second and the twenty-fourth president. Yet other presidents served two terms, with the distinction that their terms were consecutive.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

INTEREST ON MONEY INVESTED IN RADIUM

Four years ago the Commonwealth of Australia invested about a half a million dollars in the purchase of 10 grammes of radium, with the determination of saving the lives of many citizens from death by cancer.

Institutes were organized at centres in each of the Australian states, and physicians and the public were invited to learn about and use these centres for the treatment of cancer. Thus all cases of cancer were made known, authorities notified, and physicians took special training in the use of radium and the X ray in treatment of cancer.

What was the interest on the investment of this half million dollars?

Statistics show that 8000 persons in three and a half years have received treatment in these various centres. Of 3931 patients treated for cancer in all stages 2000 were alive and free of symptoms after three years; whilst 67 were known to be dead. Of 1265 cases classed as "operation cases, 54 per cent are alive and free of symptoms; whilst only 4 per cent are known to have died although the fate of nearly 25 per cent was unknown.

It is to be hoped that the extensive find of radium in Canada will soon make this wonderful substance more readily obtainable by all the nations of the world, because radium in many cases has definitely proven its power to cure cancer.

The big point however is that these radium centres are now not only treating many cancers, but are making it easy for those with cancer to receive treatment or advice.

To learn as early as possible if cancer is threatening, the advice is to watch any lump anywhere in the body, any sore that is very slow in healing, any blood from the bladder or the bowel, any persistent indigestion.

The earlier the case is discovered the greater is the chance for cure by surgery, radium, radon seeds, or the X ray.

Until the cause of cancer is discovered all that can be done is to watch for suspicious symptoms and report to the family doctor or to a cancer clinic.

The Light That Tired

(London Times) Into the waters of relativity another pebble has been thrown by a correspondent who asks if men of science have considered the hypothesis that light gets tired. And why should it not? If the physicist's are right, a photon of light hops out of one atom, collides with another and is swallowed up by it, is knocked out again by a third, and so passes a restless life of fortuitous concourse. If perchance it struggles through to the outside of a star from this giddy interior of spinning and jumping electrons, a worse fate awaits it. Gaily it leaps off the stellar surface, only to find it cannot land. On and on it rushes through seemingly limitless vistas, without sight of foothold. At last it describes a sun like the one from which it has escaped and whither, like the prodigal, it would fain return. It tries to turn aside from its narrow path, but, alas! its momentum has carried it on and it must wait for another attempt, perhaps thousands of years hence. Astronomers have caught light so bending as it nears the sun, and, if our correspondent's hazard is correct, it was really tired and wanted to stop.

The theory that light gets tired is not without scientific support. Mr. Gheury de Bray has for years been trying to convince the world that it does. At least he has pointed out that the velocity of light has appeared to be less every time it has been measured. Nor is the decrease—if decrease it really be—insignificant, for it amounts to one part in 600 every century, and at that rate the velocity of light will be zero in A. D. 62,000. Then the photon be at rest. Then the atom will cease from troubling there would be a world of utter blackness, for even if light could be generated it could not be got to move—a sad end for a form of energy that row rushes about at 186,000 miles a second. Perhaps, for strange things appear to happen in the world of the mathematical physicist, light would then acquire a negative velocity, and instead of travelling on to the future might speed back into the past, thus fulfilling the scientist's dream:—

O how I long to travel back And tread again that ancient track!

Some men a forward motion love, But I by backward steps would move. Further back I travel'd the more distant would be the past it flum'd, and the paradox would arise that our forefathers would be able to see with their own eyes events in the future of which we can only guess.

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.

AN APPRECIATION

Sir,—There is talk at present of establishing a hospital in King's County, but I beg to call attention to the fact that a private hospital has existed in Georgetown, King's County for many years, conducted by Mrs. Michael McDonald, a veritable "sister of mercy" of this town. Her home was ever open to sick and suffering, and many there found tender nursing and a restful haven in their last days. Besides this she was ever at the call of the sick throughout the town and country. A very wonderful woman was "Mrs. Mick" as she was familiarly called, and a God-send to the community. She has fulfilled a long life of unselfish devotion and usefulness. Now she is an aged woman (nearly 90) and ill, and not endowed with any too much of this world's goods. The writer would like to suggest that it would be a kindly and gracious act if some influential citizen would start the ball rolling, to present this good woman with a purse as a slight acknowledgment and appreciation of her life's work in this town.

I am Sir, etc., A. L. S. Jan. 4, 1933.

TRIAL BY JURY

Sir,—In the seven hundred odd years that have elapsed since the barons wrested the great Charter from King John at Runnymede, there has been a great change in national and individual customs as the British Constitution has advanced from precedent.

One of the conditions of Magna Carta was trial by jury, which was considered the bulwark of the common citizen. Hundreds of years of national evolution have given us the best King since the time of Alfred. But trial by jury in P. E. Island is tending to bondage rather than to protection, and the sooner the system is abolished, the safer it will be for the travelling public.

While the tyrant John has departed to that bourne, where the "wicked cease from troubling," we have a greater menace in this alcohol enthroned at the controls of a motor car. This dignitary, who has justly earned such uncomplimentary epithets as road hog, speed fiend, and etc., has by his reckless driving, slaughtered or maimed some useful citizen. We have a useful and efficient body of men known as the Mounted Police, whose good services are often nullified by incompetent courts. They arrest the culprit and lodge him in jail; in due time he is brought before a magistrate, who finds sufficient evidence against him to send him up to the Supreme Court for trial. The next move in the scale of justice is to

bring before the "Grand Jury" generations an intelligent responsible body of men, who listen to a learned disquisition on the law points touching the case by the presiding judge; they find sufficient evidence to have him tried. The court assembles; the judge takes his place on the bench with solemn mien; the petit jury is empanelled and enters the box; the Court decks are cleared for action. The heavy legal guns enter the firing line, and match each other by a bombardment of wits. After the usual procedure, the jury retires and contrary to the wisdom heretofore exhibited, bring in a verdict of not guilty.

A number of years ago the late Honourable Frederick Peters, passed an Act in our local Legislature to abolish the petit jury, it was only a half measure, while it cut off all support from the public treasury, it was left open to an accused person, civil or criminal, to have a jury if the party was willing to pay the expense.

Our present legislators would earn a great deal of thanks and popularity if they would finish the work that Peters began. This question may be shelved for the present, but it will not down, and for several reasons, apart from the most important, the destruction of human life. It is necessary to remove all shackles from agriculture in this trying time, and then the removal of all waste and inefficiency in the interests of tax ridden citizens. This phase of it is no longer a debatable idea, it has become imperative, and which will have to be taken into consideration by the assembled wisdom when they go in to "His Majesty."

In 1931 the administration of justice cost the Province \$86,000, apart from judges' salaries, which are paid by the Dominion Government. I am, Sir, etc., JUSTITIA.

Mr. Rhodes Brings Cheer

(Toronto Globe) In a notable contribution to The Globe's Financial Survey, Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Minister of Finance, presents a formidable record of events to show how the world situation is working toward a more favorable status. It is well to pause occasionally and look at affairs in the broad way he has outlined them, for the tendency has been to centre attention on isolated circumstances and corresponding remedies, with a lost perspective. In fact, to contraction of the circle of vision may be attributed the slowness—and almost hopelessness—of recovery for which the world has been waiting since the first declining movement started. The nationalistic outlook, due primarily to post-war effort to rebuild broken fortunes, produced the trade collapse. The financial crisis, which the Minister of Finance points out, began in mid-Europe in the spring of 1931, plied the ruin higher. Lack of international confidence, a natural result of both, has intensified the complications and made the road backward more difficult. These things are understood by men in high office carrying grave responsibilities. It has seemed almost impossible at times to agree on a course of action, but 1932 has not been barren of effort or promising results. In fact, the new year has opened with considerable progress toward the sort of co-operation required.

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First, Mr. Rhodes lists the Lausanne Conference which attacked the reparations question for what was expected to be a final solution, after two previous revisions had failed to meet the needs of Germany. A distinct feeling of optimism swept the world when the result of this conference was announced, but it retreated when the improbability of suitable complementary action in the United States began to appear. Manifestly this spirit of hope depends for revival on a revision of the whole war-

debts question, with which reparations are inseparably bound. The recent exchange of notes appeals to Mr. Rhodes as clarifying. Their contents cannot be disregarded. Had it been possible to welcome the new year with announcement that machinery was set up to deal with inter-governmental debts it would have been heralded as the first major step to returned prosperity. A subsequent lowering in long and short term interest rates, reduction in the cost of borrowed capital, "is usually regarded as one of the first prerequisites of business expansion," the Minister explains. This is easily comprehended. In London, New York and other financial centres short-term money has been offered at unusually low rates. This has not been applied so extensively to long-term loans, but the United Kingdom conversion and that in Australia are domestic achievements. Canada also floated a loan, for over \$80,000,000, at the lowest rate ever offered the public in this country. These are steps in the direction of increased financial confidence.

Of world-wide importance also was the Ottawa Conference with its program to increase trade within the Empire and contribute its share to the general desire for expanded commerce. For improvement of this sort an end to declining prices was requisite, in addition to assurance that international money values would gain stability. There is room for much encouragement in the observation that price declines have slackened in past months and in some instances there has been improvement.

It is plain, therefore, that a foundation has been established for the negotiations of the World Economic and Monetary Conference and the allied conference on disarmament and war debts. The need of international action has become clear to all important countries, and, this being so, there is ample reason for believing action will be taken based on the lessons of the depression years.

It would be too much to expect whatever action follows will bring an overnight revival. The unemployment problem will remain heavy for some time. The need of economies in government will continue long after revenue collections have commenced to improve. Nevertheless, the Dominion appears to be in a favorable position to take advantage of any upturn 1933 may produce. Our chief duty now is to reject the nostrums which have been presented so liberally for national and world cure, and retain faith in the eventual operation of

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natural economic forces which have proved worthy of confidence in the past.

Adelaide is in the throes of a bridge championship, and four players last week established what can probably be called a "world's record." These players are not novices at the game, and prior to last Wednesday had something of a reputation in the circles in which they moved. Believe it or not, these aspirants for championship honors played for two hours with a pack of 48 cards.

Here's the man who finally solved the traffic problem—he sold his automobile.

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