

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxims The finest endurance record we know of is a golden wedding.

FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1933.

MR. McNUTT'S SPEECH

Hon. Thomas McNutt, Minister of Agriculture, has been deservedly congratulated upon his able speech on the Budget reported yesterday. Mr. McNutt is vitally interested in both agriculture and fisheries and besides his practical knowledge, is firmly grounded in theories as well, having been an intelligent advocate and supporter of improved methods all his life. It was evident from his speech also that he is more a farmer than a politician, being more greatly concerned about what is going to benefit the farmer than what makes political capital. His address was remarkably free from political rancour; he devoted himself to a review of the work of his department for the past year, intelligently anticipating what the future holds for the Dominion as a whole and the farmers and fishermen of this province in particular. He showed that his department, and indeed the Government, had practised the utmost economy commensurate with efficiency, the excess expenditure being due to unforeseen circumstances which could not be budgeted for. Mr. McNutt may not be a frequent contributor to debates in the House, but we may be assured that when he does intervene he will speak with the authority of a well informed mind.

THESE ARE THE FACTS

The charge made in the Legislature yesterday by Mr. John A. Campbell, Liberal Assemblyman for the Fourth District of Kings, that the Conservative press opposed the building of the Provincial Sanatorium and that its alleged campaign to this effect discouraged contributions to the extent of \$10,000 is one which is absolutely at variance with the facts. As it had nothing to do with the issue in debate at the time it was properly ruled out of order. The Guardian, however, is quite prepared to join issue with the Opposition member on this question. It has answered this insinuation before and will do so again.

When the subscription campaign for the present Sanatorium was announced, The Guardian pointed out that it was the duty of the Saunders-Lea Government, before asking the people of this Province to contribute towards a second Sanatorium, to assure them that it would do its utmost to press our claim upon the Federal Government for failing to compensate this Province for the taking over of the Dalton Sanatorium. The Government refused to give this assurance to the campaign committee at the time. Later, in an interview published in The Guardian of Oct. 25, 1929, Premier Saunders stated that when he went to Ottawa to press for subsidy claims he would include this claim for compensation for the Dalton Sanatorium. Mr. Saunders went to Ottawa in January, 1930, and filed a brief which contained no reference to the Sanatorium claim. But on the same day on which he filed his brief at Ottawa, a tabulated statement of our subsidy claims, issued on the authority of Hon. W. M. Lea as "Acting Premier," appeared in The Patriot (Jan. 21) and in this statement a claim for \$100,000 cash payment for the Dalton Sanatorium was included.

At no time did the Conservative press ever suggest that the Provincial Sanatorium would be an unnecessary expense or was not urgently needed. Its sole objection was to the attitude of the then Government in neglecting its duty to obtain reimbursement from Ottawa for the Dalton Sanatorium. It may also be pointed out that

NOTES BY THE WAY

It cannot be doubted that if it had not been for the moral effect of the existence of the League, Japan would have already ruthlessly completed whatever plans of conquest she has in view in China. For the delay, at least, there is that much with which to credit the League. On the other hand, by no means, it is now clear, would Japan have been completely deterred by any action of the League. That is not to say that the League has failed or that there is something inherently unsound in its constitution or that it should immediately be equipped with punitive armies and armaments ready to be despatched at a moment's notice against an aggressor nation. It means that the moral forces of the world are not yet capable of standing up to the material forces.—Singapore Free Press.

"First of all," said President Roosevelt, "let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself—nameless, unreasoning, unjustified terror which paralyzes needed efforts to convert retreat into advance." This fresh recognition of fear as a paralyzing factor in life and effort meets with understanding everywhere. Fear is not limited to primitive peoples and crude, unenlightened intellects. The most highly civilized nations on earth today have been suffering from its blighting effects. And it makes little difference whether fear is unreasoning or reasonable, whether justified or unjustified, the result is the same.

Rumor has it that an attempt is being made at Paris to consolidate or renew the Franco-British entente in view of untoward eventualities. It may be but a mere guess, devoid of any official foundation. Great Britain, however, has already made it sufficiently plain that she has no intention of going beyond her present commitments in Europe. And she is fully justified in maintaining this stand.

FARM PRICES CHANGE

An illuminating comparative statement of farm prices is given in another part of this issue. The census reveals some interesting changes in animal products on our Island farms compared with ten years before. The figures, of course, are for 1920 and 1930. The 1930 value was \$2,726,322 while that of 1920 was \$4,785,647. Prices obtainable appear to be a greater cause of the reduction than volume.

The milk situation bears this out. In 1930, 41,663 cows produced 150,400,592 pounds of milk whereas in 1920, 45,830 produced 147,321,479. The sale of milk in 1930 was 20,390,838 pounds and in 1920 it was 26,849,881. Cream sold in 1930 was 28,714 gallons and in 1920, 49,715 gallons. The sale of butterfat in 1930 was 1,849,071 compared with 949,579 in 1920. Butter made on farms in 1930 was 1,750,004 against 2,053,738 in 1920. Cheese made on farms was 312 pounds as against 986.

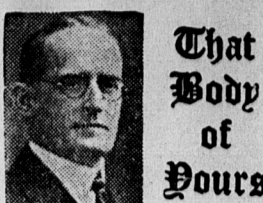
Eggs produced in 1930 were 3,908,037 dozen at \$932,351 compared with 3,916,625 dozen at \$1,647,980 in 1920. Chickens raised numbered 439,646 as against 425,437; honey, 8,224 pounds against 2,355; wool, 237,188 pounds at \$29,106 against 332,397 at \$89,693 ten years before.

The deduction is that our farmers had in 1930 fewer cows than they had formerly but more milk, sold more butter fat than they did but made less butter and sold less milk, cream and wool, produced more eggs and chickens, raised fewer sheep and produced more honey.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is gratifying to note, says the Toronto Globe, that a majority of the members of the Federal Parliament are supporters of the cadet movement in the schools. Nothing but good comes from participation in the cadet drill and exercise, and with the return of better times, these should be resumed.

The Canadian Department of Indian Affairs reports that during the year 1931-32 there were 80 residential schools and 270 day schools in operation, a total of 350 centres of Indian educational activity in the Dominion. In the management of the residential schools, the Roman Catholic, Church of England, United, and Presbyterian churches co-operate with the Department.



By James W. Barton, M.D. THE X RAY TREATMENT OF SEVERE GOITRE

Notwithstanding the great skill of our surgeons which has now enabled patients with severe goitre to undergo operation in their own city or town, there are still a great number of patients where operation would be unsafe.

There are also a large number who naturally dread or fear operation. What about other methods of reducing the size of the thyroid gland, the enlargement of which is the cause of the usual symptoms—fast heart, nervousness, trembling, and digestive disturbances?

The other methods are the X-ray and radium. Dr. A. H. Williams, Grand Rapids, Michigan, from a study of 200 cases is convinced of the value of the X-ray treatment. In these cases there was an average of 10 treatments over a period of 3 1/2 months. The dose was repeated weekly or at 10 day intervals.

What were the results? The average drop in the pulse rate was 24 beats to the minute which is a great improvement. This must have been very reassuring when we remember how the very fast heart rate in severe goitre alarms the patient.

The average gain in weight was eight pounds,—which would show that the digestive disturbances were greatly lessened. The rate at which the body processes worked was lowered by 23 points. There was that much less work done by the body thus saving much strength and energy.

Of the 200 cases, 161, or about 81 per cent were definitely cured, 27 cases or about 13 per cent were improved, making a total of 188 or 94 per cent either cured or improved. In eight cases, or 4 per cent, the symptoms returned after one year, five of which were later retreated and cured. Two cases developed symptoms due to lack of thyroid juice and one case showed blood vessel disturbances.

It must be admitted that this is a very favorable record of cases as treated by the X ray. However it must be remembered that the treatment by the X ray must be in the hands of specialists who are just as skillful at their work as the surgeon is with the knife.

It is always advisable wherever possible to give the patient a prolonged rest before treatment by surgery, X ray, or radium.



WINTER BOUGHS

How tender and how slow, in sunset cheer, Far on the hill, our quiet treetops fade! A broodery of ebon seaweed, laid Long in a book, could scarce more fine appear. Frost and sad light and windless atmosphere Have breathed on them, and of their frailties made Beauty more sweet than summer's builded shade. Whose green domes fallen, leave This wonder clear.

—Louise Imogen Guiney.

Perfecting The Chronometer

(T. Ridge in The Twentieth Century) Another important event that occurred during the early part of the Eighteenth Century and which deserves more than passing notice was the perfecting of the chronometer, by the brothers Harrison, thus enabling mariners to find their longitude with an exactness hitherto impossible. Latitude, the distance north or south of the Equator, was fixed in the eighteenth century by observation with the quadrant, which was a sufficiently reliable instrument: but longitude, the distance east or west, had baffled both navigators and scientists alike from the beginning of history. Phillip III of Spain offered a prize of 1000 crowns to anyone who could discover a satisfactory way of finding longitude, and then the States of Holland announced that they would award 10,000 florins to the successful solver of the problem.

Nothing, however, came of these offers, and inability to determine their longitude still remained a cause of frequent disaster to sailors on badly charted coasts. Wrecks were of common occurrence,

Canada Gives Banking Lesson

(By Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes in New York World-Telegram.)

The two great necessities in our present banking situation are to meet the crisis effectively and then to put into operation reforms which will prevent any recurrence of such a scandalous and unnecessary emergency.

In the search for reforms we could hardly do better than to turn to the banking experience of a neighbor where bank failures are practically unknown, namely, the Dominion of Canada.

In the United States in the last thirteen years approximately 11,000 banks have failed and 18,800 remain to do business. The banks which have failed have had liabilities of approximately five billions of dollars. In the Dominion of Canada on the other hand, there has been but one bank failure since 1914. That was back in 1923, when the Home Bank of Canada closed its doors with liabilities of some \$19,600,000.

We may quite naturally ask how Canada achieves such remarkable results. It is obviously not because banking is easier in Canada. Quite the contrary is the case. Canada must meet the banking needs of a far-flung country. Further, Canada is primarily an agricultural country, with nothing like the potential banking business or the vast resources to draw upon which are possessed by the United States. Nor has Canada escaped more easily from the depression than we have.

The primary answer to success in maintaining a safe and workable system is that in Canada banking is banking and not an accessory to stock speculation or the flotation of dubious foreign bonds. There is no legal requirement in Canada to maintain any specific reserve against deposits. On this vital matter the Canadian bankers are left to the resources of their

own integrity, experience and good judgment. Further, the Canadian government does not regulate bank loans as strictly as the federal government does the loans of our national banks. Moreover, there is no central bank in Canada nor anything like our Federal Reserve System to bolster up weak banks.

Yet the Canadian government stands ready to inflict severe penalties upon those who prove inadequate to the freedom and responsibility which the general system enjoins.

One answer to the success of the Canadian banks lies in effective organization. There are in the United States approximately 18,800 banks in one federal system and forty-eight State systems. On top of this each American bank is a little fiscal kingdom in itself, not very sharply restrained by either the National Banking act, the Federal Reserve System or State laws. In Canada there are only ten banks, with some 3,970 branches.

Each of the ten great banks is able to have a highly efficient centralized research and service division which has ample facilities to gather the necessary information for its hundreds of branches. It can concentrate its resources behind any weak members in its system.

The superiority of the Canadian banks is not limited merely to greater security. They also give better service to the public.

There is nothing in the Canadian system which we could not readily adopt in the United States. If we cannot presume upon the same high quality of banking ethics which help to make the Canadian system so decided a success we can see to it that legislation is adopted which will make the absence of such ethical standards extremely precarious to those who wish to practice the noble profession of banking.

A Poet's Diamond Jubilee

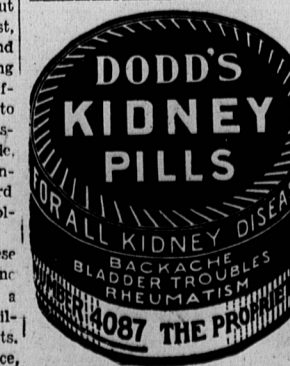
(Toronto Globe)

Sixty years ago Charles G. D. Roberts, now the Dean of Canadian Letters, commenced his life work as a writer by contributing something to a little paper in his native New Brunswick. His friends in Toronto and beyond have organized a tribute and testimonial for Dr. Roberts at Burwash Hall, Victoria College, for the evening of Saturday, March 18.

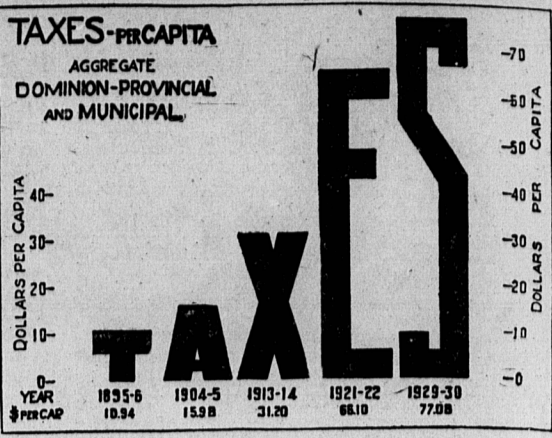
No such record has been approached in the history of literature in this Dominion. Dr. Roberts occupies a position of distinction as poet, historian, novelist, and writer of animal stories. His poetry has a delicacy and picturesqueness in its rendering of nature rather than a spiritual quality, but many people will agree with the poet's own preference for this beautiful lyric, simple and rich in sentiment:

Grey rocks and greyer sea, And surf along the shore— And in my heart a name My lips shall speak no more. The high and lovely hills Endure the darkening year— And in my heart endure A memory and a tear. Across the tide a sail, That tesses and is gone— And in my heart the kiss That longing dreams upon.

and lighthouses were few. Indeed, as we know them now they did not exist. Apart from the remains of the Roman pharos at Dover and at the Isle of Wight, the few castles were pale beacon fires placed on some of the more prominent headlands of the European coasts. The tragic loss of Sir Cloudestley Shovel's fleet in October, 1707, on the Scillys moved the English Government to offer a prize of 20,000 pounds for the discovery of a method of finding longitude with reasonable accuracy. After many years of the most patient work and experimenting John and William Harrison in 1765 constructed a reliable chronometer, and the prize, after much delay, was paid in full. Thus the chronometer did for longitude what the quadrant and sextant had done for latitude.



Taxation in Canada



Combined taxes levied by Dominion, Provincial and Municipal Governments in Canada were \$55,000,000 in 1895-6, \$83,091,861 in 1904-5, \$238,036,485 in 1913-14, \$580,851,718 in 1921-22, and \$772,969,645 in 1929-30, according to a study prepared by W. Sanford Evans, and released for the National Committee on Economy in Public Finance, by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Per capita, the levies are as shown in the diagram: \$10.94 in 1895-6, \$15.98 in 1904-5, \$31.20 in 1913-14, \$65.10 in 1921-22 and \$77.08 in 1929-30. Most tax bills are paid by heads of families. Adopting the census returns of 1921 of 4.62 persons as the average per family then taxes per family of \$144.14 in 1913-14 had grown almost 2 1/2 times to \$356.10 per family in 1929-30, or almost \$80 per month. As with government expenditures and debts, these increases have far outrun the basic industrial and financial development.

100-Year-Old Fish

(Exchange)

Some members of the carp family have lived in captivity more than 100 years without showing signs of senile decay, as do land animals, which experience deterioration of arteries, muscles and various other organs.

Of course fish die "natural" deaths from disease, parasites and larger fish and run the constant risk of being stranded or dashed to death on rocks and passing boats or ships. Life in the depths is perilous, so perhaps no fish is able to live out whatever its span of life should be.

Whether fish sleep is another question that science has never been able to answer definitely. Fish often are seen motionless at the bottom of shallow streams and near the shore, but whether they are sleeping or remaining quiet, either in wait for prey or to escape the eyes of larger fish, has not been determined with any degree of finality. The probability is that fish do not sleep like land animals, because their eyes are lidless and therefore the creatures cannot close them.

Hickeys advertisement featuring a large illustration of a Hickey & Nicholson Black Twist cigarette pack. Text: 'Hickeys' The best leaf and the longest cure give you the most lasting and delicious chew when you ask for H & N Black Twist. You'll have the time of your life trying to chew the flavor out of this fine tobacco.

Black Twist Cheewing advertisement. Text: 'BLACK TWIST' CHEEWING HICKEY & NICHOLSON

Imperial Biscuit Company Ltd. advertisement. Text: IMPERIAL FOX FOOD Regularly fed throughout the winter season is The BEST Guarantee of Assured Results in Reproduction The largest litters born last season and also the highest average of pups raised to maturity were in fox ranches where IMPERIAL FOX BISCUITS comprised a most important part of the foxes' daily winter diet. Line up with the world's successful ranchers and insist on having 'IMPERIALS,' the best fox food obtainable. Imperial Biscuit Company Ltd. Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Max Factor Beauty Aids advertisement. Text: MAX FACTOR SOCIETY BEAUTY AIDS Created by Max Factor Hollywood's make-up genius who for many years has been chief cosmetician to the screen and stage profession. Max Factor preparations are in a large way responsible for the splendid complexion of the screen celebrities. Some of the lines include Face Powder Foundation Cream Skin and Tissue Cream Lemon Cream Rouge and Lipstick, etc. These preparations are made from the purest ingredients in correct color harmony shades, to blend with individual complexion coloring. And is delicately perfumed, to please the most fastidious taste. The peculiar adhesive qualities of the Face Powder makes it "stay on" and "cling" under most trying conditions. Visit our store and look over this line of toilet preparations. We are sole agent for this line. THE 2 MACS