

The Charlottetown Guardian

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Farm Production Summarized

The value of the field crop production in 1936 for all Canada was 17 per cent. greater than in 1935, writes Mr. W. DOUGAN, of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, in the Montreal Gazette year-end review.

Table with 3 columns: Province, Gain in Value (Thousands Dollars), Per Cent Increase. Rows include Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia, Canada.

All provinces show increases in 1936, although the gains are unevenly distributed. The increase in the Maritime Provinces is largely accounted for by improved total values of potatoes, hay and clover, and oats.

The Reason Why

Back in London from a tour of the British Dominions which took him through Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, MR. BENNETT was interviewed by The Canadian Press, remarked: "During my visit I have been compelled to think what a prize these Dominions must appear in the eyes of nations seeking expansion for their populations."

Einstein On Music

EINSTEIN, the greatest living scientist, has written "A Short History of Music" which is pronounced a little masterpiece. Music has been his recreation, and he seems to understand the spiritual art as he understands Relativity.

The War Against Disease

The story of the conquest of disease is all the more interesting because it is still being written. We are really only at the opening chapters. No one knows what dramatic revelations may be unfolded in the still unfinished pages.

Take for example diphtheria. "We know," writes Dr. MIDDLETON, "that the cause is the diphtheria bacillus; that if the disease is treated early and with sufficient diphtheria antitoxin, practically no deaths should occur; also if children over one year of age are protected against diphtheria with diphtheria toxoid none of them would take the disease."

tion against smallpox, which in the days before JENNER was the cause of so many deadly epidemics. Typhoid fever also is being reduced to a minimum through the protection of water supplies and the use of typhoid vaccine.

Although there is no specific cure against tuberculosis, this disease is being checked by getting the cases under treatment, and by hospitalizing the open cases which are the spreaders of the disease. In this connection might be mentioned the campaign in this Province by the Anti-Tuberculosis League, which aims at effective home treatment of early cases through health education.

Heart disease, which heads the list of diseases causing death and accounts in Canada for about one in every six deaths, could often be detected, says Dr. MIDDLETON, in a regular check up, and by following medical advice many years of useful life could be added.

The second disease in the list causing greatest mortality, and which accounts for about every ten deaths in Canada, is cancer. The malignancy of this disease, if not discovered at the beginning, is now so well known that it is only necessary to further emphasize the need for early diagnosis if satisfactory results are to be expected from treatment.

Editorial Notes

The Lobster Fishery Commission is busily engaged investigating gossip.

Someone has traced influenza away back to 400 B.C. Yet no one has ever offered a reward for the discovery of its cause and prevention.

Miss Helen Scott, daughter of Hon. Gordon Scott and Mrs. Scott, of Montreal, will be the guest of Mrs. Charles Dunning for the opening of Parliament.

The alliance of a Dutch princess and German prince nearly led to an open rupture between their respective countries. In this case all the world did not love the lovers.

Queen Elizabeth has announced she has received an anonymous gift of \$535,000 towards the new nurses' home at St. Mary's Hospital, London, of which she is president.

An annual custom since 1922 when Mr. Henry J. Boatner left a fund for the purpose. Liza Sprout, aged eight, and George Nevins, 13, have been awarded prizes of \$10 as the most polite and courteous children in the city of Paris, Mo.

The ever-restless, constantly agitating Lady Houston, millionairess who died last week, was buried in Marylebone Cemetery, East Finchley on Friday. A simple brass plate on the coffin was inscribed: "Fanny Lucy Houston, at rest, December 29, 1936. It must have been her harassed multitude of editors, or perhaps Messrs. Ramsay MacDonald and Stanley Baldwin who suggested such an appropriate inscription.

A solution to deaden the pain of dental work, revealed more than a year ago by Dr. Leroy Hartman, Canadian-born professor of dentistry at Columbia University, has been given conditional approval by an investigating committee of the First District Dental Society of the State of New York. The desensitizer discovered by Dr. Hartman, son of a Victoria, B.C., dentist and given to the world by him "without charge" was described by the committee as having "a definite value in dental practice" even though still in "an experimental stage."

A renewed plea for greater decorum in the courts was heard as the House of Delegates of the American Bar Association convened for its second annual meeting at Columbus, Ohio, this week. Asserting that the nation's courts have been subjected to "increasing public censure for indecorum in the conduct of their sessions", the judicial section of the bar association, headed by Chief Justice Carl Weygant of the Ohio Supreme Court, recommended: "That no court permit its sessions to be interrupted by broadcasting or by taking photographs or moving pictures."

Premier Hepburn has called an early session of Ontario's Legislature for 19th inst., not to enable members to attend the coronation, but to forestall His Majesty's Privy Council in London. The premier said the early session was necessitated by developments in connection with power contracts. He said legislation would be introduced to establish the sovereignty of the province in connection with civil rights. The intention of the legislation would be solely to forestall a possible unfavourable decision by the Privy Council in the appeal of the Ontario Hydro Electric Power Commission against a decision of the Ontario Court of Appeal.

Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada have drawn up new rules concerning accounts. These are expected to safeguard the interests of the public by preventing the mixture of private funds with trust funds and providing for drastic punishment should barristers and solicitors pursue improper courses in connection with the moneys of their clients. The new rules are applicable to all lawyers in Ontario, effective February 1. The rules require all lawyers to keep strict and proper accounts; separation of clients' money from lawyer's funds; retention of all funds of clients in a separate trust account or accounts; that the books of lawyers be investigated by a chartered accountant at the instigation of the Law Society or their discipline committee or following a complaint. It is also provided that the lawyer whose books are under investigation be obliged to produce to the chartered accountant all such books, records, vouchers and documents the accountant may require. The Benchers are given power to treat any infringement of the rules as professional misconduct as a result of which the barrister or solicitor guilty of such infringement may be disbarred or suspended.

Notes By The Way

The John Bull of the cartoon is not the British people, but the contemporary of the British War Office, states J. B. Priestly, who proceeds to speak of the other figures drawn to represent nations: "When Marianne is being slapped in the picture that does not mean that all the French people have just been slapped, but only that certain French politicians or officials have just been outwitted or rebuffed. The Russian people do not look like bears. Uncle (Brother) Jonathan has to represent millions of Americans who know nothing whatever about their country's diplomacy. This may seem all too obvious. Yet, I doubt if it occurs to most of the people who stare at cartoons.—Windsor Star.

We have today a complete system of government which in regard to education, fiscal affairs, social services, and other vital matters is wholly different from that of the Free State. If in an access of emotional sentiment the people of this Province decided to merge themselves with the twenty-six counties, the results of their folly would soon be manifest. Our administrative system, in short, could not be fitted into that of the Free State without irreparable injury to our best interests. The plight of the unlucky travellers who, according to the old Greek fable, were forced to occupy the bed of Procrustes would be paralleled in real life. The record of successive Governments in the Irish Free State is in itself a conclusive argument against that "union of all Ireland" which is advocated by some politicians.—Belfast Telegraph.

According to Sir Samuel Hoare, a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence has unanimously decided that the capital ship is still essential to the fleet and that "on no account could one safely adopt a policy of substituting bombers for battleships." The public have at present to take Sir Samuel's statement on trust, as they have no means of judging for themselves the evidence given by the experts and the results of the experiments which have been under consideration by the committee. But is the proposition which the committee has been investigating really reducible to the phrase "Battleship vs. Bomber"?—Manchester Guardian.

"I see my way, as birds their trackless way, I shall arrive. What time, what circuit I ask not. In good time, His good time, I shall arrive. He guides me and the birds."—David Grayson.

The parent or the schoolmaster who strives earnestly to knock the slang out of little Willie's daily speech is doing small service to our language. If Professor Walter Barnes of New York University is correct, Professor Barnes told a recent faculty council in Boston that a "sweet" dialect speech, making full use of slang and colloquialisms is not only permissible but desirable. That way, he said, we get a speech that is vigorous and picturesque, alive, racy and snappy; try to make speech too proper, he contends, and we deaden and desecrate it. "Yes, he added, does not mean that speech must be slangy; it must be free enough to incorporate slang in place where slang gives it vividness and life. There is little danger that his slang will fall to heed the professional admonition. But it is comforting, anyway, to learn that we have good authority for the speech habits we are practicing.—Ex.

For Great Britain in this crisis there can be only one principle: Keep out of this Spanish imbroglio. It is not our affair, and we must not become entangled in it. There has never been any doubt that in no circumstances whatever would Germany be allowed to establish the establishment of a Red Government in Spain. And certainly the world would prefer this determination to be put into effect by whatever means rather than see the permanent setting-up of a Moscow gang in South-West Europe. For a Red Government in Spain would prepare the way for a Red Government in France. This would have the most serious consequences for Great Britain. It is no use asserting that Communism cannot swim the Channel. Every student of international affairs knows that it both can and does.—London Daily Mail.

The stories of the rise of some of the men who now occupy the position of dictator in powerful European States are full of romance, but one of the most remarkable features common to most of them is that, beginning as vigorous supporters of Socialism they have ended by becoming autocrats whose methods of government have little in common with the spirit of their youth.—Belfast Telegraph.

It is a curious thing that measures which are adopted as Utopian, too expensive, or unrealistic when they are proposed in times of peace are adopted as a matter of course at the threat of war. This every one knows, but the arms industry, which the Government subsidizes, refuses to nationalize now will be nationalized before a week is out if war should come. Today's news articles are another example. Labour has been advocating a State Import Board for wheat for years. It has been condemned as bureaucratic and impossible. Now the Food Defence Department, faced with the duty of organizing food supplies, is asking itself whether it can do its job at all, let alone efficiently, without creating such a Board.—London Daily Herald.

A man "comes to himself" when he has found the best that is in him. But life is so arranged that no man knows his best till he has learned to forget self in the pursuit of some unselfish purpose. Men who live with their eyes intent only on their own interests grow small and beggary. It is life's paradox that a man finds himself by turning away from himself.—Ex.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondence of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

MORE ABOUT SPEEDING

Sir,—The letter which appeared in yesterday's Guardian on "speeding" certainly voices the sentiment of hundreds of people in this Province. The lives of law-abiding citizens are endangered by these reckless speed fiends who care not for the safety of others as long as they can travel; and as for "road-blocks" the poor man driving a horse and wagon is forced into the ditch, by the majority of cars that meet or pass him. The increasing tragedies that occur on the highway do not seem to be any warning, so as "Motorist" says in his letter why can not our government do something? Let us hope that at the coming session this Government that pledges to do right in all things, will enforce the strictest measures to ensure the safety of our travelling public, even if it proves necessary to place the "thirty pence" turn about, on guard behind some telephone pole to report the license numbers of the many unlawful drivers, who take all the joy and pleasure out of travelling on our highway.

I am, Sir, etc.

COUNTRYMAN

FARMERS CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT

Sir,—I agree with recent press writers that it is time to dispense with this Act, especially as now administered.

It was passed in time of sore depression, and applied as it was intended, was then to an extent beneficial alike to creditors and debtors.

Severe depression has lifted, farmers are getting good prices for their produce, and less than ever in need of having merchants to assume their liabilities to the almost ruin of their own business.

This system invites encouragement to defaulters, and unjust imposition upon creditor merchants.

Investigation of records will show in some cases relief goes where it is not needed. Even as intended in the first instance there were features of grave injustice in its provisions.

A debtor, say for instance, with assets nominally the same amount, applies for relief. The mortgages, chattle and otherwise, are protected intact for the full amount of the claims which often absorb nearly the whole estate.

The merchant creditors are asked to carry the whole burden of default, reducing their claims anywhere by 75% to 75% then to wait anywhere from 5 to 10 years without interest for payment.

To submit to this most surely will put large creditor merchants out of business. They cannot possibly carry the entire strain. They have to pay their own debts in full. Why should they be asked to also pay the debts of others who are solvent and able to pay?

Such publicity whatever is given to such cases, and it does not even impair the debtor's credit. As the facts of the common case are never published, the debtor may get himself again in debt with other creditor, and this poor unfortunate merchant has to suffer the same ordeal. However much it was needed in years of depression, (and to an extent it did then benefit both creditors and debtors, although in some cases the privileges were abused), now with all business, including farming and kindred industry able to stand upon its own feet, there is no honest reason for retaining an act which is capable of being used to destroy merchant trading, and enabling those who, caring little for honour are willing to take advantage of it to ruin those who are good enough to extend credit.

I am, Sir, etc.

MERCHANT.

THE DEADLY AUTO

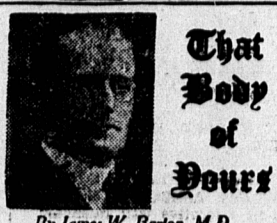
Sir,—A terrific engine of destruction is the automobile. Let us look the matter squarely in the face. Last summer an automobile travelling at a speed of 100 miles per hour, according to the sworn statement of its driver, at a very usual rate of speed, struck a little girl who was crossing the highway and threw her bodily over the edge of a cliff, leaving her dead, or at least utterly beyond the help of human aid. And only two weeks ago a motor truck travelling also according to the sworn statement of its driver, at a very usual rate of speed, crashed into a wagon drawn by a horse and containing two human occupants, a man and his nineteen-year-old daughter. The wagon was smashed to pieces and the life instantly crushed out of man, maiden, and beast of burden.

And yet, on the day after this ghastly accident, automobiles could be seen dashing along our city streets and country highways at the same furious and death-dealing rate as they did on the day before the accident. In proof of this statement one need only read the letter of "Motorist" which appeared in Wednesday's Guardian. Think of it—automobiles, even motor-trucks, speeding over a general public highway in our "Arcadian Isle of Peace" at 60 miles per hour!

Now we insist again as we have done in a former letter that an automobile, driven even at the legal rate of 45 miles per hour, is potentially a deadly engine of destruction, a veritable juggernaut to man and beast; and it is truly ominous to note the widespread and lous attitude of drivers on the question of the danger to man and beast that lurks in the speeding automobile.

This attitude cannot be better expressed than in the words used by James Watt, the Scottish inventor, who when asked by one of his own countrymen, what would

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By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE COMMON SENSE USE OF CATHARTICS

It cannot be denied that with a daily or twice daily movement of the bowel, there follows a feeling of well being which is both mental and physical. And to the individual who thinks unduly about the importance of it, the failure to have a bowel movement every day is a serious matter.

This is because these individuals still think of the bowel as a sort of sewer filled with poisonous wastes, notwithstanding the fact that Dr. Walter Alvarez, Mayo Clinic, and other investigators have shown that some healthy individuals have two to three movements daily and others but two to three weekly.

It is because of this fear of poisoning of the blood by the wastes in the bowel that so many now use strong purgative remedies to make sure that the bowel is kept empty, whereas a healthy bowel is never, or scarcely ever, empty.

As a matter of fact using a purgative should be a matter of serious consideration. There are times when even the healthy individual needs a purgative and there are individuals who really have need of a purgative as often as two or three times a week because there are definite reasons why the bowel, the blood and also the tissues should be deprived of liquids and other substances. However "some of the possible disadvantages of using a purgative are well illustrated in the recent statistics from the Charity Hospital, New Orleans, covering acute appendicitis. It was shown that, of those patients receiving no purgative before operation, one in every ninety-six died; of those who had taken a purgative before operation, one in every eleven died; of those who had been the victims of repeated purgation, one in every four died."

I am quoting Prof. Oscar W. Bethea, Tulane University, in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

In advising a purgative when a prompt movement of the bowel is required Prof. Bethea mentions Epsom salt, selditid powders, milk of magnesia and castor oil. Most of these are included in some of the patent or proprietary remedies for constipation made more agreeable to the taste and stomach by fruit juices and other substances.

"It is in chronic constipation where drugs would be used for a long period of time the value of proper diet, sufficient exercise and establishing the habit of going to the stool at regular hours, should never be forgotten."

It is estimated that in eighty-five percent of cases, that is seven out of every twenty, the cause of the constipation is not due to the bowels but to the wrong kinds of foods, and failing to establish a daily time to go to the stool.

happen if a cow got in the way of his engine, replied that it would be a bad thing for the cow.

It is not a sinister fact, Sir, that the average auto-driver feels all too prone to dismiss the whole question of automobile accidents with a shrug of the shoulders and a repetition to himself of "Watt's maxim, that it is just naturally bad for the cow that gets in the way of progress?" And yet, we can imagine that some of our progressive farmers would hesitate to accept this sinister maxim too literally, for they put a high estimation on the value of a thoroughbred cow. And even in this sentiment we can share, for it is a pathetic thing to see even a dumb animal mutilated by a cruel machine.

But let us not forget that the life and limb of a man, woman, or child, is still far more important than the life and limb of a beast, and vastly more important than the shallow and selfish delight that speedsters get in mere physical speed—shallow and selfish we repeat, for it is not the main desire for life, or of the wild ass and the common house fly?

In conclusion, we wish to insist that the automobile is in our day and generation of the nature of a savage beast of prey, and in the interests of humanity it should be subjected to the same law that man has applied to savage beasts in all ages; that is, tame it, or kill it; mend it, or end it.

I am, Sir, etc.

OBSERVER.

THE PASSING SHOW

Sir,—Another year has passed and in looking back we are glad to note it has been a more prosperous year than 1935. More activities have taken place and a review of these show we are on the road to recovery and let us hope the New Year will still show a further advance toward prosperity.

And now that our Provincial Government has given us a report on their activities of the past year, which looks very good on paper, let us read between the lines and see how good they are. Take the Public Works Department, the most important in the Provincial Government; you will notice 90 per cent of this work is repair work that just had to be done, and much of it small jobs that didn't involve the spending of much money. Very little new or permanent work has been done, and when you consider that this covers the whole Province, it certainly does not show up very well. This being a small Province we are in the habit of doing things in a small way, but I think the time has come when we should break a

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Highlights Of Research, 1936

A Brief Review of the Year's Work in the National Research Council, Ottawa

In all ages man has been faced with the problem of absorbing into his tradition the results of original thinking or flashes of inspiration. In the National Research Laboratories at Ottawa the investigations under way have for their main object the promotion of the process of absorption whereby industry and commerce may be improved and expanded through the adoption of the latest and best methods.

The laboratories, employing about 199 persons, including scientific, clerical and shop staffs, are organized in five main divisions: agriculture and biology; chemistry; physics and electrical engineering; mechanical engineering including aeronautics; and research information, with which is associated a national scientific library service.

Through its associate committees the Council has continued as in previous years to receive the advice and active support of some hundreds of research workers and technologists in government departments, the universities, and industries. Researches carried out under this system have been productive of good results at a minimum cost to the Council.

Scholarships are granted annually by the National Research Council and in 1936 thirty students selected from thirteen Canadian universities, benefited under this scheme.

Service to industry is increasing. This consists of the investigation of special problems or the making of tests that cannot be readily carried out in Canadian commercial laboratories. It should be noted, however, that the National Research Laboratories seek to avoid in any way competing with consulting or commercial laboratories in the Dominion. Many problems are brought to the Council from time to time, either by individual companies or by associations that are willing to defray the total cost of the proposed investigation. This is an increasing source of revenue to the Council.

Biology and Agriculture Most of the work now being carried on in the Division of Biology and Agriculture forms part of large co-operative research projects, mainly in collaboration with the Department of Agriculture, but also with the universities and other such organizations.

Food storage and transport, particularly during the summer months, depends to a large extent for its success on the proper design and operation of cold storage rooms. A low temperature laboratory, operating at 32 deg. F. and upwards with all the usual laboratory services, has been fitted up. Provision has also been made for quick freezing, using temperatures as low as -40 deg. F. The physical conditions necessary for dechilling boxed poultry without condensation or deterioration have been established. If poultry are to be preserved more than three or four weeks, they must be frozen, and the bulk of the product exported from Canada is shipped in this condition. Studies have been initiated to determine the temperature and humidity necessary in the cold store to prevent "freezer burn" or "pock-marking" and encouraging results have been obtained.

In close co-operation with industry, research on malting barley is being carried on. The results of the investigation are expected to provide a better basis for the selection of the most desirable types of barley for malting and, as maltsters ordinarily pay a premium ranging at the present time up to 25 cents a bushel for barley of malting quality, the advantages of this research to producers of barley are obvious.

A co-operative research with the Department of Agriculture is being carried on in crossing wheat and wheat grasses to get large-seeded drought-resistant grass for the dry prairie areas. Partially fertile lines of considerable economic promise have already been produced.

Weeds, which cause greater losses to agriculture than insects, plant and animal diseases combined, have been studied intensively as their importance warrants. A comprehensive review of the literature on chemical weed killers is being published as a guide to experimental research in this field. (To be Continued)

DR. L. B. EVANS

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BEAUTY

My face is a marmoreal dream, O mortals! And on my breast all men are bruised in turn, So moulded that the poet's love may burn

Mute and eternal as the earth's cold portals, Throned like a Sphinx unvelled in the blue deep, A heart of snow my swan-white beauty muffles; I hate the line that undulates and ruffles; And never do I laugh and never weep.

The poets, prone beneath my presence towered With statelike port of prouder obelisks, Worship with rites austere, their days devout; For I have charms to keep their love pure disks That make all things more beautiful and tender; My large eyes, radiant with eternal splendour!

—Charles Baudelaire.

A most exhaustive survey on peeling of barley kernels during cleaning and hauling was completed and reported during the year. Survey of threshing conditions and handling in the terminal elevators were made and samples were collected in the field and in the elevator at the head of the lakes. Sample were also obtained from the malting companies, grain handling concerns, and the various inspection offices. It was found that improper threshing was the most important cause of damage.

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