

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE NATIONAL LOAN

Two salient factors were emphasized in the appeal on behalf of the National Service Loan which was broadcast on Wednesday night by the Premiers of all the Provinces. These factors are, first, the opportunity for patriotic service provided by participation in the Loan, and, second, the sound business nature of the investment. Voicing the attitude of the people of this Province, Premier Stewart well said: "Our people fully realize the importance of the National Service Loan, not only to our national progress and prosperity, but also for the opportunity which it affords of demonstrating the national spirit and loyalty existing among our citizens from east to west, and may I assure our sister Provinces that in this great national enterprise Prince Edward Island will, as she was in the testing hour of war, be prepared to do her share, to take her place in service to our Canadian nation."

The national debt of Canada has grown from \$75,728,000 in 1867 to the present day figure of \$2,284,000,000. The debt incurred up to 1914 was for productive purposes. It was expended for railways, canals, and other nation-building enterprises. It aided the building of the Canadian Pacific, the Intercolonial and Transcontinental Railways and the Welland Canal. Thus our early debt welded together the great expanse of our Dominion. This early debt was floated and held, in the greater part, outside Canada, mainly in London.

From 1914 the increase in national debt has been directed to another end. It was incurred for war purposes and accordingly there was no corresponding increase in assets with the increase in debt. Whereas the early debt was payable outside Canada with a corresponding drain on exchange, her war-time financing was to a great extent done in Canada due to the patriotic response of her citizens in the dark days of the war.

Today Canada, with the rest of the world, faces obstacles which must be met by her citizens in the same courageous manner as in 1914 to 1918. The National Service Loan, which the Government is issuing is to be used for constructive purposes. It will promote the economic and financial progress of Canada and lead to an early revival of business from coast to coast.

POWER OF MUSIC

Mr. Arthur Judson, manager of the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, is authority for the statement that there is evident throughout the North American continent an increasing appreciation of good music. His studies have convinced him that whereas ten years ago less than one-half of one per cent. of the people cared for good music at least 5 per cent. of the adult population now finds pleasure and profit in this form of cultural recreation. Mr. Judson's statements are the more significant in view of the apparent widespread popularity of jazz. Perhaps it is in revolt against the hideous cacophony broadcast from so many night-clubs and radio stations that music lovers are becoming more appreciative of classical programmes. If that be the case, then the jazz mania may be said to have at least served one good purpose.

Mr. Judson sees another factor in the increasing demand for good music, namely, its efficacy as a cure and antidote for the worries and anxieties of modern life. Better than the enjoyment even of a good book is the privilege of hearing occasionally a Beethoven sonata, a Bach fugue, or movement from some majestic symphony. Such music can become a source of inward serenity and a sure refuge from the inescapable trivialities and vulgarities of existence. It has taken the people as a whole a long time to discover that music has charms for other purposes than soothing the savage breast, and to find out

for themselves that there is little exaggeration in the legend of the lute of Orpheus which tamed the wild beasts and inspired rocks and trees to dance and sing. Good music today works miracles comparable with these.

There is a saying, "Tell me what you read, and I will tell you what you are." It can be said with equal truth: "Tell me what you like in music and I will tell you what you are." The musical appreciation of a nation or community improves with its culture—tom-toms for the savage, saxophones for the unsophisticated and the multitudinous harmonies of the organ and symphony orchestra for the civilized.

THAT BYELECTION

Tremendous significance is being attached by Liberal newspapers to the fact that the Conservative Party in Ontario has lost a bye-election in South Wellington. The significance, comments the Ottawa Journal, is somewhat whittled down when it is remembered that South Wellington is an old Liberal riding. Moreover, this is but the second Government defeat in eight bye-elections since 1929. Finally, with the party standing in the Legislature, Conservatives 90, Liberals 15, nobody is going to brood much over an addition to the Opposition. No Parliament or Legislature is well off without a good strong opposition and a dozen or more extra Liberals at Queen's Park wouldn't do Ontario much harm. Only an extreme, hidebound partisan wants to see a deliberative assembly made up of the representatives of one party.

A REMEDY

A practical remedy against war has been suggested by Lord D'Abernon in a recent speech in England.

His Lordship's suggestion is that "all statesmen and officials responsible for the outbreak of hostilities should be included in the first detachments sent to the front."

"If I were dictator," the speaker added, "I would like to extend something of the same obligation to those concerned in the manufacture of armaments."

PREPARE NOW

Now is the time to plan one's shopping activities for the Christmas season. Not since pre-war days have such low prices prevailed in all lines of commodities, and the Christmas purchaser will benefit by taking early opportunity of the bargains which are listed daily in The Guardian advertising columns. The belated Christmas shopper misses many opportunities by which his more prudent neighbor profits. Moreover, the rush of late Christmas mail and package delivery is a great strain on postal workers, who have a right to be considered in the matter. A little forethought practised by everyone will assist in making Christmas a more carefree season for many than it otherwise would be.

So far as Christmas cards and greetings are concerned, it is well also to remember that there is no mail delivery on Christmas day, and that early mailing of cards and letters is absolutely necessary.

EDITORIAL NOTES

With but two herds entered, one from Prince Edward Island and one from New Brunswick, representing only ten per cent. of the Holstein cattle shown at the Royal Winter Fair in Toronto, the Maritime exhibitors carried off thirty-eight per cent of the first and second prizes in that section. This shows, comments an exchange, what can be done in these Provinces; and these are by no means the only victories won by Maritime exhibitors in competition with the best that Canada can offer.

NOTES BY THE WAY

That Russia has any intention of again crossing swords with Japan in Manchuria is wildly improbable. What she failed to do in 1904 Russia is not likely to attempt again in 1931. Russia has no fleet and on an attack upon Japan would result not only in defeat in Manchuria, but in the loss of Vladivostok and the Amur provinces of Siberia. Russia has long marked out Manchuria for eventual annexation, and that the Soviet Government should be vastly perturbed by the present crisis causes no surprise. However, Russia's checkmate in Manchuria may act as a spur to the present policy of encroachment in Mongolia and Sinkiang, which, for some reason of their own, the Chinese authorities do not seem to resent—Hong Kong Press.

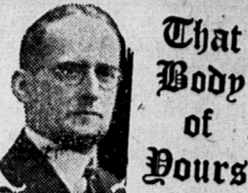
In a late issue of the New York Times the following comment is made: The best that we can do in that line seems clumsy compared with the sharp and swift methods which the British Government is able to adopt when it really sets out to prevent dumping. The bill now on its way through Parliament, and which is expected to be in force by Friday of this week, empowers the Board of Trade to impose duties running up to 100 per cent ad valorem upon imports which may be classified as coming into unfair competition with goods made in England. This is an enormous discretionary power to confer upon any public official. But that is the way things are done in England. Moreover, the English have the immense advantage over the United States of being able to enact legislation of this kind in a week's time, where here it would require disputes and wrangles and long speeches in Congress extending over months. If the thing is to be done at all, the British are showing us how it should be done.

With some fine exceptions, Chinese politicians and militarists are entitled to no sympathy says the Fortnightly Review, London. Their selfish quarrels and utter disregard of public welfare richly deserve a sharp lesson. But it is not the militarist and agitator who will suffer; it is, as ever, the innocent, kindly, helpless Chinese people. And if the Powers are at last to be reluctantly forced to do that which their much-advertised benevolence for China should long ago have impelled them to do, were they guided by any real regard for facts, one prays it may soon be done before a few more thousands of "the stupid people" are shot down on Manchurian plains.

Peace in India has been worked out for Gandhi's refusal of acceptance. The point has been reached, recently forecast by Premier MacDonald, that the present conference must determine a workable plan for India's immediate future. Gandhi's refusal would therefore, seem to betray a purpose in London to overrule it, a course made possible only by stern repression. Mr. MacDonald's dictum of Moslem-Hindu agreement has been met through Aga Khan's good offices in completing a plan. The round table's acceptance of that plan is foreshadowed. The responsibility for further passive resistance—which in the past has meant Indian chaos—now rests with Gandhi.

The inordinate confusion of affairs everywhere now manifest over the wide earth is the result of civilized man's passion for improving and arranging and of his infinite capacity for mismanagement, helped by the narrow rules, conventions, and fashions by which he lives, and his illimitable vanities, greeds, suspicions, frequent unscrupulousness and unspcakably silly ambitions. The mere cleverness, which, after material success, is the foremost idol worshippers in our temples of progress proves often a mere stupidity, and, being at best shallow, is apt to leave consequences far worse than honest and simple common-sense would have brought. Be the causes what they may for the havoc of blunders in which civilization at present is lost, the world is in a mess so involved and sad that statesmen and so-called practical men, men of the world, are looking with strained attention and anxious eyes to a very doubtful horizon. For tomorrow there may be ruin, and the civilized world may have to remake itself on simpler, nobler lines.—Quarterly Review.

The National Service Loan will aid all parts of the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific; it will provide for undertakings that will



By James W. Barton, M.D.

SPINAL ANAESTHESIA

An operation that seemed wonderful to me as a student was the removal of varicose veins in the leg which was watched with great interest by the patient himself. As it was not considered safe to give him chloroform or ether owing to the condition of his heart and lungs, the anaesthetic was injected into his spinal column. He was thus unable to feel any pain during the operation on his leg.

Unfortunately the anaesthetic used at that time for spinal anaesthesia was not always safe, and for a number of years this method went out of fashion. To-day however the use of spinal anaesthesia is becoming very popular owing to the safety of the anaesthetics now in use and the advantages of this method over ether, chloroform, and other anaesthetics given by inhaling their fumes.

Drs. C. R. Steinke, and H. V. Sharp, Great Britain, record their experience of spinal anaesthesia in 106 cases (53 males and 53 females) the youngest patient being 16, and the oldest 72. The operating time averaged 41 minutes, 89 of the cases being in abdomen and middle third of the body, and 17 in the leg and thigh.

In 56 of these cases, the spinal anaesthesia was in use and the administration of ether or chloroform because of heart and lung complications. Further, it has been found that fluids could be given before, during, and after the operation. This is most important as having plenty of fluids in the body keeps up the strength of the heart beat and blood pressure. In fact after many operations where the patient seems weak, fluids are allowed to flow slowly into the body beneath the skin.

Another point is that as there is not the nausea and vomiting following spinal anaesthesia, the patient begins to eat sooner, and eat a greater variety of foods. And still another valuable point is that there is not the pain from the distressing gas pressure which so often follows the use of the inhalation method. And generally speaking, the patient is able to leave the hospital sooner, because of the use of the spinal anaesthesia.

The Thriving Buffaloes

THE THRIVING (Toronto Globe)

During the summer of 1908 and 1909 the foothills of the Rocky Mountains in Montana were the scene of a great adventure, when a group of cowboys scoured the range for many miles and rounded up the last herd of buffaloes in private ownership. As the fleet and powerful animals, tongues protruding and eyes glistening from anger and exhaustion, threw themselves into the Pend O'Reille River, which ringed the compound, the cowboys, close at their heels in a cloud of dust, released loud whoops over their victory.

The animals thereafter were the property of the Canadian Government, and in a short time found a sanctuary in the newly fenced park at Wainwright, Alta. The herd then purchased from Michael Pablo, the half-breed cattleman, has since multiplied thirtyfold. So luxuriant was the grass, so comfortable the river-watered plain, that the shaggy monarchs recovered their ancestral traits. Only the space limitations of their new home deferred from the range of fifty years earlier.

Wainwright Park will accommodate only 5,000 buffaloes, and every few years when that number is reached there is a terrible slaughter. The original 716 buffaloes have increased that in 1923 some 2,000 animals had to be killed, and since then 4,000 others have shared the same fate. Another 7,000 were sent to the Wood Buffalo Park in the far north, and now another 1,500 must soon be killed. About fifty years ago the free-roaming buffaloes of the plains were all but extinct, due to the ruthless chase by greedy whites and Indians seeking the hides, so much in demand for coats and

promote Canada's progress, the interprovincial highway being a case in point. In some cases public works have been anticipated but certainly this is a better way of providing for unemployment than giving the dole of anything of that nature. The United States and other countries have followed our example in this respect, the latest to adopt Canada's policy being France.

A Judge On The Law

(Public Opinion)

A century ago the first lecture on law was given at the King's College and Lord Atkin, the famous Judge, was invited to give the centenary lecture. In the course of his remarks, he said:—

"It is an astonishing thing that the ordinary layman has little or no conception of legal theory or legal knowledge. After all, the study of the law is defining the rules of civic conduct towards the State. From the date of his birth a person is surrounded by these rules.

"He is soon the subject of statutory restrictions, his education and embarkation upon a profession, everything he does in business, his relations to his neighbors when he becomes a householder, and even more when he drives a motor-car, as well as his family relations—all are governed by the rules of law, which pursue him to his grave, and finally settle his testamentary dispositions when he has gone. The more an individual becomes conscious of his existence in organized society, and the complexity of the rules that follow him, the more necessary it is for him to know the rules so that he may guide his conduct aright.

"Law is the rock upon which is built the liberty of the British subject throughout the British Dominions, and it is the common element that cements the Empire and binds together the English-speaking race. From the educational point of view there is something more, because the principles of the law are tested and applied in the search for truth, and it is a great advantage that there should be one subject in which teaching was intended to ascertain the exact truth and thus to reach the highest aim—justice."

The Earth Has Changed

(Exchange)

Continents were once joined together, Arthur Holmes, the geologist, writes.

The rocks tells us that Britain lay near the Equator in that far-off time 200,000,000 years ago, and that South Africa and India were then situated in or near the South Polar Circle.

Southern India was covered with a heavy shroud of ice, like Antarctica today, about the time when the coal fields of North America, Britain, Europe and China were being completed. Great ice sheets must have buried parts of South America, South Africa and Australia at the same time. All this appeared hopelessly inexplicable until it was suggested that these scattered lands were once joined with India into one gigantic continent, so situated that the coast of Natal lay near the South Pole.

The North Pole must then have been in the Pacific, where, unfortunately, its ice cap was unable to leave any records of its existence. The Equator of the period can be roughly traced. Coal fields represent relics of the luxuriant vegetation that flourished in the tropical swamps of the time.

Special Cats For Rats

(The Lancet)

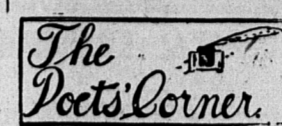
The first international conference on the rat was held in Paris in 1928, and its indefatigable secretary general, Prof. Gabriel Petit, was able to present a report of it when the second conference met.

One of the most instructive excursions that made to Havre, where delegates had an opportunity of studying a promising scheme of breeding superlatively rat-catching cats, introduced by Dr. Adrien Lohr, director of the public health service of Havre.

It is a melancholy reflection on the sanity of man that while millions of pounds and other more or less valuable currencies have been spent on breeding horses which will run just a little faster, if it be only by a head, than other horses, little thought and less money have been devoted to the task of evolving a breed of cat so intensively ratophil that the satisfaction of this instinct becomes almost its only craving in life.

The idea is, of course, not new. Robert Koch, among others, realized the necessity for encouraging the breeding of rat-catching cats. But it is the great merit of Dr. Lohr to have transformed this idea into something more material, and to have put it on a both scientific and practical footing. Let us hope that when the perfect rat-catching cat has been evolved by selective breeding and in such numbers that no more rats are to be found on the face of the earth, we shall not find ourselves saddled with a new species of animal whose existence raises fresh and unexpected problems.

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ONLY THE DREAM IS REAL

Only the dream is real. There is no plan transcending even a rose's timid glory, A cricket's summer song. The ways of man Are stupors of the flesh, and transitory.

There is no truth but dreams, yet man must spend His gift of quiet days in storm and stress, Unheeding that a single breath will end With one swift stroke the hoax of worldliness.

Only the dream will last. Some distant day The wheels will falter, and the silent sun Will see the last beam levelled to decay, And all man's futile clangour spent and done. Yet, after brick and steel and stone are gone, And flesh and blood are dust, the dream lives on.

—Anderson M. Scruggs in the Montreal Star.

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The manager of the building concerned in amazement at the scene of desolation. "What happened?" he asked his foreman. The foreman scratched his head in perplexity. "As soon as we took the scaffolding away the whole building collapsed," he explained. The manager gritted his teeth angrily. "You fool!" he snapped, "Didn't I tell you not to take the scaffolding down until the wall paper was up?" Webb—They say you married Penelope because her aunt left her a fortune. Foote—That's a lie. I'd have married her just the same whoever had left it to her. Wiff—Going to the club again? You know the rent is due next week! Hubb—Oh, don't worry, I'll be back before then.

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