

**THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN**  
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**"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink."**  
 WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1939

**Developing Whole Men**

At last summer's Scout Leaders' banquet at Winnipeg, attended by Mr. L. D. Murray and Mr. J. J. Morris, Mgr. T. W. Morton, who is a personal friend of long-standing of Lord Baden-Powell, founder and Chief of the Boy Scouts, said:

"The difference between Scouting and every other youth Movement is that Scouting is wholesome and all others are partial. Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin don't want whole men for citizens, they want partial men, developed only in a certain way, kept in a servile state and trained to be soldiers. That's why Hitler abolished Scouts within a week after taking Austria."

And of what consists the whole man for both health and strength? According to Dr. R. N. Wiggins in our Pre-Lenten column on Saturday, "Spirit, Mind and Body,"—note the order. That is what Boy Scouting stands for, and the neglect to develop any of the three parts is to fall into the error of Hitler and develop in human nature servility, not freedom. It is for this reason that the great founder of the Boy Scout Movement strenuously opposes mass development of Boy Scouts, insisting rather upon small units with waiting lists. He himself, he said, could never manage to train more than six Boy Scouts at a time, for the reason that to develop the three-fold qualities of Spirit, Mind and Body, the leader must be in constant touch with each and every boy, know his weaknesses as well as his good points, his personality as well as his external appearance. That is why there are sixes in Cubs and patrols of eight in Scouts and Rovers—that the leader may know intimately and develop personally the good traits, eliminating the bad traits in the individual characters of those committed to his charge. There is a common tendency to worship numbers, to seek after mass production, but that is not Boy Scouting, however attractive window dressing it may be. Boy Scouting seeks to develop quality first, foremost and all the time, being satisfied with the knowledge that a few good Scouts in a community will raise the general standard of boyhood in that community, just as a few earnest, wholehearted Christians in a community will gradually and almost imperceptibly raise the standard of life all around them. This is why the Boy Scout Movement holds the position it does in the world today. Boy Scouts do not and are not encouraged to thank God that they are not as other boys are—only they are being taught to appreciate their three-fold personality, and to observe or aim at a standard set forth in their Promise and Law as follows:

On my honour I promise that I will do my best,  
 To do my duty to God and the King,  
 To help other people at all times,  
 To obey the Scout Law.  
 The Scout Law is:—

- (1) A Scout's honour is to be trusted.
- (2) A Scout is loyal to the King, his country, his officers, his parents, his employers and to those under him.
- (3) A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.
- (4) A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout.
- (5) A Scout is courteous.
- (6) A Scout is a friend to animals.
- (7) A Scout obeys orders of his parents, patrol leader or Scoutmaster without question.
- (8) A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.
- (9) A Scout is thrifty.
- (10) A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

The originator and draftsman of this Promise and Law, together with his helpmate, Lady Baden-Powell, Chief of the Girl Guides, celebrate their joint birthdays in far away Kenya, B.E.A., today, and many messages will be sent, and many more thoughts wanted to them wishing many happy returns of the day.

**A Worthy Tribute**

"Canada in the course of her history has had few more valuable citizens than Sir Andrew Macphail. He kept alight the lamps of learning and culture in an era when the booming prosperity which followed the development of the west threatened to drown them in the flooding waters of an unlovely materialism; he was an independent spirit with an inborn passion for truth, liberty and justice, who never hesitated to employ his voice and pen in the defense of good causes and the exposure of evil tendencies, and he performed continuously valuable services to the Canadian people as a vigorous critic, whose patriotism could not be gainsaid, of their intermittent follies and weaknesses."

So writes Mr. J. A. Stevenson in the course of a discriminating article on the late Sir Andrew Macphail in the Canadian Defense Quarterly. The writer reviews Sir Andrew's long and varied career, with special reference to his service as a medical officer during the Great War and valuable work as a military historian. "He had," writes Mr. Stevenson, "an ingrained preference for the soldier over the politician. . . . He contended that the errors and folly of the Treaty of Versailles would probably have been avoided, if the soldiers had been allowed as much say in framing the pact as Wellington had at the Congress of Vienna in 1815, and he was one of the first people in Canada to indulge in frank criticisms of the policies pursued towards defeated Germany by successive French Governments, predicting that no combination of forces could be devised sufficiently strong to hold a great people like the Germans in a state of permanent insubordination. The rehabilitation of Germany as a great power he welcomed as an inevitable development, but the tyrannies and extravagances of the Nazis repelled him, and in the closing months of his life he had reached the conclusion that Hitlerite Germany was a much greater menace to civilization than the regime of Kaiser Wilhelm IV and that German ambitions for world domination would have again to be treated by force."

Sir Andrew's personality is vividly portrayed in the article. Island readers will particularly appreciate the following reference: "His happiest days each year came, when he returned to the place to which he would apply the Scottish phrase 'his calf-country,' and, living there in the old family home at Orwell which he had enlarged and made into a very pleasant abode, he would do a little writing and fishing, entertain such guests as cared to invite themselves, consort with the ageing friends of his boyhood and take continuous delight in the company of a lively group of grandchildren, to some of whom he tried to teach Gaelic. Few men have had a more pleasant and dignified old age, and when his end came, he was spared any long suffering."

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"With a newspaper you can pick and choose. I don't think anyone reads every part of a newspaper. But there is no choice in radio. You may want to hear about Hitler. Your wife may want to hear about the latest hats, and hats are news so far as women are concerned."

Col. McCormick, as the operator of a powerful radio plant as well as a great newspaper, hardly can be accused of prejudice. He speaks with the voice of experience in both agencies for the transmission of news, and his opinions in the matter are of more than a little importance.

The distinction between the two mediums is that news is the principal commodity of the newspaper, and a minor incident in the daily routine of a radio station. In the one case it is the foundation on which is based a costly plant and an expensive system of collection and distribution; in the other a brief detail sandwiched between periods of entertainment and instruction. Furthermore the one is a permanent record from which as Col. McCormick says, the reader can "pick and choose", while the other is fleeting and intangible, and the listener must take what is given him.

**The News That's Read**

Col. R. R. McCormick, publisher and editor of the Chicago Tribune, which owns broadcasting station WGN in Chicago, was asked by a reporter in Montreal about radio in its relation to the distribution of news, remarks the Ottawa Journal. He said he thought broadcasting of news by radio was ineffective, in comparison with publication of news in newspapers, and was "dead" so far as the future was concerned. He noted that news broadcasters and commentators, like the early newspapers of an earlier day, "had to exaggerate to hold interest," and he added:

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**Editorial Notes**

Ash Wednesday, Lent begins.

The Chief of the Boy Scouts, Lord Baden-Powell, born this date, 1857.

Trade still follows the flag, but it must be more aggressive than of yore.

The main objection to Hon. Mr. Lapointe's leadership in Quebec is his adherence to the Taschereau gang.

The Social Credit Government of Alberta claims to have repaid \$3,500,000 in saving certificates defaulted by a previous government; reduced the public debt \$4,000,000; reduced liabilities \$6,000,000; met relief bills and built 240 miles hard-surfaced highway without borrowing. Thus it seems to be a blessing in disguise for a province to lose its credit in the money market.

Sir Horace Wilson, who accompanied Premier Chamberlain on his flights to Hitler during the September crisis, has been appointed official head of the civil service. He succeeds Sir Warren Fisher, who retired in October as permanent secretary of the Treasury. Since 1930, Sir Horace who is 56, has held the appointment of chief industrial adviser to the Government, but more frequently he had been referred to as "The power behind Chamberlain's elbow." At the Treasury, of which the Prime Minister is First Lord, Sir Horace Wilson will naturally be available for service in any special capacity with Mr. Chamberlain.

How can Prime Minister King retain in his cabinet a man as indifferent to sound business methods as Mr. Mackenzie? asks the Financial Post. How can he justify retention on the public payrolls of the man whose department pushed the Inglis contract through against all opposition? Both Mr. Mackenzie and General La Fleche must go or the public will have a right to assume that Mr. King approves such methods. And if Mr. King approves such methods in the case of one huge contract, the public will be forgiven if it assumes that he does not object to the spending of the half billion dollar governmental budget in the same carefree, wasteful fashion.

A correspondent writing to The Montreal Gazette suggests that when the Banking and Commerce Committee of the House of Commons has the officials of the Bank of Canada before it the members should consider the question whether the Bank of Canada Act should or should not be repealed. The Committee, it is further suggested, should deal with this matter in the light of the experience of the Bank's operations and their results. The correspondent had in mind the possibility of mischief through misuse of the functions of the Bank at the best of a future House of Commons "in which a small group of irresponsible monetary theorists should hold the balance of power." It took this country a long time to reach the point of establishing a central bank owned by the public. It is likely to be even more difficult to get rid of the institution even if it be found that the results have not justified the expense and show no prospects of doing so.

**NOTES BY THE WAY**

Mr. De Valera appears to be fully aware that not only peace but the reputation of his government is at stake, and he is acting as a strong leader should. With his government working hand in hand, the reign of terror may be speedily ended.—Exchange

Increasing numbers of tourists are visiting this national park according to K. Howard, secretary of the tourist and convention bureau of the Canadian National Railways. Scenic spots form an arresting appeal in the scenic beauty of the park, along with the highlands which are suggestive of the high lands of Scotland. In fact, more scenic is spoken here than in the Scottish Highlands themselves.—Glace Bay Gazette.

Of the myriad young ladies who came to New from other, less confused places, we believe the Miss Katherine Burns, of Minnesota, is the best-oriented. After her first few weeks here, she sensibly concluded that she would never properly understand the subway systems, so, reverting to the days when she used to roam the north woods, she now carries a pocket compass. She can't use it underground, of course, because of electrical interference from the third rails, but it is useful for getting started in the right direction once she reaches the street.—The New Yorker.

A 30-year-old slave, bought for \$46, is reported to have been sacrificed to a delby by Yanwang Maining Nagas, a tribe living in an unadministered area five days' journey on foot from Margherita, Assam. Officials have hurried there for an inquiry. The Nagas, like the famous tribe of old, for their head-hunting raids, lose their bad habits but slowly. This is however the first charge of human sacrifice brought against them since 1930, when cases were dealt with in the Northeast Frontier tract and the neighboring unadministered areas. As a result of inquiry by the Political Officer, Sadhya, 500 human skulls were discovered and burnt to ashes in the Nagas' presence.—Indian Press Union.

Whether artificial lightning will be known more than six thousand years from now, the time fixed for the opening of the Crypt of Knowledge, probably is as uncertain as that future generations will obey instructions about its opening meticulously. It is a modern archaeologist, if he came upon such a crypt on the site of the ancient Minoan civilization containing an inscription which he deciphered, he would probably calculate that this would mean the year 2400 A.D. and dolefully obey? The fact is that no archaeologist, professional or amateur, has ever been known to open until Christmas, for only those of cat-like curiosity turn to archaeology.—Moneton Transcript.

We in Canada are an especially privileged people. We have our problems, our difficulties, but thank God, we breathe the air of freedom. We have great opportunities. We have rich natural resources. Within reasonable limits, we can say what we like, and do what we like. We may practise our religions with safety and non-interference. We have no class distinctions that amount to anything. As a nation, we are tolerant and broadminded. We sympathize and try to help those in sorrow and distress. We are not lacking in courage. We are organized to defend our institutions to the limit of our strength and ability. We are proud of our young nation, and equally proud of our membership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.—Windsor Star.

A few weeks ago the sentence of death was ordered for lazy people in the Soviet Union. Last week the field for humor was reletted in the British Isles. Yesterday a dispatch from Tokyo reported that the Japanese munitions makers had instituted a ban on the employment of girls with permanent waves and disposed of them. To know which way the world is going, but from the course indicated by the moves in Russia, Germany and Japan, the world is choosing. At times I like to be lazy. At times I enjoy a little humor, particularly at the expense of those in authority. And permanent waves add to some faces. If I had my way I would make all of the dictators and would-be dictators wait outside of beauty parlors for their wives, and wait so long they say the humor in the situation and laughed themselves into a state of coma.—Baltimore Sun.

In a dingy back street of a very old London suburb, there has been a better day. I came across a small shop. In some earlier trade incarnation it was probably a sweet shop. Or perhaps combined coffee, hamburger and cigar stand, newspapers, and vivid picture postcards. At present it is a "Peace Shop." This does not mean, unfortunately, that customers may purchase peace retail over its narrow counter, but that, as a placard in the window boldly proclaims, "We are going out to abolish war by promoting friendly relations between all nations!" No doubt there is something earnest about this brave gesture. There are one nation of the earth, furiously rearing to their back teeth, spending billions on it, and digging trenches for their people against the wrath to come. For England and France are round to the roar of great cannon either being fired or being fired. But in that little back street is that "Peace Shop" and its doorbell's tiny tinkle challenging the diapason thunder of impending Armageddon. Does Mr. Chamberlain know he has this valiant ally, or do Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Deuce realize what they are up against?—Ottawa Journal.

"When I was governor in Cyprus nine years ago I went out to dine at the home of an old friend who, like I, was interested in Persian, Greek, Arabian literature and odd things like that. "We had a superb meal, and when I left his house in a cab, I found a large box of cigars. They were a present from my friend. I found out afterward, Good Lord, they were the best cigars I ever smoked. I went up to London and ordered 1,000 from my tobacconist. He said six and sixpence (\$1.60) each! I cancelled

**That Body of Hours**

By James W. Barton, M.D.

**PERSISTENT HOARSENESS SHOULD BE INVESTIGATED**

One of my patients who had moved to a distant city returned one day and telephoned from his hotel. When he gave me his name I told him that he must be mistaken in wanting me as the man by his name had a different tone of voice.

"That's what I want to see you about. I've lost my voice, I've been hoarse for two to three weeks."

As he had but the one day in the city I advised him to see a throat specialist at once as persistent hoarseness could be serious. The condition was found to be cancer and by application of radium his life was saved.

An ordinary case of hoarseness should pass away in a few days to a week as it is usually due to over-use of the voice. By net using the voice or by whispering without using any breath or inflection, the natural voice soon returns.

By breathing the steam or vapor from a teaspoonful of firar's balsam (tincture of benzoin compound), relief is obtained sooner. What about hoarseness that persists? Dr. Ralph L. Gorrell, in Clinical, Medicine and Surgery says:

Hoarseness that persists for ten days or more should be given careful consideration as the loss of voice accompanying acute laryngitis usually clears up within that period. Persistent hoarseness may be the only symptom of cancer or tuberculosis.

Fortunately cancer of the larynx, which in my student days meant death, to-day can be cured by X-ray or operation.

Dr. LeRoy Schall reports a series of 28 cases which were treated by removal of the entire larynx (voice box) with no deaths. Twenty patients lived without any return of the cancer up to the present time (six years or more). All these patients were happy. This is mentioned because the public often feels that such an operation leaves nothing for the patient to look forward to.

Remember, persistent hoarseness, even if not due to cancer or tuberculosis, should be treated by a throat specialist.

**OYSTER CULTURE**

About eleven or twelve years ago the highly productive oyster area of Malpeque, Prince Edward Island was rendered practically useless by a disease caused by high water attacking the shellfish. The oysters in the district were almost wiped out, and those which survived were almost all contaminated. In 1928 the province, which then controlled the oyster fishery, handed its jurisdiction over to the Dominion government, which undertook the rehabilitation and development of the industry.

The first step was the clearing out of all diseased oysters and replanting with healthy stock. Following a period of experimental farming by the department of fisheries, and scientific investigations by the biological board of Canada—now called the fisheries research board. Then, in 1931, the leasing of oyster grounds was commenced, and since then the development in oyster farming has been rapid and has attained remarkable results, especially in the Malpeque region.

In 1932 not a single barrel of oysters was sold on the market. In 1937 the Malpeque beds had been so far restored that nearly 2,000 barrels were harvested and disposed of. Even more noteworthy is the progress which has been made in making the area productive. In 1938, there were twenty-six areas on the whole island under cultivation, with an area of 110 acres, and on these beds 254 barrels of

**The Poet's Corner**

ASH WEDNESDAY  
 I praise God that He gave man breath  
 To breathe the mountains and the seas;  
 I praise Him that He sends us death  
 To give us solitude and ease.  
 I praise God that He gave man sight  
 And knowledge of the lakes and streams;  
 I praise Him that He sends us night  
 And blinding mystery of dreams.  
 I praise God that He gave man speech  
 And thoughts that lap the world wide;  
 I praise Him that He orders each  
 To set a bound to his desire.  
 I praise God that He gave man love  
 And faith and truth and simple joys;  
 I praise Him that the stars above  
 Are dead to all her human noise.  
 I praise God that He built man's brain  
 Wide-open to the senses' thrill;  
 I praise Him that He sends us pain  
 To break the thralldom of the will.  
 I praise God for the darts that sting,  
 The age-long toil, the ceaseless strife;  
 I praise God that He made man king  
 To choose in freedom—Death or Life.  
 —Frederick George Scott, Quebec.

the order. "I smoked those cigars from London to Paris, from Paris through Italy to the Adriatic, right back to Cyprus and the residency, and threw the last but into the Mediterranean. I have never found their equal and I haven't smoked since. I don't want to destroy their memory."—Sir Ronald Storr in Toronto Star.

**WILL YOU HAVE TO KEEP ON WORKING... OR RETIRE?**

OF 100 MEN starting out at age 25, 54 will be dependent on others at age 65, and 36 will have died in the meantime. THE BEST WAY to make sure YOU will be financially independent in your later years is to map out a systematic program of life insurance while you are still in your prime.

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Oysters were planted and 1,800 bushels of shells deposited to collect the spat (young oysters). In 1931, the number of cultivation areas had increased to 463 with a total acreage of 1,670, while 5,175 barrels of oysters were planted and 25,000 bushels of shells were deposited as well as 55,000 concrete-coated cardboard spat collectors.

Practically all the development is in the Malpeque area, but attention is being given to other districts as well. In the Charlottetown and adjacent regions the department is grappling with a serious problem caused by high mortality of oysters apparently resulting from a contagious disease which to date has baffled the department's biologists. As a consequence farming activity in the eastern part of the province has almost entirely ceased until tests now being made determine whether or the Malpeque or other stock is definitely shown to be resistant of the Charlottetown mortality.

In 1938 the Nova Scotia government followed the example of Prince Edward Island and handed over the administration of its oyster fisheries to the federal government which immediately undertook development of the industry there. Previously there had been very little oyster farming in Nova Scotia. Experimental spat collection, rearing of small oysters and their transfer to areas more suitable for quality improvement already are under way. Investigation has convinced the department that a greatly increased production of oysters of good shape would be possible with proper methods. However, as it is only through oyster farming that there is any prospect of sustained expansion of the industry and improvement in the quality of its product, the department is now arranging for leasing of plots in various Nova Scotia districts.

Now, as to New Brunswick, the oyster fishery, with the exception of one small plot on the North Shore, is under provincial jurisdiction. The fact that the other two Maritime Provinces are being administered by the federal authority, which is carrying out extensive development and conservation projects in both, suggests that immediate consideration be given to a similar arrangement in this province.

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