

The Charlottetown Guardian

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British Rearmament

An interesting review of the progress so far achieved in the rearmament program of Britain is contained in the London Economist, which explains that up to the present attention has been mainly concentrated on the enlargement of productive capacity. Before military machines, equipment and munitions could be supplied, it was necessary to establish the factories for their manufacture. This stage, says the Economist, is drawing to a close, and production has already begun in many cases. With regard to aircraft, the capacity to turn out machines is now almost adequate to meet the requirements. Though army supplies are coming forward in great quantities, it is believed that it will yet be some time before the demands will be fully met.

Naval shipbuilding proceeds at a swift pace, but it takes a long while to turn out battleships and it is said that progress with the heavier type of vessels "is less advanced than other branches of naval replacement." However, activity continues intense, and the delivery of engineering supplies is reported to be very satisfactory. There is some difficulty in securing the required number of skilled workers and the warning is given that "the execution of rearmament contracts will take a considerable time." This necessity for time explains much that appears puzzling in British diplomacy.

N. B. Trend Unsound

The Liberal Government of New Brunswick has completed arrangements with a syndicate of Canadian investment dealers and bankers for the sale of six million five hundred thousand dollars Province of New Brunswick debentures, it is announced by Premier A. A. Dymally. The purpose of the issue is to provide slightly more than five million dollars for hard-surfacing and for permanent roads, nine hundred and ten thousand dollars to retire debentures falling due January 1, 1938, to provide for unemployment assistance projects, floating debt and minor capital expenditure on the Provincial Building, Saint John.

"Public notice of call for tenders for the \$6.5 millions issue," says the Financial Post (Toronto), "was not given by the New Brunswick Government and negotiations for sale of the issue are being conducted by a single syndicate of investment dealers. This indicates a change in policy of the Government. Last May it refused to accept a bid for \$3 millions issue on the grounds that there had been no competition among the investment dealers for the issue, only one bid being submitted."

"During the past six months New Brunswick has encountered difficulty in making arrangements for funding of bank loans incurred to pay current deficits and to finance highway construction. Investment dealers, banks and institutional investors regard the current financial trend in New Brunswick as unsound and the fear has been expressed that the province is heading for financial difficulties. As a result the market for New Brunswick bonds has not been good."

"It is pointed out that the province has reported seven successive deficits and budgeted for another in the year ended October 31, 1937. Furthermore, funded debt of the province has more than doubled in the past eight years."

Designating Legislators

A discussion has been going on in the Toronto Globe and Mail over the question whether a member of the Legislative Assembly should have the title of M.P.P. or M.L.A. The former has been in active use for many years and is still in use by many newspapers, and many people hardly know what it meant when their provincial representative has attached to his cognomen the M.L.A. But it seems that this is the proper designation.

According to the British North America Act there is only one Parliament in Canada, and that is the federal parliament. The other provincial bodies are referred to as Legislatures or Assemblies. If then we have a Legislative Assembly in each of our provincial capitals, it would seem to be the correct thing to designate members as M. L. A.'s and not as members of some body which does not carry the designation of Parliament. Of course there is room for argument over this matter, and Mr. Heightington, a former M.L.A. of Toronto, keenly disputes the use of the designation M.L.A. He says it is casting an indignity on the Ontario House and its personnel in rejecting a title that has been known for generations and is so familiar to the people.

Saskatchewan's Future

Serious thought is being given in Saskatchewan as to the future of agriculture in that province. A prominent citizen interviewed by The Western Producer (Saskatoon) says that with years of drought and depression, crop failures and low prices, mistakes in land settlement made both by the farmer and the financier, high interest rates and an ever-growing burden of debt, the vision of the early pioneers has become a mirage. Nevertheless he believes it can be made a reality if corrective policies are adopted.

"The first mistake," he says, "was in assuming that all or practically all the land in Western Canada was good land and suitable for cultivation." There are vast areas of good soil, that given a small rainfall are capable of producing bountiful crops. Then, throughout the entire province, there are the areas of light, sandy soil which when first cultivated brought satisfactory returns but which have long since ceased

to do so. Drifting on the good soils is not the main factor, he holds. Farmers have learned how to combat drifting and how to control weeds. He does not believe that drifting has irrevocably damaged the fertility of these soils.

For the good lands, dependent on rainfall for crops, farming practice must carry on much as in the past, and the remedy is drastic reduction of indebtedness and carrying charges to enable the operators to build up reserves in good years.

For the lighter lands located in Northern and Eastern Saskatchewan, he believes the only sound remedy is "to cease the commercial production of wheat, and seed the land to grass and clover crops to be marketed through live stock." This, he points out, will mean greatly diminished returns for years to come. In time to come when fibre has been restored to this soil, the land could be rebroken and some successful crops of wheat secured, but it would never again be the major crop and the cash returns from the farm would probably never again measure up to those secured in the early years. Here, too the capital debt on the farms must be greatly reduced as well as carrying charges.

A Planning Failure

Burning of coffee in Brazil has been, for some years past, a stock example of the artificial restriction of supply. Brazil burned coffee, of course, in the hope of keeping up the price. Brazil's coffee bonfires, were identical in principle with the destruction of pigs in the United States, the ploughing down of cotton in the same country and the proposal to restrict wheat growing in Western Canada. It should interest the advocates of crop limitation here that the Brazilian experiment has been cut short, says the Winnipeg Free Press. The export of coffee is to be unrestrained hereafter.

Brazil's restriction of supply had two effects beyond the control of the Brazilian government. Other countries, notably Colombia, increased their output and cut into markets. Consumers drank less coffee. The Brazilian government at last woke up to the fact that its coffee policy was simply destroying Brazil's major industry, with no observable gain to the producers. There is to be no more coffee-burning, exportation of coffee from Brazil is to be unchecked and the producers are to receive whatever it will fetch in world markets. In this sequence of events there is an object lesson for Western Canada. Brazil in the world coffee trade, of course, cuts a much larger figure than Canada in the wheat trade. Brazil was almost perfectly placed, as coffee is grown in few countries, to make a success of an export-control scheme. But it did not work.

Editorial Notes

Sir Arthur Sullivan of Gilbert and Sullivan fame, died this date 1900.

The passing of Rev. Father McIntyre will be keenly felt throughout the city and Province as a personal loss. His beloved figure and radiant smile will be seen no more on the streets of Charlottetown, but his memory will remain green in the hearts of our citizens as long as life lasts.

Farmers and others should be careful about entering into any contract for the supply of Christmas trees to U.S.A. speculators. Last year one King's County man was left with a huge pile on his hands because, it was alleged, in configuration the trees did not comply with requirements.

Is Prime Minister Mackenzie King heading for Fascism and dictatorship? It looks like it especially by the report that he intends pensioning off all our old and experienced judges and supplanting them by Liberal heeled prepared to do his will. It will be recalled he attempted the same trick with the Senate but a newly appointed local Senator frustrated his efforts.

It is claimed no fewer than 500,000 trailers will be in operation in U. S. A. next year. While a considerable number of cities and towns now frown on the trailer traffic, many more welcome the trailers and are endeavoring to provide the conveniences which will afford for their occupants a comfortable pause at intervals along the route. Last year there were close to 1,700 trailer parks in the United States. This year there are thought to be nearly 3,400 of them.

Proof that certain animals are without reasoning power, despite scientific statements to the contrary, is offered in a publication of the University of California department of psychology, prepared by Dr. Zing Yang Kuo, noted Chinese scientist. Dr. Kuo received his doctorate at California in 1936. Dr. Kuo takes issue with reports that the Norwegian albino rat, particularly, is capable of reasoning, and states that the tradition that certain animals are endowed with human characteristics merely denotes an "unhealthy tendency" in the field of animal behavior experimentation.

Whether the banner of Fascism has actually been raised in Brazil—for the first time in our hemisphere—it is probably too soon to say. The new order of affairs established by President Vargas's coup d'état bears on its face certain strong resemblances to Fascism. Its Constitution embodies the theory of the "corporate state." It rejects the methods of political democracy as out-moded. And it elevates the Executive into a position of greater power than any head of the Brazilian nation has enjoyed since the days of the Braganza emperors. At the same time, the Foreign Relations Ministry of the Government hastens to deny that Brazil will join the German-Japanese-Italian alliance. Correspondents in Buenos Aires note that the new regime apparently does not have the cooperation of Brazil's Fascist party, known as the Integralistas. That would make it nothing more than the old-time South American dictatorship, operating under a thin veneer of one of Europe's new ideologies.

NOTES BY THE WAY

We know of a church, influenced by the right idea that a list showing the contribution of each member should not be circulated among all the members, which decided not to issue such a statement at the end of the year, but the term was only half completed and the offerings had fallen so alarmingly, that it was decided to list the contributions and again issue a list. Contributions. Secure in the knowledge that nobody would know how much they gave to the church, many members had straightway reduced their gifts, but, when it was announced that the list was being issued, they brought their contribution up to a respectable total, and the church was saved a deficit.—Hanover Post.

It might have been thought that the world war had purified the common mind and taught the lesson that schemed and systemized hatreds would wreck civilization. Possibly if Russia had not carried the torch over so great an area the issue might have been different. As it happened the world was soon engulfed again. To avoid Communism the Nazis turned in hate of another kind, the hatred of Jews first and then hatred of all religions except one which they defined and defied the State. Mussolini preached vainglorious hatreds and enthusiasms. With a strident voice and a jutting chin he whips the Italian people into one hatred after another. Japan, with cooler steel makes a crusade conquest, marking her more hate throughout the world.—Chicago Tribune.

According to the education department in Washington, attendance at adult education classes throughout the country is increasing at a tremendous rate. Parents apparently are seeking to keep up with modern trends both for their own benefit and for whatever value it will give them in assisting their children. These classes in Massachussetts and the university extension classes have long been popular. Thousands of people spend their evenings in study of a variety of subjects. The craving for education is a human trait which will probably always exist.—Boston Post.

If we wish we can do with what we are doing with cotton: keep the price at a level which will cost us our foreign markets and eventually increase the burden of farm relief; or we can let world markets do the price managing for us. Price and production control by government and trade associations for commodities with world markets have been demonstrated failures the world over—in cotton, wheat, sugar, rubber, copper and coffee. The Brazilian failure is the latest to come to the world's attention, but it is one of a long line, and, unfortunately, it does not mark the end of the experimentation.—New York Sun.

The father of Anthony Eden was said to have been a rip-snorting, fire-eating man with a temper which never tried to control. The son seems remarkable for his restraint and control, and has shown it all through his work. He never met more provocation than in his first meeting with Mussolini, who represented the United Kingdom sending so young a man to talk to Caesar's successor. Eden is said to have held his ground with dignity, but II Duce has never liked him since. It is the first time in very destiny of nations might seem to give birth upon very small things.—St. Catharines Standard.

According to scientists Britain is becoming higher above sea level in the north and lower in the south. But there is nothing unusual about this. Experiments prove that rises and falls are occurring all over the world, due to expansion and contraction of the earth's surface. The interior of the earth is still more solid than the surface. The movements are therefore transmitted quite easily. But there is no need to be alarmed. The total rise and fall of Britain, in the last 50 years, is only a few inches.—Parsons Weekly, London.

In May this year Mussolini told the Italians that their new empire was "full of possibilities," but warned them that "to develop it we shall require an enormous organization, which has not yet existed and does not yet exist." He might have added that the world is full of enormous amounts of capital which do not yet exist. The Italian Chamber has already voted an extraordinary expenditure of £130,000,000, spread over a period of six years, to be spent on public works in Italian East Africa. It is doubtful whether this will prove sufficient, but it is also doubtful whether Italy can afford it. Certainly the next six years will not provide any recompense from countries which, over vast areas, it still only rules from the air.—Manchester Guardian.

It is easy enough to find fault with the attitude of the British diplomats, and to deplore the weakness of British foreign policy, but the responsibility which rests on the shoulders of Britain's leaders is tremendous, and it must be conceded that their caution has been largely responsible for the staving off of a general war during the last few years.—London Free Press.

There is only one way to enforce any law; that is to make no exceptions. Let the law be the law, let the chips fall where they may. There are, unfortunately, some who presume on their wealth, influence or social standing, who consider that if they transgress the law they are entitled to preferential treatment. It is only for the law that they are taught an offense is an offense whether it is committed by a prominent citizen or an obscure one.—Owen Sound Sun Times.

The slipper, the shingle and the barrel slave belong to a vanishing era of disciplinary theory and practice. There are times when one regrets the fact. In the hands of coolly deliberate and not unkindly authority they had their value. It may be questioned whether any ef-

That Body of Yours

INSULIN PROMOTES APPETITE AND INCREASES WEIGHT

Although insulin is known as the remedy that keeps diabetics alive it has been used for other conditions during the past five years, one of which is malnutrition. Malnutrition — mal' meaning poor—is when the individual is underweight, is weak, and has a poor appetite. Research workers have found that in many of these cases, insulin stimulates the appetite and other body processes so that the individual gains more, puts on firm flesh, and becomes more active mentally and physically.

Naturally, with such excellent results physicians in various countries are using insulin in any and all types of cases where under-nutrition is an outstanding symptom. However, that insulin is not without danger in treating cases of tuberculosis is reported by Dr. P. Eilman in The Practitioner, London, who emphasizes that insulin is not to be regarded as a cure for pulmonary (lung) tuberculosis. The use of insulin in cases of advanced tuberculosis is really dangerous. "A patient whose appetite is poor, who fails to put on weight, who has no rise in temperature, whose disease shows no gross evidence of activity and with whom the usual measure gave failed to correct these symptoms—no appetite, loss of weight—is a suitable case for insulin."

Dr. Eilman has avoided using insulin when there is fever, active lung condition, cough with mucous and pus—vomiting, marked low blood pressure, or where severe reactions follow the use of insulin. It has been his practice to begin the course of treatment with a hypodermic injection of five units of insulin. This is given twenty minutes before the principal meal and is followed three hours later by a glass of milk or a tablespoon of dextrose to avoid any risk of the sugar in the blood becoming too low in amount. The dose is gradually increased so that by the end of six weeks 30 units is being injected daily.

The point then is that insulin is excellent treatment for underweight and malnutrition except. The cases of tuberculosis which are in an advanced stage, where your physician may think it wise to withhold insulin.

The Poet's Corner

EPITAPH

Upon a Child That Died. Here she lies, a pretty bud, Who as soon fell fast asleep. Her little eyes did sleep. Give her sweet wings, but not stir The earth that lightly covers her. —Robert Herrick, (1591-1634.)

Feudal Custom Ends

(Hamilton Spectator) On Nov. 11 the seigniors of Quebec collected probably for the last time the "rentes" which are theirs by decree of His Most Christian Majesty Louis Quatorze, "Le Roy Soleil"—the Sun King of pre-Revolutionary France. Two years ago the Taschereau administration passed a bill enabling the municipalities to take over seigniorial rights by lump sum payment, and that bill will probably be effective by the time payments are due, a year from now.

It is curious to think that in Canada, a new country, greatly proud of her legacy of freedom, there should have survived a feudal custom which vanished from France during the revolution, and the like of which survives in very few countries in the world. The payment of these dues, once time-honored custom, has now become a matter of payment by cheque. The seignior bills his tenants; and the tenants send him a cheque, and that is that. He still does, however, post up on the door of the parish church the announcement that he will meet his tenants at such and such a time

effective substitutes have been found for them.—Chicago Daily News.

Awakened by violent earth tremors lasting 12 minutes people living near Loriet, France, had an earthquake scare recently. The "earthquake" was explained. The three French battalions, Bretagne, Lorraine and Provence, were holding night firing practice off Belle Isle with their 15-inch guns.—Chronicle-Telegraph.

"WORN OUT" AND WORRIED

Dragging round each day, unable to do housework — cranky with the children — feeling miserable. Blaming it on "nerves" when the kidneys may be out of order. When kidneys fail the system clogs with impurities. Headaches — backache, frequently follow. Dodd's Kidney Pills help clear the system, give nature a chance to restore health and energy. Easy to take. Safe. 11¢

PUBLIC FORUM

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

CHARITABLE FUNDS

Sir,—I heartily agree with Mr. Contributor in Saturday's Patriot. We should, as a public, know just what happens to all charitable funds and the producers of the last big show are very eager to explain and show just how money Gomez and Harry Foster took one dollar and thirty three cents each for their combined fourteen weeks work on producing "Pleasure Cruise".

These figures we will gladly show to anyone who "contributed" anything to the production. We really want to meet and thank the "Contributor"—outside of the cast and orchestra. In England, the land of my birth, we are taught from childhood to fight out in the open—not from ambush. So let's have your name "Mr. Contributor". I am, Sir, etc. HARRY PORTER, Director and General Manager of Pleasure Cruise.

"REFORMERS" AND EDUCATION

Sir,—It is rather unfortunate that, in the discussion of a matter so vital as the education of the common people, there should be a stir cast upon those who seek revision as "new lights" etc. by persons who will not sign their names to their letters in the press. Why take cover under such a title as "An Old Teacher" when for all the public knows it may be somebody in his dotage or it may be someone with expert knowledge? The proposal recently made on behalf of the great mass of our people, those not likely to go forward to the University nor even to the higher grades XI and XII—those whose formal education will be confined to the common school. These "reformers" are most eager to have every pupil continue their studies into grades X and XI, and are quite convinced that if the changes desired are attained it will be much easier to secure this desirable continuation of schooling for a much larger number. But many parents and many pupils feel that there is too big a waste of time in these grades with fully half their effort spent on four academic studies which will be of so little use in their lives. The proposal is almost entirely from those interested in the students going on to the higher learning. Naturally so, since those who control governments and educational systems and our general social arrangements are people of that type. They are not familiar with the actual conditions and the hardships and handicaps imposed upon the hard-working common people, the toilers in farming, fishing, and industrial life. Most of them do not seem to realize that the proposed changes do not rob them of their present advantages. Full revision is made for them in the changes suggested. Indeed it is more than likely that the change would be a benefit to them also.

Further, the proposal does not involve any additional expense. The four academic subjects necessary for University entrance are not established but postponed to Grades XI and XII which every such student must take in any case. There is no additional expense to the Government nor to the individual. Postponed to this stage, the pupil is more mature. He will have more competent teachers, and a real incentive to study these subjects since he knows he cannot then. Nor will he be unnecessarily burdened by heavy work in those grades since the new system for the common schools will have taken care of training in English, History, Elementary Science, etc. at present taught in the higher grades. The proposals do not bring any disadvantage to those going on to higher education, and they bring very

LOBSTER REARING PONDS

Sir,—I ran into something the other day which seemed to me, of interest to the lobster fishing industry of P. E. Island. In the State of Maine the catch of lobsters was a million pounds greater than in 1936. Now, on P. E. Island the catch was low, and I am going to tell you the reason for the increase in Maine. The State has appropriated \$20,000 for research work, and "rearing ponds" are being established. A female lobster carries from 5000 to 20,000 eggs or lobsters in embryo. In the natural state, most of these eggs are eaten by other fish and only a very few reach any size. It takes from 30 to 30 days for these eggs to reach the stage, when they "sink" or go to the bottom they are then about seven eighths of an inch long. It takes five years to grow to a marketable size. One of the problems in lobster fishing is a greatly increased number of lobsters which the fishermen are supposed to throw back into the water. There are lots of places around P. E. Island that would make fine "rearing ponds" supposed the "berried lobsters" were saved and deposited in rearing ponds and a greatly increased number of the young lobsters were saved and all allowed to grow. Would it not be a good thing for the industry? This experiment in Maine is in its infancy, but its success seems assured by the hearty co-operation of fishermen and dealers. I am

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special advantages to the vast body of our pupils in the common schools, the future farmers, fishermen, factory workers etc., and their wives who must carry on their backs the burden of provincial tasks and taxes. It is to be hoped that old teacher and new teacher and middle-aged teacher and every body else will give some serious thought to the need of the common people without losing sight of the small but important group who seek higher education.

I am, Sir, etc. W. H. HARDING Needham Heights, Mass.

Georgetown — Charlottetown Bus Service

STARTING MONDAY, MAY 10th Leave Georgetown — 8:00 A.M. Cardigan — 8:30 A.M. St. John's — 8:40 A.M. St. Theresa's — 8:50 A.M. Peakes — 9:00 A.M. Pisiquid — 9:10 A.M. Fort Augustus — 9:30 A.M. Webster's Corner — 9:35 A.M. Charlottetown — 10:00 A.M. Charlottetown — 4:00 P.M. Peakes — 5:00 P.M. Cardigan — 5:30 P.M. Arrive Georgetown — 6:00 P.M.

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