The Charlottetown Guardian

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When The Trumpets Shall Sound

Certain changes have been made in the offical form of the service for the Coronation of King George in Westminster Abbey, but they are only minor changes from the ancient traditional form.

It was generally desired, for the sake of the King and Queen and of everybody taking part, to shorten the rather exhausting ceremony. But the form of service goes back, with hardly any essential differences, for many centuries. It was not found possible to shorten it very much without injury to the symbolic significance of the act by which "the King is anointed in the sight of the people."

Nevertheless, one or two changes have been approved. There will be no sermon at this **Coronation.** The Litany will be sung as the Abbey Clergy go to the West Door to meet the royal procession, instead of waiting until the King and Queen have come to the altar. The Archbishop and the other bishops will take their oaths together, instead of separately. The King will take his oath immediately after his "recognition" by the people, before the Communion begins, instead of during the Communion, as his father did before him.

This is how the official form of service prescribes the act of "recognition":

> Then the King will stand and turn to the people at each of the four sides of the theatre while the Archbishop presents him, and asks whether the people are willing to do their homage and service. "The people signify their willingness and joy, by loud and repeated acclamations, all with one voice crying out 'God save King George.' Then the trumpets shall round."

Futility Of Recklessness

The Winnipeg Tribune has been telling of an experiment recently tried by the Minneapolis police. The police wished to know just how much time reckless speedsters gained by their speed and recklessness. So they chose a five-mile route through the city, selected a highly-competent driver and sent him twice over the route.

The first time, the driver ignored stop signs, passed cars on the wrong side, exceeded the speed limit, which is thirty miles an hour, and, as the Tribune puts it, "comported himself like a feather-brained idiot rushing to a class reunion."

The second time over the route, the driver kept within the speed limit, stopped when he was supposed to do so, and drove sanely and carefully. His time on the second occasion was just five minutes more than on the first. In other words, speed and recklessness and an ignoring of the rights of other motorists, nets the speedster, on the Minneapolis data, only a gain of one minute to the mile.

With so little to be gained and so much to be lost, the question is, Why should anyone drive recklessly? A second question is, Why should anyone be permitted, thus, for no purpose, to endanger the lives and property of his fellows?

More Than A Commonwealth

The historian of the future may be pardoned, says an exchange, if he applies to the British Commonwealth of Nations the words of the countryman, who on seeing the giraffe said with emphasis, "There ain't no sich animal."

In the first place, the Commonwealth is not exactly British, for its includes Irish, Indian, Malayan, African, Netherlands, French and other nationalities or races as well.

In the second place, a vast section of it is not a Commonwealth, which implies self-governing nations, but a colonial Empire, in which can be found all sorts of stages of government from the paternal up to the semi-autonomous.

Finally, there is a third section—the Mandated territories—neither Commonwealth nor Empire because the title to these territories is vested in Britain as trustee, not as owner.

As a Commonwealth of Nations, the so-called "British" group consists at present of a Mother Country—the United Kingdom — and five Dominions—Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Irish Free State. Legally there are six Dominions, but the oldest of them—Newfoundland—has temporarily surrendered this status on her own volition, owing to financial difficulties.

The Dominions and the Mother Country are, to quote the definition drawn up by the Balfour Committee at the Imperial Conference of 1926, "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs though united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations."

The Dominions have nothing to do with the government of the British Empire in the narrower sense of the term. That is the joint concern of the Government of the United Kingdom and each of the numerous component parts of the Empire. In the Empire category come colonies with a governor who can do more or less what he likes, and other colonies in which there is almost complete self-government.

It is from the colonial category that the self-governing Dominions evolved. The emergence of other independent Dominions from the Empire into the Commonwealth is only a matter of time. Southern Rhodesia has already almost reached this stage of development.

In the Empire, and yet not of it, is another Imperial entity—the Indian Empire—which with its population of nearly 353,000,000, or three-quarters of the population of the whole Commonwealth and Empire is in gradual process of discarding the leading strings of London and becoming a self-governing unit in the Commonwealth without, however, becoming a Dominion.

The Indian Federation consists partly of provinces which have been under direct British rule and are now semi-autonomous, and partly of numerous Indian States which are theoretically independent but in practice subject to the close supervision of British officials. Under the Government of India Act which came into force on April 1, 1937, these two distinct groups are being linked into a loose federal union under London's lessening control.

Finally, there are the Mandated Territories.

Thus the British Commonwealth and Empire comprises almost every variety of government.

Scottish Writers

At a Scottish luncheon in London not long ago the Secretary of State for Scotland said: "We suffer terribly from a hang-over from the Kailyard school. We have got to get away from that at all costs." That popular school of writers, which included Ian Maclaren, S. R. Crockett and Sir James Barrie, Secretary Eliot attributed to the "awful feeling that came over Scotland when she looked round towards the end of the industrial revolution and saw what a mess she had made of her country."

But he thought she was in the way of recovering her soul, and praised Eric Linklater and A. G. Macdonell, as two modern Scottish authors of "toughness." Mr. Macdonell spoke on the English, saying that with infinite guile they had made the Scots believe that they ran the Empire, the Scots meanwhile unaware that the English ran Scotland.

Editorial Notes

Theatres were first licensed this date 1574.

* * *

The decoration of the Provincial Building vividly recalls the Campbell election platform—all shirt front, nothing behind.

* * *

The city is fast becoming a picturesque display of patriotism with all its gay bunting and Union Jacks fluttering in the wind.

* * *

Colonel Dawson seems to have made complete arrangements for the Coronation parade—nothing left unattended to unless it be the accustoming of the horses to the loud cheering crowd!

* * *

A good Liberal who had to divey up for his auto license more than he considered it worth, asks us to call pigeons—not stool-pigeons, but honest-to-goodness city pigeons,—to the Premier's attention, as they are about the only things "tangible" he has so far left untaxed.

* * *

The Scouts bonfire, link us up with the whole Empire, as similar celebrations will be observed across the Pacific to New Zealand, Australia, over the China Sea to Hong Kong, Burmah, over the Bay of Bengal and the Indian Ocean to India, down to East, South and West Africa, up to Cyprus, Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, and thence to Britain—an unbroken chain of beacons proclaiming the Empire's youths' loyalty and devotion to the throne.

* * *

Premier Aberhart may be "hard boiled" but he seems to be rolling towards a terrific smash up. Dr. Brown, Insurgent leader told a Social Credit meeting at Glenevis that the Premier was insincere. "You have come to the point of choosing between principles and a man," he said. "That man, Premier Aberhart, does not stand for the principles of Social Credit on the basis of which he was elected." A. V. Bourcier (S.C. Lac Ste. Anné), a member of the insurgent group, condemned the "use of religion and the Sabbath and the Bible as political weapons."

* * *

According to the best information which the Canadian Capital has been able to glean from Imperialistic sources, the "tin-pot" navy's days are numbered. But—and this is the surprising feature of the situation—out of its ashes is schedule to arise, Phoenix-like, a new, larger, thoroughly effective naval force. In brief, official Ottawa has reason to believe that the outstanding result of the pending Imperial deliberations in London will be nothing less than a new naval policy on the Pacific, with Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and even India uniting to augment the present British forces into the most powerful international policing agency on that ocean.

* * *

After 14 years spent as Canadian Trade Commissioner to New Zealand, including the Fiji Islands, Mr. C. M. Croft has been transferred to Tokyo, Japan. Mr. Croft intends going on a tour of duty to interview businessmen interested in New Zealand trade. He will be in Montreal until May 10, when he comes down to the Maritimes before beginning a tour that will carry him to the Pacific coast. Mr. Croft will sail for his new post in the Empress of Russia on August 19. Reporting a considerable expansion of trade in New Zealand reflecting the returning prosperity of the southern Dominion, Mr. Croft stated that Canadian goods and Canadian business methods were favorably regarded in New Zealand. "One rarely hears complaints against Canadian exporters and when these complaints do arise, they are almost invariably settled to the satisfaction of the New Zealand importer," Mr. Croft said. "On the other hand commercial moralty in New Zealand is on a high plane, and the New Zealand merchant guards the reputation of his country most jealously," he commented. Auto and auto parts compose our principal imports, but Canada also supplies a very large percentage of the newsprint which New Zealand requires while other classes of paper, particularly wrapping paper, are to be found in the southern Dominion. Canadian canned goods of certain classes, such as salmon, pilchards and sardines, and certain fruits and vegetables find a ready market in New Zealand.

Notes By The Way

A clinical psychologist writes, "everyone now admits the patent errors in the advice handed out to parents ten years ago by the learned. No wonder children reared under these shifting rules emerge with shaky and uncertain standards into a world where bad temper and laziness are, nevertheless, still regarded by employers with rather more disfavour than understanding —that word so dear to lecturers. Granted that the tabulations of researchers, as put forth in multitudinous monographs, are properly regarded by the learned as groupings and averagings which may or may not be applicable to any particular situation, yet these findings are not in any sense so tentatively esteemed by the great army of untrained mothers who anxiously read them."—The Forum (New York.)

Chicago achieved something new in obstetrics when a physician delivered a baby by telephone. The physician was as astounded as the parents when it turned out to be twins. But there should be no cause for surprise. Even with all the improvements telephone engineers have devised, subsbcribers sometimes get the wrong number.—Chicago Daily News.

"Because no one knew how to apply a tourniquet, a boy in Sherwin township, 70 miles from Sudbury, bled to death from an accidental rifle wound. That incident points forcibly to its own moral.—Ex.

The matter (Montreal's future as a deep-water terminus) is of interest to the Canadian Atlantic ports because they are not faced with the same difficulties as is Montreal. They can handle the trans-Atlantic traffic at all seasons of the year without any expense for ice-breaking and comparatively small expenditures for dredging. They take care of the traffic when the St. Lawrence is sealed by Nature, and they could do so during the summer season as well. As a matter of fact there is a widespread sentiment that the duplication of facilities at the seaboard and inland for seasonal operations is an utterly uneconomic situation, and that here would be a saving to both the trade and the Canadian public if the entire year's operations were concentrated at the ocean ports.—Ottawa Journal.

Point of view is a curious thing. Take the viewpoint of that Montreal educationist who, making a case for the teaching profession, said "the status of the teacher is little better than that of the stenographer." And why should it be any better? With all deference, it is just as hard to be a good stenographer as it is to be a good teacher. It requires just as much brains, just as much work, just as much faithful application to duty. True, many teachers are underpaid. So are many stenographers. And it isn't at all necessary to draw distinctions in order to make a case for either.—Halifax Herald.

Although the evidence showed that the driver was operating a car equipped with faulty brakes when his machine struck and killed a boy, a coroner's jury at Valor has brought in a verdict of accidental death, adding a rider that the motorist be prosecuted for driving without a license and with inefficient brakes. The verdict speaks for itself.—Peterborough Examiner.

What will some citizen of the future—draped perhaps in the long and free and flowing robes which the Greeks wore, and sitting in some chromium-plated hades of a room—what will he think of us and our clothes? The women with their funny little bits of pancake perched precariously on their marcelled heads. The men with their stupid, dull suits and their intricate collars!

We tremble to think what the verdict of posterity will be upon some of our magazine covers, with those lop-sided, simpering girls, with their hips out of joint and their heads larger than they should be in proportion to their bodies. That, these people of the future will imagine, was our idea of beauty! No, the knife cuts both ways. The only thing to do is to live in the present, get what pleasure we can out of looking at our women with their funny hats, abjure clever younger writers and struggle through the task of collecting echoes of the past, with mental blinkers on.—Hamilton Spectator.

Father Wilfrid Parsons, a distinguished Jesuit scholar, told an Ottawa audience that "Fascism is merely a people's reaction against Communism." That may be true. We suggest, however, that Father Parsons would have been more in the role of the objective scholar had he proceeded to examine what it is that Communism is a reaction against.—Ottawa Journal.

What would happen if peace suddenly dawned in Spain, if the nations of Europe now so feverishly preparing for war decided it was all a lot of nonsense, and came to their senses around a council table at which the principle of arbitration of international disputes was finally made a living principle, with the throwing overboard of all the armament programmes now upsetting the economy of the world?—Victoria Times.

While on the subject of lynching, it is not a contrast that under the Union Jack such happenings are unknown in the British West Indies, where the native population outnumbers the whites as it does in the southern United States? The answer is found in the fact that there is one law for all, regardless of race or colour. And that King George rules instead of King Mob.—Ex.

Italy claims a new air record, an average of 325 m.p.h. on a trial run by one of its new warplanes. The Air Reporter says that speed, set up on a stardard Italian warplane type, is the same as our Schneider flyers reached in "suicide" freak planes, useless except for a few hours of racing life, in 1931. If Mussolini can build more planes like this he can reach all Europe from Italy in quick time. Pray that the skill to build planes as fast as these will be turned for civil aviation, for otherwise this record is not one that man will

P.E.I. Potatoes

By A. M. Bell M. D.

X

Soil analysis determines the amount of plant food in the soil. Chemical analysis is not directly corelated with degree of fertility, but is useful in showing its characteristics and deficiencies when such exist, and indicate what kind and amount of each fertilizer element is needed for plant food.

Soils must contain more than a dozen elements to meet the requirements necessary for growth and development of plants which include nitrogen ,phosphorous, potash, calcium, sulphur, magnesium, sodium, iron, chlorine, silicon, boron, traces of copper and iodine, zinc, manganese.

The plant also utilizes carbon, obtained from the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide, and also uses hydrogen and oxygen obtained from the soil moisture by its roots, in the form of water.

In 1840 the great chemist and scientist Liebeg proved that the soil would become exhausted by heavy cropping—unless nitrogen (usually supplied as nitrates or ammonium salts)—phosphoric acid (supplied as phosphates)—and potash salts are supplied to it. This is the reason why chemical fertilizer must be applied to the soil in order to supply these essential plant foods in proper amounts and in such form as are soluable in soil moisture. These three are thus called the essential elements of fertility and an adequate supply must at all times be provided to ensure plant growth and development. Magnesium is an essential constituent of chlorophyll — the green coloring matter of plant cells and is a very complex magnesium compound. It is green because the green part of the spectrum is least absorbed. Magnesium is an essential constituent of chlorophyll, and iron is in some way essential for its formation. Without it, the higher order of plants, such as the potato, are not able to feed upon inorganic matter. Iron is in some way associated with its formation and it is well known that when green plants are deprived of iron, the leaves turn pale green or yellow,—but health may be restored by adding iron to the soil or by spraying the leaves with salts of iron.

Prof. Willstatter of Munich has made the interesting discovery that the chlorophyll of plants, and the hemoglobin of human blood may be regarded as being derived from a common substance namely — aetioporphyrin.

Chlorophyll is a complex magnesium compound, while hemoglobin contains iron.

The soil of P. E. Island has a large iron content, which explains why, when considered in combination with all the other valued contained factors, the P. E. Island potato is of so high quality as to its food values.

Calcium (lime) may sometimes be deficient, especially where there has been heavy rain fall, and if deficient must also be supplied to the soil.

It formerly was regarded that these four elements, above named, were all that ever became depleated in the soil by cropping, but lately it has been found that at least three more elements frequently became deficient to meet the needs for the development of certain crops, and when so deficient must be supplied to the soil. These are boron supplied as borax or boracic acid, zinc and manganese.

Each of these essential elements has a separate function to perform in the growth of the plant and this is especially noted in the potato.

If one element is deficient, plant growth will be restricted by the lack of a supply of that element although others may be present in ample amounts and form, for maximum production. If the soil contain ample amounts of potash and phosphates but be very deficient in nitrogen, plants will not grow and develop until the deficiency in nitrogen has been supplied in ample amounts for the needs of plant growth. Nitrogen is an essential constituent of all proteins and therefore of protoplasm the active material in every living cell.

All these elements must be supplied to the soil—in part by stable fertilizer, which is very rich in humus and which serves as the storehouse for nitrogen—and by chemical fertilizers.

The function of each of these and the important part each fills in the growth and development of the potato will be discussed further on.

The food requirements of plants are rather simple as compared with those utilized by animals. Plants have a much greater synthetic power than animals. Thus they have the ability to synthecize starch and cellulose from carbon dioxide and water, and proteins from ammonium nitrate and other substances.

(To be Continued)

praise for long.—London Daily Express.

The war in Spain has again shown the world enough of the desperate valour of the Spanish people to make it believe that the Basques may even yet rally and overthrow their foreign enemies, though apparently facing certain defeat.—Hamilton Spectator.

"TIRED" ALL THE TIME

She felt miserable—draggy—low in vitality—lower in spirits. She hadn't thought of her kidneys, until a friend suggested Dodd's Kidney Pills. At once she took Dodd's. The "washed out" feeling was soon replaced by clear headed energy and restful sleep. Headache, backache, lassitude and other signs of faulty kidneys disappeared. 112

Dodd's Kidney Pills

Behind The Headlines At Ottawa

By Dean Wilson

This column disclosed certain exclusive aspects of the main points of the agenda of the important Imperial Conference which is taking place in London this month, particularly emphasizing those items which concern our Dominion, but there is one vital point that could not be discussed here until to-day because it is only within recent days that this column was able to obtain certain information on this subject due to the reticence of officials in the Capital and elsewhere. I refer to the role that Canada will play in the effort of the British Empire to collaborate with certain nations of the European continent to secure peace and prosperity without resorting to war.

Anyone who is intimately acquainted with current history and contemporary politics on the international scene knows that Great Britain and the rest of the British Empire is trying to bring the world out of the fog in which it has been groping for the past three years, and to bring about a settlement of all problems by conciliatory measures. The basis of this school of diplomacy is that force is no permanent remedy for any evil and that vengeance in any form produces undersirable fruit.

With this frame of mind every move made within recent months by British statesmen has been far more successful than it would appear from a casual study of the international state of affairs. Yet that fact is admitted by all the leading statesmen of the Empire who are now in London for the Imperial Conference, because they realize that a deep impression has been made upon all those nations which boasted of war-like plans by the colossal British rearmament programme throughout the whole Commonwealth, that the increasing economic difficulties of Germany, Italy, etc., involve a serious shortage of raw materials for industry and preparations for manufacturing war equipments, and a shortage of food that may become acute within a few months, and that these belligerents are eagerly looking for a chance to increase their exports and to get away from a policy of economic isolation and to slow down in the tempo of rearmament.

Therefore, it is no secret that the British policy of patience and care in international political manoeuvres within recent months is now openly showing signs of great rewards, to the whole Empire.

But the story is not finished, and before the last chapter is written some means must be found whereby the economic causes for war are removed, and when it is recalled that great optimism prevailed everywhere prior to the 1933 world economic conference and yet all plans collapsed completely, it is obvious why extreme caution is being exercised by all the statesmen of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

According to reliable information, it appears that Canada will play a big role in all plans along this line which aim to preserve peace and to avoid bloodshed and economc disaster, since Canadians have not forgotten the cost of the last Great War of 1914-1918 when Canada contributed over a half million men of which 60,000 paid with their lives.

No rash decisions and no sacrifices are contemplated by Canadian statesmen, and the Dominion's contribution to any such scheme would be proportional to the rest of the Empire. It may even result in considerable benefit and profit.

Now Canada reserves the right by Parliamentary voice to hold aloof from European wars even though Great Britain be involved, but if a test should come it is extremely doubtful if our country can remain idle under such circumstances. Consequently it is the policy of Canadians of all political shades of opinion to accept a proportional share of responsibility in the means that are to be taken to solve international problems in which the interests of the whole Empire are involved.

That is one of the main objects of the Imperial Conference, whether all these facts are disclosed or not at the Conference itself since it is so secret that many subjects will be taken up privately by the heads of the various Governments of the Empire and the decisions will never be openly discussed during this London gathering.

Into this scheme is certain to enter certain considerations about the Dominion of Canada. The country has a population of only eleven millions that is spread over a territory which extends for more than 2,800 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the most southern point at the United States border to the north for over 1,200 miles. The depression years brought a sharp halt to immigration, and it is the opinion of the leading Canadians that the country needs a population much larger than that which it is getting through natural growth, although all further schemes along this line will very likely be scrutinized and supervised to select the right types. Then again Canada is extremely rich in natural resources. She has developed hundreds of thousands of horse power in the last twenty-five years, and it is estimated that the potential water power of this country should be about 43,700,000 horse power. There are untold resources in minerals including huge belts of gold, nickle, lead, copper, zinc, platinum, etc., and which fact is essentially significant in view of the international rearmament race, the high price of gold on the world market, and the death of natural products in many parts of the globe. The Dominion leads the world in the export of wheat, and the three prairie provinces, of Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan are known as the "granary" of the British Commonwealth.

It would be no surprise under these circumstances if Canada contributes a large share of the betterment of the whole world's economic situation and yet not without profit and benefit to the entire British Empire, particularly to the Dominion itself, which may emerge out of all these schemes as the one which gained most.

The Poets' Corner

OVERTONES

I heard a bird at break of day
Sing from the autumn trees
A song so mystical and calm,
So full of certainties,
No man, I think, could listen long
Except upon his knees,
Yet this was but a simple bird,
Alone, among dead trees.

—William Alexander Percy.

That Ache of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

USING THYROID EXTRACT TO STIMULATE THE BODY PROCESSES

When an individual has done his or her best to reduce weight by cutting down greatly on the food intake, without losing much weight, physicians feel justified in using thyroid extract to help burn up some of the excess fat. Thyroid extract acts like an open draft in a stove or furnace and this extra heat makes all the processes work or burn faster.

There are cases also where the thyroid gland has been much too active and manufactured too much juice. These individuals become very thin, very nervous, lose their appetite, are unable to sleep, and the heat beats very rapidly. This is the severe type of goitre and operation is performed to remove all or nearly all of the thyroid gland to prevent the heart getting exhausted and the individual from wasting away. Sometimes, however, so much of the thyroid gland is removed that the opposite symptoms occur—overweight, a slow heart, physical and mental sluggishness. In these cases it is now customary for the physician to give small amounts of thyroid extract daily to stimulate the various body processes.

However research physicians in studying the use of the thyroid and other extracts of the ductless glands felt that the thyroid extract might be useful in other cases than in overweight or where too much thyroid gland was removed by operation.

A couple of years ago Dr. J. H. Means, in the Journal of the American Medical Association, spoke of the value of thyroid gland extract in other than the above conditions.

"Thyroid extract is especially useful for a group of people with a lowered metabolic rate (rate at which body processes work.)" That is instead of body processes working at the normal rate of 100, they may be working at a rate of only 95 or 90. "Sometimes such persons have mental depression; at other times malnutrition (loss of weight and strength.)"

"Arthritis (rheumatism), chronic head colds, constipation or neurasthenia (mental and physical tiredness) together with the lowered metabolic rate, are conditions where thyroid should be used." It will stimulate increased action in all the body processes, just what is needed by the above conditions.

Dr. Means suggests the use of thyroid also in chronic slow healing skin ailments where the skin has become hard and dry.

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