

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A SIGNAL TRIBUTE

Every constituency in the country, says an Ontario exchange, contains hundreds of hard-headed Liberals who thank Heaven daily that R. B. Bennett instead of W. L. Mackenzie King has been in control of Canada's affairs the past four years.

These Oppositionists, however they may vote on partisan grounds, realize that the Dominion never before had a Prime Minister whose natural ability, special training and high courage fit him to deal with a series of financial, industrial and economic questions such as those which have confronted the country since 1929.

Moreover, everyone who studies the statements put forth periodically by the impartial Dominion Bureau of Statistics, who reads the occasional reports issued by the League of Nations, and who has had an opportunity of hearing the comments upon Canada's position made by prominent Americans and Europeans, is aware that Canadians have suffered less from the world depression than any other people; and that Canada has during the past year and a half recovered more rapidly than any other nation.

The latest admission that Canada leads the United States in the extent and speed of its upward climb out of hard times is contained in a leading article which appeared last week in the New York Times. The first paragraph of the Times editorial reads as follows:

"Since the middle of June the course of American business activity has been downward. The weekly business index compiled by the New York Times from the figures of freight car loadings, steel mill activity, electric power, automobile, lumber and cotton cloth production fell last week to a point where it cancelled all the gains achieved between last November and April of this year.

Business by this index is now back approximately to the level of January, 1933, a few weeks before the bank closings, and to the point reached at the end of April of that year when President Roosevelt had been in office two months. This record contrasts sharply with that of Canada, in which business indexes point to activity well over 50 per cent. greater than that in January of 1933."

Such admissions as this from competent outside authorities should cause every patriotic Canadian to thrill with pride over Canada's acknowledged world leadership in the recovery from the depression and over the part played by the Bennett administration in giving the nation this lead.

P. E. I. HOSPITAL

It is realized by those who have intimate knowledge of the needs of the community that public hospital accommodation is absolutely necessary for a certain proportion of our citizens in town and country, when ill-health befalls them; accommodation which unfortunately they are unable themselves to provide. Both the hospitals in the City devote a comparatively large percentage of their bed accommodation to such cases. These have to be paid for and as there is no surplus funds for the purpose, it is necessary for the trustees to raise the money directly from the well wishers of the hospital and those generally having the public interest at heart.

The Prince Edward Island Hospital trustees formerly raised annually a considerable sum to help towards defraying the expenses in these deserving cases. But since the inauguration of the building fund some years ago the maintenance fund collection was discontinued. The trustees now are of opinion that the time has arrived when these collections should be resumed, not only for the purpose of providing for the needy cases in question but also in assisting them in reducing the heavy debt that remains on building and equipment. Collectors are on their rounds this week and it is to be hoped they will meet with a generous response from citizens in both town and country.

THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

Since the remodeling of the Charlottetown Public Library and the acquisition of the Carnegie demonstration library volumes, a steady increase in library patronage is being recorded. Registration, since July 16 last, now numbers 2,618, and the average daily circulation is well over 300. On Friday matter, at least it was; it is now less. 336 works of fiction, includ-

ing 112 children's books, as well as 88 non-fiction volumes were taken out. An effective means of stimulating interest in timely topics has been adopted by the librarians, in placing a number of such works prominently on the receiving desk. At present, for example, books on cooking, household decoration, needle-work, home-craft rugs, etc., are being displayed in this manner. During the Carlier celebration works of historical interest, dealing with the discoveries of the great French navigator, were similarly featured.

No doubt, after the holiday season, still greater interest will be taken by citizens in the library, and there is every reason to anticipate that the coming winter will see the largest book circulation in the history of the institution.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The new loan will be the last gilt-edged security investors will be able "to get in on" for a long time. There will be from a hundred to a hundred and fifty additional people in the city for the Synod meetings now taking place.

It was something new to have a Canadian National appeal broadcast from London, the centre of the Empire. Premier Bennett is never at rest when the interests of the Dominion are involved.

The Maritimes benefit materially under the new Bennett treaty with France, for in addition to getting the minimum tariff on most products, we in these provinces obtain substantial quotas for salmon, lobster, apples, cheese, woods, etc.

As was evidenced by the Anglican Synod and the United Church Conference last month there is a deep and ever-growing revival in Church life and work in Canada. "Canada for Christ and not Communism," declared Bishop Manning.

If, as an Ottawa dispatch intimates, the Western farmers are proposing a scheme for the marketing of butter, it is time this Province was taking a hand as well. Our creamery butter holds its own in the world market, and ought to be protected by a Marketing Board.

The Church in heathen lands has long been recognized as the "Moral Police." In North Sydney the term is similarly applicable for it was largely due to the impassioned moral appeals of the clergy, assisted muscularly by the R.C.M.P. that a riot of severely aggravated unemployed was quelled. Blessed are the peace makers whether in buskin or choker.

The proper designations of dignitaries in the Presbyterian Church are as follows:—Moderators of the General Assembly, who are in office are styled "Right Reverend," as the Right Reverend J. S. Shortt, M.A., D.D., (Moderator of the General Assembly). Ex-Moderators of the General Assembly who have in the past held that office are styled "Very Reverend," as the Very Reverend Frank Baird, M.A., D.D., (Ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, and Clerk of the Synod of the Maritime Provinces).

Notwithstanding differences of opinion regarding the success of the N.R.A. everyone will sympathize with, and most people support President Roosevelt's appeal for an industrial truce. It is very problematical whether any industry, either employees or employers ever ultimately benefited by a strike or lock-out. Drastic measures have effective results which must be properly adjusted later, and which adjustment could be attained by the policy of "come let us reason together" suggested by President Roosevelt.

The Jacques Cartier entente has borne undoubted fruit in the new French Treaty, Premier Bennett, as he has a right to be, is well satisfied with the excellent concessions obtained and the cordially he met with in Paris. As the Premier so well expressed it: "The new treaty is a very reasonable arrangement. It reveals a spirit of goodwill and earnest effort to accommodate. So far as she requires the products we produce, France has shown a desire to find a market in Canada. French products."

It is an old belief that for refreshing sleep one should lie north and south. Whether that is true in fact or is merely an imaginative inducement to restful slumber is an open question. At least it was; it is now closed. For we learn upon the

Notes By The Way

A new set of British postage stamps has been issued. They are produced by the photogravure method and the King's head is displayed on a solid instead of a lined ground. The effect is to produce a deeper and richer tone and color. The British Post Office sells 20 million stamps a day.

The attitude of the mind had much to do with the functioning of the body. Come, of course, with his repetition of every day in every way I am getting better and better" carried it to an idiotic extreme, nevertheless he stressed a substantial truth. Physicians have long been aware of the value of a peaceful and contented mind to a sick patient and the necessity of the patient to desire to help himself. There is the oft repeated case of a patient not terribly ill but who does not survive, for the simple reason that he did not care whether he got better or not, having nothing particular to live for.

Mr. J. B. Priestley, the novelist, says, nobody is busy inventing quaintness, yet the time may come when that quality is acknowledged as being the most important and most expensive luxury on the market. He says that "whatever is being put up or pulled down introduces a new type of noise, with the pneumatic electric drill, that devilish contrivance, leading the chorus. Mr. Priestley asks if this continuous assault upon the ears is necessary. It is not, he says. Those who contrive the wonderful ingenuity of the time could also contrive means of silencing them; the trouble is, however, that there is no money in it.

Some years ago a youth movement started in Germany. It seemed very harmless and even beneficial. One of its visible activities was an encouragement of hiking and out-of-door life, and the free association of youth with youth in hotels. However, it developed strong pacifist tendencies and these were quickly and definitely traced to Communist propaganda. This pacifism became suspect because the openly expressed doctrines of Communism are founded on violence and on class, if not international, wars. The youth movement, they found, was not so difficult whatever in switching the youth movement to a very definitely militaristic objective. Nazi Germany is shot through and through with these youth organizations, now avowedly devoted to glorifying war and instilling a warlike spirit in young breasts.

It is only a poor sort of happiness that could ever come by caring very much about our own narrow pleasures. We can only have the highest happiness by having wide thoughts, and much feeling for the rest of the world, as well as ourselves; and this sort of happiness often brings so much pain with it that we can only tell it from pain by its being what we would choose before everything else, because our souls see it is good.—George Eliot.

It has been disclosed at the Morro Castle fire investigation that Acting Commander Warms had his license suspended for ten days in 1926 for not holding fire drill on another vessel, his explanation being that the weather was too rough at the time. However, this may be, it should be remembered that Captain Warms only succeeded to the command of the Morro Castle on the death of its commander a few hours before the fatal fire broke out. It was an unfortunate succession for him.

Of all intellectual friendships, none are so beautiful as those which subsist between old and ripe men and their younger brethren in science or literature or art. It is by these private friendships, even more than by public performances, that the tradition of sound thinking and great doing is perpetuated from age to age.—Hamerton.

In spite of their armies and in spite of their tariff walls, and in spite of four and a half years of violence, which left many a score of victims, and a political shroud of violence as a political shroud, the peoples of Europe are yet forced into a growing realization of their interdependence. They are aware by this time that it does not pay to burn down your neighbour's house, when it means setting fire to your own.

For the many republics of Central and South America the Monroe Doctrine, that crystallization of United States foreign policy respecting the Western Hemisphere, is regarded as the political symbol of the domination of Wall Street. To the United States it ascribes the right to intervene in any one of these smaller states should the status quo be threatened in any way that might endanger American interests.

Good taste is essentially a moral quality. Taste is not only a part of an index of morality—it is the only morality. The first, last, and closest trial question to any living creature is the question of taste.

authority of a learned speaker at the recent meetings of British Association that the head (in the northern hemisphere presumably) should always be to the north. The explanation is that the Pole attracts the iron in the blood and so causes the heart and lungs in their work of supplying the head with blood, whereas if one lies reversed an iron goes to the feet and the gans have to work harder. One may discuss such science in a scientific way. Would not a rush of blood (to say nothing of iron) to the occiput be the cause of that "thick head" which comes the morning after? It is a matter for the British Association to settle—if it likes.

That Body of Hours

THE NEED FOR ANIMAL PROTEIN FOR THOSE WHO WORK

Some months ago I wrote about the controversy in Great Britain on diet between the British Medical Association's Committee and the Ministry of Health's Committee. You may remember that the Committee of the British Medical Association recommended considerably more animal protein—meat, eggs, and milk—that did the Committee of the Health Ministry, and also a larger amount of food daily.

Naturally, thinking people, physicians and laymen, wondered why there should be such a difference of opinion among such capable and distinguished food experts. The explanation of the difference of opinion is now so simple that it is strange that it wasn't put forward at the time the controversy was at its height. It appears that the Committee of the British Medical Association that recommended a high proportion of animal protein in the diet had done their investigating among single active families where the members of these families were engaged in regular work. The Committee of the Ministry of Health investigated conditions in communities where the majority were leading inactive lives.

As you know an individual who is doing active work not only needs more food than one who is inactive but he needs particularly more first class animal protein. Thus this very controversy has proven to be very helpful not only to physicians who have to do with diets in a community but what is equally important, to the general public as well, as it calls attention to the greater need for milk, meat, and eggs for active adults and growing children.

Protein which is a body builder and a body repairer comes not only in meat, eggs, fish and milk, but is found also in various vegetables. Animal proteins are gelatin, cheese-American, Swiss, Roquefort, Cottage (soft), peas, lentils, beans, peas, beans, cocoa, cereals—oatmeal, wheat, crackers, bread.

Kneller Hall (Montreal Gazette)

The Royal Military School of Music, familiarly known as Kneller Hall, is the oldest institution in the British Empire for teaching music with the sole exception of the Royal Academy in London. Kneller Hall, situated in a quiet suburb of London, exists primarily as a training school for hand-masters of the British Army. Every year two promising musicians are chosen from each band and to the institution for a three-year course. Here they learn theory, how to conduct a band and how to arrange and arrange. They are also initiated into the mysteries of the various instruments of the military ensemble and are instructed in choral work, for it is a part of the duty of band-masters to take charge of the music which accompanies military chapels of the peace-time establishment.

The course is no sinecure. The student has to study the science of harmony and the still more difficult one of counterpoint. He must pass an examination to these subjects and must be able to score for band any given piece of music and instrumentation, which is to the band what orchestration is to the orchestra, is another subject of which he must show himself a master. In short, a man who has undertaken successfully and who has taken full advantage of a course at Kneller Hall is a very different individual from the old-style band-master. He is a full-fledged, well educated musician. All bandmasters in the regular British army must be graduate of Kneller Hall, and the list contains many a famous name.

In addition to his scoring and directorial studies, the graduate of Kneller House must be a proficient performer on one or more instruments. An effort is being made now to have senior students perform on all or at least most of the instruments used in the military band.

The Royal Military School of Music was founded shortly after the Crimean War, although it did not achieve its present status until the 'eighties. Prior to the institution of Kneller Hall, band-masters were civilians and usually either Germans or Italians. They had no cause to be drafted into foreign service and particularly did they make themselves scarce in time of war.

In the Crimean War, when the British lay outside the French officers and men were particularly disgusted to hear the excellent bands of their allies calling the ranks to arms and entertaining the troops in camp. There was a good deal of discussion, but as usual it resulted with one man to take definite action. This was the Duke of Cambridge, uncle of Queen Victoria, on whose initiative Kneller Hall came into existence. The school takes its familiar name from the premises it occupies, which were built for his own pleasure by Sir Brifford Godfrey Kneller, court painter to Queen Anne.

The Poet's Corner

MUSIC

When music sounds, gone is love, And all her lovely things even leave her grow; Her flowers in vision flame, her forest trees, Lift burdened branches, stilled with ecstasies.

When music sounds, out of the water rise Naiads whose beauty dims my waking eyes, Rapt in strange dreams burns each enchanted face, With solemn sobbing stirs their dwelling-places.

When music sounds, all that I was I am. Ere to this haunt of brooding dust I came; While from Time's woods break into distant song The swift-winged hours, as I hasten along.

—Walter de la Mare.

New Brunswick Creameries

(Exchange)

An interesting report of a survey of the business operations of eleven New Brunswick creameries during 1933 has just been issued by the economics branch of the federal department of agriculture. It discloses a wide variation in the operating costs per pound of butter produced in the various factories.

The total provincial output of creamery butter in the year under review was 2,759,519 pounds, or nearly double the quantity produced in 1928. Dairy butter output in the same year was 7,466,000 pounds, making the total of both varieties for the year 10,215,519 pounds. Domestic consumption, however, was still in excess of supply, indicating the possibility of still further expansion before an exportable surplus is attained.

From the operator's point of view the chief difficulty in obtaining sufficient quantities of cream for economical operation. Many of the twenty-one creameries operated in the province have small outputs, arising from the fact that many of the agricultural areas are scattered, small and sparsely settled.

The creameries examined studied produced 1,975,518 pounds in 1932. Output per creamery ranged from 13,448 pounds to 903,600 pounds, and the number of patrons delivering cream from fifty to 1,260. The cost per pound for manufacture, excluding the cost of obtaining sufficient quantities of cream for economical operation, ran from 2.86 cents in one creamery to 11.83 cents in another, and while the lowest cost was attained by the plant producing the largest quantity, the same relative situation did not apply throughout. Here is how they varied:

Plant Output	Cost per pound
Lbs.	Cts.
903,600	2.86
320,062	5.00
224,405	9.94
124,975	4.42
114,278	4.91
65,576	3.03
62,208	3.81
49,662	5.80
29,296	11.83
13,448	9.97

The average price received for butter by the eleven creameries was 20.2 cents per pound. On a butter-fat basis this figure was 24.4 cents. On the other hand, patrons were paid 18.9 cents per pound for butter fat so that creamery men were working on a margin of 5.5 cents. Manufacturing expenses, transport costs on cream routes, and freight on butter amounted to slightly over seven cents per pound butterfat; therefore, the creameries as a whole were operating at a loss in so far as the manufacture of butter was concerned. Seven of the eleven had operating deficits, apparently the business as a whole will not be prosperous until operating costs are reduced and a more generous supply of raw material is available.

Traffic Tonnage Increases Through Maritime Ports

(Toronto Mail and Empire)

The Ports of Halifax and Saint John report an increase in business of forty per cent. for the first five months of 1934 as compared to 1933. Harbour payrolls of the two ports during this period exceeded two million dollars. The average of these figures is pointed out in a forecast article contributed to Canadian Business by Mr. F.C. Cornell, Traffic Manager for the Halifax Harbour Commissioners.

He states that several studies have been made of the volume of purchasing power handled and estimates run as high as fifteen times the original payrolls. Therefore, taking the payrolls at Halifax and Saint John, it would indicate that at least thirty million dollars of new purchasing power has been created for Canadian business in the first five months of this year. If you add to this the estimate of the payrolls of railways and steamships, harbor terminals, etc., for transporting the goods, a very conservative estimate of the increased purchasing power would exceed five hundred million dollars—all in Canada and reacting to the benefit of Canadians. But estimates prepared by the Dominion Statistician indicate that Canada outlays annually an amount in excess of twenty-five million dollars in buying transportation in other than Canadian channels. Therefore, there is annually twenty-five million dollars of initial purchasing power lost to Canadian industrialists.

But, as Mr. Cornell points out, there has been a great improvement during the first half of 1934. He attributes the increase in traffic ton-

50 Years Ago

And Since

By FRED COOK

"THE BLUE PRINCESS"

Dr. J.G. Rutherford, who for some years represented the constituency of Macdonald, Man., in the House of Commons, was one of the best companions I ever met. He was a born raconteur and many a time I listened to his stories in Room 16, the Liberal headquarters. Surrounded by half a dozen or more of his fellow members, or newspaper men the doctor would spin yarn after yarn.

One afternoon I dropped into a chair beside him. Reaching his hand to his vest pocket he produced a cigar and said, "Here, have a smoke." I took it and detected a twinkle of the eye as he passed the cigar over to me, and this made me somewhat suspicious. Examining it I observed the band carried the picture of a lady dressed in clothes of scrupulous hue, and beneath the picture were the words, "Blue Princess."

While not forgetting the old adage to "Never look a gift horse in the mouth," I ventured to say to the doctor, "Any story in this?" The doctor laughed and replied, "Yes, a very good one." He then told me that two or three days before he had gone to the West Block to see Sir Henry Joly, minister of inland revenue, on a matter of business for one of his constituents. The doctor's old gentleman received his visitor in his usual kindly manner. After asking the doctor to sit down Sir Henry opened the drawer in his desk and produced a box of cigars on the lid of which appeared a flaming picture of the Blue Princess. He tendered one of the cigars to Dr. Rutherford, at the same time taking one himself, and both gentlemen lit up. The doctor explained his business, secured the minister's approval to his request, and then rose to leave.

"How do you like the cigar?" inquired Sir Henry. "It is very good," replied the doctor.

"Ah," said the minister, "I thought you would like it. I must send you a box."

The doctor made a feeble protest as his private opinion was that the cigar was a rank one, and that delivered to him at the House. As he remarked to me that afternoon, "It is the rottenest cigar I ever attempted to smoke, and you will agree with me if you try it."

However, until the box was empty Dr. Rutherford was mightily popular around the House precincts. Every messenger who did him a service was requited with a Blue Princess. But what worried the doctor was, how to acknowledge adequately dear old Sir Henry's kindness. Was the box of cigars a gift, or should he have accompanied it by the doctor took the bull by the horns, and noticing the seat next to the minister vacant that afternoon he dropped into it and spoke to Sir Henry, telling him how much he and his friends had enjoyed the Blue Princess. He asked him how much he owed for them.

"Tut, tut, my dear doctor, you owe me nothing. They are a token of my appreciation to you. And, besides, they only cost fifteen dollars a thousand."

cent and a half each! Can anyone blame Rutherford for working them off on the messengers?"

Tourists in Canada

(New York Sun)

Canada values its tourist trade highly and does everything practicable that occurs to the Dominion officials to stimulate it. Statisticians have the record of entries and departures under constant study; this year they have been particularly impressed by the number of visitors who seek the "long" or sixty-day permit. The total of these issued at St. Leonard, New Brunswick, the principal port of entry from Maine for the Gaspé peninsula, between January 1 and August 10 was 3,369, against 2,086

age through maritime ports to the realization of Canadian industrialists that they must do their part in building up the economic welfare of the Dominion. He says that the restrictions on routing applying under the Ottawa Intra-Empire trade agreements have also contributed to this happy result.

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In the corresponding period of 1933, the twenty-four hour permits issued at St. Leonard in the same time were 1,601, against 1,629 last year. At Fort Erie between April 1 and August 10 the number of sixty-day permits issued this year was 62,220, or 5,520 more than were issued in the corresponding period last year.

United States cars entering for shorter stays in this period this year numbered 332,330, this being 14,195 more than last year's record. Last year 6,889 visitors went to Niagara Falls by train. This year the number of visitors by train was 12,576. On one August Sunday a single excursion, consisting of 10,660 persons transported by twelve trains and made up of residents of Delaware and West Virginia, arrived at Niagara Falls. Windsor reports increase in "long" permits and a negligible falling off in short permits. The traffic through New Westminster, British Columbia, showed a heavy movement of Canadian cars outward bound.

The Jacques Cartier celebrations at Gaspé drew visitors from all over the world; one citizen of France brought his motor with him—and took it away when he left. Collector Goucher at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, found that a large number of tourists had no definite destination in mind, but intended to ride where fancy took them, and at Rock Island Collector Struthers took note of the fact that "the type of traffic has improved, showing a large percentage of new cars." Air traffic at Mont-real is increasing.

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