

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1934.

VOTERS' LISTS

In accordance with the provisions of the amended Dominion Election Act passed at the last session of Parliament, some forty thousand men and women throughout the Dominion will today begin the work of registering the names of qualified electors.

The enumerators will work in pairs, one Liberal and one Conservative, and will carry out a house-to-house canvass to register the names of all house-holders and tenants and occupants who have a right to a vote.

It is estimated some six million persons are eligible to vote in the next federal election and it is important that all should see that their names are on the list. The enumeration, of course, does not mean that there will be a general election in the near future. But it does mean that voting may take place on the lists being prepared at this time. The enumerators will work from October 15th to the 20th preparing their lists of possible voters. In November until the 15th courts of revision will sit, hearing appeals from persons whose names have been omitted for one reason or other, and after that the lists will be printed ready for use at any time. Under the Act the lists will remain closed with changes being impossible until courts of revision sit from May 13th until July 1st. This week while the enumerators are doing their work is the time all citizens, eligible to vote (and that includes practically every British subject, both men and women over 21 years of age) should see that their names are registered.

LIBRARY CIRCULATION

Criticism is sometimes heard that public library statistics seem to indicate an undue preponderance in the circulation of novels, as compared with that of "serious" books. This applies to statistics of the Charlottetown Library and branch libraries under the Carnegie demonstration scheme as well as to other centres wherever public libraries exist. The fallacy involved in the assumption is shown by a writer in an English magazine, who points out that circulation figures alone provide an inadequate and even definitely misleading guide in such matters.

For example, the reading of a biography, a travel book, a work on philosophy or science, usually takes very much longer than does a novel. The reader who requires a fortnight for a study of, say, a book on the relativity theory will often get through half a dozen novels at odd times during the same period. The book on relativity will count as one "non-fiction" issue as against six "fiction" issues. But it would be absurdly inaccurate to conclude from comparative figures of this kind that only one-sixth of the library patrons read "serious" books, or that fiction represents an undue proportion of the total issue statistics. The truth is that the majority of readers borrow both novels and other books; but as novels are read more quickly than non-fiction, and are frequently exchanged two or three times a week, the issue figures for fiction are of necessity much higher than those for non-fiction.

Actually, officials of the Carnegie library demonstration in this Province report a surprisingly large proportion of non-fiction works in constant circulation. This indicates the great value of the movement from other than recreational standpoints. Taking into consideration the point made by the writer above quoted, it means that our people are taking advantage of library opportunities, and are by no means neglecting the more important subjects.

SAFELY AT SEA

Representing the last word in speed, size and convenience in the matter of ocean travel, the recently launched British liner Queen Mary will also have the most complete equipment ever built for the safety of passengers and crew.

In a special supplement of the London Times an entire article is devoted to this subject; from it can be learned how much study was given to the question of safety.

Across the width of the liner's bottom is an inner skin six feet above the outer one, separated from it by tubular framing, with the space between fitted with many watertight compartments. A continuous oil tight bulkhead runs twenty feet inside the run of shell plating on each side, so divided that damage from a collision could be confined to a small area. In addition, there are watertight transverse bulkheads with hydraulically operated doors that are controlled

from the bridge. The result of all of these is to give greater internal subdivision of the ship than ever devised before.

A reliable patrol force and a system of high-pressure water mains constitute with sprinkler systems the first line of defense against fire. The pumping plant and fire-fighting gear provided are greatly in excess of the minimum fixed by the most recent international convention. Smoke-detecting apparatus is to be fitted in the garage, the holds and the baggage rooms, so sensitive that the smoking of a scotch pipe would be recorded. In an emergency all of these spaces could be flooded with carbon dioxide and foam-type fire extinguishers will be on hand in case of fire. Wide corridors, well lighted and well marked with guiding signs, are to be provided to lessen the danger of panic among passengers.

Should the passengers and crew be compelled to leave the ship there will be lifeboats to hold everybody aboard. Every lifeboat will be hanging on its own davits, ready to be lowered to disembarking position by a single man in one minute. Each lifeboat will be motor driven and can be lowered with the engine going.

EDITORIAL NOTES

When it is announced that the new Government loan of \$260,000,000 has been over subscribed it means that every one of us, individually has been lent \$26 in order that Canada may carry on.

A cordial welcome will be extended to the Chairman of the Railway Board of Trustees, Hon. C. P. Fullerton, the President of the C.N.R., Mr. S. J. Hungerford, and other officials on their visit on Wednesday. This will be Mr. Fullerton's first official visit.

Premier Angus Macdonald seems determined "to make our flesh creep" with dire threats about what is going to happen if the recommendations (not yet made) of the Nova Scotia Commission are not given effect to.

Proponents of any plan intended to speed Canada on the path to renewed and lasting prosperity must of necessity view the Dominion not as a unity in itself, but as part of the world unit; must distinguish between their philosophy and their policies, between recovery and reform, and between currency economics and social economics; and must not ignore the traditional background of the Canadian people. Mr. Philip S. Fisher, chairman of the executive committee of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, told members of the Montreal Junior Board of Trade the other evening.

The differences in the City Council over street work have been satisfactorily straightened out. On the one hand those supporting the proposal that the work should be done by private contractors argue that that would be the more economic and efficient policy to pursue; while those backing Council direct operations admit their policy is the more extravagant and probably less efficient, but that in these days when unemployment problems have to be tackled and solved, economy and efficiency are not the two primary matters to be considered. All agreed that as both Dominion and Provincial Governments were making contributions "to relieve unemployment" that that should be the first consideration in arriving at a decision.

In the very interesting article by Dr. J. A. LePurgey, Alberton, on lobsters in last Friday's issue, he made two points which cannot be over-emphasized, viz: "Investigators in the service of the Biological Board of Canada have tested the lobster and found that his flesh was a very effective agent in stimulating the glands of the stomach to secrete their digestive fluids and enzymes, and of the many foods examined the lobster was supreme in this respect; even beef coming off a poor second. Their conclusion was that this fact 'should be of great value to people suffering from a functional disturbance of the gastric juices.' Nor is this all. The lobster is rich in iodine, literally saturated with it as compared to other edibles." This severely knocks on the head the long prevalent opinion that lobsters are indigestible. They are also evidently ideal foods for people in inland parishes whose systems are deficient in iodine, and who may develop goitre.

The London Spectator sums up the European situation thus: "The international situation in South

Notes By The Way

This is an age of discovery and invention. A truly Golden Age yet never was the world so depressed in heart, for the security of life never looked more hopeless. The most terrible discoveries and inventions for destroying life and property are announced as frequent news in our papers. What are they going to accomplish? Should one nation succeed in wiping out another, what is to be gained? Who are these conspirators who wish to wipe out cities and nations and bomb into bits the results of toll and sacrifice covering hundreds of years?—Ex.

Changes are supposed to come slowly in Great Britain, or so seems the story of the last week or so seems to suggest a different conclusion. Here are a few of the sweeping changes that came to Britain: all telephones will be changed to two points in the United Kingdom drop to twenty-five cents for three minutes. About half a million railway workers are given restoration of one-fourth of the five per cent wage cut of two years ago. Half a million school children will be given a free glass of milk every day. The British Labor party declared against Fascism to the tune of ten to one. So that the old Island is muddling along, it is doing so at rather high speed; and to muddle along at high speed is dangerous to a great many people. But we have a suspicion that Great Britain knows where she is going, and what the next step will be. And that is what makes the difference between muddling along and marching ahead.—Ex.

Even a perfect system would fail in the hands of imperfect teachers; but a really gifted teacher will succeed, to some extent, in bringing about reforms even though he may be hampered by loyalty to an imperfect system. The proper training of teachers raises in turn, the question of making the career sufficiently attractive, which brings the whole theory of free education under review.—Johannesburg.

With all the history of witchcraft behind our own civilization it is not in the least surprising that the native, who is at least several centuries older, should believe in the supernatural powers of certain men and women and believe also that they are used for the purpose of revenge. The strength with which the belief is held varies considerably, and the amount of violence to which it gives rise varies proportionately. But all through Africa natives remain convinced in a general way that when a young man or a prized animal dies, his death is universal. The "evil enemy hath done it" by magical means.—The Cape Argus.

We must have a weak spot or two in a character before we can love it much. People that do not laugh or cry, or take more of anything than is good for them, or use anything but dictionary words, are admirable subjects for biographies. But they don't always care most for those flat-pattern flowers that press best in the herbarium.—Holmes.

On a post along an English roadside in an ancient Sussex village there swam a sign that reads: "The United States with the United States in a way of which both countries should be proud. This handsome antique sign in large lettering informs the traveller that his present location is Ringmer, and that Hastings is twenty-seven miles away. But for those who have time to stop a moment, the sign-post has other and more interesting information. Four names are inscribed upon it as follows: "John Harvard, Mary Ann Sader, 1637; William Penn, Guillaume Springett, 1672." And if the traveller hails a knowledgeable villager to enquire how it comes that the sign of the State of Pennsylvania has been recorded there, his answer will be that both these gentlemen had the good sense to sign the link between the famous Harvard College and the founder of the State of Pennsylvania. The sign-post has been recorded there, his answer will be that both these gentlemen had the good sense to sign the link between the famous Harvard College and the founder of the State of Pennsylvania.

The talk of war goes on apace, but one is never quite sure how much of it is propaganda by the millitaries, and the amount makers. The Associated Press reports war rumors from three widely separated places. At Tokio a pamphlet issued by the Japanese

East Europe is deplorable, and as long as the spirit manifested by Italy and Jugoslavia towards one another prevails the negotiations at Geneva about guarantees for the independence of Austria will be blocked by a dead wall. There is no good reason for the Italo-Jugoslav tension except a Press campaign culpable in its malignity and folly on both sides—and much more serious, of course, when the papers of both countries are completely under the thumb of their governments. In ordinary circumstances the verbal warfare would matter little, but at a moment when co-operation between the two countries, together with the other Succession States, in regard to Austria is imperative, it is a serious obstacle to agreements which ought to be concluded, and concluded quickly, in the interests of all Europe. At present deadlock prevails. France is anxious to guarantee Austria through the League. Italy is bent on agreements outside the League, presumably on the ground that swift action might be called for and that League action would mean delay.

That Body of Ours

By James W. B. M.D.

EXERCISE AND HEART DEFECTS

One of the unfortunate things that frequently happens during a routine examination for insurance or other purpose is the finding of a heart murmur or some other defect in the heart. Now one would think that it is really a fortunate thing to happen because the patient thus finds out about it in time and learns what is required of him if he is to live safely. But a large percentage of such patients immediately begin to worry about themselves whereas before the examination they were lighthearted, jovial, in excellent health, after learning about the heart condition they become heavyhearted, gloomy, and their general health begins to fall.

Now insurance examiners know their work or they wouldn't be insurance examiners, but unfortunately they have not the time to talk over the matter with the patient and others do not realize the depressing effect their announcement of the heart condition is going to have upon the patient, because they do not know the patient personally.

The war taught us that hearts with murmurs, hearts that beat rapidly, even some hearts with irregularities did not seem to affect the working or fighting ability of the soldiers. The thought then is that every patient who is told that he has a heart condition should ask the question, "How much more work can he do, and also what kinds and to what extent he can engage in sports."

It is this being deprived entirely of the opportunity to work or play that is the stronger to the patient's general health than can be done by the heart condition. Now it must be admitted that work or exercise puts more work on the heart, but the blood vessels, to be in good "elastic" condition, need to have a "little" extra work put on them than they receive when the individual simply walks or sits around. In fact, the heart muscle itself is the stronger for a little extra regular exercise.

By a little regular exercise patients with heart defects establish a reserve strength for the heart and blood vessels, which is useful when a sudden increased demand on the heart arises.

army said: "Soviet Russia possesses three thousand war planes. United States three thousand." Claimed the Japanese: "Japan has only one thousand planes. Can our armaments be said to be complete with this poor air force?" At the same time in Southampton, England, a former member of Parliament, the Labor convention that "Japan is deliberately preparing for war against Russia, and the only question is whether war will come at the beginning of 1935 or in the summer of 1936." Claimed the United States Aviation Committee, Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell asserted that "our most dangerous enemy is Japan, and our planes should be designed to attack Japan." And then, at Seattle, before the Labor convention that "Japan is preparing for war against Russia, and the only question is whether war will come at the beginning of 1935 or in the summer of 1936." Claimed the United States Aviation Committee, Brig.-Gen. 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