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THE MACHINE AND THE FARM

Perhaps the most significant movement in the world today is that from the farm to the city. The rapidity of this movement may be gauged by the fact that in the decade preceding the census of 1921 the urban population of Canada increased by 1,079,175, while the rural population increased by only 502,665...

In the United States the movement from country to city is even more marked. In 1920, according to the census of that year, out of forty one and a half millions engaged in gainful occupations, only 26.3 per cent were employed in agriculture...

The machine is drawing the population from the farms at a rate which, if it continues much longer, will endanger the food supply of the world. The cities must be fed and the only means of feeding them is by the product of the farm. True, the invention of labor saving machinery is staving off the evil day while at the same time increasingly depeopulating the farms...

This roughly is the situation today. How it is going to right itself is a matter for speculation. One thing only is sure; the farm is the world's stand-by and those who are drawn away from it will be obliged sooner or later, to return to it. In Canada while there are millions of acres of good land awaiting cultivation, the immediate prospect is encouraging.

The growing centres of population both in Canada and the United States must be supplied with the products of the farms. Tariff walls will not alter the facts; they may cause inconvenience for a time but eventually they must yield to the everlasting law of supply and demand. And then the Canadian farmer will come into his own.

SO THEY SAY!

The following rhetorical flowers have been culled chiefly from the Budget debate and are presented here in the form of a bouquet in order that their fragrance may be enjoyed while it is fresh.

"I would advise my colleagues that it may be a little dangerous to be too sanguinous. This epidemic might get into this House and carry a good many of us away!"—Hon. Dr. Grant. "We don't want Government Control. That is the kind of a country we have. Charlottetown gave it to them; they are the class of people that want that stuff. But we are not that class of people. We don't want it!"—Mr. H. H. Cox.

"When you can get a man to speak as intelligent as he (Premier Saunders) did for two hours, without a note, just from his mind, we must take off our hats to him. I think he is wonderful!"—Hon. Mr. LePage.

"The teachers were 100% Federation but they got the wrong command, and today they are smashed to pieces and will never regain the strength they had that day when they rushed to destruction like the noble Six Hundred."—Hon. Dr. Grant.

"If all the descendants of one oyster survived to the fourth generation they would make a pile eight times the size of the earth."—Mr. L. R. Allen.

"If I do make a break in the English language I hope that no one will be mean enough to criticize it."

Hon. B. W. LePage.

"There was some objection by the Opposition to the restriction on the Indian vote (in the Plebiscite Act). They were afraid in case of a scrutiny that some of them would lose their vote."—Hon. Dr. Grant.

"All they (the Conservative Government) done was to fill in the time and take off the taxes."—Mr. H. A. Darby.

"We are proud today that our Leader stood firm on that occasion" (of the teachers' strike) "and he is getting great credit all over this Province for so doing."—Hon. Dr. Grant.

"It is not a very serious crime, and I don't see why the penalty should be so heavy. Why should we put laws on the Statute books that can't be enforced, or that can't legally be enforced?"—Hon. Mr. LePage, (discussing a clause in the City Assessment Act penalizing tax payers for knowingly making false statements regarding property valuation).

SETTLERS IN CANADA

"It is announced" says the Moncton Times, "that Hon. Robert Forke, Canadian Minister of Immigration, has a new plan for inducing settlers to come to Canada. But it must occur to most people that it should not be necessary to coax and pay settlers to come to Canada. This country has the largest unoccupied wheat areas in the world. It has the greatest remaining pulpwood and other timber resources, it has the most extensive coast and sea fisheries in the world. It has the world's richest nickel and asbestos mines, with great deposits of coal, iron and other minerals, and yet our Government is taking millions of money collected in taxes in the effort to attract new settlers, while many of our own people are leaving the country. If Mr. Forke and his colleagues would devote more attention to formulating policies that would result in the development of our resources and the creation of home markets for the benefit of our own people it would not be necessary to formulate new plans for attracting immigrants. They would flock here in such numbers that Canada could take her pick and choice of the best in the world and exclude all undesirables."

DEBT VERSUS LIABILITIES

"If he (Premier Saunders) will refer to the very early pages of that report of 1928 he will find that in 1927 the debt of the Province—not the "liability" but the debt—was increased in that year by a little over \$150,000. If he refers to his own external audit, the last of his, apparently, that will ever appear—the outside audit of Messrs. Poole and Scarth—he will find that when he took office in August, 1927, there was a surplus in the treasury. Therefore I do not think it lies in his mouth now to say that he is not responsible for that increase in debt of \$150,000. (Applause.)

If he refers to the statement of the liabilities of the Province in the last provincial audit, he will find that the debt was increased in 1928 by some \$196,000. So that out of the mouth of his Provincial Auditor, by whom he swears, and his own external auditors whom he appointed last year, he has increased the debt by some \$356,000 since coming into power. (Applause.)—Hon. J. D. Stewart, in the Budget debate.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr. W. C. S. McAure pointed out in the budget debate yesterday, it is very difficult for the Opposition to discuss the public affairs of the Province when the Ministers in charge of the departments lag behind in their reports. Owing to the illness of the Hon. Mr. Lea the House will have no speech on his department at this session, and although the budget debate has been in progress now for several days, the Minister of Public Works maintained a stubborn silence until last night. This obvious attempt at jockeying for position should be beneath the dignity of the "biggest" Minister the Province has ever had.

Notes By The Way

The late Basil King in his latest book recently published, treats of the Seven Torches of Character. One chapter treats of the importance of honesty, and stresses dishonesty as a great national vice of his country, the United States. "Not only has it become our national vice of proportions far more appalling than the drink evil ever was"—he says "but there is almost no public opinion to counteract it." He goes on to remark that the press does not take it up; the Church does not take it up; good citizens hold no meetings to protest against lifeless submission to such attacks upon their public safety, and take no measures to see that it shall not be indefinitely repeated. Apart from what is done by the police no thought of any kind is given to the subject.

Mr. King finds it a matter of common knowledge that the crime record in this country is the most appalling in the world, but nobody seems to care. Three years ago the American Bar Association published a report giving the statistics of crime—that is crime directly or indirectly connected with dishonesty in one or another of its many forms—and some good people expected the churches to take it up and deal with it. But the pulpits were practically dumb. They left such matters to the police.

But that is not the worst of it according to the writer we are following. He tells that it is right out of the churches that the grafters, thieves and bandits spring. The shady men of business have been brought up in Sunday schools and are sending their children there. Thousands of them have been choir boys, altar boys, members of church clubs, of Boy Scout troops, of Bands of Hope, according to religious affiliations. They are not as a rule dark creatures of the underworld; they come from respectable families. What they have lacked is sound moral training. The wickedness of their lives has doubtless been pointed out to them, but it has not been ground in.

How often do our ministers of religion talk to us such a theme as honesty? What of Savoronora, what Wesley, ever warns that dishonesty, from small filtering up to staggering nation-wide fraud, is undermining our characters both as a people and as individuals? This very morning, "in the language of the book, I read in the papers that yesterday the houses of five of my friends and neighbors were broken into, and that the church which I attend had its poor-box robbed. So it is all over the land, a daily annoyance when it is no worse. It is not so in other countries, even in some that we think backward."

Mr. King goes on to tell of spending some months at a large hotel of international reputation in Cannes, France. He was locking his room door behind him on going out when a passing housekeeper reminded him that there was no need to do so. He found it true as she told him, that nobody locked their rooms except when going to bed. The chapter on honesty closes with a question and a warning.

"What is the flaw in the American character which makes us look like a nation of potential thieves?" the author asks. Some one else will have to give the answer which Mr. Basil King declined to give. His closing words of warning are these: "I cannot but feel that the situation is serious enough to warrant crying a warning from the housetops in season and out of season, whether men will hear or whether they will forbear."

We hope and believe that things are better in Prince Edward Island, but the daily records of our police courts and magistrates courts show that a very large proportion of the criminal charges that come before them have their origin in one or other of the many forms of dishonesty. Petty thievery, stealing foxes and other valuables, house-breaking, burglary and hold-ups come within this category. We have a plenty of preaching and teaching from pulpits and press commending prohibition as temperance, and condemning the moderate use of wine or beer as a crime, but who preaches or teaches common honesty as a necessary virtue, or in like manner denounces the vice and crime which spring from dishonesty and palpable prevarication? In such matters it would seem that our ways are not equal."

Jeanie Lee is the latest woman to take her seat in the British House of Commons. She was elected as a Labor candidate for North Lanark, Scotland. Miss Lee is the daughter of a miner and is described as young, pretty and dark-haired. It appears that as she was presented to Mr. Speaker she quite captured the hearts of Conservatives and Liberals by her graceful and modest carriage and demeanor, and they are



Dr. James W. Barton, M.D. DIATHERMY IN MIDDLE EAR DEAFNESS

I have spoken before about diathermy, the method of getting heat into the inner part of the body without burning the skin.

It has been used by Dr. Crile of Cleveland in maintaining heat in the abdomen during an operation.

Dr. F. B. Granger, Boston tells us that it is of value in pneumonia, as it lessens pain, improves temporarily the heart's action, and induces sleep.

By relieving the pain and increasing the amount of rest, the patient is in better shape to meet the crisis.

And now Dr. Dan McKenzie, Glasgow, Scotland, says that in favorable cases of chronic middle ear deafness, diathermy improves the hearing and diminishes the noises—humming, ringing, whirling, and other noises—that accompany some forms of deafness.

The middle ear, as you know, is where the three little bones are located that carry sound from the drum of the ear to the brain.

He describes the method as follows: The electrodes used are of metal, of the same size, the superficial measurements being 1 inch by 1 1/4 inches. One is placed over the mastoid process (the bony lump behind the ear), and the other is laid upon the face just below the prominence of the cheek bone. A pad of lint soaked in 10 per cent salt solution is placed between the electrode and the skin.

The current used varies from 0.7 to 1.4 amperes; it is gradually raised from zero to the point when the patient begins to feel the skin becoming too hot, and then reduced to the point where the patient can bear it comfortably, and kept there from 7 to 10 minutes.

The patient should remain lying down for a short time after the treatment. The treatments should be repeated every other day and improved, if it is going to occur at all, should be noted at end of the second or third week. There may or may not be a reactionary dulling of the hearing for the first 18 or 36 hours.

In the presence of pus, or in cases where the little bones in the ear have grown together, diathermy should not be used.

I have quoted freely because you may be a sufferer from deafness, and your ear specialist will be able to tell you whether or not diathermy may be helpful in your particular type of deafness.



THE SPIDER

A noiseless, patient spider, I mark'd where, on a little promontory, it stood, isolated; Mark'd how, to explore the vacant vast surrounding, It launch'd forth filament, filament out of itself; Ever unreeling them—ever tirelessly speeding them.

And you, O my Soul, where you stand, Surrounded, surrounded, in measureless oceans of space, Ceaselessly musing, venturing, throwing—seeking the spheres, to connect them;

Till the bridge you will need, be form'd—till the ductile anchor hold; Till the gossamer thread you fling, catch somewhere, O my Soul. —Walt Whitman.

Montreal, Canada, is to have a new aircraft plant. Many new autobus services are being started in Japan.

pressed their pleasure by cheering her heartily.

The Two Provinces, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which have retained their prohibitory laws until now are both taking plebiscites this year to ascertain whether their people desire to continue prohibition. This action implies doubt whether the majority are or are not in favor of such continuance.

Here a Liberal Government, and in Nova Scotia a Conservative Government are submitting the question, and at the same time the form in which the question shall be shaped is a matter of debate. In Nova Scotia one plain straight question only will be asked for the electors to answer: "Are you in favor of continuing the Nova Scotia Temperance Act?" There is no possibility of any confusion in the elector's mind with that question before him.

That Body of Ours

The March of Science

(Excerpts from Scientific American)

Proof to show us positively that speed is often a saver of so little time as to be absolutely unnecessary is offered, by the American Road Builders' Association. This association cites a test made by a Chicago taxi-cab company to show the fullness of unreasonable speed as a means of gaining time. Two cabs were started simultaneously, destined for a point nine miles distant, over a main thorough fare of that city. One traveled at top speed and the other at a reasonable speed. The speeding cab arrived at its destination only four minutes prior to the arrival of the safety cab. Dozens of accidents were created (by the faster cab), lives were endangered, property imperilled, and laws violated—all for four minutes time. "If only one thing further need be said: If you value a saving of one half a minute per mile more than you value the 30, 40, or 50 years you expect to live, then by all means, speed! Automobile hearses are much faster than the old horse-drawn ones."

Recently an asteroid, or miniature planet, discovered by Professor Johann Palisa of Austria, was named "Hooveria" by a unanimous vote of the senate of Vienna University, in honor of the man who fed starving war-torn Europeans during the World War. The fact that our new President commands such respect and admiration abroad leads us to hope that our international relations will be greatly improved during his administration. What with misunderstandings concerning questions of policy, armaments, war debts, etc., etc., they are, indeed, sadly in need of improvement.

Niagara Falls will be saved. Early in January, William Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and William Phillips, the American Minister signed in Washington, D. C. an accord authorizing the construction of the remedial works recommended by the International Niagara Board. The work is to consist primarily of submerged weirs and excavations in the rapids above the falls, intended to preserve the scenic beauty of the Falls and to permit diversion of more water for power generation purposes.

Compressed air forced in among the roots of large trees that have been transplanted has been found to be of assistance in causing the tree to recover quickly from the disturbance as in most planting operations the dirt is thrown back into the soil with so much water that it puddles and prevents the roots from getting necessary air from the soil.

The same compressed air treatment is stimulating to trees in lawns where, apparently, the roots of the densely matted grasses forming the sod sometimes release so much carbon dioxide in respiration that the supply of oxygen in the soil is dangerously reduced. The method can also be applied to street trees which suffer greatly from leaking gas mains and from soil compactness due to paving, or to park trees where the soil is badly trampled by crowds. The air is supplied by any air pump such as those used to fill air tanks at service stations or for pneumatic drills and is forced into the soil through a deep nozzle. Many dying trees can be encouraged to take a new lease upon life by a treatment of compressed air-science service.

Henry Ford has entered into a contract with the state of Para, Brazil, under the terms of which he has been granted a concession of 3,700,000 acres of land to be developed into a rubber plantation. The Ford Industrial Company of Brazil contracts to plant rubber trees at a specified rate per year and obligates itself to pay a percentage of the profits after the first twelve years to the state of Para and the municipalities within the borders of the concession. In return, the company is to be exempt from taxes for 50 years, import duties on machinery and equipment, and is authorized to construct warehouses, docks, factories, schools and whatever other buildings may be necessary, and is allowed to export its rubber without supervision.

For centuries the famous Leaning Tower of Pisa has been sinking vertically into the soft river valley sediments on which it rests, at the average rate of a millimeter a year. The long-continued process is now about to be brought to an abrupt and permanent stop. This ancient tower, which has stood on a poor foundation since A. D. 1174 will soon be equipped with a secure footing. Emphatically the Leaning Tower is not to be straightened up. There are many other beautiful campaniles in the world but there is only one Leaning Tower of Pisa. The plan to be pursued is to inject cement in liquid form through pipes inserted under the tower.

A recently invented machine, the Teletypesetter, sets type by telegraph. It is not a typesetting machine itself, but operates such a machine automatically by electrical impulses. At the sending end, a machine similar to a typewriter perforates a paper tape in code. This perforated tape, automatically fed into another machine, causes perforation of a similar tape at the receiving station perhaps hundred of miles away. This duplicate tape is fed into another mechanism which operates a typesetting machine at great speed. A mechanical "printer" also typewrites the message at the same time.

That this machine will have a wide field of use is unquestionable. While it was designed primarily for transmitting news more rapidly over long distances—for example to a chain of newspapers or to subscribers of a press service—it will be of great importance in book publishing and in sending stock quotations to newspapers. Book publishers using this machine need not save tons of metal plates with which to print new editions but may simply keep files of the perforated tape rolls.

One of the most ambitious plans that man has ever considered is that for reclaiming part of the waste land of the Sahara Desert by means of, not irrigation in the general sense of the word, but actually changing the climate of the region.

In Northern Africa are many large dry lake beds. All of this territory is below sea level, and the present plan is to construct a canal to the Mediterranean Sea. When this is finished the waters of the sea will flow through the man-made channel and fill the below-sea level basin. It is said that the result will be an inland sea with an area of 30,000 square miles. Thus far will the work of man go in the achievement of the desired result. From here on Nature will take up the burden. The dry winds sweeping up from the south, across this new inland sea, will pick up evaporated moisture, and carry it to the range of mountains to the north. Here the moisture will fall as rain, and the entire climatic conditions of the region will be changed.

It has been proved that the land of the section under consideration is inherently fertile, needing only water to render it fruitful. If this project is carried through to a successful conclusion, and its magnitude should not be an obstacle to present-day engineering, there is no doubt that Northern Africa will bloom forth as one of the garden spots of the earth, and will become one of the important agricultural centers.

Where is Fort Prince of Wales? A Fort Prince of Wales is an historic ruin in the western shore of Hudson's Bay at Churchill. The Hudson's Bay Company built the Fort Prince of Wales in the years 1733 to 1747 as the strongest fortress of its day (46 cannon lined the bastions then), a formidable structure dominating the harbour's mouth. It was, however, fated that this stronghold would fall without a shot being fired. Admiral de la Perouse, with three ships, in 1782 captured it without a struggle, and after destroying the place carried to a French prison the governor, Samuel Hearne. There still remain 33 cannon in the debris of the bastions, which are now heaps of ruins, fitting testimony of what men accomplish in those days of glory. Many notable navigators and explorers have visited Churchill including David Thompson... The Mounted Police had a post here once, and the Church of England has a Mission nearby.

The Public Forum

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

DOGS

Sir,—A great deal is being said about dogs at the present time and I would suggest that the members of the Legislature now in session see that these animals are kept out of the Provincial Building. That building is frequented by a great number of children who go to the library, yet snarling curs are continually roaming through it. I am Sir, etc.

MOTHER.

A QUERY ANSWERED

Sir,—One of your readers is apparently perturbed by a sign appearing over a Whippet Car now showing at the Charlottetown Motor Show. This sign states "The only car with finger tip control." Your reader who signs himself "Guardian" asks us to answer through your paper as to the truth of this statement. Our answer is unequivocally "yes." It is the only car with finger tip control, and the Whippet was the pioneer of this wonderful device which we claim is the greatest driving convenience since the self starter.

It is true, however, that Marmion Motors have brought out a new model which has just been announced, an eight cylinder car, in which they have incorporated the finger tip control.

I am, Sir, etc. McLANE SERVICE STATION

DALTON SANATORIUM

Sir,—The writer of "Notes By The Way" has done a public service by giving, what, I have no reason to doubt is a true account of dealings of the Bell Government with the Federal authorities in regard to the Dalton Sanatorium. It seems astonishing that the Island Government should refuse or

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Gift For Lapointe OTTAWA, Apr. 9.—The Journal carries the following story today: "Admirers of Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, have contributed a total of \$125,000 to assure him of an income of \$6,000 for the rest of his life. Mr. Lapointe was anxious to retire sometime ago and take a supreme court judgeship, but men high in the councils of the Liberal party prevailed upon him to remain at his post. "The gift which was raised was an expression of admiration and good will from Mr. Lapointe's many friends in his party. The Minister of Justice has been sitting in the house for 25 years being the first elected at a by-election in 1904." Large country estates are becoming a drug on the market in England, the great demand being for houses containing 10 or 12 rooms and with land covering about 50 acres. Many railways of Germany are being electrified.

Carter's Seeds Grow TESTIMONIAL (Not asked for) From Okotoks, Alberta. This person sent us a nice order for seeds again this year and has this to say:—"It seems strange to send all this distance but while I lived on P. E. I., I always got good seed at Carter's and thought I would try it again. Have been away twenty-one years and always get my turnip seed from you, as no seed we ever bought out here grew turnips with a REAL flavor." Yours, Messrs. Carter & Co., Ltd., Charlottetown.

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