

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure, M. P. Vice-President, J. R. Burnett, F. J. I. Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.

MONDAY, JULY 8, 1935.

BELOW THE BELT

Premier MacMillan, in his masterly speech on Friday night, cited some choice examples of Liberal misstatement and misrepresentation. At the time he was speaking, Mr. B. W. LePage was telling the audience at Afton Hall that the Government was "tearing down the Provincial Building today"; that the destruction of the old Prince of Wales College was caused "by the incompetency of an official of this Government"; that the Southport experimental highway repairs were not being made, as stated by the Premier, at the contracting company's expense; and that "23,000 of your hard-earned money was given to the Exhibition Association by this Government to remove clay from the Exhibition Grounds. MacMillan done that thinking it would elicit him."

Each and every one of these statements is a barefaced misrepresentation of facts. The Liberal candidate knew, but said nothing about, the dangerous condition of the Provincial Building, necessitating immediate and extensive repairs. He knew, but said nothing about, the fact that the clay removed from the Exhibition Grounds was used to fill in swamp property of the Canadian National Railways, and build the Rifle Butts; that for this reason the work was financed wholly by the Dominion Government, and that every cent, apart from the cost of shovels and other equipment, went into the pockets of local working men. As for the Southport project and the burning of the Prince of Wales College, Mr. LePage's comments were offered as surmises, not facts—"poor things, but mine own," as the clown in Shakespeare would say. We shall leave them, along with the rest of Mr. LePage's "magnum opus," to be dealt with by the Premier on Tuesday night, and by the Conservative candidates in the Second District of Queen's, against whom they were employed as arguments. Ancient history, as Gibbon once noted, records no instance of a battle ever being won with poisoned arrows.

THE FINANCIAL ISSUE

The repetition of misstatements in the Liberal press regarding the finances of the Province has become so much a matter of course that probably few, even among the faithful, give them anything but a perfunctory glance. They know, as does every conservative reader, that the facts are otherwise. These facts were stated with devastating clarity in the Legislature by the Premier and other government members and supporters and subsequently in the Premier's broadcast message.

It has been shown, in the first place, that no comparison of governmental financing is of any value whatever without taking into account the economic conditions prevailing at the time. The first three years of the Saunders-Lea Government, for example, were normal years; their fourth year saw the beginning of the depression so far as this Province was concerned. In that year they piled up a debt increase of over half a million dollars. But the expenditures every year were steadily mounting. In 1928 the Liberal expenditure was \$1,267,354. In 1929 it was \$1,361,505, and in 1930 \$1,455,970, or a total of \$4,034,840 in their three full years. Out of that was paid on interest and sinking funds \$540,193, leaving an expenditure of \$3,494,647 which they incurred in their three years of plenty.

The task facing the Conservative administration was to help the people by giving as much employment and relief as possible, while at the same time keeping down the debt. How did they succeed? In 1932, the first full Conservative year, they expended \$2,014,923; in 1933, \$1,686,415, and in 1934, \$2,026,359; or a total of \$5,727,697, less interest and sinking fund payments of \$948,066, leaving an expenditure for the three years mentioned of \$4,779,631. In other words, they paid out to the people of this Province in their three year period \$1,238,264 more than the Lea Government paid in the corresponding time.

In doing this, one would expect them to incur a very much larger debt than the Liberals incurred. But what do the Public Accounts reveal? In 1928, the first full Liberal year, the debt increase was \$192,845. In 1929 it was \$176,540, and in 1930, \$234,584, or a total of \$603,969 debt increase in the three Liberal years

of plenty." The Conservatives, with an increased expenditure of \$1,238,264, increased the debt by \$927,210—a difference of \$324,000 which can easily be accounted for by the interest and sinking fund on the debt increase of \$1,177,000 which the Lea Government left on going out of office.

But this only accounts for the Liberal financial record in their three "years of plenty" as compared with the three Conservative years of world depression. What does the record show for the fourth Liberal year, when the depression was setting in? In 1931 they expended \$1,865,600, less \$220,950 in interest and sinking fund, or a total of \$1,644,650. The Conservative average expenditure for the three succeeding years of depression was \$1,593,650. In other words, Liberal expenditure in 1931 was greater by \$52,446 than the average Conservative expenditure for the three years immediately following.

But that is not the whole story. For they increased the debt in 1931 by \$548,920, as against the average Conservative increase in the three succeeding years of \$309,023. The Liberal policy now is to starve the public services in an attempt to "balance the Budget" which they could not balance in their years of boasted prosperity.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The prairies are alternately inundated with rain and floods or dried up by drought and sandstorms. This year is their wet turn, and alas the ranches are being ravaged to an extent represented by hundreds of thousands of dollars. The freed under Socialism is of a strictly limited character, as evidenced by the latest executions of two prominent citizens of Germany for alleged espionage, yet we have people in Canada who would sell their British birthright in this respect for a mess of Communism.

Opposition having been voiced to the proposed pension of \$3,000 per annum to the Hon. Philippe Roy, Canadian Minister to France, the Government withdrew the resolution. No sooner was intimation of this fact made known than the Liberals regretted their action, as Mr. Roy was a Quebec Liberal before going to France as Minister.

The sensation of the week-end was the reported determination of the British Government to blockade Italian ports should Mussolini break the peace of the world by opening hostilities with Ethiopia. The Italian Press, which is government controlled, expressed indignation and threatened dire reprisals should the British attempt any such thing. But the announcement was received with thankfulness by every other government in Europe. Britain still rules the waves.

Mr. John A. Stiles, Executive Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scouts in a farewell said what impressed him most when he arrived here with the Chiefs was the cleanliness and brightness of the Guides and Scouts, then the hearty genuineness of their cheers of welcome. He said he felt a lump in his throat, and if anybody had spoken to him at that moment he was not sure but that he would have broken down. Then he was amazed at the splendid programme put on at the Rally, knowing the difficulties here for lack of leadership. The visit was a revelation to him, and he was sure with such a foundation Scouting and Guiding had a magnificent future before it on the Island.

The weight of evidence is against the starling. The charge is that he is destructive of our native song birds. In his favor, as he is insectivorous, is that he is prolific and might by his numbers do much to preserve the balance of nature against insects, where less numerous and less industrious birds might fall. The new evidence—all evidence on both sides should be put in—as that which comes from Lord's, the famous cricket ground in England. The place is being ruined by leather-jacket grubs. Here is a cricket ground which for generations has been the pride of England and it is being destroyed. The illustrated weeklies explain with pictures what has happened. It appears that sea-gulls, in the rainy season when the cricket grounds were wet, found it a good place to nab fishworms, but their feet tore the soil, so sea-crows were set up to frighten

Notes By The Way

The first great stabiliser was Joshua; he commanded the sun to stand still. The second great stabiliser was King Canute; he commanded the waves to roll back. The third great stabiliser? Need we mention that he is Cordell Hull, Secretary of State? He would stabilise international currencies by defying the law of common sense.—New York Post.

A startled world looks up as the British Air Ministry pilots its "Queen Bee" airplane from a ground station. A possible altitude of 10,000 feet and a range of 10 miles are claimed. But the pilotless plane is not really new. The United States was developing one when the World War ended. The youthful aviator, Lawrence Sperry, even rode it aloft without controls to study its action. The plane's use would be as a bomber of cities and plans—its perfecting helps to make war just a little more terrible and impossible for thinking men.—Christian Science Monitor.

Great Britain is said to have offered a piece of British Somaliland to Ethiopia to compensate her for the loss of that part of her territory which Italy seems determined to retain. It certainly shows a stride in the march of civilization when part of the white man's burden can thus casually be turned over to the colored brother.

Last year, on farms of the Dominion, 37 persons were fatally injured by animals, 11 by falls from loads, 28 through being struck by animal-drawn vehicles and implements, 10 as result of sunstroke, etc. The total of 150 fatalities gives some slight indication of the number of non-fatal accidents that occur.—Woodstock Sentinel-Review.

Neither Congress nor the Executive Department should waste time on efforts to revive the National Industrial Recovery Act. NRA has been moribund for months. It is now dead, patently beyond the power of any legislative pulmotor to revive it. The relief of the country over the decision of the Supreme Court is expressed everywhere except among the bureaucrats who profited by government meddling and the politicians who found jobs in the huge bureaucracy. Let us bury the dead, without tears, and go on with business.—New York Sun.

Trials are still going on in England to determine the relative supremacy of the oil-electric streamlined train as compared with the coal-fired steam locomotive. Recently a London North Eastern locomotive hauling a train on a round-trip from King's Cross to Newcastle (268 miles either way), attained a speed of 108 miles an hour on the return journey. In comparison with Germany's "Flying Hamburger," and oil-electric streamline train, the steam train bettered her time by some twenty minutes and incidentally was able to accommodate twice as many passengers with much more spacious accommodation. Canadian National Railway Magazine.

Some students of world affairs are convinced that Mussolini has made up his mind to attack Ethiopia for the glory of Fascist Italy, with dreams of a second Roman Empire. Whether or not that be the case, it is certain that the Ethiopians would prove hard foes. They live in formidable territory and number 10,000,000, many being classed as fierce warriors with fighting in their very bones. They are direct descent from King Solomon, the Queen of Sheba and are proud of their past history, which includes a defeat of Italian arms some 39 years ago. If hostilities do come, the struggle may be as long as it will be bitter.

There are a few—perhaps many—who wish to remain in about the same mould all through life. But such people have to be content with letting the world go right by their doors. Changing things around every one in a while is one of the finest of occupations. Besides, it removes a number of superfluous wrinkles from the face, gives quickness to the step, and aids digestion! The traveller is usually a person of quite some distinction. Seeing so much that is important, he does not have much time to grow conceited. The enlarged world increases his horizon. Just so with that one who meets many people of all sorts and who welcomes their ideas and conversation. All the time he is remodeling his own mind and putting it in tune with the times. Then he was amazed at the splendid programme put on at the Rally, knowing the difficulties here for lack of leadership. The visit was a revelation to him, and he was sure with such a foundation Scouting and Guiding had a magnificent future before it on the Island.

What these proposals are worth depends very largely, in the first place, upon the attitude that France, Great Britain and Italy elect to take toward Germany's unilateral assumption of the right to air parity and fairly heavy land and sea armaments. The press reaction in these several countries is decidedly mixed—pleasantly surprised by the tone of the speech, resentful of some portions of it, hopeful in one sentence but skeptical in the next. The tone of all comment is, however, as new and different as the tone of the Puchner's speech. It is moderate and thoughtful; and this is an exceedingly good omen.—New York Herald-Tribune.

them off, and the plan worked. But the scarecrows also frightened off the starlings which for a hundred years have been eating leather-jacket grubs off Lord's, and keeping the cricket wicket in form. In the absence of the starling the venerable sward at Lord's is going to wreck. All the skill of man can scarcely save it. The scarecrows are no more. The gulls may come and do their trifling harm. But the starlings are earnestly invited back.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Burton, M.D.

PERSPICUOUS FEET WITH DISAGREEABLE ODOR

One of the embarrassing conditions which occur in many individuals is feet that perspire freely, and often accompanied by a disagreeable odor. Apparently cleanliness or lack of cleanliness makes no difference in controlling the condition.

As the warm weather appears to increase the trouble it may be worth while to learn the suggestions offered by the Journal of the American Medical Association:

- 1. Bathe the feet daily for about ten minutes in any of the following solutions: (a) a solution of one ounce of salicylic acid in one gallon of warm water; (b) alum, one teaspoonful to a pint of water.
- 2. Use one of the following antiseptic dusting foot powders twice daily: (a) from 1 to 2 per cent salicylic acid in powdered boric acid or talcum; (b) from 1 to 2 per cent salicylic acid in equal parts of zinc oxide and talcum. These powders may also be used without the salicylic acid.
- 3. Have the shoes large and loose to increase ventilation. Alternate the shoes daily airing the used ones.
- 4. Change the socks twice daily.
- 5. The use of ray treatments is the best and most satisfactory remedy in obstinate cases.

I have spoken before of the treatment used successfully in a great many cases by Dr. Althoff Berlin.

The feet should be first thoroughly washed with warm water, rinsed and dried. Then the soles and the skin between the toes are painted with equal parts of 35 per cent formaldehyde (the commercial formaldehyde purchased in drug or grocery stores) and distilled water.

The solution should be applied before the foot is covered. This treatment should be repeated three days in succession. The effect is prompt and lasts for four to six weeks when the application should be repeated. The sweating and odor are often permanent.

While the cause is unknown some patients and physicians believe that it is due to certain foods that it is that while some individuals are sensitive to certain foods, have head colds, others have this catarrhal or sweating condition of the feet.

In the meantime the suggestions made by the Journal of the American Medical Association and by Dr. Althoff should be followed.



STILL ACRE

Blow gently, winds, across that quiet field, Where far and wide white crosses stand revealed. No tale is written there on marble scrolls, They limned their lives in blood, these valiant souls. Short pilgrimage, swift road to Holy Land, The staff laid down full soon by this young band. No mind for fame on earth, or air, or sea, "The last of wars be this," their single plea. Blow gently, winds, our hatred mitigate, Lest even this "should prove inadequate." —Helen Slack Wickenden in Poetry Year Book, 1935.

U. S. Record Deficit \$29,000,000

(Moncton Times) With its books \$3,500,000,000 out of balance for the second fiscal year under the New Deal and the Treasury close to \$29,000,000 in the red, an all-time high, the United States Government is under a Congressional order to spend \$8,000,000,000 additional, mostly in the third fiscal year of President Roosevelt's administration which began July 1st.

The new money authorizations represented a legislative reduction of \$130,000,000 from the President's requests, but were to be boosted another \$250,000,000 by two uncompleted appropriation bills for the new fiscal year, both expected to be put through Congress this week. While there was no provision for balancing the budget, and no prospect of it even with the projected new taxes, New Dealers made a point of the fact that the "general" expenditures for running government departments had been kept within the revenues for the fiscal year now closing.

That is to say the so-called normal operating expenses of the departments came to \$7,703,000,000 and the Federal revenues to \$3,785,000,000 on the basis of Treasury statements lacking two days of the fiscal year 1934-35. With emergency spending, over and above the "normal" expenditures, adding \$3,500,000,000, the New Deal outlay for the fiscal year came to \$7,258,000,000.

Although this total Federal expenditure, the greatest ever made by any government in peacetime, ran ahead of last year's spending by \$289,000,000, it fell short of President Roosevelt's spending objective by \$1,323,000,000. Mr. Roosevelt, in a conference with Senator Pat Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, outlined a tax program which made it certain the Administration would not try to make both ends meet in the next fiscal year.

Prolonging Longevity

(Winnipeg Free Press)

Soviet scientists are attempting to prolong human life to a normal 180 years. It is an outlook to be apprehended with shuddering misgivings. It jars every healthy preconception of a well-rounded existence. The plan made for a lifetime will have to be revised to fit two life-times. The story of a life that would have been spent normally happily, may have added to it an unanticipated cruel sequel. The insurance policy contracted on a pay-life basis, would resolve itself into a worse intolerable affliction. Annuitants would have to be computed on periods practically interminable.

This newest vista of excessive old age has been revealed by Mons. P. P. Lazarev. He is an eminent scientist, and is described by a Moscow correspondent as being of the highest eminence in Russia. His credentials must be accepted, but they do not lessen the suspicion that the higher the eminence often relatively the lower the surety of the proposed remedial change.

Other vital theories have outshone the dazzling diamond, but they have been discarded as being as early dull as was the diamond from which the stone was dug. All these had to be rejected by M. Lazarev before he could project his own. And the day may dawn as it has so often dawned, when his theory shall be replaced by a still newer one. His assurance, then, that life may be prolonged with indefinite time, reaching to the bald and hoary remoteness of 180 years, may not reassure mortals less scientifically equipped or susceptible. Many will expect to live on unperurbed by fear of skipping round when they approach their second century. Others, still undecided in the faith that cannot be shaken, too much of a good old age, should be warned. They should resist the impulse to catch at the straw of M. Lazarev's life projector, in the hope of floating through another century.

Theories of how abnormally to prolong life have been tributes more to the credulity than to the intelligence of those willing to accept them. There was notably the theory of M. Mochnikov, another scientist of the highest eminence in Russia. There was a primal simplicity about his theory. It lent itself to exposition more easily than does the delicate sensitivities of M. Lazarev draws upon to superimpose another life on the life that should decently be ending.

Constant students of life's expanding ways, and steady believers in the panaceas for the ills of the flesh, will recall M. Mochnikov's theory. He put his faith in sour milk. Others have adhered to nuts. Others again, still stick to spinach. M. Mochnikov was not to be weaned from sour milk. The virtues he claimed for it surpassed any even yet attributed to pasteurization. Oranges are not said by California citrus fruit growers to have any life-giving properties than was sour milk said to have by M. Mochnikov.

Though a cubit was to be added to your stature, or a hundred years to your first century, encumbering treatments were not demanded. All you had to do was to consume sour milk. You saturated yourself in it, but resisted curdling. You might refrain from actually resembling the goat from which the sour milk was drawn, but you gained a goatlike hold on life. Your added years were as unlikely to be lopped from your life as a goat is to slip from a mountain. Of course you had to take your sour milk seriously. You did not toy with it. You gurgled it with it. You did not trifle with it, as the short-lived modern sips the contents of a liqueur glass. You ate your sour milk. Your teeth dug into its curdled blocks. Great quantities of it. And having done so, your tissues with it, you became, apparently, too sour to die early. Instead of popping off prematurely at 100 or so, you galloped through the later fifties and sixties of your second century. You had the feeling of being a better man than you were in your youth. You were full of vigor and forties. Full of sour milk, of whey and curds, you boasted that you were as young as ever. You were a better man than you ever had been. You were... But why exploit the feeling? You, in Canada, were as peaceful on sour milk as others are on potent liquors, and as equally untrue.

M. Lazarev sorns such elementary aids to the alimentary weakness. He draws neither sour milk from the goat nor glands from the monkey. To enjoin longer lives on the younger generations does not prescribe either a diet or an elixir, but he proposes to maintain the higher nervous system at a higher level of sensitivity. There you have his formula. It may not be quite plain, but be content with the extra hundred years it proffers your. M. Lazarev's discovery proposes to prolong the vitality of the important bodily organs, and so, prolongs life. This sounds old, and may have been the practice of medicine for ages, but it comes to us now robed in the impressive vestments of science of the highest eminence.

At the Leningrad institute of experimental medicine M. Lazarev observes the application of his theory of higher sensitivity to a number of young fellows who had been fuddling around the century mark. His earliest exhibit is a 113 years. As this lad's higher nervous centres are dusted off, he reveals in the vigor of escaping at last from the tender boyhood of his life into the maturity of the next 70 years.

The other centenarians kept at the institute back after the glow of their older seeker after the longer life makes them overbearing. They plan another 80 years of late night and forbidden dates. They see themselves doing another 70 years of daily lun-ches and eating unvaried dishes. They contemplate with equanimity another 80

PUBLIC FORUM

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

LIBERALS AND POTATOES

Sir.—The statement is made in the recent speech by the mouthpiece of the Liberal party that the Conservative party in this province never did anything of value through the Agriculture Department for the farmers. The Opposition leader refers to the value of potato growing in this province, and endeavours to convince the people of Prince Edward Island that the Potato Growers' Association averaged to the farmers of the province 85 cents per bushel over the past ten year period for seed. Such a statement is absolutely absurd, and it would be interesting to have the figures covering these years and including 1935 produced, giving the number of bushels sold in each year and the price paid to the growers. Certainly the members of this Association have never received these figures and if they paid back into this Association the amount that the Association is now in the hole and which Mr. LePage would like to have at large to pay, the supposedly 65 cents average would sadly dwindle. Take into account the amount, about five million dollars, which the Association received in cash for fertilizer and other materials during this same period, and perhaps this netting would not have been such a remarkable boon to farmers in this province. Ask the average farmer whether the advice he received from the Department of Agriculture during Mr. LePage's regime, which became known as the potato department, was sound and he will get an answer. What about the condition of our pastures, hay lands, clover fields? Did potato growing protect against feed shortages? The condition of Island farms today is less fertile because of foolish advice regarding policies which were designed to bring back the livestock industry to its correct relationship in farm economics, and the average farmer is beginning to realize that a real effort is being made to render assistance and give wise direction in the carrying on of production and marketing policies.

The Opposition having nothing of hope and life to give in their agricultural outlook, quite fittingly go back to the dead Technical School, the hogs and Holsteins that have long since fortunately passed away at Falconwood, and which the Conservatives have replaced with improved animals and to the farmers stallions, which an astute dealer put over on the Lea Government.

I am, Sir, etc.

When I "Hang Up My Cue"

I dread to have that day arrive when I'll hang up my cue. To ward it off I'm going to strive (that's just "twixt me and you), For I love life and it gives—although it has some cares, Which come to everything that lives, from humans down to hares. I've heard it said: "You get from life just what you all put in." 'Tis filled with pleasure and strife, with innocence and sin. I state, in truth, that it is joy I've always aimed to spread—I've always strived to stay a boy—and have been thusly led.

My chosen tasks I never shun—I've given them my best; From dreary things I've never run, but tackled them with zest. I've given other lads a lift when they felt rather blue; Oh, no, it isn't just a gift, but just my motto: "DO!"

But still, I s'pose I must make way as others have before— "as others have before" — as would say: just "hit the hay" . . . pass through the open door. That leads to . . . well, I hope I'm right, for I've tried mighty hard To get a chance to see The Light by passing in my card.

So, while I'm here I'll show the kids how living can be fun; How cheery words of comfort rid the gloom from ev'ryone; How "Cheer up!" is a better phrase than "Isn't it too bad"; And offer them a word of praise instead of something sad.

You, too, can get a pleasant thrill by trying this yourself, And giving pleasure, if you will, and not be "on the shelf." If you will try to place a smile where now a frown is seen You'll find your effort worth the while . . . and be a human being.

—William P. Cantwell (204 May St., Worcester, Mass., formerly of Charlottetown.)

Ottawa Protects Canada From Reds

(Mail and Empire) The whole question of the Communist-led left camp strikes must be approached from the standpoint of the public welfare. It seemed to us, therefore, a great mistake for the Saskatchewan Government to play politics with such a fundamental issue as it apparently did. The Premier's

loss of paying income taxes and losing money on hot tips from the days' racing. Yet hearing of these exuberant double-centenarians, does not inspire their greed for added years does not incite mean envy. It does, instead, quicken city. For who wants to add to a life already long? That the extension can be granted may be doubted. That mankind would not desire it, may not be doubted.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL. W. K. Rogers Agencies Limited and City Ticket Agency Canadian National Railways now located in NEW CURRIE BUILDING—181 Queen Street

CALL FROM ARMY SERVICE. HYTHE, England — Salvation Army service was interrupted on a recent Sunday when a call from a fishing smack at sea broke up the band, most of whom were in the lifeboat crew. The fishermen were rescued.

PLYMOUTH, England — Dental surgeons working with chemists have announced a discovery making for "perfection" in false teeth.

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