

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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ISSUE REVIVED

As the result of the report of the Duff Railway Commission en-voys are being made to amalgamate as far as convenient the services of the C. N. and C. P. railways. In the Maritimes this is leading to trouble with the employees and public alike, as any attempt to do away with the Maritime C. N. R. is considered a breach of the Confederation pact.

\$45,000,000 and the latter \$15,000,000 of loans outstanding. In six other provinces, namely Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Quebec, the Canadian Farm Loan Board operates. It began operations in 1929, making loans at 6 1-2 percent interest with 7 percent on arrears.

With respect to short term credit facilities the report makes at least two significant observations: 1. That three provinces and two independent groups decided to engage in these experiments may well be taken as indicating "the necessity of agricultural credit at lower rates of interest than prudent banking practice might seem to warrant particularly in certain areas where agricultural production is attended by certain hazards or requires loans of a strength which militates against the affording of credit by commercial banks."

2. The experience gained in the successes or failures that have followed the operations of these organizations will be of valuable assistance in subsequent attempts to meet the problem.

NO PEACE PRIZE

The world has fallen in 1933 to produce a leader who, in the opinion of the Norwegian Parliamentary Committee, is entitled to the Nobel Peace Prize. Achievements in physics, chemistry, medicine and literature will be rewarded, but the peace award will be reserved, and the amount it represents will revert to the principal of the fund.

A contemporary suggests that if a Nobel Prize were available for outstanding feats of loutish militarism it would not go begging in 1933. But it is comforting to think that in post-war periods of the past similar swashbucklers have arisen and that the world was not long in bringing them to heel.

FARM CREDITS

Farmers of Canada, says the Financial Post, have achieved a "coup d'etat" in that the only major recommendation of the Macmillan report on banking and currency to be approved without reservation by all five commissioners, was in respect of more adequate credit facilities for agriculturists in this country.

One chapter of nine paragraphs is devoted by the Commission to agricultural credit. First reading of the report indicates a discussion merely of short term credit. Close study reveals, however, that the Commission are seized of two facts: 1. The importance of extending short term credit facilities as now available to some degree in Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta, Quebec and through the Dominion Agricultural Credit Co.

2. The imperative need of some special credit facilities other than those available, to provide Canadian farmers, particularly in the West, with sufficient capital to see them safely through and out of the present depression. Total mortgage indebtedness of Canadian farms (exclusive of mortgages on rented farms) is \$671,776,000. Of this total only a small proportion is owing to rural credit organizations. Even provinces (and the federal loan board) hold but 10 per cent (\$69,482,000) of total long-term indebtedness. In recent years credit from this source "has been restricted owing to the difficulty of obtaining funds at a sufficiently low rate of interest and also because of the danger of embarrassment to the provinces by duly increasing their indebtedness."

Long term credit plans were found to operate in Ontario (20-year plan at 5 1-2 percent interest) and Saskatchewan (30-year plan at 6 1-2 percent). The former province has

Notes By The Way

Under the Ottawa trade agreement Canada is given a preference on bacon in the United Kingdom up to 270,000,000 lbs. a year. Under the Anglo-Danish trade agreement Denmark was entitled to 62 per cent. of British imports of bacon from foreign sources. But the British Minister of Agriculture has invited the Danes to make a further cut of 16 per cent in their exports of this article to the British market. The Danes say tearfully, "remarks the Canadian Gazette and Export Trader, "that this means a lessened revenue for their farmers of another 50 million kroner annually and has upset their agricultural development plans. All very sad, of course—for the Danes—but, after all, this is the British Empire, a pig-producer Empire of enormous productive capacity, and Denmark will, we gather, still be left with something like 50 per cent. of British imports from foreign sources. The immediate trouble has arisen because the British farmer is at last waking up to the value of the British bacon market as, we hope, the Canadian producer is also doing."

Industrial accidents in Ontario reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board during October, 1933, numbered 3,558, as compared with 3,242 in October of 1932. The total awards for compensation and medical aid amounted to \$342,598 in October, 1933, an increase of 25,092 over the month of October, 1932. This information is contained in a memorandum issued by the Industrial Accident Prevention Association with a view to a reduction in accident costs. The State of Ohio has raised its rates of assessment for workmen's compensation about 29 per cent. higher than last year. But our associations state that industry in Ontario need not fear increased rates under the present Compensation Act, provided effective accident prevention work is carried out.

A woman who undoubtedly intended to injure a man whom she shot and killed has been found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to three years' imprisonment. At the same court a motorist was convicted of manslaughter, though nobody supposes he intended to injure his victim, and was sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment. It would appear that one of the penalties was excessive or one was inadequate.

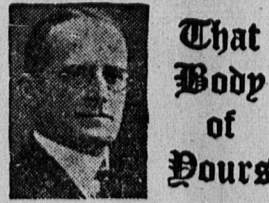
W. Gilbertson, who has taken the Royal Scot, the visiting English railroad train, across North America and back, up and down the Rockies, through the perils of Chicago, the deprivations of souvenir hunters and initial-cutters, paused at Toronto the other day to make a few observations. "I would," said this Scottish engineer, "get many gray hairs if I had to drive a locomotive in America very long. In England they keep people off the track. Here everyone seems to be able to wander on. In lots of big cities and towns in England and Scotland we can go through at 60 miles an hour without being afraid of hitting anybody, but here you can't go more than 25."

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is estimated that the National Recovery Act to date has cost the people of the United States \$11,735,000,000, or nearly \$100 a head for every man, woman and child in the country. This does not include most of the loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, which is authorized to loan up to \$3,400,000,000 to railways and other corporations. There is 3,150 million dollars for emergency public works, 2,485 million dollars for the Farm Credit Administration, 2,200 million dollars for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, 500 million dollars for emergency relief and other large amounts.

One of the causes of the present economic world situation is seen by philosophers in the over-emphasis placed on the amassing of riches. True education should aim to inculcate higher aims and ideals in the younger generation. This is the object of Mr. Archer Wallace in a book just issued by the Ryerson Press, Toronto, entitled "Poor Men Who Made Us Rich." It tells in a simple, colourful words the stories of Socrates, Spinoza, John Milton, Rembrandt, Mozart, Oliver Goldsmith, Robert Burns, John Bunyan, Samuel Johnson, Thomas Hood, Henry David Thoreau, John Howard Payne, Stephen Foster, and Francis Thompson. All of them were great benefactors of the human race, yet none of them possessed much of this world's goods. The book is illustrated with fourteen drawings by a Canadian artist and should prove of interest and inspiration to any boy or girl.

The Ontario Municipal Act contains nothing to disqualify persons "on relief" from seeking municipal office. There is no property qualification. Any person on the voters' list as tenant or owner is entitled to offer the public the benefit of his services, with certain exceptions covering those who have contracts or are interested in contracts with the municipality, or sell supplies to it. The fact that a tenant's rent is paid by the city, or worked out in municipal labor, is not a disqualification, it is said.



By James W. Barlow, M.D. VALUE OF HOT BATHS

When an excited patient in a mental hospital begins to give trouble, he is promptly placed in a hot bath for a few minutes to an hour and he soon becomes meek and easily managed. The hot bath relaxes him mentally and physically.

In ancient times the value of the hot bath was widely known and many diseases were supposed to be cured, and likely were cured, by bathing in water that was kept a little higher than body temperature. To-day, notwithstanding the writings of Drs. Harvey Keenog, Battle Creek, Mich., Leonard Hill of England, and others, it would seem that the value of the hot bath has been forgotten by the majority of physicians and by the public generally.

Dr. Frank T. Woodbury, Philadelphia, reminds us that from time beyond record hot baths of water, vapor, and air, have been used to make people sweat and to cure many ailments. The method in institutions where hydrotherapy—use of water in treatment—is given, is to raise the temperature of the bather a little higher each time he takes the hot bath, which lasts up to six minutes at most, up to about 102 degrees Fahrenheit and often up to 104 degrees F. The temperature stays up for about one half hour after the bath, and can be continued by wrapping him up well. The temperature of the water begins a few degrees above normal up to as high as 128 degrees F.

As recently as 1929, Drs. H. C. Mehrens and P. S. Poupput, in Archives of Neurology report obtaining a sustained high temperature by means of a bath between 105 degrees and 110 degrees F. When the temperature reached the desired point, the temperature of the bath water was gradually reduced to that of the patient. The patient remained in the bath one hour, and the high temperature could be sustained by removing the patient to a hot pack for another hour, and giving him hot drinks. Your doctor will tell you that if you have a temperature due to some ailment, it is not wise to reduce it immediately as the heat is helping the body fight off the ailment. The use of hot baths under the proper supervision should really take a larger place in the treatment of various ailments.

Art In Life!

(Montreal Gazette) Upwards of thirty-four thousand people visited the magnificent exhibition of paintings of the Van Horne collection which opened on October 16 and closed yesterday afternoon. This circumstance is indicative of the fact that great works of art have, in this busy and bustling age of ours, a strong hold upon the public imagination. And the fact that the crowd so interested in this display of fine pictures included folk of all ranks and classes in the social scale lends additional significance to this event; for it goes far towards confirming the conviction expressed by many competent observers that there are in this day and generation manifold signs of a revival of public interest in things artistic. It is one of the instructive features of human history that great art has never been able to flourish and abound during the furore of commercial impulses, nor amid the agitations of political forces in contest with each other. Great art is not born amid the vicissitudes and distractions of a nation in the convulsed throes of a transitional period. Yet, once the vehemence of the social passions has simmered down, the opportunity again opens out for a renewal of the artistic faculty and function, and the poised mind and steady eye again make for the rightful play of that temper which is a balance of serviceable qualities and promotes the restoration of good sense and the aesthetic tastes in the community at large. For who can doubt that it is in the objects we choose, and in the things our hands shape forth, that the taste and temper of any community are made manifest? This truth is amply shown in the historic fact that the character of every great nation is reflected indirectly in its art and literature. And just as every nation has its own special scenic groundwork from which to derive artistic materials, so each nation has in the structuring of art-forms, its own peculiar mode. The poets, painters, sculptors, musicians and architects are the exponents of the thoughts and feelings that pass through the mind of a people and their artistic types embody in an ideal form the objects that appear to the community most noble, beautiful, or worthy of pursuit.

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.

BOY SCOUT THANKS

Sir,—On behalf of the Boy Scouts of P. E. I. I wish to thank the public for the splendid support given by them on Boy Scout Apple Day. I also wish to express my personal thanks to Scouts, Cubs, and other workers, whose combined efforts made the Day such a splendid success. I am, Sir, etc., W. WARREN, Provincial Commissioner.

APPLE DAY

Sir,—The novel method taken by the Boy Scouts in selling Island apples to help carry on their good work is to be commended, not only for the reason first intended, but also because it forcibly reminded many citizens that good apples are still grown in this Province. The apples sold were of fine quality, and such a product would demand a good price on the local or Empire markets.

Let the apple industry be revived in this Province. A few years will be required for its development, but in the end it would prove of great benefit to the Island. At any rate the Boy Scouts have "done a good turn" on Apple Day in bringing before the public a first class Island product, which thirty years ago was much in evidence on the local market. Let it be developed again. I am, Sir, etc., T. E. M.

The Saga Of Sandy Hook

(Toronto Globe) Sandy Hook, Manitoba, is enjoying its crowded hours as a news centre.

For one day, at least, New Jersey's long, sandy peninsula has been allowed off the front page by its namesake. And seemingly for good reason. Whereas Sandy Hook, New Jersey, records the coming of notables on lecture tours, Sandy Hook, Manitoba, is presenting the world with the latest news regarding the arrival of the Vikings, somewhere about 1362.

Sandy Hook, Manitoba, does not publish its news on ephemeral newsprint. On a tablet (not a tabloid) of stone the new chapter in the debunking of Columbus is written. Those who "gatted their way" as the news despatches have it, via Iceland and Hudson Bay into the Manitoba of 1362 are clearly entitled to all the renown that history can bestow. And the news-gatherers of the No. 1 Hard Metropolis are out to see that they get it (at space rates). Leif Ericsson has always been "good copy."

The boulder left as a calling card by the sons of Eric the Red has been kept secret, it appears, by an unnamed Manitoba farmer for two years. Its inscription is in the old Runic characters employed by the Norsemen prior to the hand-set days. Nothing remains to be done save to decipher it. Historians who deal with the story of Leif Ericsson have never lacked enterprise. No time has been lost in linking the Runic rock of Sandy Hook with a carved boulder which made its appearance at Kensington, Minnesota, in 1898. Lake Winnipeg manifestly, is quite capable of holding its own with its southern neighbors in any Runic rhyming revival—hasn't it for years sung the glory of its gold-eyes? Already there are hints from Sandy Hook of a saga in which history will be pleasingly blended with hints of a high-grade buried-treasure mystery. The unnamed farmer already has been applying himself diligently to such "dictionaries and glossaries" as Manitoba affords, and has carried on certain tunnelling operations. Emergence of the "pieces of eight," however, may have to await the deciphering of the boulder's message. With the discovery of Sandy Hook's mystery stone there may be a resurgence of interest in the legendary visits of the Norsemen to Helluland and Markland (Labrador and Newfoundland), and Vinland, which has been identified with Nova Scotia. Some historians affirm that there is no evidence that the Norsemen ever visited North American soil south of Davis Straits. Whether or not Vinland is anything more than a good fiddle story, it has made a strong appeal, especially to energetic Scandinavian writers. An eager credulity has been noted in the attitude of ingenious antiquarians, "who have now and then tried to prove more than the facts will warrant."



THE CHILDREN'S SONG

Land of our birth, we pledge to thee Our love and toil in the years to be; When we are grown and take our place, As men and women with our race.

Father in Heaven who lovest all, O help thy children when they call; That they may build from age to age, An undefiled heritage.

Teach us to bear the yoke in youth, With steadfastness and careful truth; That, in our time, Thy Grace may give The truth whereby the Nations live.

Teach us to rule ourselves always, Controlled and cleanly night and day; That we may bring, if need arise No maimed or worthless sacrifice.

Teach us Delight in simple things, And Mirth that has no bitter springs; Forgiveness free of evil done, And Love to all men 'neath the sun!

Land of our birth, our faith, our pride, For whose dear sake our fathers died; O motherland, we pledge to thee, Head, heart, and hand through years to be. —Kipling.

Aurora In a Bottle

(London Daily Herald) A sample of the aurora borealis was produced before an audience at the Royal Institution, Albemarle Street, W., in a bottle. The listeners heard how two mystery causes of wireless fading have been solved by the "Arctic Explorers" of British radio research.

Professor Appleton, the scientist who discovered the "Appleton Layer," the new wireless roof of the world, was reporting the results of the British Radio Expedition to the Arctic Circle under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The purpose of the expedition, he explained, was to discover why wireless waves frequently found it difficult to cross the North Pole, and how the sun produced and controlled the upper layers of the atmosphere—the Heavside and Appleton Layers—which bend the waves round the surface of the earth.

The British expedition had shown that the main cause of the "mists" of electricity wrapped round the earth in the shape of the layers was the ultra-violet light from the sun, while the magnetic storms and the aurora borealis were explainable by the influx of electric particles from outside the earth's atmosphere.

A sample of the aurora was produced in a bottle by Mr. Watson Watt, director of the Radio Research Station, who used a cathode ray tube. In it was a magnetic model of the earth, which a stream of electrons was shown to strike near the Poles, being caught up and deflected from the tropics by the magnetic field. The result was a miniature aurora borealis display.

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Melting of Ice Caps

(Exchange) Professor Datsky of Soviet Russia has added to the growing mass of evidence which tends to show that the polar ice caps are slowly melting—in other words, that recession is still in process since the height of the last ice age, about 35,000 years ago. Professor Datsky reports that even in the past half a century there has been a slight rise of temperature in Northern Asia. How long the melting stage will continue is obviously an important question to the human race, though not to the immediate generations. If the melting goes on to the point where the ice caps are entirely thawed, the level of the oceans would be raised 150 feet or more, and London and New York, along with the other important cities, would be inundated. However, by that time, if the rising temperatures were to continue northward, it would not matter much that these cities were flooded, since they would be in the tropics, too hot for comfortable residence in crowded quarters. But the rocks indicate that the ages have formed and receded, formed and receded. Thus far science can only guess at the point where the melting will cease and the freezing will begin again. Anyhow, nothing will happen today or tomorrow. Southgate, London's newest borough, has many poets.

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