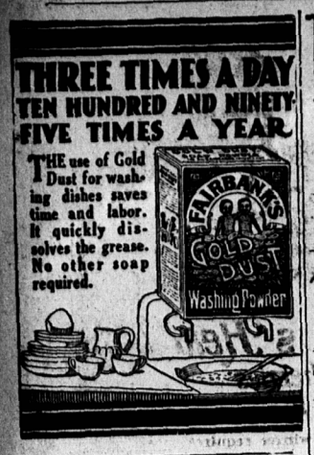

Disease Germs Doomed

Many have lost terrors for the Scientist

The progress of recent years in medical research is little short of marvellous. Daily, science kills germs by the million. Daily, new ones are being discovered, isolated and exterminated by the march of medicine.

Science is winning. What were once regarded as serious diseases are now laughed out of countenance by the doctors. Fearlessly they plunge naked hands into swarms of them, their only precaution being to rinse their hands afterwards with a reliable germicidal preparation. We are witnessing the birth of an era when the world will have little to fear from microbes.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1924

ASSOCIATED BOARDS OF TRADE

The meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade to be held today under the chairmanship of the President, Mr. J. O. Hyndman, will be an important one and should be largely attended. For the first time delegates from the agricultural organizations will be present and take part in the proceedings. This is an excellent move bringing as it does the producing and the disposing elements of the community together. This is real co-operation in matters where co-operation is most needed. The result of the deliberations will be awaited with interest.

WHY DO THEY GO?

"What I can't understand," said a visitor in the course of a drive through the country the other day, "is why men leave this country to go farming elsewhere. I've travelled this continent from side to side and I have not seen anywhere such evidences of prosperity and unvarying soil fertility as I have seen here."

The party had driven several miles along fields of grain, hay, potatoes, gardens and comfortable homes all of which richly merited the admiration expressed by the strangers. They had been told that the present crops were not exceptional, that there had never been a failure of crops, that damaging droughts were unknown and that while some years were doubtless better than others an average crop was assured year after year.

Why do young men leave such a country to go farming elsewhere? In the first place the majority of them do not, they go, not to engage in farming but to get away from it and this is the pity of it.

It cannot be denied that there is on the part of the young people not only of this province but of all rural Canada a definite turning away from the farm, a turning away from manual labor towards the "white collared" occupations and the ready cash daily or weekly wage. This is one of the developments of the present age and one of the most disastrous.

Where and whose is the fault? The present dollar is more attractive to the average mind of today than the prospective three or four dollars at the close of the harvest. A few dollars at the end of the week and the privilege of spending it before the end of the next, has become an irresistible attraction and this accounts for the trek from the country to the city. The farm with its daily duties, its comparatively slow progress has lost much of its lure in the face of the "easy money" made in official and clerical positions and too many of the parents of the present generation are attracted by the spectacular prospects of university careers and so called learned professions forgetful of the fact that less than one in a hundred has made a success of such and that the others are failures. The spectacular is the goal too often held up before the boy; the farm is not spectacular; its dependability is lost sight of and he goes after the spectacular elsewhere to become a sadly unspectacular failure in a profession or a public position for which Nature never intended him.

Whose fault? Very largely it is the fault of the parents. There are, it is true, economic reasons why many boys leave the farm. There may be a family of several sons for whom farms cannot easily be obtained and they must go elsewhere, sometimes lured by free homesteads in the west, lured too often to a land of drought and failures and disappointment. When this has been obviated by co-operation at home, by uniting and providing farms, and there are many such cases, prosperity and contentment have invariably resulted.

Let the young man look around before throwing away the certainty of farm life for the uncertainty of a wage-earning job, clerical, political, or otherwise Let him count over on the fingers of one hand the men who have attained to old age with a retiring competence. Then let him count on his fingers and toes the men who lived as wage earners on remunerative salaries in spectacular positions and who at the end of a life time do not possess enough to give them respectable burial. This enumeration honestly and carefully completed he will choose for his life's work a position in which he will be his own master and in which he shall have the glorious privilege of being independent. If he makes this choice wisely he will become the owner of a farm and there is no place on the American continent in which he can find better farming opportunities than in Prince Edward Island.

THE FIRST STEAMER

In our editorial yesterday on "One Hundred Years," we find there was a slight error in crediting England with having sent the first steamer across the Atlantic. This honour belongs to Canada.

The first steamer to cross the Atlantic was The Royal William, built at Three Rivers, Quebec. She was a ship of 1000 tons and 180 horsepower. She made the voyage from Pictou, N. S., in 1833. A brass tablet commemorating this great marine triumph was erected in the old Parliament Building in Ottawa, on which was the following inscription:

"In honour of the men by whose enterprise, courage and skill The Royal William the first vessel to cross the Atlantic by steam power was wholly constructed in Canada and navigated to England in 1833, the pioneer of those mighty fleets of ocean steamers by which passengers and merchandise of all nations are now conveyed on every sea throughout the world" (ordered by the parliament of Canada, June 15, 1804.)

Before her trans-Atlantic voyage the Royal William had made several voyages between Quebec and Halifax, calling at Charlottetown on the return trip of her first voyage in 1831

It may be mentioned here that the first steamer to enter any port in Prince Edward Island was a tugboat, the Richard Smith, built in Pictou, which brought a party of exxcursionists to Charlottetown on August 5, 1830

EDITORIAL NOTES

The bountiful showers of the past few days have greatly brightened the face of the country and the faces of the people generally, especially of the farmers who were just beginning to think that the grain needed a little freshening up. Nothing has suffered because of the want of rain The crops are all good and are now beyond possibility of injury through drought

The efforts of present day Liberals to minimize the mess into which they plunged Canada by their tariff tinkering are more pitiful than effective. They now tell us that Canadians are returning by thousands from the United States. Where are these thousands going? How many of them have resumed farming where they left it to go to the United States? Why is the government at Ottawa preparing to provide for the unemployed in Canadian cities next winter? This attempted propaganda is only emphasizing the mess.

Notes By The Way

The case of Major General Sir Eugene Fiset is attracting newspaper discussion just now. Sir Eugene who is fifty years of age has been nominated as the Liberal candidate for the approaching federal bye-election in the county of Rimouski, Quebec. Asthe county has long been Liberal it is confidently expected that he will be elected. What causes remark is that Sir Eugene is a pensioner, having been for many years the Deputy Minister of Militia,from which position he was retired a year or two ago on the ground of ill health and with a superannuation allowance of $6,000 a year for the rest of his days.

A civil servant with a salary small or large is not eligible for election to Parliament. Is it a proper thing under the circumstances above stated for Major General Fiset to be elected an dto retain his allowance of $6,000 along with $4,000 more as a members indemnity? Many may think it would not be proper and should not be permitted, although there have been one or more near precedents for such favoritism, Hon. D. D. Mackenzie of Cape Breton was a superannuated County Court Judge when he was elected to Parliament and was made Solicitor General in the King Government. We live in the days when new precedents can be created without notice.

Superannuated has been much abused many times in the case of high officials. The law prescribes a retiring allowance proportioned to length of service and the salary of the official at the time of his retirement. But the government retains the power to add to the years actually served and the favorites of the party in powe· get the benefit of the added remuneration for service not rendered. Many have thus been superannuated while in the prime of life and have entered other callings even more lucrative and have thus had a great advantage over ordinary mortals. Meanwhile the country pays two men for the duties of one office, one by pension and his successor the full salary appertaining to the position.

Such abuses should not be permitted. The Election or Superannuation Act should be amended to prevent the evils which have crept into the present system and which have grown more rampant under the King Government than ever they were before. There is no hope, however that a remedy will be applied by the present Government, or during the term of the obsequions Parliament which gives it support. Some day an arpused people will elect a new Parliament that will reform the abuses of political favoritism that have already grown too rank to be longer tolerated.

Some statistics of drunkenness in the province of Quebec have been recently published by the Federal Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. An exchange institutes a comparison between the number of convictions for durnkenness in Ontario and Quebec, the one province being under a prohibitory law while in the other the sale of liquor is carried on under government control. The comparison is made to show 11,370 convictions in Ontario and 6,250 in Quebec during the year 1923. The larger number of convictions in Ontario is being used to enforce the argument for repeal of the Ontario Temperance Act.

The comparison is not a fair one. Ontario has a population 837,000 greater than that of Quebec. What is more important is that the people of Quebec are mainly of the French race, who are much less addicted to excess in drinking than are those of English, Scottish or Irish blood. Another point of importance is that there are many more cities and towns in Ontario than in Quebec and it is in the cities and towns where there are police that the great majority of arrests and convictions for drunkenness are made. Before the days of prohibition, for the reasons above stated there were always many more convictions for inebriety in the Upper than in the Lower province. The difference of racial stock and in making arrests and imposing penalties are so great as to make the published figures practically of very little value.

A rather chaotic condition exists in St. Antoine division, Montreal, where a federal bye-election is now pending, caused by the resignation of the late Liberal members, Hon. W. G. Mitchell, who resigned in protest against the Robb tariff. Some weeks ago Leslie G. Bell was nominated by a Liberal-Conservative convention to contest the seat. To this nomination strong objection was taken by an influential section of the party and W. M. Birks, a leading business man and ex-President of the Board of Trade was invited to take the field and has accepted the invitation. Mr. Bell remains in the field. This division in the Conservative ranks is unfortunate as it tends to confuse the electoral mind and prevent a fair test being made of public opinion on the tariff question.

Mr. Mitchell, the late member for St. Antoine is not a candidate. A Liberal convention has nominated ex-alderman Hashlon as its standard bearer and according to present prospects the Government party will present a solid front against a divided Opposition. It is a regrettable mix-up such as sometimes occurs in the political game and may result in the Government retaining a seat which they would otherwise have lost.

Philosophy when superficially studied, excites doubt, when thoroughly explored, it dispels it.—Bacon.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

TOO MUCH FAT

Scientists who are studying our present civilization are remarking on the excessive weight of our men, and even to a greater extent, our women.

It would appear that people past thirty are running anywhere from ten to fifty pounds over the weight considered right for their height and bony structure.

Now what is the reason?

These scientists after thorough investigation state that it is due to two causes.

First:—There is not the need for work of the body as there has been in past generations. With the labor saving devices. the elevator, and the automobile there is really no occasion for many people to exert themselves.

Second:—Many people have retained their appetite for food, or food is prepared now in such a variety of tempting ways, that overeating is the sin of our times.

Now what about it?

In a former article I spoke of the three sane, physiological ways of reducing weight; cutting down on the vegetables, fats and liquids, taking regular exercise for a few minutes daily with plenty of clothing on, and not spending more than seven or eight hours of the twenty four in sleep. This will reduce weight at the rate of four to six pounds a month.

As many people will try short cuts by eating lemons. starving themselves, or using obesity cures, I want to give a word of warning. The fact that you are stout may be a blessing in disguise. Perhaps there is some latent trouble in your tissues, such as tuberculosis or other conditions. If then by starvation methods you render yourself weak, and you are bound to become weak without food, you can readily see that your body may not be able to fight it off.

It is too big a chance to take. Why not take off flesh gradually and actually increase your strength instead of decreasing it?

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THE HOUSE

I'm building me a wonder-house
Apart from busy ways;
And there I mean to shelter me
In gladness all my days.

The fabric is the love-of-friends,
Cemented strong and stout.
With four-square walls of loyalty
To keep unkindness out.

The porch is broad, the threshold wide;
I'll have no bolt nor bar;
And for a hospitable sign
The door shall stand ajar.

The light of trust and sympathy
In every nook will shine;
And laughter like a breeze shall blow
Through all this house of mine.

The house will never be complete;
But adding one by one
The soaring gables builded firm,
I'll rear it toward the sun.

Until the turrets pierce the clouds
And starry cressets wear;
When angels walk upon the roof,
And God comes down the stair.
—Abbie Farwell Brown.

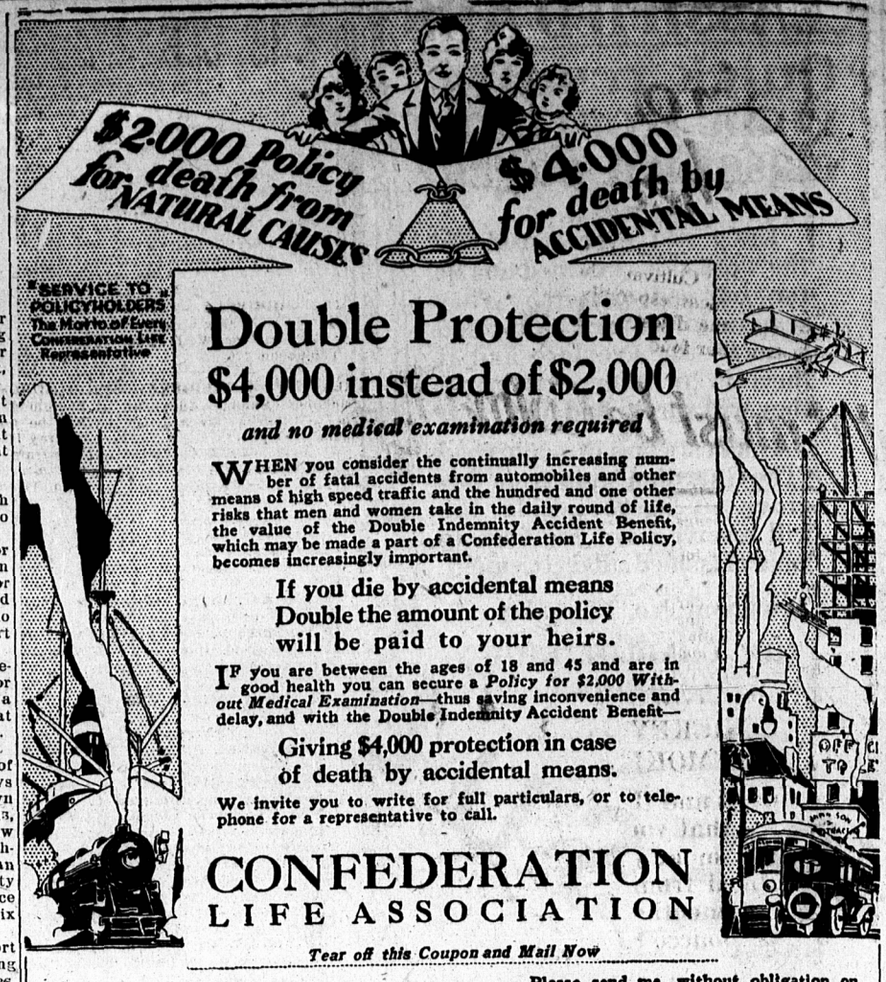
Your Birthday

AUGUST 6.—You are very ambitious, and want to get on in the world. You like to lead, but will readily follow anyone whom you regard as a capable leader. You should marry young, selecting a mate who is kind-hearted and generous. Never allow distrust and petty strife to enter your home life.

Your birth stone is the sardonyx, which means a happy married life.

Your flower is the poppy.

Your lucky colors are orange and red.



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The 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.

THERE IS A REASON

Sir,—When 95 per cent of the newspapers of Canada and 98 per cent of the Canadian people are in favour of prohibiting the export of unmanufactured wood from Canada—when practically all the outstanding men of the country are in favor of an embargo—when the Government's own Pulpwood Commission, in its report, states that "Canada is dissipating her woods capital more than any other nation in the world" and further, that "definite, radical and constructive steps are of transcending importance if Canada is to protect and further develop her forest industries—when the Chief Forester of the United States, Col. Wm. B. Greeley, tells us that Canada has no more than sufficient wood for her own needs, that wood shortage is world-wide and that the only country that the U. S. can possibly look to for any relief is Siberia, and further that even that country, if the wood were available, could not supply the U. S. with 25 per cent of its annual requirements—when pulp and paper mills are clamoring for locations to build new mills in Canada—fourteen having already applied to the Minister of Lands and Forests in Ontario, (several want locations in Quebec, four in New Brunswick and three or four in Nova Scotia)—and the Government at Ottawa still declines to prohibit the export of raw wood, there must be a reason and a very potent reason and it is now high time for the voters of Canada to demand what that reason is. What great influence is it that is being exercised with the people's representatives at Ottawa, representatives who were employed by the people of Canada to look after their interests, and not the interests of American paper manufacturers.

Recently I received an illuminating letter from a prominent American from which I will here quote just one passage:—

"The people of the United States ought to feel as much interested in the preservation of the forests of Canada as in the preservation of the forests of the United States. Climatic influences know no boundary line. Economic results produced by those influences are neither kept in nor kept out by lines on the map. The whole continent of North America is vitally interested in the preservation of Canadian forests—and the work that you are doing should have universal support without regard to politics, selfish business interests, or any other consideration."

It is time for the Canadian peopel to realize what is going on and demand that their representatives at Ottawa immediately pass an order-in-council prohibiting the ex port of unmanufactured wood from Canada, under the power which was given to them by Parliament itself and to immediately rescind the iniquitious and secret ten years exemption order which was passed without any authority from Parliament and which is consequently ultra vires.

I am Sir, etc.,
FRANK J. D. BARNJUM.
Annapolis Royal, N. S. August 1, 1924.

Averages Husband Every 33 Months

(Canadian Press)

NEW YORK, Aug. 4.—An average of one husband every 33 months since she was 16 is the record of Countess Peggy Joyce Morner, whose fifth matrimonial venture apparently is headed for the rocks. She is now 30. The record:—

Everett Archer. Annuled after six months.

Shelbourne Hopkins, Jr. Divorced.

Philbrick Hopkins. Divorced.

James Stanley Joyce. Divorced.

Count Gosta Morner.

"What about what Peggy said that day after the wedding—that at last she had found real love?" the count was asked.

The Swedish word for love sounds something like "Helska"—which is almost exactly what the count replied.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 4.—President Obregon of Mexico has personally ordered the civil and military authorities of the State of Puebla to undertake an investigation into the slaying of Mrs. Rosalin Evans, British subject. who was shot to death from ambush near Texmelucan Saturday night.

W. G. Y.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 6

790 Kilocycles (380 Meters)

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General Electric Company

Eastern Standard Time

11.30 a. m.—Stock market report.
11.40 a. m.—Produce market report.
11.45 a. m.—Weather report
11.50 a. m.—Report on Farm Movement of Lettuce, from the New York State Dept. of Farms and Markets.
11.55 a. m.—Time signals.
5.00 p. m.—Produce and stock market quotations; news bulletins; baseball results.
5.30 p. m.—"Adventure Story" (courtesy of Youth's Companion)
SILENT NIGHT.

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GOFF'S

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Who knows best how to cater to the wants of the kiddies, and has everything from a 50c infant's shoe to that triumph of the shoemaker's art, the Hurlbutt?

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