

The Charlottetown Guardian

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MONDAY, JANUARY 11, 1937

More Knowledge; Less Wisdom

We are today reaping the bitter fruits of that era of scientific materialism which was ushered in three quarters of a century ago by such powerful writers as Huxley and Spenser and Tyndall.

Commenting on the situation, the Post says editorially:

"When radical pressure forced Alberta into an act of repudiation—that of forcing lower interest rates upon holders of the bonds of that province—it was inevitable that political pressure for similar measures in Manitoba and Saskatchewan would embarrass the premiers of those provinces.

"The Financial Post in recent months has discussed the financial problems of the western provinces and municipalities as a matter of the greatest urgency. Yet when the premiers and provincial treasurers met at Ottawa early in December the problem was not even on the agenda and the Dominion Government had no leadership to offer in producing a rational, orderly plan of debt refunding for the West.

Editorial Notes

The voice of Bennett is once more heard in the land.

The population of Ottawa in 1936 was estimated at 141,903, an increase over 1935 of 1,587.

Mr. Harry Cox, M.L.A., has returned from the conservation-of-wild-life conference at Ottawa where it was decided to have an absolutely closed season to protect wild ducks.

The Premier and the Leader of the Opposition are to have their expenses paid to the Coronation, Mr. Hepburn announces. But we do not know our Conservative Opposition if the latter accepts the proffered bribe.

No sooner did the Guardian draw attention to the Hatfield extradition delay than the United States Circuit Court of Appeals gave judgment ordering that the skipper of the Gypsum Queen should be extradited. But his counsel seek further delay by appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States.

The November import of meats was featured by large increases in the import of canned beef, largely from the Argentine, and barreled pork from the United States.

Plans for utilizing all the facilities of the British Broadcasting Corporation and its network of regional stations have been in progress for months, with clear indications that at the first threat of hostilities involving Britain, the whole system will pass under the direct operation of the Government.

The Rev. C. H. D. Grimes, pastor of Vienna's English Church announces the Duke of Windsor himself suggested he read the Christmas lesson. "I have received no communications from a superior criticizing the action," he explained, "and I don't expect any. The idea that the Duke of Windsor should participate in the service did not come from me, but from the Duke himself. I believe this is evidence that the Duke does not plan to leave the Church as has been reported abroad. His parting words to me were that he had found much pleasure in coming and would come to church again."

Professor R. A. MacKay of Dalhousie University has edited, and Messrs. Thomas Nelson & Sons, Toronto, have recently published, a book entitled "Canada: The Empire and the League" in which he proclaims a strongly "Nationalist" policy for Canada. He now has been given by Prime Minister King the job of preparing Canada's case and status for submission to the next Imperial Conference, and the Government has assigned as his assistant in coordination and preparation, Mr. E. B. Rogers, B.A., M.Sc., son of Mr. R. H. Rogers, Prothonotary, Mr. Rogers was an I.O.D.E. scholar at London University for two years, and for another year served as secretary of one of the sections of the Rockefeller Grant in London, which had under preparation a work on the economic and sociological features of the various parts of the Empire. He is thus well equipped and qualified to collaborate with Professor MacKay in his new work.

An intensive campaign is now being planned and is soon to be launched by the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa for a closer and continuous supervision of the marketing of natural products. The policy being formulated by the Minister, Hon. James Gardiner, is a vigorous extension to other products of the plan followed during the past year by the new Wheat Board, which has stressed the selling of wheat rather than the holding of it for higher prices. This policy contemplates careful study, on the ground, of market conditions, particularly in the United Kingdom and in the United States, and indirectly it will involve the scrapping of the Marketing Act machinery, whatever may be the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London. The aim is to get away from the idea of regimentation of the producers or onerous regulation of their activities. Supervision of marketing rather than control or regulation of production will be the central purpose, according to Mr. Gardiner.

notes by the way

Total Canadian trade for the last 12 months amounted to \$1,500,000,000, which is double the figure for 1933. Mineral production will exceed last year's. This year's high of \$312,000,000. This year's news-print production will set up a new record. Manufacturing is up about 10 per cent. Railways gross revenues have improved from 6 per cent to 8 per cent.—Business Week.

Japan's excuse for the annexation of Manchuria was that she required that country for colonization. Yet during the past six years only 20,000 of all Japan's teeming millions have moved there. Italy's experience in regard to Ethiopia is not likely to be any more successful in the field of colonization.—Recorder and Times.

People who travel abroad advertise their country, well or ill. People who stay at home can also do something. A kindly private act done to a stranger may often after many years, not inconsiderably re-ferend to the public honor, as comes under notice in the press from time to time.—Christian Science Monitor.

An irate travelling man asked a good-natured Maryville taxi driver the other evening: "Why was the Burlington depot built a mile from the business section of the town?" "I don't know for sure," replied the driver, "but I've lived here a long time and I have always been told it was in order to have the depot close to the railroad."—Ex.

According to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation "Facts About Canada," every sixth person in Canada is of Scottish birth or descent. Now compare that with the population of Scotland and then never dispute the fact that the Scotch made Canada what she is today.—Drumheller Review.

We have more railway accommodation than is needed by our present population. No amount of financial juggling can remove from the Canadian people the burden of the cost of building existing lines. Even if the lines were scrapped the cost would remain. The obvious solution is to build up Canada's population and production to the point where full use can be made of our railways. This seems the only commonsense method of dealing with the railway problem. It presents many difficulties, but these cannot be ignored by being ignored.—London Free Press.

A dispatch from the town of Nancy, in France, reveals that of 350 army recruits who were given an intelligence test 100 knew no details at all of the four years' Great War, in which many of them lost their fathers. It is this sort of attitude which men another war possible.—Hamilton Spectator.

Canada enters the winter with a number of grave problems still unsolved, but there are more encouraging patches in the checkered map of the Dominion than we have had for years. Things would have been much better if the West had not been again visited with the most severe drought since 1919 and it is really remarkable the way business generally has been able to absorb that appalling shock and still struggle up to higher levels.—Ex.

Census figures show there is no foundation for the common belief that the Indians of Canada are a vanishing race. Latest figures show there are 122,911, of whom 112,500 live on reservations. The census, which is taken at five-year intervals, has shown a substantial increase in each of such periods during the past fifteen years.—Victoria Colonist.

There is ample evidence of a scarcity of adoptable infants. One children's home alone reports it has applications from 2,000 would-be parents and is not able to fill a single one. The increased demand seems to be fairly general throughout the country, and some of the states report an increase in adoptions to the tune of 50 per cent.—Windsor Star.

A mob of 5,000 cattle in its way through Queensland from Brunette Downs in the northern territory to Mungindi in New South Wales, a distance of 600 miles. So far no cattle have been lost and they are in excellent condition. The rate of travel is about eight miles a day and the whole trip will occupy about six months.—Australian News Letter.

What makes the situation dangerous is that Hitler further knows that he cannot successfully repudiate responsibility for the economic situation which now is closing in on Germany. In these circumstances the temptation to distract attention from domestic miseries by a dramatic foreign adventure is especially strong, particularly to one who has had great success with this method before.—United Churchman.

Last July, says a seven-line news item, one George Stefanyk arrived in Edmonton from Poland knowing scarcely a word of English. The other night he addressed a term-end banquet of Alberta University, and in English, and his speech was called "outstanding." We doubt that many Canadians, moving to Poland in July, would be able to make an intelligent speech in Polish five months later.—Ottawa Journal.

Lower railway fares in the United States last year meant an increase in passenger revenue of 21 per cent, thus illustrating a business principle once well-known but now seldom acted upon.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Much of the education packaged and handed out to boys and girls of high school age is here today and gone tomorrow. There is reason to believe, however, that in proper handling of a motor car would engage the attention of the young folk, and stay with them for some time. Their elders need the same sort of training, but they are harder to reach.—Minneapolis Journal.

We are entering that period of

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.

THE LATE HON. MR. LEA

Sir,—One year ago on January 10, 1936, this Province was called upon to mourn the loss of its beloved Premier, Honourable W. M. Lea.

Words are inadequate to eulogize the greatness of our beloved leader. "Great as a man, great as a father, great as a Statesman and Agriculturist."

He loved humanity with all its shortcomings, he was ever ready to help to encourage the timid beginner. By his wonderful tact he inspired not only those that had the great privilege to work under him as Premier and President of the Council but far into the lands across the straits he was known and loved.

Our beloved Leader will ever be present at our gatherings around the Council Board.

He will lead us on to higher and greater achievements.

In his presence will linger on as the fragile odour of roses long after they are spent.

I am Sir, etc., J. P. MACINTYRE.

A Warship Marathon

(Sydney Post Record) On New Year's day the most intensive international warship construction competition in history was launched in the dockyards of the world's greatest naval powers.

The signal for the start of the race was the stroke of the clock at midnight of December 31, 1936 when the Washington Limitations Treaty of 1922 and the London Pact of 1930 died simultaneously by effluxion of time. The entrants in this new race for floating armaments are Great Britain, the United States, Japan, Germany, France and Italy. Great Britain, having striven vainly ever since the close of the war to bring about a programme of progressive international disarmament by general consent, began work last Friday on two new 35,000 ton battleships on King George V and the Prince of Wales, each to cost approximately \$40,000,000, designed, constructed and equipped as to be the most formidable floating fortresses ever launched. One is being built at Newcastle and the other at Birkenhead.

Britain's mammoth shipbuilding programme, of which the King George and the Prince of Wales constitute but one feature, has been foisted upon her not only by the refusal of the other great powers to sign up for disarmament but also by the presently menacing situation in Europe. The dictator-ridden countries of Italy, Germany and Russia, which have not left the peace of the world unchallenged for a single day in the past 12 months, are now menacing Europe with another colossal war on the blood-soaked soil of Spain.

To meet this menace Britain last year laid the keels for 200,000 tons of new fighting ships, this tonnage being five times as great as had been provided for in her programme of 1933. Invoking the "escalator clause" in the London Treaty some months ago, she also retained 60,000 tons of antiquated cruisers and destroyers. In addition to the two big battleships on which work commenced on New Year's day, she has under construction at the present time 3 aircraft carriers, 16 cruisers, 34 destroyers and 12 submarines. All old battleships are being reconditioned at a cost estimated at \$,000,000 per ship, and this large programme is to be still further expanded as soon as the Admiralty procures the necessary Parliamentary assent and financial appropriations. By this programme Britain's present naval strength of 1,222,164 tons—the greatest in the world—will be supplemented to maintain a superiority on the sea which she has held for three and a half centuries and which is more essential today than ever before.

An authoritative forecast published in London on New Year's day placed the respective building programmes of the six leading naval powers on this basis: Great Britain, 99 warships; United States, 3, Italy, 66, France, 43, Germany, 39, Japan, 38. As Britain and the United States are the only countries at all able financially to continue the race, there is every reason to expect it will end long before any of the other authorized programmes have been realized. But before it ends, there is a strong probability that bankruptcy and revolution will overtake two, if not more of the competing nations.

SHOW 'SPURS IN CHINA

LONDON—Two Chinese professors of physical education in Peking, will take back a film they snapped of Tottenham Hotspur players training at White Hart Lane showing ground work, gymnasium and ball practice.

COULDN'T SLEEP COULDN'T WORK

What a relief to settle down to a real night's rest, and awake fully refreshed, ready for the day's duties. I was tortured by fretful nights—tossing, turning—never comfortable. Half awake days—over-tired, driving body and mind to work when they needed rest. "Try Dodd's Kidney Pills," said a friend—"it may be your kidneys." I'm glad I followed his advice as now I'm sleeping like a top—thanks to 111

Dodd's Kidney Pills

the year when a great many Canadians begin to rediscover the existence of the railways. During the months of spring, summer and autumn when the operation of motor-vehicles presents little or no difficulty, the railways are largely forgotten by people who move about the country or who have goods to be shipped. But when winter comes and the roads become treacherous or are completely blocked, it is once more to the railways that many people turn when they have transportation services to be performed.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

FOX PELTS WANTED

We have received an order from a large Canadian manufacturing company for 100 good colored skins (Full Silvers and Three Quarters). Will pay top prices for these skins. Also buying Red and Cross Foxes, Mink, Muskrat and Raccoon, etc. P. E. I. FUR TRADERS 182 Queen St.

Highlights Of Research, 1936

A Brief Review of the Year's Work in the National Research Council, Ottawa

CHEMISTRY

At present the Division of Chemistry has an organized relationship for research with the laundering and dry cleaning industry, the asbestos industry, the manufacture of basic refractories, and to a slighter extent the wool manufacturing and sugar industries.

In recent years Canada's buffalo herds have increased very considerably in numbers and it has been necessary to slaughter large numbers of the animals each year. About 1500 buffalo hides are now available annually. As the ordinary methods of treating the buffalo skins were not very satisfactory, experimental work was undertaken both in the tanning and later in the dyeing of buffalo hides. The dyed and plucked skins produced have a most pleasing lustre and appearance and it is hoped that with further work it will be possible to translate the laboratory results to a commercial scale and that in the near future these skins may find a place among the popular furs for coat materials. Preliminary studies have also been undertaken on the treatment of reindeer hides and on Canadian sources of tannin.

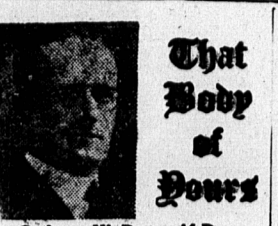
The scope of the work of the laundering laboratory has been extended to embrace dry cleaning. A method for checking the efficiency of dry cleaning plants has been developed. Methods have been worked out for cleaning hospital linen and for the measurement of damage done to cotton goods by washing.

In an investigation undertaken with the object of promoting the utilization of Canadian deposits of magnesite rock, success has been attained in the production of a stable refractory from dolomite and other cheap and widely available raw materials. This investigation has also resulted during the year in (1) the perfection of a method of manufacturing a strong unburned basic brick; (2) major improvements in the quality of refractories bonded with sodium silicate; (3) development of a method of increasing the plasticity and workability of refractory cements; and (4) production of a greatly improved refractory with hydraulic bond. Such developments are proving of great value to the metallurgical industry of Canada and are providing new heads to the metallurgical industry of factories not only for steel furnaces but also for furnaces used in the smelting of copper, nickel, etc.

Following studies of a fundamental character, batches of modified tapioca and potato starches have been produced for industrial trial. Laundries, textile plants, confectionery factories, and paper companies are co-operating. The latest results in this field of work, reported in the Canadian Journal of Research for December, 1936, indicate that success has been attained in modifying potato starch so as to obtain from it results in culinary products similar to those given by standard corn starch. (To be Continued)

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Dr. L. B. Evans, M.D.

THE INJECTION METHOD OF TREATING HERNIA—OFFICIAL REPORT

When we were examining recruits for the army our instructions were to reject those with anything more than a slight degree of varicose veins in the leg or varicose veins in the lower end of the bowel—piles. Those willing to undergo operation for these conditions were allowed to do so and told to report for examination later. Now this was before the injection method of treating varicose veins and hemorrhoids was being done. To-day the majority of recruits with these conditions could undergo the injection method and remain on light or even ordinary duty. There would of course be some whose cases would not be suitable for the injection method.

And now the medical profession is faced with the problem of the new method of treating hernia or rupture (a very common condition) by an injection method, as compared with the regular or surgical method. In order to get the opinions and the experiences of the medical profession, the Council of Pharmacy and Chemistry of the American Medical Association addressed a questionnaire to a selected list of hospitalists with a view of learning the number of cases or the extent to which this method was used, its safety and effectiveness, the extent of unfavorable complications, and the nature of such complications.

"Replies, which were received from most of the institutions addressed showed that the method is not used in the majority of hospitals consulted and that it is considered safe and effective by those using it, although careful selection of cases must be made. Several unfavorable complications were recorded. The number of cases considered 'suitable' for this treatment was about 15 percent."

On the other hand the Council on Pharmacy and Chemistry received a letter from fifty physicians in good standing who state that "they were convinced that the injection method can be used safely and is effective in the majority of cases of hernia, can be used where surgery is not advisable and is just as free from complications and dangers as a surgery."

The point then is that in cases where this method is suitable it means no loss of time from work, no anaesthetic, no hospital stay and a good result. Therefore when hernia exists the family physician should be consulted as many individuals who for various reasons would not or could not undergo operation may get relief by this injection method, if their cases are suitable.

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DR. L. B. EVANS

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