

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1932

REASSURING

Despite criticism from some quarters, the general opinion of the effect of the Imperial Conference agreements on the Canadian lumber industry is decidedly hopeful.

Further optimistic comment appears in the Moncton Transcript (Liberal). In an editorial on Aug. 26, the Transcript gives publicity to a statement of Colonel Henry Morgan, head of the official delegation of the British timber trade at the Imperial Conference, who is now visiting New Brunswick, and whose view is that the preference under the British agreement should be of considerable aid to Canadian lumber interests in equalizing competition in the United Kingdom from Sweden, Holland, Finland and other Baltic states.

The British Columbia viewpoint, as expressed by the Vancouver Province, is also decidedly hopeful. "With the preference and adequate control over Russian imports effective," says the Ottawa correspondent of the Province, "the Canadian lumber industry can regain at least a large part of the British market. There was small hope that Canada would be able to obtain immediate benefit from any concessions given to the lumber trade at this time, as the British market is over-bought. An immediate market exists, however, for specially sawn lumber from the Pacific Coast, and most of this business should go to British Columbia. By next year Canada's lumber trade should be in a position to benefit substantially from the agreements reached.

"Continuation of the ten per cent. preference," the Province correspondent adds, "will place British Columbia in a dominant position on the Pacific Coast for the handling of United Kingdom orders. This province need no longer fear the lumber producing States of Washington, Oregon and California as serious contenders in the rich British market."

The Vancouver Province also quotes Mr. J. O. Cameron, a leading lumber exporter, who says: "The 13 to 15 per cent difference in exchange will also have to be added to our advantage. This means that where we have always been in competition for what the United Kingdom bought from this coast, now we will have an advantage of around 25 per cent. This will make it so that ships that formerly would take a cargo out of Portland, Oregon, for the British Isles, but could not afford to come up here to load a cargo at the same rates, will be able to come here for lumber."

While Prince Edward Island is not directly interested in the lumber industry, it is indirectly, and it is encouraging to note these expressions of confidence from men who are qualified to speak on the subject

SAFETY FIRST

In ancient times an eclipse of the sun was regarded with terror, as being the forerunner of some catastrophe. There is usually a grain of truth in ancient beliefs. The truth in this case is the danger of the unprotected eye from the concentrated rays of the sun when in partial eclipse, as it will be to observers in this Province on August 31. The track of the full eclipse will pass over a portion of the Province of Quebec, extending about 80 miles wide from the city of Montreal. A partial eclipse will be seen in this Province and the phenomenon, if viewed with the naked eye, may have serious, even permanent and irremediable effects upon the delicate retinal membrane. Nor is it sufficient protection to use ordinary colored glasses. The sun's rays during an eclipse are intensely powerful, and extra precautions are necessary when observing it. Mr. G. F. Hutcheson, who has called this important fact to the Guardian's attention, suggests the use of a piece of ordinary window glass, densely smoked. The glass should be smoked so heavily as to be opaque under ordinary circumstances. Through this medium, the eclipse can be observed clearly and with perfect safety.

GREATEST OF ALL

"The formula makers regarded the 1926 Imperial Economic Conference as one of the greatest of the Empire congresses," says the Independent Financial Post. "Here was drafted the simple statement of the political equality of the Empire countries and their common allegiance to a single political heart. But the 1926 conference did nothing to create jobs or make the Empire's people prosperous. And the formula remained little more than a formula as was demonstrated when the United Kingdom delegation came to Ottawa with no offers or propositions to make and with nothing more than a willingness to consider what the Dominions might offer. It was still very much a gathering of a great country and the constituent parts of her Colonial Empire."

"But the weeks at Ottawa did more to define practically the equality of the Empire countries than the weeks at London did in 1926. The trade agreements were the first major and practical evidence of the equality of the Empire countries. When Mr. Baldwin affixed his signature to the agreements with the Dominions he concluded the 90 years of slow death of the out-of-date Colonial Empire so far as the Dominions were concerned but he helped to bring recognition to a new giant, the economic British Empire which has no precedent in history."

"Economically there is no doubt that the Ottawa Conference was the greatest of them all. But in the light of history it may prove to have been the most significant politically as well."

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is announced that simultaneous sessions of the United Kingdom and Dominion legislative bodies will be held in October. That means that the agreements concluded so successfully at Ottawa will probably come into effect within the next few weeks.

During the years of its existence 900 proposals have come before the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, and some 200 have been accepted, inscriptions drafted and tablets cast. By the end of 1931 103 memorials had been erected, 198 tablets cast, and 56 fences built around memorials. They were distributed throughout the dominion—

Prince Edward Island, one tablet; Nova Scotia, 12 cairns, one boulder, one monument, 25 tablets and seven fences; New Brunswick, eight cairns, two boulders, six monuments, 23 tablets and four fences; Quebec, 22 cairns; five boulders, two monuments, 4 tablets and 15 fences; Ontario, 28 cairns, one boulder, five monuments, 63 tablets and 19 fences; Western Provinces, 33 cairns, two boulders, four monuments, 43 tablets and 11 fences.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Routing of the bonus army from Washington is said to have followed discovery of an arsenal containing guns, ammunition and dynamite, together with evidence to show that the movement was initiated by the Communist group known as the Workers' Ex-Servicemen's League. In which case, keeping the casualties down to two was quite a feat.

The skeleton of a prehistoric elephant was brought to light by workmen in the course of excavations undertaken between the Coliseum and the Temple of Peace, in the Roman Forum. The tusk, which is nearly ten feet long with a major circumference of about three feet is in good state of preservation. Only part of the huge cranium has yet been dug out. The skeleton was found at a depth of about fifty feet from the present street level, and is believed to have lain there for at least twenty centuries. The remains, examined by a noted Italian scientist, are described as those of an elephant antiquus, that is, a progenitor of the present race of Indian and African elephants. How it came to Rome is not known with precision, but experts believe that the carcass of the elephant was brought to the site where it was found by floods during the course of various centuries.

"It may well be that the generations that come after, in speaking of us, may say indeed, 'They builded better than they knew.'"—Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin.

"The agreements signed today proclaim not only a growing spirit of co-operation within the Empire, but as well the nature and extent of our material resources."—Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett. The growing spirit of cooperation throughout the Empire has evidently not extended to the smaller Liberal press in Canada at least. True, the recognized leaders among the opposition papers are participating heartily in the general cooperation. It is true also, that of the recalcitrant Liberal press it may truly be said that they also builded better than they knew as it will be found that in their factious criticism of Premier Bennett and his Conservative associates they have paved the way for greater Conservative triumphs in the very near future.

During the first seven months of the year the railways authorized only fifteen and one third miles of new line in all parts of the United States. Simultaneously it has approved abandonment of 709 miles of existing trackage, consisting largely of so-called "short" lines. Both the giving up of old mileage and the decline in constructing new are due in large part to the increasing use of motor trucks as "feeders" for the transportation companies. Much of this takes the form of unregulated competition.

There is some uneasiness in Holland lest the former Kaiser break away and get back to Germany. Uneasiness is natural when we consider the damage he caused the last time he was at large.

Card in Florida paper: "Thursday I lost a gold watch I valued very highly. Immediately I inserted an ad in your 'Lost and Found' column and waited. Yesterday I went home and found the watch in the pocket of another suit. God bless your paper."

For the year ending March 31, the outward flow of emigrants from the United Kingdom fell below the total of immigrants for the first time, the balance being 37,072. In 1921 emigrants numbered 136,000 while in 1931 the total was but 27,151. Evidently the British people are convinced that they are better off at home in the present period than anywhere else.

Down in Missouri farmers who grow corn find that the cobs are worth more than the grain. The explanation is that Missouri has a virtual monopoly in the manufacture of corn cob pipes. Practically the entire world's supply of these pipes comes from a few factories in Missouri, and Missouri farmers supply the cobs from which the bowls are made. The prices paid for these cobs range from 50 cents to 85 cents a hundred. A farmer who produces cobs suitable for pipes can realize in the neighborhood of \$20 an acre from them while for ordinary corn, sold with the kernels on the ear, he would only receive about \$15 from an acre.

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By James W. Barton, M.D. REST AND WEIGHT

Every health writer including myself, advises the thin to eat more, and the stout to eat less. The thin are also advised to take a little exercise to give them a better appetite and the stout are advised to take a great deal of exercise as their surplus fat, thus gets used or burned, thereby reducing the weight.

I sometimes think that health writers, again including myself, do not say enough about rest and sleep, to the thin, and to the stout. The way to think about rest or sleep is to think about it as food. If you take an extra hour of sleep or rest, you lose about an ounce or two of weight only, whereas if you are up and about for this hour you may lose as much as four to six ounces of weight. You can thus see that if you get this much extra sleep or rest, everyday for a week or a month, that it should add considerable weight to your body.

What does this mean? It means that the thin or underweight individual by making sure of this extra hour or two of rest at night or during the day, is not going to use up all the food eaten, and some of it will be stored as extra weight.

To the overweight individual it means that as his or her body stores fat much more readily than one who is normal, that this extra hour of rest or sleep will give the system that much longer time to store fat at this increased rate.

You can thus see that perhaps more important than cutting down on the food intake, more important than taking vigorous exercise, is this cutting down on rest and sleep.

Just figure it out for yourself. If you are on your feet, getting around the house, street, store, or office one hour more each day than usual, and you are generally on your feet three or four hours a day, it would mean that you would be using your body, using up five times the energy as when at rest for one more hour a day. Thus the length of time when fat from your body was being used up would be 20 to 25 per cent more everyday.

Frankly, the thin individual cannot always gain in weight, what would be expected for one more hour of rest or sleep, and taking one more hour of rest or sleep each day, but the gain would be certainly worth the giving up of one hour of play or recreation.

However, with the overweight individual, cutting off one hour of rest or sleep, and taking one more hour of light exercise such as walking, would give excellent results. Loss of weight because not resting, loss of weight because of the light exercise.

Empire Migration

(Montreal Gazette)

Commenting upon the results of the Imperial Economic Conference the London Morning Post and other Conservative newspapers in Great Britain express regret that nothing was done toward redistribution of the Empire's population. What is meant is that nothing was done to facilitate emigration from the United Kingdom to the Dominions. This question was not before the Conference directly and its omission from the agenda was by no means an unwise thing. The Conference was fully occupied with the highly complicated problems of trade and finance, for the consideration of which it was called. Migration is a separate question presenting very formidable difficulties of its own and its introduction at Ottawa would have added unnecessarily to the labors of the Conference and might conceivably have over-run the very narrow margin by which the delegates succeeded in arriving at their agreements. Canada and the United Kingdom, particularly, experienced the utmost difficulty in arriving at conclusions on trade which the respective delegations were willing to accept and sign. Any proposal that a new emigration movement from Great Britain should be promoted at this time as part of the general project before the Conference would have increased the element of danger and jeopardised the success actually achieved.

A STUDY IN MENDACITY Eddie Ochiltree is a character study in mendacity. The order of the Blue Gowns or Bodesmen originated in the fifteenth century. Andrew Gemmells was the individual on whom Eddie was modelled. A native of old Cumbria, Ayrshire, like Eddie, he had been in the army and was present at the battle of Fontenoy. When he retired from the Army he drifted into a vagrant life, becoming the best-known gaberlunze on both sides of the Tweed. Among his many qualifications, he could sing a good song, tell a good story, as well as being a fellow of infinite jest, but he could be very satirical. Scott quotes Burns as to the likelihood of his having died, "a cadger powny's death at some dykeside," but such was not the case, as he died in a barn at Roxburgh-New town in 1793, "in a very weakly condition,

"Look here," said the doctor, "you're only slightly run down. Go and cheer yourself up at one of those snappy mind comedies. It will take your mind off business." "That's just what it won't do," muttered the patient. "I am an artificial leg manufacturer."

Scott's Characters

(Montreal Gazette)

Mark Rutherford wrote: "It may be said of others that they have made the world wise or rich, but of Scott it must be said that he, more than all, has made the world happier—wiser, too, wiser through its happiness." The general tenor of all his romances is happiness, the one great exception being "The Bride of Lammermoor." This was the tale which Gladstone considered the greatest of the Waverley novels. It was published in June 1819. During its composition Scott was suffering severe bodily pain, so severe that the work had occasionally to be laid aside. Which of the tragedies does it remind you of, Hamlet or MacBeth? Scott confessed: "Of all the murders I ever committed in that way there is none that went so much to my heart as the poor bride of Lammermoor; but it could not be helped: it is all true." Winton House in East Lothian is said to be the "Ravenswood" of the novel. The introduction is one of the most interesting Scott wrote. In it he mentions Hamilton, of Whitlaw, who had a grudge against the Dalrymples. A bitter feud existed between him and Lord Stair. Scott could not have seen the marriage contract, as there is no mention of this document having been seen earlier than 1800. Scott does not own acknowledgment to the portrait of the first Lord Stair in Sir William Ashtop, but there is a very close resemblance in Lady Ashtop to the wife of the Viscount.

"The Antiquary" appeared in 1823. It was intended to complete a series of narratives illustrative of Scottish manners at different times—"Waverley," the age of our fathers; "Guy Mannering," that of our youth, while "The Antiquary" took up the last ten years of the eighteenth century. Here you noticed what an insipid pair the hero Lovel, and the lady, Miss Wardour, appear to be? The two strong characters are the Antiquary and the ragged bedesman, Eddie Ochiltree. Sir Arthur Wardour is said to have been taken from Sir John Whiteford; the episode of Douservil is founded on fact. The Earl of Traquair was similarly imposed upon by a foreigner, who wanted to open up lead mines at Walkerburn. After the angry scene with Mrs. MacLeuchars is over, the passengers are seated in the Hawes Fly, when Monkbarns untied a package containing the "Itinerarium Septentrionale." This work was written by Alexander Gordon, who had a checkered career. Educated at Aberdeen, he was called by his master, "Singing Sandy"; for many years he lived in Italy, where he wrote Biographies of Pope Alexander the Sixth and also Caesar Borgia. On his emigrating to South Carolina, he practised as attorney-at-law and was also provincial registrar. No doubt Scott was influenced by Gordon when he drew his immortal character of Monkbarns, although he informs us: "George Constable, an old friend of my father's, who was educated to the law, but who retired to his independent property, generally residing near Dundee. He had many of the peculiarities of temper which long afterwards I tried to develop in the character of Jonathan Oldbuck." Constable had a great influence over Sir Walter; he introduced him to Shakespeare's Works, he enthused his antiquarian researches, and presented Scott with a copy of Adelung's Dictionary, when he commenced his German studies. The Tale of the Two Drovers was received from him as he was present at the trial Dr. Gleig maintained that Scott had in mind John Ramsay, of Ochiltree, but Ramsay differed from Monkbarns in one important particular: he was not a woman-hater. All of these gentlemen were so enthusiastic about antiquities that they could have been easily imposed upon by an Eddie Ochiltree. "I have garr'd them throw mony a queer tale mysell, Gude forgie me."

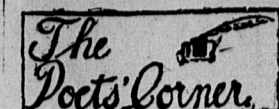
One day Professor Ferguson took Scott to visit David Ritchie, "Bowled Davie," Davie, Davie, or Davies of the Wuddus," that is Woodhouse variously called. When they arrived at the house, Chambers tell us, David appeared oppressed with a sentiment or extraordinarily interest, possibly due to Scott's lameness. The dwarf, after grinning at Scott, double locked the door, then he seized Scott in his powerful grip and exclaimed: "Man, has ye the poe'er." He meant magical power. On Scott's disclaiming the gift of poe'er, to the dwarf's evident disappointment, he turned and pointed to a large black cat, saying:—"He has poe'er." Ferguson plucked up courage and called on David to open the door. The dwarf slowly obeyed. When they got outside, the Professor saw his friend was pale as death, while his person

was agitated in every limb. Although the novel was not published for nineteen years afterwards, the whole interior of the cottage was graphically and faithfully described, in Isabella Vere's visit to the Sanctuary. David, although jealous, irritable and crabbed, was not altogether disregardful of life's deeper matters. Shennstone's Pastorals were his favorite and Allan Ramsay was also revell'd in. Burns was one of his pet aversions. In Scott's delineation of the character, he pictures his moods of despair, his fits of madness, but he never forgets his religious outlook. The life of David Ritchie is well known.

Mention was made of "Old Mortality." A great deal of criticism was indulged in; Scott was accused of having attacked the Covenanters. When one considers Scott's character and the manner of his writings one must accept the story from his detachment of any ulterior motives, which are foreign to his thought. The story contains exaggerations but they were incidental to the plot. He was not writing history. Many of the names in this novel were taken from the list Ephraim MacBrian is undoubtedly Hugh McKail. Goose Gibble can be traced to Willie Hawick, a Kelso worthy. Laird Milnwood bears a resemblance of Scott's old neighbor, "Nippy of the Peel." John Balfour of Burley is made to appear in a better light than he was in reality. To Train is due the inspiration of this novel. Calling on his house at Castle Street, Edinburgh, May 1816, he broached the subject and suggested that the story could be told by Old Mortality in the same way as the Minstrel did in the Lay. Train had to tell Scott who Old Mortality was, and when he left he promised to collect all available particulars regarding his life. Old Mortality was Robert Paterson, a stonemason. Statues have been erected to him in Balmacellan, Maxwellton and Laurel Hill

cemetery, Philadelphia. It was asserted that his son, John Paterson had emigrated to the United States in 1766, where he became a wealthy Baltimore merchant, his daughter became in 1803, the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, King of Westphalia. This story has not been corroborated. The Paterson who emigrated was a William Paterson, from the North of Ireland. He it was who settled in Philadelphia, afterwards becoming one of Baltimore's leading citizens. The Paterson family turned out worthy of the positions to which they attained. The grandson of Old Mortality Nathaniel Paterson, was minister of Galashiels, and a frequent visitor at Abbotsford. He became Moderator of the Free Church Assembly in 1850. The invention of the lifeboat is attributed to him. Another grandson was Walter Paterson, at one time Professor of English at Jena. He also entered the Church and was minister of Kilmord, Peebleshire, and wrote a poem, "The Legend of Iona."

The identification of Scott's characters, as well as the genesis of his stories, makes an interesting study. Scott gathered far and near and unquestionably utilized the material with excellent results.



EMPIRES

How dare we deem that in this age The end of all the ages lurks! That God is printing the last page Of the last volume of his Works!

Have we not canted of the mills Of God, how very slow they grind? Why should we fancy on our hills Their sails are sped by earthly wind?

Persia and Egypt, Greece and Rome, And vaster dynasties before, Now faded in Time's monochrome, In what do we surpass their lore?

Some things they knew that we know not; Some things we know by them unknown; But the axes of their wheels were hot With the same frenzies as our own.

—F. Burdett Mo-ey-Coutts.

having lived, according to his own account, one hundred and five years."

The "Tales of My Landlord" appeared in four series, three between 1816 and 1819, the fourth in 1831. "The Black Dwarf" and "Old Mortality" appeared at the same time, but they were not of the same merit. "The Black Dwarf" was not received with enthusiasm by the critics, who averred the plot thin and improbable, while the characters do not stand out conspicuously. "Old Mortality" met with instantaneous success. Lord Holland said of it, when asked his opinion. "Opinion: we did not one of us go to bed last night—nothing slept but my gout." Ganderseleuch at which Jeremiah Clashbotham was schoolmaster and Parish Clerk, is generally acknowledged as Galashiels. The Wallace Inn was modelled on the George Hotel at Melrose. James Proudfoot, schoolmaster of Penninghame, in a letter to Scott, jocularly signed himself "Clashbotham." Clash in the Old Scots means to flog, while clashin means petty, inconsequential talk among neighbors, especially female satiric conversation. In "The Black Dwarf" there is no outstanding figure, except "Elsheider the Recluse," the dwarf Scott met in the prototype, David Ritchie, only once, in the summer of 1797. Sir Wallace accompanied with his brother, Captain John Scott, visited Adam Ferguson at Hallyards. It has been stated that Ferguson's son read aloud to the men in the lines at Torres Vedras the newly published "Lady of the Lake." Ferguson's son and Scott were great friends; in 1817 they visited Aberfoyle's district and the MacGregor country in preparation for the writing of "Rob Roy."

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What's the price of the cheapest tickets for tonight's concert? asked a Scotsman who was on a visit to London with his family, of a clerk in the Queen's Hall booking office. "I'm sorry," said the clerk. "We've nothing but five-shilling seats left."

"Ma conscience!" said the Scotsman. "That's awfu' expensive. Still, it's but once in a lifetime—Ah'll tak the five."

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