

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim

Smart people are those who use big words and then appear disgusted by the ignorance of those who don't understand.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1933.

PICTOU SERVICE

With the resumption of the admirable Charlottetown-Pictou service by the S. S. Hochelaga, passenger and freight traffic is expected to be made more convenient between here, Halifax and the Sydneys. Unfortunately, through the rearrangement of the train schedule at Pictou, Charlottetown and the travelling public by the Hochelaga are being greatly prejudiced.

A FORWARD MOVE

The Provincial Government is to be commended upon the action taken to distribute to the farmers of the Province some 5,000 reflectors to be carried at night on horse drawn vehicles. Announcement to this effect was made by Hon. G. Shelton Sharp, Minister of Public Works, at the annual meeting of the Motor League and received warm commendation.

BACK TO PLATO

The vital importance of education as a factor in modern civilization was emphasized by Professor J. S. Thomson in his eloquent address at the Heartz Memorial Hall on Thursday evening. It is not enough, as the speaker plainly showed, to "save the world" for democracy. Democracy, if another catastrophe like that of the Great War is to be averted, must be educated to higher levels of thought and idealism.

school period into adult life, and a cultural background provided against which the problems of today can be seen in true perspective. It is no disparagement of Professor Thomson's remarks to say that they embody principles which are not new; indeed, as he himself remarked, leaders in education are getting back once more to Plato and the classical conception of the connection between body, mind and spirit in educational work.

"That man has had a liberal education who has been so trained in youth that his body is the ready servant of his will, and does with ease and pleasure all the work that, as a mechanism, it is capable of; whose intellect is a clear, cold logic machine, with all its parts of equal strength, and in smooth working order; ready, like a steam engine, to be turned to any kind of work, and spin the gossamers as well as forge the anchors of the mind; whose mind is stored with a knowledge of the great and fundamental truths of nature and the laws of her operations; one who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire, but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; who has learned to love all beauty, whether of nature or of art, to hate all villainy, and to respect others as himself."

DEPRESSION POLITICS

"Not the least beneficial of the results of the world's coming resurgence to prosperity," notes the Independent Sydney Post-Record, "will be that it will prevent Oppositions from relying on hard times for votes, and will compel them to evolve constructive policies. The wholesome rivalry of the political parties in helping forward the march of national progress with statesman-like proposals, is about all the people ever get from the war between the 'outs' and 'ins.' There has been but little of it since the depression set in. The public are as fed up with the politics the depression has produced as with the business stagnation and unemployment it has brought in its train."

ABOUT BARLEY

Barley is probably the oldest of all cultivated cereals. History suggests that at one time barley was the only cereal under cultivation and it is thought to have originated in south-eastern Europe. Present day two-row varieties are thought to have descended from a species of wild barley that is still found in southern Russia. The lineage of modern six-rowed varieties is doubtful but it is probable that they were developed from a wild barley with the same general characteristics.

At one time barley was cultivated and harvested for human consumption and constituted an important part of the diet of people in southern Europe and in parts of Asia. As wheat, oats and rye were developed, however, barley became of less importance as a human food. The particular qualities of wheat and rye made these grains more suitable for human consumption. Measured in bushels barley is the third most important cereal produced throughout the world. The widespread production of barley is partly due to the fact that it can be successfully grown in a wide range of climatic conditions extending from semi-tropical to northern areas.

The most important use of barley today is as a feed grain for live stock. The feeding qualities of barley have been long recognized in Europe, parts of Asia, in the United States and Canada. In Canada the use of barley in the live-stock industry has been general for many years but has received more emphasis recently. Feeding tests

have shown that barley is undoubtedly the best substitute for corn as a feed for fattening animals. In most of the feeding tests that have been carried out in order to compare the feeding value of corn and barley, corn has proved itself superior, but the difference between the two grains has not been very great. Probably the greater palatability of corn accounts for the margin of superiority. In regions where corn cannot be produced, barley is the leading feed for hogs and for fattening steers. Corn is higher than barley in fat but lower in protein. In general, it is the digestible carbohydrate content of a feed that determines its fattening value.

Production of barley in Canada in 1932 is estimated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at 80,778,000 bushels, or 8.9 per cent of the total cereal crop. Barley acreage has decreased from 5,926,000 acres in 1929 to 3,757,600 in 1932. The Prairie Provinces produced 63,114,000 bushels in 1932.

UNWISE ECONOMY

Education in the United States seems to have suffered more by the depression than in any other country. The Seattle Post-Intelligencer reports that in fifteen out of the forty-eight states in the American union, public schools have been closed and no other provision has been made to continue child education. In forty states, school terms have been abridged to save money, and thousands of children have been deprived, to the extent of the abridgement, of educational opportunities that should be theirs. In thirty-five states, the teaching staffs have been reduced to the point where classes are overloaded and cannot be taught properly. In sum, concludes the Post-Intelligencer, the whole public school system of the nation faces an imminent breakdown, the disastrous social and moral effects of which will be felt for a generation. The newspaper concludes by denouncing the "false economy that breeds ignorance poverty and crime."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Miss Isabel MacDonald is credited with the statement that she does not wish to enter parliament because she believes women are more useful in local government. We may, says the Vancouver Province, very heartily endorse her statement. The simplest form of local government is the home. If she governs that—under a limited monarchy of her husband, she is in the best department of local government.

The members of the Duff Royal Commission, which enquired into the railway situation in Canada, have refused to accept any remuneration. Rendering voluntarily a public service at the cost of much time and energy, they are entitled to the wholehearted thanks of the Canadian people. The members of the commission were Chief Justice Duff of the Supreme Court of Canada, Lord Ashfield, Sir Joseph Flavelle, President Loree of the Delaware and Hudson, Mr. Beaudry Leman, president of the Bankers' Association, President Murray of the University of Saskatchewan and Dr. Clarence Webster of Shediac, N. B.

Statistics issued by Lloyd's Register, of vessels under construction at the end of March, show that there has been an increase in the amount of work in hand in Great Britain during the quarter, and a further substantial decrease in the foreign total, the British proportion of the total tonnage under construction in the world having risen from 29.4 to 34.1 per cent. Britain's increase (the first recorded since March, 1930) was 27,000 tons, and in Sweden there has been an increase of 24,000 tons; the largest decreases were in the United States (28,500 tons); Germany (28,000), Japan (8,000), Holland (7,000), and France (4,000). The tanker tonnage in hand has remained unchanged, except that two tankers, of 24,800 tons, have been delivered from German yards.

NOTES BY THE WAY

There may be noted in Canada a rising tide of indignation over the continued publication and circulation of periodicals that appear to have thrown to the winds all principles of decency. On the news stands and at street corners these have become a daily offense to decent-minded people.

Walter Duranty, Moscow correspondent of the New York Times, says that the scheme of Soviet justice assumes that accused persons brought into court are guilty, because they would not be brought into court unless they were guilty. Apparently, the British notion of a fair trial with the benefit of doubt is just another useless survival of the rotten bourgeois morality.

President Roosevelt confirms in his talks with the Premiers the hope and the promise of the new deal which he brought in with him at his coming into office. The infection of this hopefulness has been caught in the wheat pit at Chicago and the stock exchange at New York.

Great Britain goes on its usual way, trusting that the general recovery in her trade and commerce will eventually see her through. The imposition of tariffs on foreign imports did not bring the anticipated amount of revenue. It was effective, however, in checking the dumping of commodities, and the gain in wages from the additional employment that resulted probably represented something far more tangible than the shortage in Customs returns.

President Roosevelt, says the Chicago News, has been strengthened, not weakened, by his bold economy program. The savings he has effected thus far aggregate about \$850,000,000. His pledge to balance the Federal Budget is to be redeemed, apparently, unless Congress enacts legislation which involves squandering with one hand what the other hand seeks to save.

Peace, says a London exchange, if it is to be more than an interval between wars, rests on a tripod, of which international security, treaty revision and disarmament, to use the current jargon, are the feet. Only by some concerted effort on the part of members of the League to translate into practical terms the principles of the League Covenant embodying these three ideas will the world be saved from the threatening cataclysm. The positive task of this generation is to build up an international policy of this nature on the basis of ordered force. Force there must, if only in the background, this side of the millennium. The whole question is one of international organization, so that force may be restricted to the police function.

When this business cataclysm has reached an end, it will probably be seen that the potential of universal wealth has fallen to what it was in 1913, less the irreparable losses suffered during the War, plus the economies resulting from the production of relatively imperishable wealth, such as certain minerals and the development of natural resources. This is a guarantee of Canada's future, our our natural wealth is barely scratched and certain hydraulic developments represent an inexhaustible source of energy for the production of riches. The rapidity of our re-establishment will depend on the speed with which, if we are wise, we liquidate our weak organizations, and accustom our western population to mixed farming, but above all to the administrative prudence of our Governments, whose duty to use economy and prudence was never so great.

The new Nazi regime in Germany is making startling progress in its drive for the purification of Germanic culture and the raising up of Aryan supremacy. The Hitler Cabinet has passed a law restricting admission of Jews to universities and state schools. Jewish professors are being dismissed freely, and the students demand the head of the "rector magnificus" of Berlin University, whose name is Kohlrausch. Books considered "un-German" are to be burned publicly, and German chess societies, in which Jews have been prominent, are merged into a federal "Gross-deutsche Schachbund" under a Nazi. These steps follow logically such acts as the one-day boycott of Jewish places of business and the command that the Old Testament be eliminated from the official German church.

The origin of all trading was, of course, a system of barter. It has been suggested that a reversion to barter might prove a successful solution of our present economic evils. For this reason the outcome of an experiment announced from



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours



AN GLENNAN (The Glen)

Hail to the glen of gentleness and peace With bosky growth of woods so fresh and green, Where every living creature pauses, close Attentive to yon brooklet's music sound Neath thousand tender blossoms, honey sweet. Thy face is fanned by every passing air The beauty of this happy countryside Brings back the times that were to memory.

Old tower, stark rising in thy standing cold Thy mossy top revealing all thy years— Nor music's sound, nor victory-shout of joy About the heroes' feasting board is heard; Nor more the long-bow's twang; nor sword of wrath Leaping from scabbard flashes in the fight, But only thou art here the tale to tell Of those old deeds of steel-hard warrior men.

I may not see thy banners as of yore Full boldly fluttering in the battle's van; I may not see thy slin and clear-eyed youths— In brave defence of those within thy walls.

The veil of peace and years has fallen between, Firm as the mountain peak, and strong as death, And under this sweet meadow in the glen, Thy folk lie ever in their bonds of dust.

Farewell forever to this land of peace, This happy glen, and each hill round about Farewell again to those that once had lived, To those strong heroes in their sleeping here, My sorrow now, that I must leave these walls;

The dew is falling on the broad green fields; This flowery nook has shared with me its peace, And deathless vision of the strife of years.

—From the Gaelic of Aoghas MacEacharn, in "An Gaidheal" (The Gael) Glasgow, translated by H. A. Messervy, Charlottetown.

By James W. Barton, M.D. CURING TUBERCULOSIS BY SURGERY Your idea of the treatment of tuberculosis has likely been that it meant a prolonged stay in some district where the air was pure and dry, good food, and complete rest. The rest and food treatment is still the recognized method of cure and will likely continue to be, for it has cured thousands of cases of tuberculosis and sent them back to occupy their former positions in the world. These rests are naturally very monotonous, months, even years, being spent in bed only to have the trouble return a short time after the patient leaves the institution. It is these long periods in the institution where the patient gets somewhat better, then becomes worse again, then better again, and again worse, that induced physicians to look about for some means of "resting" the lung, as it is this rest that brings about a cure. One of the first methods used for resting the lung by mechanical means was to inject a gas which pressed against the infected lung and prevented it from expanding. Another method, used a little later, was to cut the nerve supplying the lung so that it could not move. Still later by means of removing a portion of the ribs on the affected side the lung collapsed and as there was no movement rest was obtained. Why does preventing the lung expanding cure tuberculosis? Why within a few weeks after the lung has collapsed by this surgical method, does the sputum which was loaded with tuberculous organisms become operation, be free of these organisms and the patient put on 10, 20, or 30 pounds in three or four months? Dr. Pol N. Corylles of New York tells us that it is because the organism of tuberculosis—tubercle bacillus—requires plenty of air or oxygen to develop. Absence of oxygen, because the lung is put at rest, prevents its growth. Further, fibrous tissue, which takes the place of infected lung tissue, thus healing tuberculosis, develops better when there is less oxygen present. Thus anything that will give the infected lung rest, give it less air and thus less activity, helps cure tuberculosis.

Tennyson's Double (Exchange) It is about fifty years since Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, of England, was elevated to his peerage and he died in 1892, so to the present generation he is only an historical figure. Therefore the strange story which Mr. Harry Wilson, a distinguished police court lawyer, relates of a visit which he paid to Tennyson on the Isle of Wight where he made his home in later years seems stranger still. Tennyson, he tells us, was mixed up in some litigation and one "J. F." took Mr. Wilson to Freshwater. "J. F.", it seemed, had the run of the house without reserve. Tennyson met them on the steps of a glass porch. The lawyer declares: "I never saw a more ill-dressed, dirtier man. He was smoking a pipe. J. F. shouted out: 'Alfred, we have come to see you.' Tennyson turned on his heel and thumped on an inner door and Mrs. Tennyson appeared. She said: 'Hush; he is writing something.' The poet turned from us and went into an adjoining den. A little later we were admitted. The atmosphere was terrific, no ventilation, disorder everywhere. The air was impregnated not only with the fumes of tobacco but with opium, for Tennyson had a habit of smoking a combination of the two." Tennyson returned with them. "He wore at that time the familiar soft wideawake hat and the equal-

Cardiff, Wales, will be watched with the keenest interest by economists the world over. It is stated that this month is to see the inauguration of a scheme, arranged some months ago, whereby Newfoundland pit props are to be exchanged for Welsh coal. Moreover, only British ships are to be used in effecting the exchange. This system, however, is not to be confined to inter-Imperial trade, for a similar exchange is to be effected whereby 40,000 tons of Welsh steam coal are to be exchanged for 60,000 tons of Finnish pit props. It is pointed out that the system so far as Scandinavia is concerned has got beyond the experimental stage.

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Municipal Income Tax (Vancouver Province) Ontario is the only province in Canada that has a municipal income tax, and there are indications that the tax is not working as well as some of its friends would like. The right to levy the tax is delegated to the municipalities by the province, but not all the municipalities take advantage of the privilege. The result is that people with substantial incomes subject to taxation prefer to live in those municipalities that do not tax incomes, and the tax-free areas in the neighborhood of the larger cities have attracted many wealthy residents. An attempt was made at the recent session of the Legislature to catch these so-called tax-dodgers by compelling every municipality to levy an income tax, whether it wished to or not. The proposed legislation went even further and fixed the rate at 35 mills. The bill was approved by the municipal committee of the House, but did not get through the House itself. It was held to be going too far to insist that a municipal council should be required to levy a tax, whether it required the revenue or not; and the proposal that the rate be fixed raised a storm of protest. The rate suggested, it was pointed out, was 1.4 mills higher than the current rate on real property in Toronto and considerably above the average rate during recent years. The keeping quality of milk is determined more by the temperature at which it is held than by any other factor. To keep satisfactorily, market milk must be cooled to around 45 degrees F. and held at that temperature. Minard's Liniment eases Sprains.

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