

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxims

Business may be bad today and the prospects worse for tomorrow—but
there is always the day after to those with tough intestinal tubes.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1933.

A GREAT OCCASION

Those who had the privilege of
attending the formal opening cere-
monies of the new Prince of Wales
College last evening will, we pre-
dict, look back upon the event as
one of the great occasions of a life-
time. The Government has been
highly commended upon its vision
and courage in building for the fu-
ture as well as the immediate pres-
ent. It now rests with the students
to carry on the tradition of old
Prince of Wales and take full ad-
vantage of the greater educational
opportunities which they enjoy.

FARMER TAX PAYERS

Ontario, with a population of 3,431,633 had only 161 individual
agrarians (as distinguished from
corporations) paying income tax in
1931-32. Prince Edward Island, with
about one-fourth of Ontario's popu-
lation, had 14. Raking each East-
ern province's population to the
level of Ontario's, in order to get
comparisons, then the number of
individual agrarians in Eastern
provinces paying income tax in
1931-32 would be so.

Table with 2 columns: Actual No. As Raised, P. E. I., Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario. Values range from 7 to 161.

PANACEAS EXAMINED

Two of the economic panaceas
proposed by the Woodsworth Social-
ist party in the House of Commons
are government control of banks
and inflation of currency. Both of
these proposals have also been flirt-
ed with by some members of the
Liberal party. Their fallacy, how-
ever, was convincingly exposed in
Parliament last week by Mr. E. J.
Young, Liberal member for Wey-
burn. On the question of socialized
banking institutions Mr. Young had
this to say:
"I can tell you what happened
in the state of North Dakota where
it was tried. They set up a farmers'
government there a few years ago,
a Non-partisan League, one of the
planks in their platform was the es-
tablishment of a state bank for the
same reason for which it is being
advocated in this country, because
the other banks were not lending
money to those they thought should
get it. They set up this state bank,
which loaned money, and loaned to
those who could not borrow in
other banks. In the course of time
these farmers' notes became due and
were not paid, and the state bank
took possession of their land. The
state bank like any other state in-
stitution does not pay any taxes,
and every quarter-section of land
that was taken over in that way
was removed from the tax roll, leav-
ing the full burden of taxation to
be carried by the other lands. In
the single school district no less

NOTES BY THE WAY

Trade statistics prove that ap-
proximately \$81,000,000 is spent on
imported goods every year by Can-
adians. No doubt a large proportion
of this money could be diverted to
Canadian industries, including agri-
culture. What the consequent im-
provement would be in the labor
situation and in the country's gen-
eral economy can readily be imag-
ined, says an exchange.

Some Liberal journals point out

that Canada's trade with the United
States has dropped from \$1,389,000,000
in 1929 to \$955,000,000 in
1932, or by more than 50 per cent.
This drop is attributed in part to
tariff restrictions and it is sought to
leave the impression that the Cana-
dian tariff is the cause. The figures
probably are correct but the Cana-
dian tariff is the cause. The fig-
ures probably are correct but the
Canadian tariff is not to blame. For
many years the ten million people
in Canada have been purchasing
nearly double as much from the
United States as the 120 million people
in the United States have bought
from Canada and we have made
good the difference by selling more
to Great Britain and the British
Dominions. If Canada now is buying
less from the United States and more
from Empire countries all good Can-
adians will welcome the change.

Other countries may have various

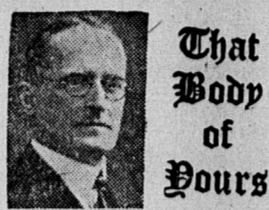
degrees of classes, but in none of
them is there such drastic ordering
about of whole bodies of the popu-
lation as in the modern socialistic
state of the U. S. S. R. There, thou-
sands of persons, men and women
alike, are being herded out of the
cities to work in harsh territory by
order of Moscow. The individual will
must bow to the dictates of the state
or suffer the consequences, which
may be imprisonment or starva-
tion. "Free speech" does not go
there; which explains the strenuous
objection of deportees from Ameri-
ca to being sent back to their native
land. They speak for Communism
but dislike being forwarded to its
citadel, where it is practiced sys-
tematically.

MODERN MEDICINE

Sir Andrew Macphail, recently
addressed the American College of
Physicians gathered in Montreal on
the origin of modern medicine.
Sir Andrew felt that the reign of
Charles the second was the water-
shed between the mediaeval and the
modern world, between the rule of
authority and experience, between
books and experiment. On that
summit he found the spring of
modern medicine. At that time lived
Thomas Sydenham, a physician who
will be famous for all time. Too
much has been made of Sydenham's
contribution to the diagnosis of dis-
ease, thought Sir Andrew, but it was
in practice that he excelled. Syden-
ham created no great stir in London,
but Sir Andrew argues the profes-
sion should not be too strongly
blamed for Sydenham was "quite
irregular."

Actually it was from Edinburgh
and Leyden that his fame first ex-
tended to the world. His works, writ-
ten in Latin, were later translated
by the Sydenham Society. Sir An-
drew turned to the old practice: "For
a perfect sight of the old medicine,
let me conduct you to the bedside
of Charles II: With a cry he fell.
Dr. King, who, unfortunately, hap-
pened to be present, bled him with
a pocket-knife. Fourteen physicians
were quickly in attendance. They
bled him more thoroughly; they
scarified and cupped him; they
shaved and blistered his head; they
gave him an emetic, a clyster, and
two pills. During the next eight days
they 'threw in' 57 separate drugs;
and towards the end, a cordial con-
taining 40 more. This availing nothing,
they tried Goa stone, which was
a calculus obtained from a species
of Indian goat; and as a final rem-
edy, the distillate of human skull.
One physician did protest that they
would kill the king; and out of this
arose the suspicion that he had been
irregularly poisoned. But he did die,
'as peacefully as a lamb'; his last
words were, 'Do not let poor Nellie
starve.'

All this, notes a Montreal ex-
change, seems probably more in-
credible to laymen than to Sir
Andrew's hearers. Yet even in the
reign of William the Fourth, the
young Princess Charlotte, who, had
she lived, would have been queen
instead of her cousin Victoria, prob-
ably died from excessive blood-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHY THE CROWDED ROOM CAUSES TROUBLE

As students we were taught that
each person in a school room need-
ed 1000 cubic feet of air space, and
that the air in the room should be
changed three times an hour.

We were taught also that the car-
bon dioxide that was breathed out
of the lungs was injurious, and
that the "organic particles" breath-
ed out were very dangerous and
were responsible for the headaches
and tired feeling which occurred
due to remaining in an unventilated
room.

A few years ago it was shown that
ventilation is not a matter of so
much space for each individual, but
that if the air in the room is kept
moving then the amount of space
for each person is not important.

It was found also that it is not
the carbon dioxide, nor the waste
organic particles from the lungs
that causes headaches and tiredness,
but the increased amount of mois-
ture in the room. The water vapor
in the air from the lungs accumu-
lates to such an extent in the
room, that the body can't regulate
properly the amount of heat it
needs to throw off, hence the feel-
ing of stuffiness.

In the home, as a rule, particu-
larly in the cool weather, there is
really not enough moisture in the
air, because the outside cool air has
less moisture in it anyway, and then
when it gets heated in the home it
has even less.

However in schools, churches,
theatres, or other places where there
are a large number of people con-
gregated, so much moisture is breath-
ed out from the lungs, that ventila-
tion or movement of the air is
absolutely necessary if headaches,
stuffiness, and tiredness are to be
prevented.

If the individual is in a crowded
place regularly, it can gradually af-
fect his general health causing
particularly ailments of the nose,
throat and chest—colds, influenza,
pneumonia, and some of the dis-
eases of childhood.

While the opening of windows
and thus creating a current of air
is helpful, this is not always pos-
sible.

It has been amply proven however
that the use of an electric fan by
churning the air will create the
movement necessary to remove that
sense of oppression caused by over-
crowding.

When Sportsmen Disagree

(Mail and Empire)

A remarkable difference of opinion
between duck-shooting members of
Parliament developed during the
discussion on some minor amend-
ments to the Migratory Birds Con-
vention Act. Mr. Cantley, member
for Pictou, claimed that the regula-
tion which prevented Spring shoot-
ing is unfair to the people of the
Maritime Provinces. The great bulk
of the migration northward in the
Spring follows the coasts of Nova
Scotia and New Brunswick, but the
people there are not allowed to
shoot the birds. On the other hand,
90 per cent of the migration south-
ward in the Autumn passes overland
down through the United States.
The people there get the advantage
of the treaty and Canadians in the
Maritimes get none.

Mr. Hanson (York-Sudbury):
"With all due respect to my hon.
friend from Pictou there are two
views with respect to this matter.
Anyone who has shot geese in the
fall of the year and also in the
Spring will know what I mean. In
the fall of the year the birds are
in good flesh and are good to eat.
In the Spring they are not, but are
skinny and tough and lean. I say
let the birds have a chance to get
up north and breed. It will be better
for them notwithstanding what a
few game hogs may think."

Mr. Cantley: "With all due refer-
ence to my hon. friend from York-
Sudbury, I have probably had as
much experience in attempting to
shoot ducks, brant and geese in the
Province of Nova Scotia as he has,
and my experience is that the first
flight in the Spring, when probably
only three or four days elapse be-
tween the birds leaving their south-
ern Winter sojourn and their arrival
in Nova Scotia, finds the birds in as
good condition as they are when
they come down from the north."
Further discussion failed to settle
the important question whether
these birds are skinny or fat on
their northward migration in the
Spring

Canadian Flowers For Flanders

(Dominion Govt. Bulletin)

Those who may later be visiting
the battlefields of France and Bel-
gium from Canada and other parts
of North America may recognize
among the wealth of flowers
blooming over the graves in Brit-
ish cemeteries, in which Canadians
are buried, some that are peculi-
arly and particularly indigenous to
Canada and other parts of the
North American continent. Twenty
eight packets of seeds of wild
flowers have been sent to the Im-
perial War Graves Commission by
the Divisions of Botany of the Cana-
dian Government, Experimental
Farms for planting on the graves
of those who passed on during the
period 1914-1918. The War Graves
Commission maintains its own nur-
series in France and Belgium for
raising flowers for the cemeteries
under its care and in the Spring,
Summer and Autumn months the
cemeteries so attractively laid out
are aglow with bloom.

The Division of Botany has also
recently sent out 4802 packets of
seeds from 1,557 species of plants,
etc., 159 rooted plants and 10 cut-
tings to 110 botanic gardens or
other botanical institutions in dif-
ferent parts of the world. In re-
turn, 21,171 packets of seeds and
21 cuttings have been received by
the Canadian Government Experi-
mental Farms from other countries.

Waterloo Bridge

(Mail and Empire)

Those thousands of Canadian
who are familiar with the Imperial
capital will be interested to know
that the ten year controversy be-
tween the British Government and
the London County Council over
Waterloo Bridge has been adjust-
ed. The Council has accepted the
Government plan for reconstruction
of the bridge. The structure is to
be widened and strengthened so
as to provide for four lanes of traf-
fic, instead of for only two as at
present, at a cost of something un-
der \$2,500,000 in our money. The
Government will contribute 60 per
cent of the sum.

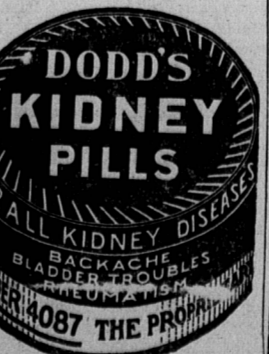
At one time it was almost deter-
mined to tear down the bridge and
build an entirely new one, but the
compromise scheme has been sub-
stituted. The bridge, which links
the heavy traffic of the Strand
with Southern London, was design-
ed and built by John Rennie, the
distinguished engineer. It is one of
the most beautiful and stately in
the world. It commands glorious
views of the Thames both up-
stream and downstream. Standing
on any of its six spans, the obser-
ver has within the range of his eye
the Thames embankment and the
Hours of Parliament on the one
hand, and that section of London
dominated by the great dome of St.
Paul's on the other.



COUNTING SHEEP

Half awake I walked
A dimly-seen sweet hawthorne lane
Until sleep came;
I lingered at a gate and talked
A little with a lonely lamb.
He told me of the great still night,
Of calm starlight,
And of the lady moon who'd stoop
For a kiss sometimes;
Of grass as soft as sleep, of rhymes
The tired flowers sang:
The ageless April tales
Of how, when sheep grew old,
As their faith told,
They went without a pang
To far green fields, where fall
Perpetual streams that call
To deathless nightingales.
And then I saw, hard by,
A shepherd lad with shining eyes,
And round him, gathered one by
one
Countless sheep, snow-white;
More and more they crowded
With tender cries,
Till all the field was full
Of voices and of coming sheep.
Countless they came, and I
Watched, until deep
As dream-fields lie
I was asleep.

—William Kerr.



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.

RADIO PROGRAMMES

Sir—The Radio Commission
seems to have overlooked an im-
portant item in the Radio act, viz.:
the control or supervision of pro-
grams provided by local stations.
This is important for the reason
that radio entertainment we in the
Maritimes most largely get during
the daytime and early evening is
that furnished by local stations. It
is understandable that the broadcast-
ers in the different localities, not
having any instructions to go by,
are using their own judgment as to
what will meet with the approval
of their listeners, but it is the opinion
of a large, perhaps the largest num-
ber of listeners that there is a defi-
nite need of a change in the class
of records used. The radio act
stressed this point and provided for
an assistant commissioner in each
province to see that the policy and
orders of the commission are prop-
erly carried out. Many radio own-
ers have been wondering what the
reason is for delaying this impor-
tant feature of the Radio Act.
I am Sir, etc.
OBSERVER

LOOK AT YOUR MILK CHEQUES

Sir—For a long time the Patriot
has been parroting off the catch-
cry "Look at your milk cheques"
to amuse its readers—if perchance
any of them are weak-minded enough
to be caught by chaff.
The sad feature of it is that the
evening organ seems groping in evi-
dent ignorance of the world's de-
pression, and filled with the super-
stition that a Liberal amulet worn
close to the heart is the one cure
for economic adversity.

It harps on the fact that butter
is lower in price than for several
years. Its soul, if it has any, is
deadened to the fact that prices in
every known community, in every
quarter of the world, have gone to
smash. It doesn't seem to know that
millionaires have been reduced to
common levels, and the financiers
formerly commanding thousands of
dollars are many of them on the
verge of penury.

These are not, exclusively Cana-
dian conditions; they are world-
wide, with Canada, because of its wiser
Government and the sturdy re-
sourcefulness of its people, feeling
the pinch less than most of the na-
tions.
Yes "look at your milk cheques."
Compare them with the "milk che-
ques" of those who have to pay 5c.
per lb. duty and long distance
freights over tropical seas to get
entry in Canada. And, why do they
want to ship butter to Canada
against these costs? Isn't it because
butter is worth more in Canada
than in any other country they can
ship to? How happy they would be
if their "milk cheques" showed up
as healthy as those of the Cana-
dian farmer.

And the Patriot's cure for the
ills of low prices? Take a squirt
at them. Cut out the Bennett 5c.
per pound against New Zealand but-
ter and restore the Mackenzie King
duty of 1c. per pound! Give the
New Zealanders a Liberal Mac-
kenzie King entry into our markets
with a Liberal 1c. duty—and then
"look at your milk cheques!" Re-
store the old order of Liberal 3c.-
000,000 pound butter imports to
flood our already weakened markets
and then take the Patriot dreamer
around for a walk amongst farm-
ers, and creameries in a soothing

DR. L. B. EVANS of London, Eng.

Noted Physician, treated suc-
cessfully and obtained per-
manent cures of Stomach
Conditions, such as Indiges-
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ach, Heartburn, Gastric Dis-
tress and to the stomach with
a prescription which we have
procured and sell under the
name of Evans Stomach Mix-
ture.

We alone have the sole
rights on this prescription and
since selling it have received
numerous testimonials from
satisfied purchasers.
Don't fool with your stom-
ach, serious conditions are
likely to arise if you allow
yourself to lapse into a
chronic state of gastric trou-
ble.
Get a bottle today.
Price 85c.
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examination of your "milk che-
ques!"
Could even the Patriot originate
any proposal more stupid?
I am, Sir, etc.,
MILK CHECK.

Perils Of Research Work

(Toronto Globe)
The sacrifices made by profes-
sional men engaged in research work
are emphasized in the death in
New York of Dr. R. S. Saddington,
Port Credit, a native of Rich-
mond West, Ont., and a graduate
of the University of Toronto. Dr.
Saddington had been devoting his
talent and his energies to the dis-
covery of a remedy for herpes, a
virus tropical disease which at-
tacks the brain of animals and
produces infantile paralysis in
man.

The doctor knew his peril. "I
have to use surgical precautions in
the laboratory," he wrote to a
friend, "and work with gloves. I
hope I do not catch the disease."
When this unselfish research work-
er knew he was stricken he con-
tinued his experiments, that he
might leave to others the benefit
of his discoveries.
Some time ago another brilliant
young graduate of the University
of Toronto, Dr. William B. Brebner,
also doing research work in New
York directed toward the conquest

Chew - HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S BLACK TWIST TOBACCO. DR. L. B. EVANS of London, Eng. Noted Physician, treated successfully and obtained permanent cures of Stomach Conditions, such as Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Gastric Distress and to the stomach with a prescription which we have procured and sell under the name of Evans Stomach Mixture. We alone have the sole rights on this prescription and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers. Don't fool with your stomach, serious conditions are likely to arise if you allow yourself to lapse into a chronic state of gastric trouble. Get a bottle today. Price 85c. THE 2 MACS Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention.