

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Maxim We may measure one of our own defects by the pleasure we take in remarking those of others.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1933.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY

The interest which attaches to the prospect of negotiating a reciprocal trade agreement with the United States in no sense lessens the importance of the agreements already negotiated by Canada with Great Britain and other Empire countries at Ottawa last year.

The factors involved in this favorable situation are dealt with in an informative article issued by the Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers.

The immense value of the opportunity should be clearly understood. Canada has secured free entry for up to 230,000,000 pounds of bacon and hams, for each and every year for a period of five years.

Just as clearly the conditions necessary to attain this position should be understood. Great Britain has stipulated that the bacon and hams which Canada supplies shall be of good quality.

"This," concludes the article quoted from, "is surely Canada's opportunity. The hog industry offers greater natural opportunity to Canadian farmers than any other form of possible agricultural expansion.

the hogs may be fed, the ideal feed grains for bacon production; climatic conditions are favorable; good breeding stock may be easily secured, and she is the only British country within favorable marketing distance.

PAYING ITS WAY

Liberal politicians and press of the more rabid kind are exerting every effort just now to aid and abet the United States inspired campaign to discredit the Canadian Radio Commission.

It is pleasing to note that at least one Maritime Liberal newspaper has refused to lend itself to the subversive propaganda adopted by its party members.

"Premier Bennett refers to these attacks as 'attempts to undermine radio as a public utility.' The Canadian system is patterned after the British system, which on the evidence of Marconi, the author of wireless, is the best system in the world.

"This was what was anticipated and the Premier says that this is the situation. With this statement the criticism, based on false premises, falls to the ground."

EDITORIAL NOTES

One reason given by the Washington Government for going off the gold standard is that it wished to head off the movement in Congress in favor of dangerous and perhaps uncontrollable inflation.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Finance Minister Guido Jung reports that Italy will have a deficit of \$153,000,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1 next, some \$76,000,000 more than was estimated a year ago.

Visitors to the Paris Exhibition of 1937 will be able to drive in their own cars up a spiral hill 1,640 feet high and three and a quarter miles long.

That history always repeats itself, if only because the problems of those attempted solutions history is the record are eternally the same.

It is of paramount importance, if any form of arms regulation is ever to be established by this or subsequent Disarmament Conference, that every Government shall be able absolutely and unequivocally to maintain supervision and control of the export of arms by their national firms.

Mr. de Valera is in power in the Irish Free State, says an exchange and there is no doubt of his sincerity. He has formulated a very definite policy, the development of which is helped rather than hindered, by the incidence of the economic war.

Hitler's Jew-baiting is bound to compel the attention of the civilized world. It horrifies Christians in many countries. Neither Great Britain nor the United States has any right or any desire to interfere with a dictatorship in Germany, tolerated by the German people, any more than with a dictatorship in Italy, tolerated by the Italian people.

The next step for the League of Nations, according to Lord Lytton, is to convince all its members that Mr. Matsukawa is in error when he said that there was no alternative in the Manchurian question.

Ocean and coastal steamship fleet of the C.P.R. now numbers 50 vessels with a gross tonnage of 462,414, as against 34 vessels with a gross tonnage of 467,044 in 1932.

Though there was a marked falling off in travel between Canada and the United States due to the depression and the Presidential election, no less than 4,107,777 cars were reported entering Canada in 1932.

The Canadian Government has intimated its intention to ask the Dominion Parliament for extraordinary powers in matters of finance. It is needless to say that the Canadian Government will have the sympathy of the British public in any measures which it may find it necessary to take; and that con-



That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

COAGULATING THE TONSILS

There has been so much said for and against the method of removing tonsils by coagulation—destroying tonsil tissue by electricity—that you may wonder if this method should ever be used.

Dr. S. R. Skillern, Philadelphia, says that every throat specialist should be expert on this method, not that he will use it often, but because there are some cases where this is the best, or perhaps the only method that can be used.

"For the average tonsil case the electrocoagulation method, which means many applications of the needle to the tonsils and a number of trips to the surgeon's office for these applications, cannot be compared for a moment with that of a clean operation by the knife done by a well-trained surgeon.

Dr. R. A. Barlow, Rochester, N. Y., believes that the electrocoagulation method requires more care, judgment and skill, than does the usual surgical method. The danger is that in an effort to lessen the number of visits to the surgeon's office, and the natural endeavour to get the infected tonsils completely removed as soon as possible, too much tonsil tissue is often destroyed at the one time resulting in pain, and considerable delay, before the next coagulation of tissue can be done.

If the patient has had a number of attacks of tonsillitis or quinsy (abscess of the tonsil) and undergoes the electrocoagulation method for removing tonsils, it sometimes happens that he may develop another attack of quinsy. The point here of course is that this method should not be used too soon after an attack of tonsillitis or quinsy.

Dr. F. B. Balmer, Chicago, says that this method cannot replace the surgical method—removal by the knife. Surgery will continue to be the method used in the majority of cases; that is where there is no particular reason why the electrocoagulation method should be used.

However, in Dr. Balmer's opinion, electrocoagulation is best suited for certain cases. It is a safe method but requires time, judgment, skill, patience and the most extreme care.

A Dangerous Practice

(Montreal Star) A number of correspondents have written to the Star recently complaining about the danger caused by the general practice of using ordinary commercial trucks to convey large picnic parties into the country on Saturdays and Sundays.

Very seldom are these trucks properly equipped for the purpose of seating a score or more of human beings. Planks are laid crossways, or in many cases ordinary chairs which shift easily are used.

The number to be carried is apparently only limited by the physical possibility of crowding people aboard. The consequence of this carelessness is a truck so loaded that the centre of gravity is much higher than it should be—it is not unusual to see two or three particularly adventurous picnickers perched on the top of the driver's cab—and so much more easily upset on curves than it would be with a load carried as the designer of the machine intended.

The result of all this is trucks packed with people upset at curves, breaking through bridges or colliding on narrow roads. Collisions with such machines are the terror of the driver in an ordinary pleasure car.

Insured as commercial trucks, these machines are rented out as buses for picnics and the truck insurance, it has been argued, does not apply to them when so used.

However, property damage is much less important than the loss of human life so often involved in these preventable accidents. A motor picnic to the country at a price which can be paid is a blessing to many poor people who would otherwise be unable to get away. It would be a pity to prevent these

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.

LITERARY APPRECIATION

Sir,—I have read with deep interest Chief Justice Mathieson's pleasant and graphic accounts of his recent travels in Great Britain. I am sure that he has a good deal more to tell us and there are many who would welcome his observations in some more permanent form.

It is interesting to note that, although the Pope opens the door of St. Peter's, his cathedral church is the Basilica of St. John Lateran which is called the "Mother and head of all the churches in the city and the world."

THE OPENING OF THE HOLY DOOR

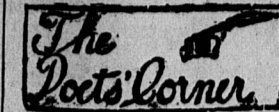
Sir,—In my previous letter I gave a short outline of the history of Jubilees or Holy Years and a short explanation of their meaning. The Jubilee of 1933 is now in progress and I trust that your readers will be interested in the following account of the opening ceremonies.

An ordinary Holy Year is begun by a ceremony called the Opening of the Holy Door. This ceremony usually accompanies only the opening of the ordinary ones but, on account of the solemn anniversary commemorated by the present Jubilee, the Holy Father decreed that the doors should be opened. In the ordinary course of events they would not have been opened until 1950.

There are four holy doors and they are called "holy" on account of the relation they have to those years of Jubilee which bring so many spiritual graces to all. They consist simply of the solid block of masonry with which the openings were walled up at the end of the previous Jubilee. They are just the concrete walls which close up the four doors and are not ornamented in any way save for a silver cross placed in the centre of each one.

These crosses become, during the years between Jubilees, shiny and worn from the kisses of those entering the churches. This act of piety is a mark of respect and devotion to Our Lord who, by His death on the Cross, brought redemption to man, the grace of which flows abundantly into souls during the years when the doors are opened.

The doors are in four of the major basilicas, St. John Lateran, St. Peter's, St. Mary Major and St. Paul's, outside the walls. These are the churches to which the visits must be made in order to gain the indulgences attached to the Jubilee. The Holy Father opens the holy door of St. Peter's and the Cardinals designated for that purpose open the others. The ceremonies are per-



THE DESERTED VILLAGE

The moaning of the grey wet wind all day: The peevish bickering of childish birds Kept prisoners in the yew's dry shade: a way Immovable by hedges, patient herds.

In gardens long forsaken by the tread Of feet that loved to wander down the paths Now rippling tiny skies of molten lead.

All things—the trees, the houses and the mind Of him who peers forth sadly at the day! For though he sees 'tis yet as one half blind With memories, through ages of dismay.

—Romilly John in the Spectator.

formed simultaneously and due to the fact that it is the opening of the door by the Pope that marks the time of the opening of the Jubilee, the ceremony is generally referred to in the singular as the "opening of the holy door."

The ceremony of the opening of the holy door is a very short and simple one though performed with great pomp and solemnity. The Holy Father knocks three times on the door with a silver hammer saying "Open unto me the gates of Justice." The masonry, which has been loosened beforehand, falls in at the third blow and when it has been taken away and the floor cleaned, he enters the Basilica followed by the papal court.

It was at that ceremony of the opening of the Holy Door of St. Peter's that it was my privilege to assist on April 1st.

The ceremony was scheduled to start at 10.30 A. M. and long before that hour immense throngs of people were entering St. Peter's. It is estimated that over forty thousand were present in the Basilica. The admission was by ticket and the basilica will hold many thousands more, tickets being issued only to fill the places from which the solemn entry of the Holy Father could conveniently be viewed.

It is impossible on visiting St. Peter's for the first time to make even a wide guess at its dimensions or at the size of the objects which one sees. Everything is in such perfect harmony that the eye is deceived and it is only when we stand beside some of the statues or see people moving about that we can form any idea of its colossal dimensions.

The nave is 613 ft. long, nearly one eighth of a mile and 133 ft. high. The transept is 449 ft. long and the magnificent dome of Michael Angelo towers to a height of 448 ft. above the pavement. The splendid structure covers 240,000 sq. feet or nearly six acres. The present edifice, the construction of which was a work which lasted one hundred and eight years, was consecrated by Urban VIII on Nov. 18th, 1626 and it replaces the Old St. Peter's built by the Emperor Con-

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