

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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AS THEY WERE

It is evident, from the returns received at time of writing, that Mr. A. S. Renne, Liberal candidate, is the victor in yesterday's election contest in South Oxford. The defeated Conservative candidate, Hon. Donald Sutherland, now advanced in years, previously held the seat but was defeated in 1925 by the late Mr. T. M. Cayley, who was again re-elected as Liberal member for the constituency in 1930. Save for Mr. Sutherland's representation, the constituency has been consistently Liberal since Confederation, having had an unbroken Liberal record of thirty-five years. Its retention by the Liberals therefore means that the traditional party line up, as well as the parliamentary representation, remains unchanged. The nature of the campaign used to discredit the Bennett Government may be judged from statements quoted in the press regarding the Marketing Bill which has been received with approval by all parties in this Province and by every Legislature in Canada. In South Oxford the electors were told that when the bill becomes law the farmer will "no longer be master of his own farm and cannot produce a bag of potatoes, or a bushel of grain, or a peck of apples, or a quart of milk, or grow a bunch of celery or onions without permission."

PAGE MR. KING

We have the assurance of our local contemporary that unlike election campaign, Mr. Mackenzie King has a "platform" and that is an important plank in his platform is greater freedom of trade. He has not yet answered Premier Bennett's oft-repeated question, "how he proposes to get more trade than the Bennett Government has succeeded in obtaining for Canadian producers?" In the meantime Maritime readers will be interested in the following editorial comment from an Ontario exchange: Interviewed during a recent visit to Ottawa concerning the development of the Port of Halifax, Mr. J. L. Hetherington, Chairman of the Halifax Harbor Commission, said the improvement of business has been so marked that the facilities of the port have been taxed to their utmost capacity. Owing to lack of storage facilities the Harbor Commission, he said, had last year to decline two million bushels of Canadian export grain. "The immense volume of traffic," he continued, "that has moved through Maritime ports has been of material benefit in helping to build up the revenues of Canadian railway systems and has provided substantial increases in payrolls for employees of the transportation companies. This, in turn, has created a marked increase in the purchasing power of the Maritime Provinces, and the effects are now being felt by industries located throughout Canada." In Mr. Hetherington's opinion this result is attributable directly to the Ottawa Imperial Conference agreements. The scheme of preferential tariffs within the Empire, including the adoption of the principle that traffic moving through Empire ports, must be routed through Empire ports, has brought this vast increase of trade. Canada's Atlantic ports are thus beginning to feel in a marked degree the benefit of these preferences both as to commodities and transportation. "Canadian people are gradually coming into a realization of what the Ottawa pact means to the Dominion."

FARM CREDITS

The purpose and procedure likely to be adopted under the Dominion Farm Credits Act, for which enabling legislation was passed by the Provincial Legislature, are thus outlined in the Financial Post: Fundamental viewpoints behind the new statute is the fact that provincial debt legislation—particularly in the western provinces—

has virtually prevented, rather than assisted, debt adjustment. As a result farm debt has been piling up in an alarming fashion to the detriment of both debtor and creditor. Under existing law the only avenue of jurisdiction open to the Dominion in respect of private debt, is via the bankruptcy courts, but use of this power would tend to aggravate rather than cure the situation by driving farmers from their land—the very thing most creditors are anxious to avoid. Last year federal legislation was enacted to provide a means of settlement for corporations apart from the bankruptcy act and the new statute will aim to provide similar relief for individual debtors. Probable procedure under the new act will be for the debtor to make application for a settlement of his debt, whereupon a federal adjustment commissioner (paid by the government) will confer with debtor and creditor; work out a statement of assets and liabilities and so forth, and attempt a settlement on a basis fair to all parties and without recourse to the bankruptcy courts. If no proper basis for settlement can be obtained due say to the need for new money to finance the settlement, the extended powers of the Federal Farm Loan Board may be utilized. At present this body can only make loans on a 5-1-2 per cent basis up to 50 per cent of the value of land and buildings. Its new powers will probably enable it to loan on the value of farm equipment as well—the whole loan to be as much as two-thirds of the value of land, buildings and equipment. The scheme to be adopted however will, it is expected, provide for two mortgages. One a first mortgage on the same basis as formerly (that is, 50 per cent of value of land and buildings) and also a second or chattel mortgage for the remainder of the loan. New money will be provided for the government for this purpose to the extent required. It is thought that, between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 will be ample for this purpose. Present loans outstanding by the Farm Loan Board are in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000. If such new financing is necessary in individual cases it is thought that the entire debt will be turned over to the Farm Loan Board on the principle that where the second mortgage is, there shall the first mortgage be also. Whether these new loans will be made at a lower than prevailing rate of interest is still indeterminate although the Ingersoll speech of Hon. R. J. Manion leads to the belief that this new money may be available at a definitely lower rate of interest in order to give added impetus to the plan. Even if this is not done the average debtor will find his burden considerably lighter by way of interest charges, which may be what Dr. Manion had in mind when he made his statement.

INSECT PLAGUES

Insect plagues are more or less general in all parts of the world. In ancient times they had swarms of locusts to contend with in far eastern lands and they still prey in Eastern Canada the potato bug is more a nuisance than a plague but its recurrence from year to year entails more or less work and expense upon farmers. In the western parts of Canada and the United States the grasshopper spread over large areas last year, doing much damage to the crops. In some places they devoured every green thing and polluted the streams. To prevent a recurrence of the plague this year measures are being taken to spread poison bait in the infested areas in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and the Congress of the United States has appropriated more than two million dollars for similar work in the Dakotas, Montana, Wyoming, Nebraska and as far east as Minnesota and Wisconsin.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It was rather unkind of our contemporary to republish the blunders of a visiting Sackville Liberal newspaper man in commenting on legislative affairs in Prince Edward Island. Such misinformation as that strangers are excluded from the gallery of the House during prayers, and that members are at fault in not designating each other by constituents applicable only to the Federal Parliament, might at least have been corrected. The political propaganda contained in the article would then be more likely to be swallowed by the gullible.

Notes By The Way

Two youthful maple sugar makers of Rutherglen, Ont., who began producing what they thought was maple syrup in the roots of a pine tree, quickly changed their tactics when a lynx emerged and gave them a lesson in the art of survival. The incident may provide an answer to the old question, "quills upon the fretful porcupine." The harmless little animal may be fretful just because mischievous humans will not let it alone.

Of the nearly 1,000 English songbirds that were brought here in 1933 and 1934 by the Natural History Society, the goldfinches, robins and the reeve, perched, the sky-lark alone weathered the winter. Though released at Duncan and on the Mainland they got a foothold on the Victoria and Esquimalt. Since that time they have slowly increased in numbers and range of nesting. Both for the pleasure to permanent residents and to every visitor, there is no made to make this English singer feel at home. His nearest neighbors are the British Isles to the east and Hawaiian Islands in the west—Victoria Journal.

Rumania's Lower House has passed a bill for a 50 per cent cancellation of the debts of farmers, a 20 per cent cancellation of the debts of city dwellers. Should it happen that the debts of the farmers are owed to the city dwellers, then the city dwellers, it seems to us, are to get the wrong end of the stick, and that's one of the troubles about cancelling debts. If the cancelling or scaling down could be done all at the same time, and uniformly for everybody, the policy would probably work. But if the scaling down is for the benefit of one class at the expense of some other class, there is no telling who will get the wrong end of the stick. Moreover, it is not so easy to find the net debtor.

The decline of manners has become clearly marked during the past few years and is by no means confined to the one sex. Ordinary politeness and civility have departed from the masses and nothing to replace it, appears rather than promoted. It is no longer regarded in many quarters as the smart thing to be impolite and rude, and the influence of the home and the school, which has fallen down in so many other respects, is equally negligible in this regard.—Brookview Recorder.

"Here I stand at the junction of two roads—stand with open eyes toward sin and the other leads toward righteousness. There is no power in heaven or earth that can prevent me from choosing the road I desire. That is my inalienable right. And it is that freedom of choice that constitutes one of the essential factors of moral action."—Julian C. Jaynes.

Life presents itself to every man in a great variety of aspects, and like the weather, you never can tell what it is going to be. Sometimes it is a June day with the perfume of roses, and sometimes it is as hard and bitter as the blast from a north wind. One day the path from smooth as a marble floor, and another day it is choked with thorns and briars and thorns. That is what every soul encounters. All that counts is the way you walk through the circumstances of time—the capricious, ever-changing climate of the spirit.—Magic Wells.

Fears of another outbreak of civil war in the Free State were expressed by Mr. de Valera, President of the Executive Council of the Free State, in a recent speech in the Dail, during the debate on the second reading of the Bill to ban Blue Shirts. "I lived through 1922," he said, "and I know, step by step, what it means to live in a civil war. The then state of civil war is still in the hearts of many, and it does not require much to set fire to the powder magazine again."

There is really no sound reason why the censorship of talkies for all Canada should not be pointed by out at some central point by a board composed of one representative from each province. Such a board would be large enough to permit a division of labor between the general and the provincial. Too many of the talkies must bluntly react if it does not actually impair eyesight. Furthermore, the same picture should be submitted to half a dozen or more boards of censors before it may be exhibited to Canadians generally.—Edmonton Journal.

National character is reflected pretty accurately in its imaginative literature, says Dean Inge. It seems to me that most of our popular writers give us a vice and mean pointing sort of a very grey world, and in return the United States sent us goods valued at \$22,500,000, largely manufactured products and fruits. As we have seen, Canada is really a more important market to the United States, both actually and relatively, than the United States is to Canada. Each Canadian bought \$22,500,000 of American goods last year, while each American bought less than \$150 of goods produced in Canada. Canada appreciates her place at Uncle Sam's banquet table, but she feels she is paying for everything she is getting there, and in good hard money, too.

From the experiments in Uncle Sam's laboratory, Canada has undoubtedly derived benefits. Her form of government worked out while the United States was going through the most terrible phase of its political experiment—the Civil War—is partly American, partly British, but the federal principle is an adaptation of the American. The combination does not work too badly, and might work better if we were less conservative—we've ventured and modified more. The economic and industrial experiments carried out in the United States have also been repeated in Canada. But we have given our neighbor valuable hints on the handling of the liquor problem, which he made such a fiasco of. In education, if we have accepted ideas, we have sent men. There is scarcely a university of standing in the forty-eight states that hasn't at least one Canadian in its staff. So if the United States is an asset to Canada, Canadians maintain it is by no means an asset they are enjoying for nothing. But if the United States is an asset, it is also a liability. That, however, is a story by itself.

Chat Body of Hours

By James W. Barber, M.D.

CARDIAC NEUROSIIS—FEAR OF HEART DISEASE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES

There is now so much heart disease in the world, and of course so much talk about it that it is only natural that the fear of heart disease is very common. This fear of heart disease is spoken of as heart neurosis. Now everyone of us has some neurosis or fear toward some ailment, although the fear may not be strong, or it is perhaps unknown to us; it is usually toward some disease or ailment that is more or less common in the family history.

Dr. Harold E. Richardson, in Minnesota Medical, states that there are three major types of heart or cardiac neurosis. In the first, there is present an abnormal anxiety about the heart, without anything that can be found wrong with the heart. If the neurosis persists after careful examination and correct treatment by the physician, this patient has a true anxiety neurosis.

In the second type there is a heart neurosis plus the possibility of heart disease because there are symptoms, murmurs or slight enlargement of the heart, but the heart is doing its work perfectly. In the third group there are definite signs of heart disease. Dr. Richardson says that frequently it is easier to treat the third group, the one with actual heart disease with its resulting symptoms, than the neurosis.

Naturally the whole responsibility for the cure of the neurosis really rests on the physician, and there is a complete examination or examination by the physician even to the point of having an electrocardiogram if deemed necessary. Once the complete examination has been made the patient should be told definitely whether or not he has heart disease. If there are no heart diseases, the patient should be given and the patient should not be advised to be "careful."

A Canadian Asset

(Vancouver Province) "Canada's assets include the United States," says an editorial in a recent number of Today at 96. The editorial is on the terms of equality and doesn't have to pay money to do so," Canada's answer to these two propositions might well be "to the first and 'O yes' to the second."

Undoubtedly the United States must be listed among Canada's assets. We are next door to a market of 128,000,000 people and to a tremendous social, political and economic laboratory. If anyone doubts that it is useful to Canada to have such a market and such a laboratory just over its garden fence, let us imagine what changes would have to be made in our circumstances and our mode of living if this continent should crack along the forty-ninth parallel some day, and the United States should float away with its experiments and its codes, its 50-cent dollars and its advertising broadcasts to take up a position somewhere between Australia and New Zealand in the South Seas.

The United States market is, of course, not what it has been, and nothing at all what we should like it to be. But it is the same. It took less of our goods last year than in any year for two decades, but at that it took \$143,000,000 worth, principally raw products and metals. And in return the United States sent us goods valued at \$22,500,000, largely manufactured products and fruits. As we have seen, Canada is really a more important market to the United States, both actually and relatively, than the United States is to Canada. Each Canadian bought \$22,500,000 of American goods last year, while each American bought less than \$150 of goods produced in Canada. Canada appreciates her place at Uncle Sam's banquet table, but she feels she is paying for everything she is getting there, and in good hard money, too.

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Buchanisms

The following are a few characteristic "wise cracks" of the Rt. Hon. John Buchan, Royal High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland:

"Our way and the Kirk's way is not always God's way." "We are apt to treat the natural man as altogether corrupt, whereas there are in him purposes of grace." "If there's original sin, there's likewise original innocence." "When I hear a lassie singing I have an assurance of God's goodness as sharp as I ever got in prayer."

"If you ban innocent joy it will curdle and sour, and the end will be sin." "If young life may not caper on a Spring morn to the glory of God, it will dance in the milk to the Devil's piping." "Orthodoxy is no save against sin."

"I am surrounded by enemies. Likewise I have my Kirk Session." "I'm not much of a fighter, for my sword's me and my speech sticks in my throat and I sit like a dumb ox, and sime mourn on my bed in the night watches that I have been found wanting." "A man may give you sympathy if I canna give you counsel."

"Saints have weak stomachs. It makes them sit loose to earthly affections, and they are earthly affections that will break out in secret ways, for men and women are born into a hostile world, though they have hopes of Heaven." "A man may like the Kirk well, and no be ay ridin' on the riggin' o' it."

Bourassa At 66

The fiery Henri Bourassa of 30 odd years ago has become in his House age a philosopher of the House Commons. It was in 1896 that Bourassa, the eloquent young orator, was first elected to the House of Commons. From the first he was independent in his views. He broke with his party at the time of the Boer war, when he opposed the sending troops to South Africa. He resigned his seat in 1899, to be re-elected by acclamation at the by-election which followed.

Then came the formation of the Nationalist party, which for a time selected such an important part in Quebec politics. He swept Quebec off its feet by his eloquence. He returned to Ottawa, and at the height of his career in 1908 he defeated Sir Lomer Gouin and was elected also in St. Hyacinthe. He was a power in Quebec, dreamed even by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. One of the chief reasons advanced by Sir Wilfrid for his resignation was that it would mean handing Quebec over to Bourassa, opposed to all participation in the war.

It was in 1922, after 17 years absence from Ottawa, that Bourassa returned to the scene of his early triumphs. But he is no longer the turbulent Bourassa of old, and he looks on Canadian affairs and life with a more thoughtful and moderate view of the experience of age. His speeches are thoughtful and kindly. Recently he has tributed to his way of life the tribute of Sir R. B. Bennett. The Bourassa of today, independent of politics, viewing life from the serene heights of old age, is making a real contribution by his thoughtful addresses to the Canadian Parliament.

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The Poet's Corner

THE FIRST PLOUGHING

Calls the crow from the pine tree-top, When the April air is still, He calls to the farmer hitching his team "Come up," he cries, "come out and come up."

For the high field's ripe to till, Don't wait for word from the dandelion, Or leave from the daffodil." Cheeps the flycatcher: "Here old earth Warms up in the April sun; And the first ephemeral wings, yet wet, From the mould creep one by one, Under the fence where the flies frequent."

In the earliest gossamer spun, Come up from the damp of the valley lands, For here the winter's done." Whistles the high-hole out of the grove His summoning loud and clear; "Chilly it may be down your way, But the high south field has cheer. On the sunward side of the chestnut stump The woodgrubs wake and appear. Come up to your ploughing, come up to your ploughing. The time for ploughing is here."

Then dips the coultter and drives the share, And the furrows faintly steam. The crow drifts turvily down from the pine To follow the clanking team. The flycatcher tumbles, the high-hole darts In the young noon's yellow gleam; The wholesome sweet the smell of the sod. Upturned from its winter's dream." —C. G. D. Roberts.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The editor does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL MARKETING

Sir,—Is it possible to operate farming on a strictly profit bearing basis year in and year out? In all other industries we find managers calculating as nearly as possible percentages of profit on investment. Can a man invest a few thousand dollars in a farm or particular crop and calculate but 10, 20 or 50 per cent of profit on investment over all expenses. If it were possible, farming would not be so subject to varying changes of fortune due to fluctuating climatic conditions but would become strictly a straight business proposition.

A straight yearly salary appeal to most people rather than gamble their time and money on the uncertainty of making any money out of any crop. Mr. Bennett has given us to understand from his political promises he will eliminate from farming the element of uncertainty. If he is going to endeavor to do so, I think the following method: The appointment of a price-fixing commission, who would calculate yearly the average expenses of producing our primary exportable products such as wheat, potatoes, oats, etc. Expenses vary as to yield.

Suppose for instance we choose our potato crop as an example. Quantity of exportable number of bushels per acre vary as to year. After due investigation as to average production and expenses, the cost of producing a bushel could be very accurately estimated by a government commission. Suppose the cost of one bushel of potatoes is found to be 50 cents, the government would then allow farmers 25 percent profit over cost of production. This would assure the farmer 62 1/2 cents per bushel. If the selling price goes beyond that figure, the government retains the difference, if below, the government stands the loss.

This method of marketing would stabilize farming as a strictly business proposition, and eliminate that element of chance which has been heretofore connected with farming and would produce a class of farmers, that, unlike other professions, is lacking in farmers. I would recommend the above suggestion to our newly formed "Marketing Board" for their consideration.

I am, Sir, etc., W. D. BOSS.

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