

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1929

EDITORIAL

OUR DAIRY ADVANTAGES

It would appear that although there is a constant demand for the dairy products of this Province the fact is not sufficiently stressed that we are a disease free area, which should be an important factor in enlarging the demand for our products. This Province being an island the possibility of excluding any disease in dairy cattle is greater than in any other part of the Dominion. We have only one gate by which cattle can be imported, which makes it possible to exclude even suspected animals. This is not true of any other restricted area in Canada. All others are bounded by districts which are not disease free, so that it is practically impossible to wholly exclude diseased animals from neighboring districts.

The health of the dairy cow concerns not only our butter and cheese, but our hogs and even our egg production, and this also should be stressed in our catering to the various demands of the world market. It is known that hog products are susceptible to the diseases which heretofore have been somewhat prevalent among dairy cattle everywhere. With the danger of tuberculosis eliminated, our hog products, eggs, butter and cheese should be absolutely free from all danger of infection. There is no country in the world which can place its products on the market with a greater guarantee of freedom from disease.

It will be remembered that at the inception of the restricted area movement the number of reactors to the tuberculin test was so small as to elicit commendatory comments from the press of our sister provinces. The few reactors discovered at that time were duly slaughtered, and all the then present danger of contamination was removed. A second general test is now being made of the accredited herds of the Province, and up to June 5th, out of 10,130 cattle tested, only twenty-six reactors were discovered.

A BETTER ELECTION LAW

One of the most important measures to come before Parliament during the session just closed was the bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act, the principle of which has been generally approved by members of all parties. Briefly, and in its most important provisions, it takes the control of elections from the government of the moment, and puts it into the hands of permanent officials.

By the provisions of the new Act, the chief electoral officer is to have a status corresponding to that of judge of the Supreme Court, and the conduct of a federal general election in future will be solely under his control, without possibility of legal interference from the government in power. The local returning officers of federal ridings will be appointed by the chief electoral officer, and not by the government of the day. He may select them from among such public officials as sheriffs, registrars of deeds, and city clerks; and he may designate them by the title of their office. A list of these returning officers will be published in the Canada Gazette during the first twenty days of every year. Returning officers are to prepare the voters' lists immediately upon the issuance of the election writs, and provision is made for doing this in a thorough manner. Provincial lists are not to be accepted, as the custom has been heretofore, and there is even to be a house-to-house visitation by the registrars appointed by the returning officers, in order to ensure that the voters' lists are as complete and as accurate as possible. Unduly protracted election

campaigns are to be precluded by the provision that polling day shall occur within two months of the issuance of the writs.

"The new bill," says the Vancouver Province, "is certainly the promise of a salutary and wholesome reform, and it is not less a good augury that it will become law by the common consent of Parliament. Hereafter it will be known throughout Canada that the returning officers of a Dominion election are officials who can have no interest in an election except that it shall be honestly and efficiently conducted, and who, when they have made the returns of the election will resume the duties of their regular public office. It is a reform long overdue in the law of Canada. There seems to be no good reason why a similar reform should not be undertaken by the provinces."

THE SESSIONAL INDEMNITY

The underground movement at Ottawa whose purpose was to effect an increase—fifty per cent, was mentioned—in the sessional indemnity failed after all to reach the surface, says the Montreal Gazette. It seems to have been understood that Mr. William Irvine, of Westaskiw, belonging to the U. P. A. group, would fire the first gun, lead the assault, take the bull by the horns, and, generally speaking, incur whatever odium and sustain such verbal injuries as might be forthcoming in the circumstances. Whether there was or was not any preliminary casting of lots to determine who should assume the role of Angora has not been disclosed, but it is something to the credit of the members of the House of Commons that not one of them had very much stomach for the enterprise. Many of them were willing enough to follow, but no one sought the questionable glory of being first in the breach, and when the member for Westaskiw ventured forth he was obviously gun-shy and wary.

For the present, at any rate, the project has received its quietus, and it may not have a chance of revival during the lifetime of this Parliament. In that event, those members who are dissatisfied with the amount of the sessional indemnity will be in a position to follow a simple and straightforward course. When—and if—their constituents do them the undesired honor of renomination, they will be in a position to decline, and to explain that they do not find it profitable to serve their country in Parliament at the price offered.

THE BRITISH WAY

"Our electoral system is as anomalous as our Constitution and as illogical as our national disposition. But somehow it works. I am pretty sure that if we had a perfect system and elected a perfect Parliament composed of perfectly qualified and equipped members we should come to grief," writes Mr. Arthur Ponsonby in the Manchester Guardian. "Changes are needed and changes will come in the course of time. But anything which tends to prevent the representation of our national imperfections as well as our national qualities will be no improvement. Our readiness to submit to the rule of those with whom we disagree, knowing that a demonstration of their incompetence is the best means of persuading the electorate to make a change, is the great lesson we are able to give many other Parliaments in the world."

EDITORIAL NOTES

There will be general approval of the vote of \$5,000 by the federal Parliament for Jack Miner to aid him in carrying on the work of his bird sanctuary in Kingsmill, Ontario. Although established as the hobby of a private citizen, the sanctuary has become a public institution and the work, inspired by love of wild life, has proved of high scientific value in addition to promoting bird conservation.

Notes By The Way

One notable difference between an election in South Africa and an election in the United Kingdom or in Canada is that women do not vote in South Africa. It has been an exclusively masculine election over there, and by so much a novelty to the reading world outside, but quite the usual and the proper thing to the men who voted. There are around half a million voters scattered over the country from Cape Town to Northern Rhodesia and not a woman among them.

That the Federal Parliament is not likely to be dissolved until its full term of five years has expired, is the contention of the writer who contributes to Saturday Night from "Lobby and Gallery" at Ottawa. This forecast, if true, would give the members two more sessions before they again face the electors. Premier King, he says, has intimated on several occasions that it is a part of his philosophy that the country does not want to be bothered with elections any oftener than it has to be.

It may be assumed that many members of the House will be content to wait, alike from personal reasons and to see how the country reacts to the high tariff assault from across the border. It is also predicted that the Government at next session will increase the general tariff in a manner to reduce Canadian purchases from the United States, and at the same time to insure Western consumers against being exploited by manufacturers, the British preference will be increased.

Anti-protectionist politicians in Parliament would be quite content that Canada should ignore the tariff policy of the United States, but they realize that the Government which they support could not survive if it held to their sentiments, and so they are prepared to support tariff revisions calculated to satisfy what the Government recognizes as the majority view of the country. Many consultations have been going on for weeks past between the Government and its supporters and it is pretty well agreed that there must be a boost to the tariff against the United States. The Prairie free traders will be allowed to save their faces by arguing that such increase will be offset by the reduction of duties on British goods.

Evidently, while Canadian trade is expanding, all is not well in our trade relations. The balance of trade with the United States is heavily against us. Farm products, automobiles, farm machinery and implements are pouring into Canada from across the border, along with butter in massive quantities from Australia and New Zealand, in their warm and our cold seasons.

What is equally evident is a political unrest and disquiet in the air, of which the overturn in Saskatchewan is a salient incident, but which extends over a much wider area than that of a single province.

The first paper mill in Canada was established in 1803. In 1917 there were 83 mills, producing 853,000 tons of paper worth \$58,000,000. In 1927 there were 114 mills, with 32,000 employees, receiving \$48,000,000 in salaries and wages, and producing 2,400,000 tons of paper, valued at more than \$168,000,000. These figures of production and value have since 1927 been largely increased.

In advertising, what are the best methods, to make use of the newspapers or the radio? R. W. Babson, the famous statistician, put it to the test by spending \$6,000 on an experiment and he found by equal expenditures the newspapers attracted 232 clients and the radio but one. The experiment gave conclusive evidence of the high value of advertising in the newspapers.

The increase of indemnity proposed for members of Parliament has moved the Toronto Globe to remind those gentlemen that "Canadians are now under a tremendous national debt from which they are trying to emerge. Income and business taxes are as a nightmare. It is a time for national and individual economy."

When members come home from the session will it be worth while to inquire whether either of them has an appointment as Minister of Fisheries concealed about his person? Every other Province has one or more Cabinet Ministers, while our prohibition Province is left to lament, "I'm Alone."

Lloyd George is swelling out prodigiously, assuming that he and his party, while at the foot of the poll in the election, will control Parliament and make Ramsay MacDonald "toe the mark." One is led to wonder how long he will be permitted to remain at the head of the once great Liberal party.



What Body of Hours

By James W. Barry

Hunger Causes Restlessness

Perhaps you are amused when you see a baby crying, and notice how quickly he subsides when he is given his "bottle of milk."

The restless, active, crying, rascal settles away into a quiet contented cherub.

Drs. M. and G. Scham, Minneapolis, have been able to show a strong relationship between hunger or lack of nourishment, and restlessness or nervousness.

They carried out a study of under-nourishment in children, with special emphasis on symptoms of nervousness and fatigue.

They report that hunger is the cause of activity and that a positive relation exists between activity and loss of weight.

That in cases of undernourishment a sufficient or adequate diet reduce the activity with an immediate increase in weight.

Lack of food or undernourishment produces irritability and restlessness. The study showed that the symptoms of nervousness and fatigue are more numerous in children whose height and weight is more than 10 per cent. below normal.

They suggest forced feeding and the rest cure for undernourished children as it reduces and improves nervous symptoms, increases the ability of the body processes to work, and hastens the gain of weight.

I believe most physicians will agree with these suggestions.

However what about suggestions for "grown ups."

Now there are cases as Dr. Weir Mitchell showed us a year ago, where forced feeding and rest was of great help.

However an adult has his growth and does not need the food and rest for this purpose.

However most nervous irritable individuals do need plenty of good food to nourish all the cells of the body, the nervous system included.

But this food is not needed for growth, therefore it must be taken care of by the body.

This is properly done by regular exercise, outdoors if possible, which makes the heart pump harder and sends blood to every cell. This blood will be good blood because it is made out of good food and fresh air.

And as to rest; if you eat good food and get plenty of exercise rest or sleep will come naturally.

After all a healthy animal is one that eats well and works or is exercised. The sleep or rest part comes naturally.

THE LAND WE LOVE

BY FRANK YEIGH

VICTORIAN ORDER OF NURSES

Q. What is the Victorian Order of Nurses?

A. The Victorian Order of Nurses was founded, in 1897, the year of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, as the suggestion of Lady Aberdeen through the National Council of Women. The basic idea was to create a band of women workers to nurse and care for the sick in places where there were no hospitals, and also supplementing hospital work in cities and towns. There are now 300 trained nurses in this service, who have rendered incomparable aid to thousands of isolated sufferers. The Order is now recognized as a truly national one, which recently held its 31st Annual Meeting.

"The planning of many of these operations takes place months in advance of their commencement. Transportation of fuel and supplies are placed at various strategic points for the survey crews in the north. One must know the geography and topographical features of the country where the operations are taking place. This knowledge is not obtained at school, but only from practical experience and service in the north country. To sit in an office and plan these movements and assume responsibility for the successful operation of same requires a super-knowledge of the aviation business and the localities where the operations are taking place."

For this position, the directorate of the Interprovincial Airways, Ltd., made a survey throughout their organization selecting Mr. Sellar, who was former manager of the Toronto district of International Airways of Canada, Ltd., upon whom was placed the responsibility of organizing the entire air survey work for this company, which is probably the strongest financially in the Dominion today.

Under the direction of Major-General J. H. MacBrien, manager-director of the Interprovincial Airways, Ltd., Mr. Sellar has conducted the operations of the Aerial Surveys Division with a marked success, completing the work over various parts of the two provinces from the southern

most point of the Niagara Peninsula to Lake Chibougamau, 350 miles north of Montreal.

The operations under plan for next year are far greater than any which have yet been conducted by commercial concerns. When asked the extent of the operations anticipated by his division, Mr. Sellar said: "They expect to even reach Newfoundland for the purposes of aerial survey, and it is anticipated by him that within a comparatively few years all the provinces of the Dominion would be covered by aerial survey giving a detailed knowledge of its great natural resources. To do this by the older methods of ground survey would take probably more than a hundred years at a cost many times greater than by the method of aerial survey."

Under the management of H. L. Sellar, this division controls all the aerial survey work throughout the entire organization, which may be over an area of more than 1,000,000 square miles, throughout the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

Mr. Sellar is a son of Mr. William Sellar of Charlottetown, P. E. I., is an ex-pilot of the R.F.C. and R.A.F., who some time ago realized the importance of this work in the future and turned to specialize in aerial surveys. He is considered one of the pioneers in the work. Mr. Sellar has been flying close upon eight years. In addition to his overseas service he has had six years of commercial aviation in Canada. Although only 29 years of age, he can today look back upon commercial aviation when the Canadians Airways Ltd., operated with two machines, under conditions not experienced in these days of advancement in the business.

One of the most notable flights made in Canada was that of the expedition to the interior of Labrador three years ago for the purpose of surveying Grand Falls. This expedition consisted of a party of eight men and three flying boats. Two of the machines were used for transportation of fuel and supplies to the various bases, while the third machine made the final flight north to the falls. Mr. Sellar was chosen to carry out the aerial photography and accompanied the machine which reached the Falls. This flight has been referred to as a remarkable achievement of the time.

In an interview with The Citizen Mr. Sellar states that with the equipment of today this work would have been carried out with one machine, leaving the base at Seven Islands and returning the same day.

Islander Heads Aerial Survey

Ottawa Journal

An aerial survey establishment has been inaugurated here at 233 Queen street, and has already done a considerable amount of work in aerial photography and map-making, while plans for next season's operations call for a great extension of the field already covered.

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Very Extensive Work.

The aerial survey work of the combined interests controlled by the Interprovincial Airways Ltd., is very extensive, in the north from the coast of Labrador to the western boundary of Ontario and as far south as the Niagara Peninsula, consisting of timber cruising, mapping of almost unknown territories, in the more settled parts aerial photography for town planning and assessment purposes, court arbitration cases, preliminary surveys for the laying out of telephone and hydro lines, right down to oblique views for advertising and educational purposes. No order is too small or too large for the successful completion of this organization.

When The Citizen entered the Ottawa office recently, they were amazed at the sight of a number of Arctic sleeping bags. An explanation was asked for their presence in the manager's office, which revealed that they were for the comfort of the airmen who were commencing operations in the early part of January in Northern Quebec. Mr. Sellar says: "Our personnel are the best obtainable, we must see to their comfort so they will be aided in completing their work most successfully. We can only rely upon the men in the field to produce for us the very best work obtainable and we should be unable to pass judgment on them if we had ill-equipped them."

"The planning of many of these operations takes place months in advance of their commencement. Transportation of fuel and supplies are placed at various strategic points for the survey crews in the north. One must know the geography and topographical features of the country where the operations are taking place. This knowledge is not obtained at school, but only from practical experience and service in the north country. To sit in an office and plan these movements and assume responsibility for the successful operation of same requires a super-knowledge of the aviation business and the localities where the operations are taking place."

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The 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.

FALCONWOOD MILK

Sir:—A word of commendation regarding the Falconwood Institution herd is in order since Milking Stool introduced the subject in the press. The report, as presented last winter, was given hardly enough attention. The milk production is "somewhat staggering" to many besides Milking Stool, who have been used to other kinds of cows, fed and attended in an indifferent fashion. Read if you please the report of the Minister of Agriculture, Page 26.

It is stated, "the supply of milk at the Institution was always more than adequate." It is also stated that 4,000 bushels of roots and other farm products were fed. Also \$4,500.00 worth of live stock was sold, besides cream, and the herds were also improved. The unfortunate patients got all the whole milk the doctor ordered. The calves and pigs got the skim milk and gave the revenue of \$4,500.00.

The cow that gives plenty of milk seems to be the kind which is profitable. There are unfortunately those, somewhat like Milking Stool, who think that fat is the only useful constituent of milk. But some of us know, and the calves and pigs of Falconwood can prove it, that the sugar, casein, salts and vitamins are even more valuable nourishment than fat, which can often be advantageously replaced by cheaper forms of carbohydrates.

If Milking Stool is trying a crack at the Holstein cow, I would ask him to explain why over 90 per cent of the institutions of North America have chosen Holstein cattle for their herd. Do the managers of these institutions know what is the best kind of milk?

I am one of those who commend the work done at Falconwood Farm as performed at present, and say that it can be extended even further with benefits to patients, some of whom enjoy farm work and improve on it. Warm life is a satisfactory method in psychotherapy in very many cases.

Also remember, farms where such herds are kept do not require the outlay for artificial manure that some so-called farms require. Nearly a millions dollars left P. E. I. in 1928 for fertilizer. Not so on Falconwood Farm.

But to return to the in-patient's point of view, any psychiatrist knows that Holstein milk is best in sickness, and we know there is no scarcity of it at Falconwood now. Milking Stool hasn't a leg to stand on.

I am, Sir, etc.,

OUT-PATIENT

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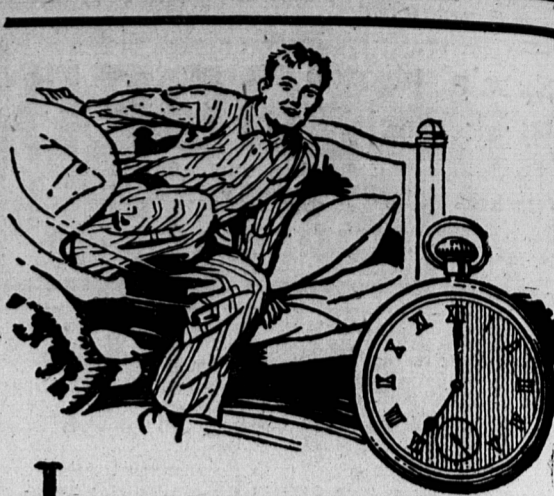
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