

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1929

GREAT THINGS AHEAD.

The emphasis laid by practically every speaker at the formal opening of the Fox Show Tuesday night on the desirability of continuing the show from year to year and of widening its scope to something like a national institution is well worth considering.

For the present, however, we may well rest content with this year's achievement. The show is a success. Launched as a doubtful experiment a few months ago, it is now accepted as an institution which should be established on a permanent basis.

NATIONAL PARKS

For some time there has been a feeling of misgiving and disquietude in England concerning the modern encroachments upon those historic beauty spots which, for so many generations, and centuries even, have been the pride of the English people.

been a strong advocate of some such movement and in many of his public addresses has earnestly voiced his deep regret that the old-fashioned and poetic associations of England are rapidly vanishing, being supplanted by modernist roads and buildings which, whatever their usefulness and value, at least lack the historic traditions attaching to the ancient scenery and have none of that mellow stain of time which Ruskin tells us is superior to stones and gold.

TEA DRUNKARDS

"Has anyone ever inquired into the question of tea-drunkards in England?" asks Mr. St. John Ervine, in a London exchange. "A lady informs me that her servants make themselves tea when they rise. They drink it again at breakfast. At eleven a.m. they refresh themselves with a cup of tea. They wash down their dinner at one with tea. They drink some tea early in the afternoon, and they think they'll just have a cup of tea with their evening meal. Before they go to bed, they quench their thirst with tea. What insides they must have!"

"CANADA WILD GEESSE."

The brother of the editor of The Northern Miner, who is missing with Col. MacAlpine's party in the northland, and is being sought by the birdmen in their airplanes, writes in brotherly affection in that paper:

"The birds are flying north. The geese, the wild geese, are winging their way down the valley of the Mackenzie, across the barren shores of Dubawnt, over the thirty-foot waves of Great Bear, along the rocky shores. The call has gone forth, the low call of distress, from broken-winged mates, marooned in the icy waters. Faint and far the confused echo falls not unheeded. Back wheel the stout-hearted ones, fearful yet eager. Into the bright face of danger, reckless of ending, the wild birds of Canada wing on their way."

EDITORIAL NOTES

While the invention of the electric light is being celebrated, many small boys are making a survey of vegetable stands. They are in search of pumpkins to be used for illuminating purposes on Halloween.

Yesterday's attendance at the Fox Show was representative enough to be cosmopolitan. In addition to Island foxmen there were visitors from New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec, Sweden, Holland and other countries. Some show for the little Garden of the Gulf!

Shipments of live buffalo are shortly to be made from the Dominion buffalo park at Wainwright, Alta., to South Africa, New Zealand, Belgium and England, where they will be placed in zoos. There will also be a killing of selected buffalo for hide and meat purposes this winter.

Notes By The Way

The co-operative Government of Saskatchewan is composed of ten members, eight of whom were Conservatives in opposition to the former Liberal Government, one Independent and one Progressive. Hon. James Thomas Milton Anderson, Premier of the Province, was born in Ontario in 1878 of Irish parentage. He is a Mason, an Orangeman, a Kiwanian, and a member of the Anglican Church.

All other members holding portfolios in the Cabinet are college graduates and were born between 1877 and 1893. Attorney-General McPherson was born in Cape Breton in 1891; Provincial Treasurer McConnell in Ontario in 1886; Minister of Agriculture Buckle in England in 1886; Minister of Public Works Bryant in Ontario in 1877; Minister of Highways Stewart in Saskatchewan, 1893; Minister of Health, Dr. Munroe, in Ontario, 1881; Provincial Secretary Merkle, Ontario, 1877.

Their portraits published in the official Public Service Monthly, show them all to be smooth shaven and young-looking men with not even a partially bald head among them. Only one of the Ministers is a native son of Saskatchewan.

A name for the British Empire in one word has been called for, and the reason is obvious. What is known by the commonly current name is not an empire as a whole, although it includes the Empire of India. An empire within an empire involves a confusion of terms. The phrase "the British Commonwealth of Nations" has attained a certain vogue in newspaper parlance, but is far too long and is open to the same objection as the British Empire when we recall "the Commonwealth of Australia."

Two names have been suggested from which newspapers are making their choice. The name Oceania is put forward as expressive of the features of an empire made up of many important islands, widely dispersed around the globe. To this name objection is taken that it lacks any meaning pertaining to what is Anglo-Saxon, British or English.

A much better designation in one word would be Britannia, as has been claimed. It is somewhat longer than Oceania, but more expressive, historic and dignified and at the same time is more euphonious and familiar to all British people and to all who speak the English language. It is a word that has been used for hundreds of years to designate poetically the British people, their love of the sea and the might and majesty of their sea-power.

Thomson's great sea song, "Rule Britannia," is as redolent of the sea as it is expressive of British liberty: When Britain first at Heaven's command, Arose from out the azure main, This was the charter of the land, And guardian angels sang this strain: "Rule Britannia, rule the waves, Britons never will be slaves."

Equally and patriotically indicative of British love of a sea-faring life and of liberty are embodied in Thomas Campbell's poem. Ye mariners of England, Ye mariners of England, That guard our native seas; Whose flag has braved a thousand years The battle and the breeze.

Disasters on land and sea, fires and shipwrecks, and in the stock exchanges, were recorded on the front pages of thousands of Canadian and United States newspapers yesterday morning. It has been ever thus in human affairs. The fluctuations of fortune, like those of the weather, in which a storm quickly follows the calm, are often very sudden and surprising.

THE LAND WE LOVE

QUEBEC'S MINERAL WEALTH

Q. What is Quebec's mineral wealth? A. Quebec is very rich in mineral wealth as shown in the present annual production which totalled in 1928 over \$37,000,000 and promises a much larger result for 1929. The province produces eighty per cent of the world's asbestos. The newly discovered goldfields of Rouyn are attracting world wide attention while copper, mica are being mined on a large scale.

Harnessing The Shannon

J. S. Bainbridge, M. Sc., in the Overseas Magazine.

The Irish Free State, the youngest Member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, is sometimes regarded also as being one of the most backward, but a scheme has now almost been completed which will place the Free State in a remarkable and unique position. The scheme aims at nothing less than providing the whole State with electric light, heat and power from one vast, hydro electric generating station using the waters of the Shannon as the motive power. It is one of the most remarkable engineering projects with an economic purpose which has ever been planned. The expenditure on the first part of the scheme, which according to calculations, will meet the present needs of the State of 150,000,000 units of electricity per year, has been nearly \$6,000,000, and since the population of the Irish Free State is only 3,000,000 it is obvious that Mr. Cosgrave and his cabinet must possess not only courage, but vision and faith in the future of their country.

At present only about 700,000 of Ireland's 3,000,000 inhabitants live in districts where a supply of electricity is available. Distribution of electricity from the Shannon power station is expected to start sometime in December, and thereafter every town and village which has a population of more than 500 will be supplied. At present nearly 60 per cent of the fuel requirements of Ireland are met by imported fuel, in spite of the vast reserves of peat which the country possesses. If the Shannon electricity scheme is a success the importation of coal will fall to a negligible figure.

How is this possible? Only because the position of Ireland and the configuration of the country through which the River Shannon runs offers natural advantages which cannot be equalled anywhere else in the world. The annual rainfall is high, the catchment area is large, a series of natural lakes provides a huge storage capacity and, the most vital part of the scheme, at one point a head of water of nearly 100 feet can be obtained. The average rainfall for the last thirty years has been 37 1/2 inches, and the catchment area of the Shannon is over 4,000 square miles. About three-quarters of the rain falling on this 4,000 square miles is discharged into the river, and if any reader of "Overseas" cares to work out the calculation he will find that this means an average of 54,000 gallons per second. During the first part of the scheme only Lough Derg is to be used as a storage lake, but when the full scheme is in operation the levels of all three of the largest lakes of the river—Lough Derg, Lough Ree and Lough Allen—will be raised, on the average, 6 feet above their present levels, giving a total storage capacity of nearly 200,000,000,000 gallons. It is estimated that this will be sufficient to keep six 30,000-h.p. turbines permanently at work, with an annual output of 425,000,000 units, which is three times the present power needs of the country.

The water for the power station is taken out of the river near O'Brien's Bridge, at which point it passes into a head-race canal about 7 1/2 miles long, 300 feet wide and 30 feet deep, the entrance to which is provided with six electrically-operated sluice-gates, each of which weighs 85 tons. The head-race canal conveys the water to Ardacrusha, three miles north of Limerick, where the main power house—a wonderful building with its massive stonework and intricate equipment—is situated. At the power house there is a fall of nearly 100 feet, and the water is then led back to the river by a tail-race canal about a mile long.

The power generated at Ardacrusha will be distributed throughout the State by a vast network of cables will carry 10,000 volts, and marvels of the scheme. The electricity is to be transmitted to Dublin and Cork along 100,000 volt cables, the main transmission cables for the rest of the country will operate at 35,000 volts, hundreds of subsidiary cables fill carry 10,000 volts, and there are elaborate arrangements for stepping-down the current to the low voltages required for domestic uses, etc., and for preventing leaks. Some of the cables are 225 miles long, and it is estimated that the annual expenditure on the first part of the scheme will be nearly \$500,000, of which over 90 per cent will consist of interest and amortisation charges and expenditure on the elaborate transmission network and complicated transformer appliances. This works out at 0.38d. to 0.85d. per unit according to the distance from the power station.

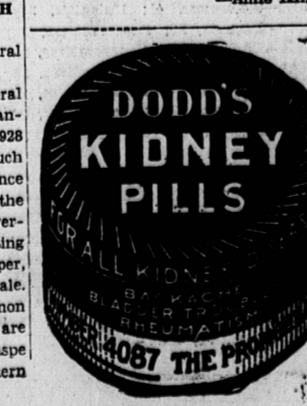
The power station itself is in one sense only a minor part of the scheme. Parts of the river bed have to be deepened and a ship lift and other works have to be carried out. When these are complete every county from Cavan to Limerick will have a direct outlet to sea for their produce. Precautions have also to be taken to avoid flooding the country-side. The land near the Shannon has always been liable to flooding, and the



OPUS 50 The piano lives in a dusk Where rich amber lights Quiver obscurely. It exists only at twilight; And somewhere afar In the depths of a tropic forest The sun is now setting, and the phoenix looks Mysteriously toward the gold.

I think I must have been born in such a forest, Or in the tangle of a Chinese screen. There is indigo in this music; This dusk is filled with amber lights; Through the tangled evening of heavy flower-scents Come footfalls That surely I can almost remember. —Anne Knish.

THE LAND WE LOVE By FRANK YEIGH QUEBEC'S MINERAL WEALTH Q. What is Quebec's mineral wealth? A. Quebec is very rich in mineral wealth as shown in the present annual production which totalled in 1928 over \$37,000,000 and promises a much larger result for 1929. The province produces eighty per cent of the world's asbestos. The newly discovered goldfields of Rouyn are attracting world wide attention while copper, mica are being mined on a large scale. The province is relatively rich in non metallics and new discoveries are being made, notably in the Gaspe peninsula and the more northern areas of the province.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

RELIEVING JOINT PAIN BY NERVE CUTTING

I have seen speaking recently about the wonderful sympathetic system in that body of yours whereby when the need arises the liver is made to give up some of its sugar, the spleen more red blood corpuscles, the blood vessels near the skin enlarge so as to get rid of heat from hard work or athletics, and also other helpful jobs.

However just as the sympathetic system can be of a tremendous help our research workers are finding that it can do its work so well that where there is pain, as in a joint, the sympathetic system can do its work too well.

The Mayo clinic report a series of 367 cases of arthritis or joint pain, and find that the atmosphere pressure or other weather conditions affected the pain. In one of these cases where the weather made the pain almost unbearable an interesting experiment was tried. The patient was completely crippled, but by cutting certain nerves of the sympathetic system supplying hips, and legs, she was able to walk twenty two blocks.

She said her feet and legs felt 'cozy' whereas before they had been cold, clammy, and useless. "In this patient the hands however were still useless, and the fingers moist and clammy."

By cutting some of the nerves of the sympathetic system in the region of the neck and upper part of the back, there was loss of pain and the hands became warm, pink, and comfortable.

As you perhaps know this cutting of the nerves of the sympathetic system has been used in the treatment of tuberculosis to make a lung collapse so as to give it rest, in the treatment of that dangerous ailment angina pectoris, and in some cases of asthma.

This certainly seems to offer a large field for research work and should bring relief to those who suffer from joint ailments, where the conditions are such that movement, massage, baking, and so forth are of no help.

provided with six electrically-operated sluice-gates, each of which weighs 85 tons. The head-race canal conveys the water to Ardacrusha, three miles north of Limerick, where the main power house—a wonderful building with its massive stonework and intricate equipment—is situated. At the power house there is a fall of nearly 100 feet, and the water is then led back to the river by a tail-race canal about a mile long.

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S. A. McDONALD

steps taken to avoid this have involved or will involve the construction of 150 miles of embankments, thirty-five pumping stations and forty siphons. It is, indeed, hinted that the provisions made may later form the basis of an extensive drainage system which will make many thousands of acres available for agriculture. (Continued on Page 5)

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