

The Evening Times Star

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THE ADVANCE NOTICES.

In connection with the coming Imperial Conference Canada is already receiving some rather gratifying advice from Australia, and evidently the British Government expects that the Commonwealth will inject "a certain liveliness" into the proceedings. The advance notices which come by cable indicate a session of no mere routine character. Meantime the overseas Dominions are being assured that they are free and equal nations, the assurance perhaps carrying the suggestion that they will be expected to adopt a more definite and advanced policy when Imperial defence comes up for action.

When the Colonial Office estimates were under review on Wednesday, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, was asked what the Government's policy would be on the question of increased tariff preferences. He said the Government would not at present disclose its attitude. Then he was asked what the Government proposed to do about tariff matters at the Imperial Conference. He replied tartly that there was nothing to be said in advance of the conference.

"That matter will be raised by Australia," he said, "and until the views of the Dominions are heard it would be obvious folly for this Government to say here and now what they are going to agree to and otherwise. This is to be a conference of equal Governments, and to hang, bar and close the door now would be resented by every Dominion."

Australia's attitude is somewhat difficult to follow. According to the Sydney Sun the Commonwealth wants a greater part in framing the foreign policy of the Empire, and is disposed to be displeased with Canada. "We must do our share in the matter of defence and call upon the other Dominions to do their share," says the Sun. "If Canada refuses to play her part in the defence of the Pacific—the present contribution to its defence is only sixteen pence a head as compared with Australia's ninety-eight pence—a pressing obligation remains. There is no excuse for Canada if she fails to play her part."

Neither Australia nor Canada has ever been "dragged into the Empire's foreign wars." The Imperial Conference will, of necessity, discuss Imperial defence frankly and fairly. It is not wise to become too dogmatic in advance. The Dominion which counts upon defence from the other members of the family must be ready to contribute to their defence also. As is the case now the action taken by representatives at the conference will be subject to ratification by the British and Dominion parliaments. There must be an increased measure of consultation on foreign policy, but it is difficult to think of one part of the Empire at war and other parts playing the parts of mere friendly spectators. It will never come to that.

OUR TROUT AND SALMON.  
The Department of Marine and Fisheries which maintains fish hatcheries all over the Dominion has given out figures indicating the distribution of fry during the coming autumn. The proposed allotment for the Maritime Provinces is as follows:  
Nova Scotia—Atlantic salmon, 9,946,480; speckled trout, 647,991.  
New Brunswick—Atlantic salmon, 15,661,200; speckled trout, 31,095.  
P. E. I.—Atlantic salmon, 1,055,500; speckled trout, 246,591.  
An immense number of whitefish fry, more than 300,000,000, go to Ontario. There is a big distribution of the various kinds of salmon fry for British Columbia. This work which is being extended year by year has proved an immense utility in keeping up the number of many of our valuable food fish.

HIGHLY COMPLICATED.

Kicking another man's dog has been the cause of battle, murder, sudden death and minor injuries ever since the dog followed Adam out of Eden. Now South Dakota presents the early morning rooster as a rival source of complications. Mr. Ferguson's proud bird boastfully proclaimed the dawn right along in Sioux Falls, and Mr. Ferguson thought it was fine. Not so Neighbor Griffith. His objection. He even said darkly that if the music did not cease there would be one less rooster in the world, and soon. Mr. Ferguson noticed one morning that the crowing was abbreviated, and, having his suspicions, he seized his shotgun and rushed to the farmhouse. The rooster's neck had been wrung, and there stood Mr. Griffith. The rooster's owner ordered him to hold up his hands, and says he did not do so. The first barrel missed, but the second laid the intruder beside the rooster.

Then comes the more curious part of the story. "He has not been arrested," says the despatch dealing with the double tragedy, "and officials say they are undecided as to what action to take." Apparently they are waiting for the revival of the neighbor or the rooster and feel delicate about disturbing Mr. Ferguson under the circumstances. It is one of those little incidents which make it hard for the foreigner to understand the United States, particularly the west, the south, and the simple, the east, and a few other sections. As to the right to maintain a loud and early-crowing rooster, that never will be properly settled. It is awkward, to be sure, but the state will be expected to do some little thing to abate the shotgun activities of the rooster's champion. He lacks a right sense of proportion, and he is a bit too precipitate to be ignored. Very likely he will ask the timid authorities to get him another rooster.

This is a good time to give credit where it is due for the care which makes beauty spots of King Square and other city breathing spaces. The younger trees in the principal square flourish wonderfully, but in spite of many precautions some of the veterans are dying at the top and will be likely to go with the storm of autumn or winter. The wisdom of constant replanting is well demonstrated by what has been accomplished during the last few years, and it is a work that will never end.

President Harding, the first American President to visit Canada in his official capacity, delivered in Vancouver today a noteworthy message of good will and appreciation on behalf of the American people. He describes annexation as an ancient bugaboo which disappeared long ago from the minds of both peoples, and says each will develop along its own lines in peace and friendship, an example to the world.

There is a significant note on the pulpwood question in Premier King's speech to the British Empire Forestry Conference yesterday at Ottawa. In referring to the proposed amendment Hon. Mr. King says the government recognizes that restriction of trade is at least a last resort, and he expressed the hope that "a more excellent way" may be found to deal with the problem. Evidently the Prime Minister is going to take time for investigation and further consideration before putting the embargo into effect and check up the probable losses and gains before acting.

Travelers returning from Germany report their people well fed and well clothed. And in the last twelve months Germany added 1,311,000 tons to her merchant shipping, doubling its size as compared with last June. And they are buying as well as building. It is not the French alone who ask how poor a country can do these things. It is one of the economic riddles of the day, but this at least is clear, that Germany is already becoming a considerable factor in the carrying trade and if she keeps up the present building pace will soon be a formidable one.

THE CORNWALLIS VALLEY IN SUMMER.

(By Rev. George D. Hudson.)  
There is fragrance in the clover,  
And the world is covered over  
With the richest, rarest clothes.  
Multicolored vegetation,  
Vivid, radiant vegetation,  
Calls the soul to high elation  
And the mind to sweet repose.  
In the land where the Cornwallis  
To the Minas Basin flows,  
Hear the dinous, drony drumming  
Of the busy bumble-bee,  
And the tenuous tones now coming  
From the children's playful glee.  
Fresh and fragrant are the flowers;  
Festooned trees and leafy bowers,  
Happy days and happy hours,  
Sun-crowned meadows ring to thee.  
In the land where the Cornwallis,  
To the Minas Basin flows,  
Gently gliding, seeks the sea.

In this fertile, fruitful valley  
Seven golden streamlets glide;  
And, meandering toward the Minas,  
Join the Fundy's changing tide,  
Giving dykelands, rich and spacious;  
Gifts of Providence most gracious.  
Fair Acadia, fortune's favorite,  
Happiest place of all beside  
Is the land where the Cornwallis  
Comes and goes with Fundy's tide.

NERVE TROUBLE.  
(Lacle, in Manchester Guardian.)  
"Chiefly by instruction and treatment by a Nerve Specialist. Apply Psychologist. . . . An agony column advertisement."  
There's a complex in my putting, and I very greatly fear  
That my nerves as ours are hampered by repressions;  
I think I'd better call upon this cove and let him hear  
My full (and doubtless horrible) confessions.  
Will he tell me that my trouble when I foote all my drives,  
When I merely pat the ball instead of hitting it,  
Is because I really hanker for a harem full of wives  
And I haven't had the courage to admit it?  
Or shall I have to marmur (as is Cope) as I shove,  
"Every day my drive gets straighter, aye, and stronger;  
And it's simply, inconceivable my putting should behave  
In the ghastly way it has done any longer?"  
Or will it just be bromide and good counsel once again  
That leaves to us our wise physician's debtors?  
"Don't over-work, don't over-smoke, and I think we'll find our game is getting better?"  
I do not know; but henceforth when my golf's a thing of shame,  
And my spirits on the verge of zero  
I shall not assure all comers I am vilely off my game—  
I shall merely say my nerves are out of order.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.  
A Mixed Statement.  
Old English Boatman (to tourist)—You'll perhaps be in the 'telly' or a lie, but I ain't never seen a railway train, an' I don't want to—I 'ates the sight of 'em.—Boston Transcript.  
A Business "Blind."  
Office Boy—"The boss can't see anyone today."  
Caller—"Oh, well, tell him I hope his blindness is only temporary.—The Passing Show (London).  
A Good Man.  
Mistress (to Mary, about to be married)—And where did you meet your young man, Mary?  
Mary—"Oh, at uncle's funeral, mum. He was the life and soul of the party.—Tit-Bits.  
Reason Fied.  
Parent—What is your reason for wishing to marry my daughter?  
Young Man—I have no reason, sir; I am in love.—London Opinion.  
No Damage Done.  
After much excitement, the Smiths had at last managed to catch the train. Now, when they could sit quietly for a while, they began to wonder if they had left anything behind.  
"Oh, Harry," she gasped, "I forgot to turn off the electric iron."  
"Does that worry you?" he replied, "nothing will burn. I forgot to turn off the shaver bath.—The Christian Advocate (New York).  
UNDER-SECRETARIES.  
(Toronto Mail and Empire.)  
An under-secretary is an innovation far as Ottawa's affairs are concerned. But officials bearing that title have long been attached to the Imperial Government. In Canada, too, we have under-secretaries at Ottawa during the war. The under-secretary in a department of the work thus assisting and relieving the minister. In so great a task as the administration of Northern Ontario the co-operation of a public man of Mr. Keefer's ability should be extremely valuable.

BELIEVE IN YOURSELF.  
(From July "Psychology.")  
Men of force and courage, who have faith in themselves, may take false steps, may make mistakes, sometimes serious ones—but in a lifetime they accomplish infinitely more than the negative, timid character, who never dares to push ahead, who has not confidence in himself to trust his own powers. It is over the bold, self-reliant character, the man of strong conviction who is victorious.  
Self-faith, done in earnestness, done right hard work and daring have ever accomplished the seemingly impossible.

A PRAYER TO MEN.  
(Edwin Markham in July "Psychology.")  
When I fall fighting in the dark,  
Weep not, nor wonder, over me,  
Eyes that look far enough will see  
The winged arrow flying to the mark  
Perhaps one of all the crowd,  
That measure soul, that unbought friend,  
The one whose heart did comprehend,  
Will lay me poppy on the ground,  
So give me back to the dim breast  
Of earth—to victory and rest.

Guatemala produces a nut whose oil content is sixty-five per cent.

ADVANCE RAPID IN MEDICAL SCIENCE

Reviewer Says Strides Have Been as Marked as in Airplane and Automobile—Many Schools Merged.  
(N. Y. Times)  
Medicine is making strides that are just as remarkable, although less spectacular, than America's rapid progress in mechanical invention and improvement. Added knowledge of healing and saving, improved methods at the bedside, in the consulting room, and on the operating table, are just as noteworthy as the development of the automobile, the airplane, the wireless telegraph, and not the least noteworthy movement along the path of progress is that toward better medical teaching. These are the conclusions of Dr. N. P. Colwell, Secretary of the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Association. Dr. Colwell has just published a book on the subject of the medical student in the profession, the country over.

Dr. Colwell points out that with the close of the Civil War came a great increase in medical schools, while standards dropped lower than in other countries, whereas the greatest need was for fewer and better medical schools. In the last eighteen years the number of medical schools has been reduced from 162 to 81, about two-thirds of the reductions being due to mergers. The medical schools which were low-grade institutions, says Dr. Colwell, adding that the number of colleges entering higher entrance requirements increased from two to seventy-four, placing the standard on an equal level with those abroad.

"The merging of medical schools resulted also in a decrease in the number of medical students in 1922, the review, written for the Federal Bureau of Education. "The oversupply of medical schools in 1918 was also an oversupply of medical students. The number was reduced from 28,142 in 1914 to 18,008 in 1922, a decrease of 35 per cent, but since that year the number increased to 14,988 in 1920 to 14,872 in 1922. The medical schools which were reduced from 162 to 81, about two-thirds of the reductions being due to mergers, were the medical schools which were low-grade institutions, says Dr. Colwell, adding that the number of colleges entering higher entrance requirements increased from two to seventy-four, placing the standard on an equal level with those abroad.

"The developments in medical schools in rural districts have been so extensive as to be almost sensational. The improvements in admission requirements have been paralleled by similarly rapid improvements in other respects; endowments in medical schools have been increased; new and larger buildings have been erected; more and better equipped laboratories have been installed; well-selected libraries have been installed; more all-time and better trained professors have been secured; new and larger teaching hospitals have been built, or a larger control of other hospitals has been secured; and great improved methods of instruction have been adopted."  
Dr. Colwell finds that several problems have arisen from the more complex medical training which is now furnished to medical graduates, among them being: Medical schools have been unable to limit the cost of tuition; the cost of furnishing a medical education has been tremendously increased; there is a larger demand for skilled teachers; there is an increasing trend toward specialization and group practice of medicine; there is a growing demand for a revision of the medical curriculum by which the laboratory and clinical subjects will be better correlated; there has developed a complaint regarding the lack of general practitioners, especially in rural districts.

Regarding the scarcity of physicians in rural districts the survey suggests that in any community needing a physician a number of individuals pledge themselves to guarantee an income of \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year, and to interest the community in a physician's support. This plan was tried in a county in the Middle West, where twenty-five citizens pledged \$100 each—\$2,500 a year—as a guarantee. A report shows that the physician selected has been getting an average of \$800 a month; that his five-year period is nearly up, and that he already has enough signers to guarantee his stay for another five years.

Licensing Standards Higher.  
"Along with the great improvements in medical schools there has been a corresponding advance in educational qualifications required of physicians by State medical licensing boards," continues Dr. Colwell. "While medical practice laws have been established to safeguard the public against incompetent or untrained physicians, much confusion has been caused by the passing of laws which have the effect of nullifying the practice act, in that others are enabled to obtain licenses without having to pass the educational qualifications fixed by the medical practice act."  
Pointed to by Dr. Colwell as some of the great victories of the profession are these:  
"The discovery of the germ origin of disease has led to the practical extinction of many diseases, including such death-dealing epidemics as Asiatic cholera, bubonic plague and diphtheria."  
"The discovery of the diphtheria bacillus led to the knowledge of how to assist nature in curing the disease through the use of diphtheria anti-toxin artificially manufactured."  
"Typhoid fever has been conquered by the discovery of the typhoid vaccine. This disease, which raised such havoc in the armies in preceding wars, was so scarce during the World War as to make it an almost negligible factor among the causes of death."  
"The discovery that the germ of yellow fever was transmitted through the bite of a mosquito has led almost to the extermination of that disease."  
"These are but a few of the many victories which could be described. And the scientific basis of medicine is still being gradually enlarged. Recently

SOME CANADIANS NOT SHY.

(Toronto Globe.)  
Apparent London has encountered a new Canadian type, Dr. Banting, the discoverer of insulin, the treatment for diabetes which has astonished the medical world, is described by medical men there as the "shyest Canadian they have ever met."  
Shyness is believed to be a natural accompaniment of greatness, but aggressiveness often fools the onlooker. What kind of Canadians do they see in London? Are they all like the noisy American tourists who excite so much excitement in Europe, where they do not know the Babbits and the environment that produces them? Or are they more like the quiet Canadian who has his own house and automobile. There have been some striking Canadians in London. Take Sir Charles Tupper, for so many years the Canadian Commissioner for Canada. No one would care to have a conversation with him, but he is not a shy man. Sir John Macdonald on his frequent visits met many people who were no doubt impressed by his ease in the presence of strangers. Sir Wilfred Laurier similarly was at home in any gathering, and liked to be, like McGregor, "the head of the table." Sir George Foster also had a bit of self-confidence. Then we have financiers like Lord Beaverbrook, with his worship of material success and ability to attain it. Sir Hamar Greenwood was never given to "shrinking violet" manners. Sir Gilbert Parker is well known by his picture taken at a continental winter place in conversation with the late King Edward, and it reputed to be taken truly in himself.

So the list might be extended by the inclusion of other Canadians who have made a noise in London, in finance, in politics, in society. London's comment on Dr. Banting opens up a discussion of a considerable number of what brings a man to the top.

GOOD FISH FOR BAD.  
(Department Bulletin.)  
The Department of Marine and Fisheries of Canada confronted with a fishery problem is making an experiment which if successful may be likened to killing two birds with one stone; in other words, by transferring vigorous but coarse species of fish from lake Winnipegosis to small prairie lakes, in which there are at present no fish, opportunity will be given for the increase of the better kinds of fish in the prairie provinces and the fishing industry for many years.  
Since commercial fishing started in the lake the coarser and other coarse fish have rarely brought sufficient price to pay for handling, consequently the fishermen have devoted their energy to the taking of white-fish and other marketable species. The result is that the coarse fish, such as suckers, destroy large quantities of white-fish eggs which further tends to keep down the supply of white-fish. On the other hand there are numerous lakes on the prairies in which white-fish are not found but in which only suckers and fish of that class will live.  
The department of Marine and Fisheries has, therefore, arranged to trap the suckers as they are ascending several streams tributary to Lake Winnipegosis to spawn this season. It proposes to stock as many suitable lakes on the prairie, as feasible, with them, thus restoring the balance of nature and adding to the food supply of the prairies.

A CONVERT.  
(Forbes Magazine.)  
He was running a small hardware store in a newly developed district, and the wholesale dealer found him backward in payment of his accounts. They sent him letter after letter, all of them polite, but each more threatening than the last. Finally they sent him a representative down to give him a sporting chance.  
"Now," said the caller, "we must have a settlement. Why haven't you sent us anything? Are things going badly?"  
"No, everything's going fine. My bankers will guarantee me all right."  
"Then why haven't you paid up?"  
"Well, you see, those threatening letters of yours were so well gotten up that I've been copying them and sending them out to some customers of mine who won't pay up, and I've collected nearly all outstanding debts. I'm sure there must be a final letter, and I wanted to get the series complete."

ANOTHER FORD STORY.  
It was a hot sultry day in a great city. Seven cars were lined up in front of a busy filling station. Third from the end stood a leaking, steaming, rattling little five-passenger. In due time the line dwindled and the little five-passenger found itself paralysed with the gas pipe.  
"How many?" the man asked impatiently.  
"One," answer Mr. Pliv with the air of a Rockefeller.  
"One? What 'cha tryin' to do? Wean 'em?"—Judge.  
A Repeater.  
(Seattle Post-Intelligencer.)  
Insurance Agent—"Pardon me, Madam, but what is your age?"  
Miss Antiquie—"I have seen twenty-three summers."  
Insurance Agent—"Yes, of course, but how many times have you seen them?"  
Books written on science and mathematics by scholars of Alexandria in 300 B. C. are in use today.

there have been two other noteworthy achievements. One is the discovery of insulin and the method by which it can be extracted from the pancreas. Careful tests have shown it to be of especial value in the treatment of diabetes. The other is the method of isolating the germ of influenza, which it is hoped may lead to a more serviceable knowledge of that disease.  
"That our universities still have faith in the science of medicine is evidenced by the great wave of reconstruction of medical college plants. Many improvements have already been made in this respect in the past fifteen years."

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