

THE DAILY MAIL

NEW BRUNSWICK'S ONLY HOME COMMUNITY PAPER

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The Victorian Order

One of the most gratifying trends in Canadian domestic life is the steady decrease in the infantile and maternal death rate, and one of the organizations which has helped largely to bring this about is the Victorian Order of Nurses.

The Victorian Order was founded in 1879 by a Government House Lady, Isabel, Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair. She raised a fund by appeal throughout Canada to inaugurate a National Service of Nursing in the home as a commemoration of the great Queen's Diamond Jubilee. Nursing homes were established in various cities with local branches throughout the Dominion.

The Countess of Minto, recognizing the success of five hospitals established by the Order, raised a further fund to build and equip 44 similar hospitals in the North West. Eventually all were absorbed by local authorities and that phase of the work of the Order terminated. With the coming of official public health nursing organizations and municipal hospitals, the Victorian Order concentrated its efforts on work through the medium of branches established in the more closely populated centres.

The nurses of the Order have played a noble part in emergencies. Four of them endured the hardships of the Klondyke Trail and stayed there three years; 52 enlisted in the first year of the Great War. The military authorities placed all district nursing work in the hands of the Order on the occasion of the Halifax disaster in 1917 when a munition ship blew up, causing 1,800 deaths and nearly 3,000 casualties.

Today the Order has 78 local branches across Canada, with 343 highly trained registered nurses whose services are directed by a physician. But in many parts of Canada there is no organized home nursing service and many people who urgently need skilled nursing care are not being served. To extend the service an appeal is being made to the public for funds.

The Order treated 85,000 patients last year to whom 751,000 visits were paid, most of them free, 405,000 being for maternity and infant welfare calls, according to the records of the Institutional Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

The Coronation Stone

Stones and gems are prominent in our minds in connection with the Coronation, but most prominent of all is the Stone of Destiny, on which the sovereign was crowned.

The Stone of Destiny is only an oblong of sandstone, but it is the most ancient and hallowed possession of the British race. It carries us back to Jacob in Palestine fleeing from his brother's wrath, 3,600 years ago. Weary and worn he lighted upon a place where his grandfather Abraham had built an altar. Taking one of the stones for a pillow he slept and dreamed of angels ascending and descending a ladder which reached to Heaven.

Later he entrusted that precious relic to Joseph, and the Israelites carried it with them on their way from Egypt to the Promised Land. Centuries later it found a corner in the Temple which Solomon built and it remained there until the captivity of Judah. Nebuchadnezzar took it away to Babylon, Jeremiah rescued the Stone of Destiny. He, along with the Princesses and a faithful few, departed for Spain where Dan, a brother of Joseph, had founded a colony in what is now Valencia.

The prophet and the Princess Royal, heiress to the throne of Israel, did not stay long there but travelled north to Erin. The Princess married Eochaid, the high king of Erin, and both were crowned on the Stone of Destiny at Tara. From that union there sprang a long line of Irish, Scottish and English sovereigns. Jeremiah was buried near Enniskillen. The religion of the Hebrews had become the religion of the country.

Nearly one thousand years later Fergus MacEarcad founded the Kingdom of Argyll and sent for the Stone on which he was crowned at Iona. St. Columba died with his head pillowed on it. The Stone remained in Scotland until Edward I of England removed it from Scone (see foot note) to Westminster. These are the traditions and records.

It may seem a far cry from ancient Egypt, but it is the fact that sandstone, similar to that of the Stone of Destiny, is quarried in several Canadian provinces. It is used for building and making abrasives. In some years the production is about one million tons, according to the Mining Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Note: Scone is pronounced Skoon.

Too Many Parties a Danger

An Edmonton despatch lists six distinct parties—three of them radical and one new "coalition" movement—which are engaged in preparations for a new Provincial election. The event depends on Premier Aberhart's ability to ride out the tempest of rebellion in the Social Credit ranks when the Legislature reassembles next month. The increasing strength of the insurgents, or Douglas theorists, is what makes an election seem likely.

It is possible, of course, as discussed in these columns a short time ago, that when the election arrives the six will be reduced to three. It is known, if never officially announced, that the C.C.F. group is attempting a fusion with the Social Credit rebels, and it already has a working agreement with the United Farmers' Party. There is less evidence that the Alberta Liberals are willing to join the Conservatives under the auspices of the Peoples' League, which for months has been endeavoring to wipe out partisan issues and meet the economic mania on a wider front.

But the possibility of a six-party election—Independents extra—is worth attention. Multiplicity of parties, as Spain, France, Austria all testify, is the sign of positive retrograde politics, weak leadership, and general instability and confusion. Canada has a few recent examples of her own. It may be forgotten that when Alberta went to the polls the last time there were seven parties, plus nine Independents, nominating a total of 238 candidates for 63 seats. The party with the best promise, in this instance \$25 a month, and in many cases a minority vote, swamped all others.

Last summer Manitoba staged a five-party race in which the Independents were still more numerous, and the result was that unwholesome thing, a minority Government. That it lived through its first session is explained by the Opposition's willingness to bear with it in a financial crisis, and the solution of an aggravated drought problem.

There is nothing in democratic practice to say that it should be a two, three or four party system. There can be no limit on the number of legitimate political movements except what the electorate itself imposes. But freedom to organize is no encouragement for excesses; nor does the opportunity for quantity argue that quantity is wise. But what has been proved is that the loose-jointed, fanatical theories such as we have in this country can only add to the confusion which, customarily, breeds them. There is no instance where they have solved anything, and their existence is the greatest threat we have against responsible government.

SNAPSHOTS

It is to be hoped that the persons who did the damage at the Old People's home will be captured. The persons who did this job are mean enough to take a sucker candy from a baby.

It would be a good thing for those in authority to make a check-up along the river bank once in a while during these summer evenings.

Alaska bus driver wins \$75,000 in a sweepstake. No doubt he also will quit work as a sympathetic gesture toward his striking London brothers.

Adequate rain in Northern and Central Alberta appears to ensure good crops. These will be better than any Social Credit plan—which won't work anyway.

An octogenarian blacksmith in Dale, N.Y., celebrates each birthday by standing on his head. Other agile veterans insist on dancing jigs once a year; so that in some cases great age goes to the head and in others to the feet.

Three-quarters of the so-called antiques imported into United States in the past thirty years are declared to be fakes. Fortunately every owner of an imported antique will know that he has a share in the genuine one-quarter.

We wonder if the two girls who carved their names on the seats of the Capital bus, wanted to give themselves some cheap advertising? Some bus companies charge for these things.

Dr. Juan Negrin

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cine on the faculty on the University of Madrid. He was deputy from the Canary Islands to the Cortes (Spanish Parliament).

It was believed here that many of the difficulties faced by Caballero would not confront Dr. Negrin, since the former was known to have lost the support of both the Communists and his own Socialist party. The Communists were expected to take a more conciliatory attitude toward the new premier, and this in turn, would affect the positions taken by other parties.

President Manuel Azana conferred throughout the night with party leaders in the hope of being able to designate a new Premier during the day and thus cut short the governmental crisis precipitated by the resignation of Caballero.

Adding to the difficulties that beset Caballero was the announcement of the C.I.N.T. (Confederation National del Trabajo, a Syndicalist workers' organization) attacking his attempt to reduce the number of Anarchist seats from four to two.

Scientists Test

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silicate dust enable the body to use effectively its own disease attacking weapons, the phagocytes or "scavenger cells."

Unless the silica dust is mixed with protector dusts in the lungs the silica particles escape these cells, the scientists found. They discovered a double reason; that the silica particles when absorbed into the lung walls and dissolved into a poisonous solution are so infinitesimal they can slip through the walls of the scavenger cells, and that if a cell does collect several silica particles they give off an electric charge that repels other particles and prevents the cell from reaching them.

Emmons and Wilcox then looked for dusts whose particles bore the opposite electric charge and thus would be attracted to the silica particles. They found that carbon, hematite and calcite dust carried the opposite electric charge and their particles, neutralizing their charge and making them large enough for the cells to collect.

If the method proves effective they pointed out, it can be applied by simply scattering "protector dusts" into the air containing silica dust.

Thus present methods of protecting workmen from silica dust by use of masks, water screens and elaborate fan systems would be repelled by a method "as cheap as dust" Emmons said.

HISTORICAL

The regular monthly meeting of the Historical Society will be held

**Wednesday, May 19
at 8 p.m. in the Post
Office Building**

Mr. S. H. McFarlane will give a paper on "Some Early Industries in New Brunswick."

Public cordially invited.

W. A. HAINES
Recording Secretary.

Base Metals

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cent. over the production in the corresponding period of 1936.

Electrolytic copper quotations on the London market in March averaged 16,603 cents per pound in Canadian funds; valued at this price, the Canadian production during the month was worth \$6,939,662. The February average price was 13,990,376 cents per pound, and the value of the month's output was \$5,375,881.

The world production of refined copper in March advanced to 191,000 tons from the preceding month's total of 172,913 tons. A 17.5 per cent. increase was recorded in the United States production; the March output was 83,676 tons and the February total 71,233 tons. Stocks in the United States declined 14,673 tons during the month to 121,448 tons.

Countries other than the United States produced 107,330 tons in March; this represented an increase of 5,660 over the February total. Stocks in these countries on March 31 amounted to 186,983 tons, or 5,965 tons lower than the quantity on hand at the beginning of the month. The official warehouses of the London metal exchange contained 28,138 tons of electrolytic copper and 792 tons of rough copper on March 31, as compared with 39,125 tons of the former and 630 tons of the latter on hand on Feb. 27.

Electrolytic copper importations into Great Britain during the first quarter of 1937 totalled 41,824 tons, made up of 21,791 tons from Canada, 7,671 tons from Northern Rhodesia, 395 tons from other British countries, 8,609 tons from the United States and 3,360 tons from other foreign countries. Imports of other unwrought copper into Great Britain during January, February and March amounted to 35,191 tons, and included 21,440 tons from Chile, and 9,406 tons from Northern Rhodesia.

Canada Has

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in Canada to see if helium could be located.

The professors worked feverishly analyzing samples of natural gas. They were Dr. McLennan, Dr. Burton, Dr. J. Satterly, who is still at the University, Dr. H. F. Dawes, now of McMaster University, and Prof. D. S. Ainslie.

They built an experimental plant on the Hamilton Mountain. They connected up with natural gas mains extracted the helium and let the gas go on its way. It doesn't harm gas to take the helium out of it, Professor Burton explained.

They then set up a big plant in Calgary, under the direction of Dr. John Patterson, now of the Meteorological Service. That was at the end of 1917. And when they got around to the commercial production of helium, the war ended. In the Turner Valley of Alberta this gas is wasting, Professor Burton said.

The helium produced in Calgary is in the low-temperature laboratory—one of the few of its kind in the world—of the McLennan building. It was unloaded in Liverpool as the war ended. And Dr. McLennan got the Admiralty to return it to him.

"We use it to produce extremely low temperatures," Professor Burton explained. "We have enough to last us 25 years. We liquify it and then let it evaporate again, so we lose only a little each time."



City of Fredericton Notice of Sale of Lands

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of the City of Fredericton Assessment Act, 1926, there will, for the purpose of satisfying taxes assessed and levied in the City of Fredericton, for the years mentioned hereunder, against the parties hereinafter named, unless the several sums due, together with the costs of this notice, are sooner paid, be sold at Public Auction in front of the City Hall, in the City of Fredericton, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the 3rd DAY OF JULY, A.D. 1937 the lands and premises in the said City of Fredericton, hereunder mentioned and set opposite their respective names.

FLETCHER PEACOCK
Lot on West side Lansdowne Street, near University Avenue, 67 ft. front, 71 ft. 5 inches deep.
Arrears for Years 1932-1933-1934-1935-1936 \$83.64
Interest 13.11
ESTATE ELLEN R. ANDERSON
Property on south side of Woodstock Road, 70' front, 167' deep.
Arrears for Years 1932-1933-1934-1935-1936 349.26
Interest 52.24
Dated the 29th day of April, A.D. 1937.

FRED I. HAVILAND,
City Treasurer of the
City of Fredericton.

Outstanding

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yearly celebration on a plot of land specially reserved for that purpose.

When the settlers, some 500 of them, arrived, they found that the Government of New Brunswick had erected a large building near the centre of the district that was to be settled. This house, known as the "Emigrant House," was on land now owned by Peter L. Hansen, and in this house the people lived together until they could be placed upon their own land. Assistance was given by the Government in clearing two acres on each plot and work on roads was provided for those who desired it.

These new settlers had little capital but they were willing to work and endure hardships in order to establish themselves in this new world.

Farms were given the settlers under the terms of the "Free Grants Act" whereby the owner had to clear ten acres and build a house at least 16 by 20 feet and live there for three years to secure his title.

Ten years after the colony was started 100 families were established and they supported two schools and a clergyman. An agriculture society was formed and yearly exhibitions were held.

Growth went on, and in 1892 a cheese factory was built, and a few years later an addition was made so that butter could be produced. This factory helped to make New Denmark a thriving dairy centre. It was run on a co-operative plan with all the profits going to the farmers.

New Denmark is prosperous. Its people have comfortable homes and the buildings are kept in repair and well painted.

The people of the settlement are now looking forward to having electric lights and power before long and this modern convenience will be available on all the farms.

At the present time all the people can speak both English and Danish fluently, and many of them have become efficient in French. Six schools are operated in the settlement and there are several churches. The settlement shows every evidence of prosperity, and during the Great War, \$150,000 was invested in Victory Bonds.

Some of the reasons given for the success of the Danes in New Brunswick are as follows:

Ability, proven by the history of the Danish people in general, to adapt themselves to new conditions.

The fact that the original settlers were of the working class, who had no capital but a will to strive and faith in the future.

Also, as so many were settled at one time, a community of interest sprang up which helped to develop the spirit of co-operation.

Now there are about 200 families in New Denmark. Anyone interested in agriculture and those who seek beautiful scenery should not forget to include in their vacation a trip to this settlement. It is located 10 miles from the town of Grand Falls.

The writer is indebted to A. J. Jensen for history of the colony. —The Citizen.

Daughter of

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"The majority of people who parted with their money did not receive any of their deposits back, and found that there was little work for them to do, as practically every one of the concerns was unsuccessful."

Det-Sergt. Bampton said Mrs.

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