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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1916.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE COURSES

The keen interest taken in the Domestic Science Short Courses now being conducted in Charlottetown by the Department of Agriculture is indicated by the fact that applications for admission have been about double the number of students that could be accommodated. There is really accommodation for only twenty-five, but this has been extended somewhat and as many as thirty have been taken. In the class now being conducted there are twenty-six students and there are more applications already in the hands of the Department than can be accommodated in the classes yet to be held.

That the instruction given at these classes will be of incalculable benefit to the province requires no argument. Young women, of sufficiently mature years to realize the need of instruction in such matters as they will be called upon to grapple with in homes of their own, are in attendance from every part of the province. The instruction they are receiving deals with cooking, home nursing, first aid to the injured and kindred subjects.

Their teachers are young ladies who received a full course of training in the best Agricultural Colleges in Canada, the Misses Sterns, Gordon and MacFarlane, while they are given lectures on agricultural topics by Professors Reek and Ross, and on health and sanitation by Dr. Garrison, Medical Superintendent of the Dalton Sanitarium.

These subjects are all vital to the future of the homes of the province and cannot but make for happier homes and a healthier and better province. The inclusion of the women of the province in the forward movement in education launched by the Department of Agriculture is a long step in the right direction and a fitting complement to the agricultural education campaign so happily inaugurated three years ago.

The general interest taken in the movement among both the men and women of the province insures its success and with the splendid staff of instructors now at work there is every reason to believe that we have entered upon an era of progress and development that will place us on a level with the most progressive countries in the world.

FREE WHEAT RESOLUTION

In our Ottawa despatches yesterday the end of Mr. Turriff's resolution to put wheat, wheat products and potatoes on the customs free list was recorded. The motion was lost, as had been expected, and its discussion, as had also been expected, did not bring out anything new either for or against the proposal. In the Western Provinces there are doubtless those who think the change sought would be a benefit and the matter has been brought up several times in Parliament. As pointed out by an exchange, the argument for free wheat has not always been honestly made. Minneapolis is about one-third the distance from the head of Lake Superior at Duluth that separates Winnipeg and Fort William, and when the wheat or flour is to be shipped eastward by water the difference means something on the price of every bushel or barrel. Then Minneapolis is a great milling centre, whose demand for special varieties of wheat raises the price for the grade, at any rate for a time. While with free wheat, exports and imports from and to one country from the other, differences due to this latter cause in the prices ruling in Minneapolis and Winnipeg would disappear or be minimized, the fact is ignored by many of the free wheat advocates and it is made to seem that because of the United States tariff the Canadian grower loses the "spread," as it is called, between the ruling rates at the two market points. Sometimes there is no "spread." Sometimes, for a brief period, due to unusual conditions, the Winnipeg price may be higher than that quoted at Minneapolis. At such times the advocates of the change do not say much. It is doubtful if any market expert would undertake to say what the actual result would be if the policy of Mr. Turriff's proposition should be adopted. No political expert would venture to assert that the result, whatever it was, would be permanent. In the United States the tariff is always in politics, and there may be changes as often as the political control of Congress passes from one party to the other. If wheat should be put on the free list, along with other grains and farm products, the reasons should be domestic, and made without regard to what other countries may do in the interest of their own people. While existing conditions rule, moreover, there will never be much north and south movement of grain from the United States to Canada or from Canada to the United States. Minnesota and the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas and Iowa, which lie south of the western Canadian grain growing provinces, are great grain producers themselves. Then the United States is a great exporter of wheat. The quantity sent abroad last year, according to the figures of the Nye & Jenks Grain Company of Chicago, of wheat and flour counted as wheat, was some 332,000,000 bushels. The quantities exported vary from year to year, because of crop conditions at home, and the demand abroad. Last year the amount was larger than usual. Always it is a feature in the

world's cereal trade. And so great an exporting country where its own wheat is concerned would not be under ordinarily conceivable circumstances, a large user of Canadian products. If Minneapolis wants Canadian wheat in its business it should apply to Congress at Washington, not in Parliament at Ottawa, for the tariff change that would secure it.

The main movement of wheat, in Canada as in the United States, is from west to east—from the producer to the consumer. It will be such till, and even after, there is a development of population in the west, and the consumer and producer, to a greater extent than now, are neighbours. The milling trade has developed on this line, and it is, in both Canada and the United States, a help to the wheat growers, because it widens the outside market for the crops of the continent. Quebec is a large consumer of western grown wheat, and exports from the St. Lawrence of flour are really exports of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat. In this regard, the western and the eastern provinces have identical interests.

The resolution was rejected, as already stated, and, as indicated by the small vote, there was not a very lively interest taken in the discussion, which had become somewhat threadbare.

MODERN MARVELS

This is emphatically the age of invention and one wonders if we are nearing the limit. Whether the limit is near or remote we have come to a point at which we cannot afford to call anything impossible, indeed even our capacity for wonder over inventions has been so exercised that we can scarcely wonder at anything.

The other day Nikola Tesla, the winner of this year's Nobel Prize in physics and one of the world's greatest electrical wizards, filed patent applications on certain parts of a machine which promises to make man a rival of the gods of ancient mythology. The machine, the details of which the inventor is not ready to divulge, is chiefly an instrument of destruction. Under wireless electric control, he says, it will go through space at a speed of 300 miles a second and strike accurately at any desired point. With it an army or navy could be destroyed, even at a distance of a thousand miles. Mr. Tesla claims that it will render fruitless any military expedition against a country which possesses it. As to the "proof of this pudding" we can only wait with what patience we can and pray that, if it exists, the Germans won't get it.

Another of the latest marvels came to light a few days ago when at the annual meeting of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers in New York an optical device was shown which is said to surpass the telescope in revealing the mysteries of the heavenly bodies. The instrument, which is called a "diffracting grating," is simply a rectangular piece of metal about two by four inches, on the polished surface of which are ruled some 45,000 lines, "between which there is no greater error than one two-millionth of an inch." That is all there is to it, and the method of its operations is not described in the report, but the president of the society stated that with this marvellously delicate instrument the "astrophysicist," which seems to have displaced the old-fashioned astronomer, is able to "tell the composition, temperature and distance of the stars." The device is also said to be of great value to the chemist in ascertaining the purity of the material he is called upon to analyze and to be useful in many phases of metallurgy engineering.

PREDICTION FULFILLED

A remarkable article published in the New York Outlook, twenty-seven years ago, April 18, 1889, has recently been reproduced in that magazine. It deals with the beginning of that form of militarism which has developed into and is now culminating in the present cataclysm in Europe. It is as follows:—

The German government has presented to the Reichstag a new press law which, if adopted, will effectually muzzle free discussion in Germany. It professes to shut off debate only on those fundamentals the stability of which is necessary to the safety of society; but when, by law, all attacks on or criticism of the monarchy or the person of the sovereign, of religion, marriage and property, are made penal offenses, to be punished by three years' imprisonment and by banishment from certain districts of the country, it is easy to see that under a broad interpretation all discussion of every sort relating to burning questions may be brought to a summary close. Under the proposed law, any journal whose writers have been twice convicted within one year may be finally suppressed. This new movement is in harmony with the general tendency to absolutism and materialism now unmistakably dominant in Germany. That great country is fast becoming a military camp, with the interests and ideas of a camp. The government is pursuing a consistent policy of repression in every department. Even the universities, which have given Germany her intellectual leadership of the world, are beginning to suffer. In political economy, for instance, the policy of the government has been to steadily discourage the study and to confine it within smaller and smaller limits, so that the importance of political economy in the universities is steadily diminishing. In the same way, by the prizes offered for the pursuit of applied science—science, that is, which is immediately productive in a pecuniary way—the pursuit of pure science has been greatly discouraged. Germany must have money to support her military organization, and, if necessary, everything will be sacrificed to that; and the country which was once the home of idealism is fast becoming a fountain of pure materialism. It is for this reason, as well as for many others, that the death of Emperor Frederick has so greatly discouraged the most thoughtful people in Germany. If the Prussian military spirit continues to dominate as at present, Germany will be revolutionized and materialized within the next twenty years.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPEAL

Sir,—In conversation with some of the employers of the city I have found a misunderstanding concerning the appeal now being made for the Patriotic Fund. There seems to be an impression that the appeal is only to business men and their employees. As a result there is a feeling that it is only those who can easily be reached to whom this appeal is being made. I would like to correct this impression. The idea of those originating this movement was, that it would be as wide spread as possible. That is it would include not only the business and manufacturing part of the community, but also the Judges, Lawyers, Clergy, Bankers, in fact every department of service. Unless it does this the intention of the scheme will be defeated. The 29th of February is an extra day for many and a splendid opportunity for those who are not able to go to the front to show their sympathy and consideration for the dependents of those who have gone. In the recruiting work which I have been privileged to do much emphasis has been laid upon the provision the Patriotic Fund makes for the women and children of our soldiers. The men of Prince Edward Island are well able to pay their share of the Patriotic Fund and, I am sure, too independent, to ask the people of the other Provinces to accept any liability of theirs. If every man will contribute his earnings for the 29th day of February we should see, at least, \$10,000,000 added to the Patriotic Fund as a result. I am, Sir, etc., R. G. FULTON, Charlottetown, Feb. 24th, 1916.

Subscriptions To Patriotic Fund

(Continued from page two.)

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DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

IF YOU AND I

If you would smile a little more
And I would kinder be;
If you would stop to think before
You speak of faults you see;
If I would show more patience, too,
With all who come to me;
Then I would help, and so would you
To make a better world.

If you would cheer your neighbor more
And I'd encourage mine,
If you would linger at his door
To say his work is fine,
And I would stop to help him when
His lips in frowns are curled,
Both you and I'd be helping then
To make a better world.

But just as long as you keep still
And plod your selfish way,
And I rush on and heedless kill
The kind words I could say,
While you and I refuse to smile,
And keep our gay flags furled,
Someone will grumble all the while
That it's a gloomy world.

—E. A. Guest, in National Economist

How to avoid Operations

These Three Women Tell How They Escaped the Dreadful Ordeal of Surgical Operations.

Hospitals are great and necessary institutions, but they should be the last resort for women who suffer with ills peculiar to their sex. Many letters on file in the Pinkham Laboratory at Lynn, Mass., prove that a great number of women after they have been recommended to submit to an operation have been made well by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Here are three such letters. All sick women should read them.



Marinette, Wis.—"I went to the doctor and he told me I must have an operation for a female trouble, and I hated to have it done as I had been married only a short time. I would have terrible pains and my hands and feet were cold all the time. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and was cured, and I feel better in every way. I give you permission to publish my name because I am so thankful that I feel well again."
—Mrs. FRED BENNEK, Marinette, Wis.

Detroit, Mich.—"When I first took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was so run down with female troubles that I could not do anything, and our doctor said I would have to undergo an operation. I could hardly walk without help so when I read about the Vegetable Compound and what it had done for others I thought I would try it. I got a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and a package of Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash and used them according to directions. They helped me and today I am able to do all my work and I am well."
—Mrs. THOS. DWYER, 989 Milwaukee Ave., East, Detroit, Mich.

Bellevue, Pa.—"I suffered more than tongue can tell with terrible bearing down pains and inflammation. I tried several doctors and they all told me the same story, that I never could get well without an operation and I just dreaded the thought of that. I also tried a good many other medicines that were recommended to me and none of them helped me until a friend advised me to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. The first bottle helped, I kept taking it and now I don't know what it is to be sick any more and I am picking up in weight. I am 20 years old and weigh 145 pounds. It will be the greatest pleasure to me if I can have the opportunity to recommend it to any other suffering woman."
—Miss IRENE FROELICHER, 1923 Manhattan St., North Side, Bellevue, Pa.

If you would like special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. (confidential), Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman and held in strict confidence.

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