

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JUNE 27, 1924

Tuesday, July 1st, being Dominion Day, and a public holiday, The Guardian will not be issued on Wednesday.

GRADING EGGS

They have a perfect right to do; their market is their own. Now while the Americans have shut us out of their market, they are selling to us in our market yearly; according to official trade figures making it illegal to buy or sell \$5,000,000 worth of fresh fruit, eggs except on the basis of grade. Even if this were not a law of the land, ordinary prudence and proper methods will convince any one that it is the only right way. For many years the poultry business of this province was held in check by the fact that the indifferent and careless farmer received as much for his small, dirty and even stale eggs as the farmer who prided himself on his superior strain of poultry and his large, clean fresh eggs. There was no encouragement in this to go into the poultry business, no encouragement to produce the best laying strains or even to be honest in the selling of eggs. A great change has been effected in the business in the past few years. Today eggs are one of the principal and one of the most profitable lines of agriculture and, in keeping with the progress made, legislation has been enacted to safeguard egg production. This law very properly provides that eggs shall be sold for just what they are worth in the market. If this reduction pay us? It certainly they are reasonably large, clean and fresh they will bring the highest price; if they are mean looking, dirty or look suspiciously old prices, were unable to buy goods they are paid for accordingly. In the stores; unable to buy mac-

The great point to be observed here; boots and shoes, clothing, in this movement is that it does &c. It seems to us that anyone, not pay to be careless about the unless politically biased, should egg crop; that it pays only to produce the best. There is no excuse for keeping a flock of mongrel to foreign competitors who close hens, no excuse for being careless, their markets to us is a ruinous policy while there is a rich reward for the man or woman who takes the way of Canadian progress to trouble to procure a flock of day and until we adopt the policy proper laying quality and to protect our own, progress is ery care for and market the eggs impossible. The free trade policy while fresh. It will cost no more which is strangling Canada today to feed a respectable flock of hens is not a Liberal policy as its ad- than it does to feed mongrels and vocates try to persuade us it is. It will not pay to market dirty, it is the policy of a few wheat small or suspected eggs. Progressives, and adopted by the on to adhere strictly to the law Liberal remnant in the House of are acting not only in self-defence Commons to enable them to hold but in the best interest of the farm- office till the end of their parlia- and of the province and we feel mentary term. Meanwhile and assured the farmers will co-operate until they are hurled out of office, with them for the same reason. Canada is being commercially and industrially strangled.

They are looking to Washington, where Senators and Congressmen are paid more than in Canada, rather than to England where mem- bers of Parliament are paid less than half the Canadian rate. They were looking to Washington when the Robb tariff was framed to im- poverish industrial Canada and en- rich the manufacturers and pro- ducers across the border. When the postal strike began the other day and telegrams were pouring into the Premier's office asking for counsel and for help, where was the Right Honorable Premier? In the States, looking for an hono- rary degree from an American Uni- versity. And that is where he was when Canada was fighting for her life in the War. But when the States also went to war he came back to us.

Our Solid Four have humbly crooked the supple hinges of their knees for three years past and pitiful indeed has been the fortune that has followed their fawning. We still creep slowly in narrow- gauge cars when we embark on the National train for Mount Ste- wart, Norris, Georgetown, Mont- ague or Murray Harbor, Halifax kicked lustily in December last and is rewarded with an elevator and a railway to Guysboro. Our Is- land has done well by Premier King. Our reward has been to have three million dollars flung over heads to Paris to buy the Scribe Hotel while we still ride the narrow gauge. Whether it pays better to fawn or to kick let our readers judge.

CANADA'S TASK

Looking through the political fog which unfortunately envelops Canada at present, it is not always easy to realize the handicaps under which we labor in the task of building a great and prosperous nation. Politicians wise and otherwise, discourse copiously and elo- quently on the advantages or dis- advantages of tariffs, free trade or near free trade, taxation, debt, &c. Ingenious arguments are presented, black is made to appear white, and white black as the al- their respective political beliefs and unbelted may made the race, as such, uninter- inspire while the bewildered tax- payer finds it difficult to see where he is at. There are some things which kept in view, would enable the taxpayer and particularly the farm- er to size up the relative merits of the policies in question. To begin with the matter of tar-iffs. We are paying, for the privilege of getting into the United States market, in round figures, these that come here. Let us about three times what the Ameri- can farmer and manufacturer pays for getting into our market. What for getting into our market? Clear- ly the Americans believe that their manufacturers and farmers will have a better chance in the mar- ket if they keep others out of it. For this reason they raised their tariff walls to a height that prac- tically prevents Canadians from getting into their market. This

Let us not minimize the beauty of the scenes to which we have be- come accustomed. It is only our continuous acquaintance with them that makes them uninteresting to us. To others they are both beau- tiful and interesting and it is to see States market, in round figures, these that come here. Let us about three times what the Ameri- can farmer and manufacturer pays for getting into our market. What for getting into our market? Clear- ly the Americans believe that their manufacturers and farmers will have a better chance in the mar- ket if they keep others out of it. For this reason they raised their tariff walls to a height that prac- tically prevents Canadians from getting into their market. This

Notes By the Way

Parliament has now been in ses- sion nearly four months and has yet much unfinished business be- fore it. Some past sessions, now almost forgotten, were much long- er. For instance in 1885 the House opened on January 29 and only closed July 20, the session cover- ing 173 days. This was running so near to six months that it was spoken of for years as the six months session of 1885. No ses- sion of equal length again occur- red during thirty years afterwards but in 1917 it was far exceeded. It was during the Great War and there was much to do and much to talk about in those days. In that year Parliament opened Janu- ary 18 and was not prorogued un- til September 20 following. The time covered by the session was eight months and two days.

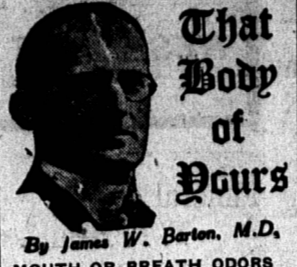
What would now be called short sessions were common in the ear- lier days after Confederation. The first session of all was, however, an exception. In 1867 the House met on November 6 and just be- fore Christmas adjourned until March following, and was pro- rogued May 22. The period covered by the entire session was 135 days. This was more than twice the av- erage length of the four following sessions, which was 62 days each. The length of the first session was caused by the immense amount of work of organizing the Dominion and Provinces on a federal basis. Down to 1878 an average session of about two months was the general rule.

Long before the war the in- creased length of the parlia- mentary sessions was made the pretext for increasing the pay of members, first from \$600 per ses- sion to \$1,000, then to \$1,500 then to \$2,500. The war brought in its train the doubled cost of living and afforded some excuse for the further advance to \$4,000 as a tem- porary measure. It certainly did not afford a valid excuse for main- taining that rate for all time to come. But our present rulers who have shown their ideas of economy by creating new offices with salaries attached such as had been hitherto unheard of in Canada may be depended upon not to diminish their own emoluments or those of their obsequious supporters.

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By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

MOUTH OR BREATH ODORS It has been well said that in a perfectly healthy individual there is no odor whatever from the breath. However, that must be qualified to this extent, that after eating cer- tain forms of food there is bound to be an odor therefrom for some time afterwards. But an odor that is present practically all the time is not nor- mal, and should be investigated. Some forms of food, if not com- pletely digested in the intestine, meat and eggs very often, and particularly where the intestinal movement is slow or sluggish, are responsible for much of the bad odors from the breath. Anyone much below normal in health, with a generally run down condition would naturally have this sluggishness along the intestine, and have the same distressing symptoms. One of the most frequent causes, and the one perhaps best known, is the chronic nasal catarrh from which many people suffer. This may be due to local con- ditions in the nose such as an in- flammation of the membrane cover- ing the small bones in the passage, a bending over of the wall that separates the nostrils, or any growth. This means that the mucous matter that should be removed is allowed to remain, becomes very dry, and gives off a disagreeable odor. Sometimes it is due to a pair of tonsils which are congested, the material exuding from them be- coming very thick and offensive. And bad teeth as you know is one of the most frequent causes of bad breath. Perhaps you have a perfectly normal set of teeth, healthy gums and (tooth), and no trace of catarrh or other trouble in the nose or throat. You have watched the intestine closely, and respite all your care and thought you have still the odor on the breath. In such cases there is just this to remember, that perhaps your kidneys are not getting rid of their wastes properly. That would mean that your skin and also your lungs would have to do some of this extra work. Accordingly the blood going to the lungs which this waste, has some of it removed there, and it comes away in the breath when you breathe out the air from the lungs. All the advertised preparations for keeping the mouth clean and the breath sweet are good, because the basis of their effect depends upon the boracic acid in them. A quarter teaspoonful to a half- glass of warm or hot water, used as a mouth wash, will help the mouth itself. But remember the cause of the trouble may be elsewhere in the body.

New Survey is Needed

Asked whether the Government pigeonholes are not filled with reports on the project, the Premier made the significant reply that "circumstances have changed com- pletely, and it is necessary to have a survey on this proposition in view of modern conditions." If the Government finally backs the channel tunnel scheme there will be no difficulty getting Parliamen- tary sanction for it, as a recent canvass among all parties disclos- ed an overwhelming majority in favor of it. There were 400 mem- bers of the House supporting the project, as against 84 who had not yet decided on their attitude, and only 73 who definitely opposed it. Of the three great projects which have been suggested within the last half-century for improvement of the world's communications, the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal have been completed, but the English Channel tunnel still re- mains to be constructed. It is agreed that it would be more ad- vantageous to this country than to any other to have the tunnel com- pleted.

The Stormy Channel

The English Channel is one of the stormiest, foggiest and most tide-swept sea passages to be found in the world, and every Win- ter there are serious interruptions of the trans-channel service. A general revival of trade and in- dustry in this country, which al- ways follows from improved com- munications, would result from substituting the undersea trans- portation for passengers and goods for steamer service. Accord- ing to the scheme worked out here, the mouths of the tunnel on both sides of the channel would be some miles back from the sea, so as to enable the proper depth beneath the channel to be reached by easy grades. This would in- crease the tunnel length to thirty- six miles, of which twenty-four would be under the water. No such feat of engineering has ever accomplished. The longest tunnel in the world is Simplon, between Switzerland and Italy, which is twelve miles long. The longest under water tunnel is the Severn tunnel in England, which is only four miles long. British and French engineers, however, after years of study and preliminary borings are agreed that the work is practic- able.

Three Years' Work

It is believed a test tunnel could be completed within three years, and the Continental expres- ses would be running to and from London through double-working tunnels within six years. It is suggested the tunnel be construct- ed with half British and half French capital and be jointly owned and operated. The estimated cost of the tunnel is \$29,000,000, which on the basis of present traffic receipts would show a re-

SONG OF THE STALWART HEART

Give me always a goal to try for; Let me fight till my breath be spent; Give me a dream to live and die for And I shall be content. Keep for others your silken leisure, Drowse days in the shade or sun; I was never a one to treasure Rest till my work was done. No, for sloth is the worst of sin- ning; Give me the joy and zest of the fray, Finding my true reward in the winning, Not in the prize or pay. And, if victory be denied me, I shall not shrink from another test, Nor care at all if the fools deride me, Knowing I did my best. Somewhere still there are roads uncharted; Somewhere still is an unfound Grail; Let me go onward valiant hearted, To the end of the last, long trail. Give me always a goal to try for; Let me toil till my days be spent; Give me a dream to fight and die for And I shall be content. —Ted Olson, in Forbes Magazine.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

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British Premier Favors Cross-Channel Tunnel

The railroad tunnel under the English Channel, linking England with France, which will be the greatest engineering feat of its kind in the world, seems at last about to enter the sphere of practical politics, in view of the state- ment made by Premier Ramsay MacDonald in the House of Com- mons. The British Governments of the two older parties have refused steadfastly for years to touch this project but the Premier's state- ment, while cautious, suggests the Labor Government will be able to claim credit for initiating this plan for the development of world com- munications which has been under discussion for at least half a cen- tury. Premier MacDonald an- nounced he had undertaken to re- ceive a representative deputation on the subject next week. He is willing to do everything he can, the Premier added, but first must have authoritative reports on the mat- ter, says the London correspond- ent of the New York Herald Tribune.

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"THE HABERDASHERY"

Special Reductions for Dollar Days

Thursday and Friday, June 26th and 27th

WHOLESALE PRICES ON EVERYTHING Thursday and Friday, June 26 and 27 we are going to make it worth your while to spend your money with us. On all goods not listed we will give you a WHOLESALE PRICE. On other goods listed we have cut the prices deeply, in some cases as low as half price. Come to us. We have nothing to sell but standard goods.

MEN'S TWEED RAINCOATS, \$5. Twelve Men's Tweed Rain Coats, worth up to \$10. All sizes, to clear Dollar Days \$5.

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MEN'S RUBBERIZED TWEED RAINCOATS, \$7.50. In dark grey, heather and brown, worth at least \$12. Dollar Days \$7.50.

MEN'S SUMMER SUITS, \$15. Men's Summer Suits in greys and grey stripes, worth \$25. Dollar Days \$15 to clear.

MEN'S SUITS, SPECIAL \$19. We are offering on Dollar Days a large variety of Men's and Young Men's Suits at \$19. Some of these Suits sold at \$25 and even \$30, but as we have only one or two of a kind left we intend to clear Dollar Days at \$19 a suit.

BLACK COTTON HOSE, 5 pairs for \$1.00 on Dollar Days.

KNITTED TIES, 39c. Big clearance of Knitted Ties Dollar Days, 39c.

SILK TIES, 69c. Regular \$1.25 ties. Best quality silk and good patterns, but only one or two of a kind left to clear Dollar Days 69c.

50 Tweed Hats, \$1.00. Small sizes, nothing larger than size 7. If we can fit you you can get a great bargain, \$1.00 only, Dollar Days.

MEN'S SOFT COLLAR SHIRTS, \$1.00. Worth up to \$1.75. Dollar Days, special \$1.00.

MEN'S FINE STRIPE SHIRTS, 95c. Worth up to \$2.00. All sizes up to 17 inch. Dollar Days, special 95c.

MEN'S CAPS, 50c. Odd caps all kinds, to clear Dollar Days 50c.

SPECIAL CREAM SHIRTS, \$1.35, reversible soft collar. Shirts in lovely cream shades. Extra quality for \$1.35.

BLACK CASHMERE HOSE, 55c, regular 75c. Black Cash- mere hose, Dollar Days, 55c.

BOYS' BLACK HOSE, 39c. Black Cotton Ribbed Hose, good steady wearing hose, fit boys to 16 years, worth 55c. Dol- lar Days, 39c.

MEN'S CLOCKED HOSE in several colors, fine mercerized lisse, regular 75c. Two pairs for \$1.00.

GOLF AND SPORT SWEATERS, \$3 Big special value in 100 per cent. wool Sweaters. Dollar Days, \$3.00.

MEN'S WORK SHIRTS, 75c. In khaki, blue, etc., sizes 14 to 17 1/2. Good value at \$1.00. Dollar Days, 75c.

WHOLESALE PRICES ON DOLLAR DAYS

Henderson & Cudmore

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INSURANCE The Queen Fire Insurance Co. The Liverpool and London and Globe Fire Insurance Co. The Commercial Union Fire Insurance Co. The London Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co. Low Rates—Absolute Security—Prompt Attention A few Agents needed in unrepresented districts. D. B. STEWART CHARLOTTETOWN

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