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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1948

Many Paths To Success

Good advice to graduating classes is offered in the current *Royal Bank Bulletin*, which warns that graduation is only the end of a phase. The greater part of life lies ahead. Every year some 150,000 young Canadians search for openings in the 20,000 or more different types of vocations we have in Canada.

There are no greater tragedies than those brought about by merely drifting into jobs. Young people who fail to choose a life activity which gives them a purpose and provides them with satisfactory self-expression are like Carlyle's unhappy people: "No landmark on the Earth; no lodestar in the Heaven."

Youths are inclined too often to seize upon the best paying job of the moment, without asking themselves, "Will it give me satisfaction?" As a consequence, they find themselves in dead-end jobs, disgruntled with life, and frustrated in their desire for self-expression.

Men and women are needed today, and the demand will be equally great ten years from today, who are prepared to do a good job, but that preparedness does not just grow. Business executives know only too well how often they have had good positions go begging for trained men and women, simply because there are so many who are unwilling to qualify on their own initiative.

There is an old saying to the affect that the small man wastes his time looking for big opportunities, while the great man uses his time taking advantage of the little ones as they come.

Besides all the obvious chances for carving a respectable place out of the years ahead, there are a thousand paths not yet trodden, and for the adventurous man Canada is still unexhausted and undiscovered.

Some leaders in the professions and industry worked their way through university by driving cabs, waiting in restaurants, and keeping books of account in their spare time. Psychologists have arrived at the conclusion that a young man who does some of this self-help work is a better student and a better man than the one who has things made easy for him.

But Canada does not put an undue premium on higher education. The lad who leaves high school to work has his opportunities, and, after all, Shakespeare, Burns, Carlyle, Scott and Darwin came into the sunlight of fame without any parchment certificates, and very few of the men at the top in Canadian industry and finance today have any except honorary university degrees.

June Elections

The decision of Premier T. C. Douglas to try his luck at the polls on June 24 makes the third provincial government to seek re-election in June. Each is of a different political stripe, and as a sample test of party popularity, the three elections may serve a useful purpose. In New Brunswick, Premier McNair will seek re-election under the Liberal colors; Premier Douglas heads Canada's only C. C. F. administration; and in Ontario, Premier Drew leads the Conservatives. Different conditions in each Province do not make the various tests applicable to the country as a whole but the elections will doubtless be watched with keen interest in Ottawa.

Premier McNair has 36 supporters in the present House against 12 Conservatives; Premier Drew, 65 against 12 Liberals, eight C. C. F. and five others; Premier Douglas, 47 C. C. F. against five Liberals.

Perhaps the chief interest as far as the West is concerned, says the *Winnipeg Free Press*, centres in Saskatchewan where despite an overwhelming victory in 1944, the opposition has been encouraged by the success of the Fusion movement and its emphasis on single anti-socialist candidates. Despite this unity however, political observers at this date are being exceedingly cautious in their predictions.

Both New Brunswick and Saskatchewan governments have gone to the polls in the fourth year of their five year terms. Mr. Drew chose his third year of office giving as his reason the need to secure a special mandate from the electors to cover expensive changes in the provincial hydro.

Kingly Advice

Prime Minister Mackenzie King in the House of Commons gave this advice to Mr. John Bracken, Leader of the Opposition:

"I give my honorable friend a word of counsel. It is always wise to try to anticipate all the possibilities before they arise. Then you do not find yourself embarrassed when the moment comes."

Mr. Bracken: "Then, according to his own statement, the Prime Minister could have brought forward this program a couple of years ago."

Mr. King: "Yes; and if he had he might have spoiled the whole business.

"There again might I give my honorable friend another pointer which might be helpful to him at some time—although I am very doubtful if it will.

"I advise him not to try to do too much at once. After all, the shortest path is the one where you make certain of each step as you take it, and where you do not prejudice the larger issue by undertaking more than you can expect to get support for at the time."

— EDITORIAL NOTES —

The late sailing of the Car Ferry from Tormentine will be greatly appreciated, but why wait till June 27 to have it scheduled?

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There must be any amount of sick room supplies now unused in Island homes. Donated to the Red Cross this difficult to obtain equipment can be used where it will do the most good.

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Canada's drastic import restrictions were adopted last year as a temporary measure. With dominions like the Bahamas threatening to take retaliatory measures it would seem an easing of controls is about due.

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The Rocky Point ferry "Fairview" leaves its run today for its annual overhaul in Pictou. The possibility of avoiding this lost time during the summer months is another good argument for developing local docking facilities.

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Chinese Communists are reported to have disguised themselves in sheepskins and joined a flock of sheep in an attempt to breach the wall of besieged Yingsien with explosives. Next thing we know they will be using spades in their underground activities.

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It is too bad that this should be the only Province to be deprived of the new air postal system on July 1. Surely arrangements could have been made with the Maritime Airways in time to allow the service to start with that of other Provinces. Someone must have blundered.

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The U. S. A., which refused to back Britain's mandate in Palestine with material and diplomatic aid, now is herself in the saddle and does not find the sitting very comfortable. Of course, she now blames Britain for backing out and leaving her in unappreciated possession.

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The House of Commons having heard the Budget, and finding there is nothing they can do about its contents, seem satisfied to bring the session to a close at as early a date as possible. Perhaps before rising they will have heard the results of the Saskatchewan, Ontario and Quebec provincial elections as well as the Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island plebiscites.

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Business men are inclined to hedge when it comes to predicting trends, but Mr. E. C. Gill, Toronto, vice-president and general manager of the Canada Life Assurance Company, predicts that general business conditions will remain good this year and probably longer. At that, he is not going to long range forecasting.

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We think and speak in millions nowadays instead of in dollars and cents as heretofore. Staggering deficits incurred in administrative costs, and soaring prices, the return of veterans and the need for additional buildings have caused the Needs Committee of McGill University to seek an immediate $20,000,000 for "urgent" projects and an additional $19,000,000 for projects that deserve "serious consideration." So announces Dr. James the Principal.

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H. M. Queen Mary (H.R.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes of Teck), born this date 1867. Was married at St. James's Palace, July 6, 1895 to H.R.H. Prince George, Duke of York, Prince of Wales, who succeeded to the throne as King George V, May 6, 1910. Her Royal spouse died January 20, 1936. Since then Her Majesty has been known as the Queen Mother and has graciously presided over many royal functions as deputy for Queen Elizabeth.

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Prof. J. H. Blanchard, vice-principal of Prince of Wales College, this year completes his fiftieth year in the teaching profession in this Province. As a young man he was a member of the staff of St. Dunstan's College before his appointment to Prince of Wales. The Guardian joins with his many friends throughout the Maritimes in congratulating Prof. Blanchard on this memorable anniversary, which still finds him youthful and vigorous in mind and body.

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Ready to preach sermons may be had cheap these days. All kinds of queer things find their way into a newspaper office, says Fergus *News Record*. The other day it was a tiny envelope containing two perfumed cards. The pink one said, "Are you worried? Do you want results by a consultant-astrologer? For your problems of love, matrimony, finances, employment, vocation. We can solve them. Send us three questions with $2.50." An address on Fifth Avenue, New York, was given. The white card was a more businesslike proposition. For $6 per 1,000 words, the Writers' and Speakers' Bureau will write sermons for us. For $7.50 per 1,000 they will write a speech. For $8.95 they will write short stories or novels, or for $15 per 1,000 words, they will do research on technical subjects. But the real bargain comes at the end—12 printed sermons for $4.95.

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Our London market none too secure. According to the London *Sunday Observer* that if Sir Stafford Cripps, Chancellor of the Exchequer, thinks that E. R. P. aid in its final form is unlikely to stop the drain on British reserves "he will not hesitate to cut imports from the Western Hemisphere." The paper adds: "Ministers will probably first turn their attention to food imports from Canada. It is already known that they were most reluctant to import eggs, bacon and cheese from Canada and, if a decision to cut imports is taken, they would undoubtedly want to start with these. It is possible even that might not be sufficient to stop the drain. In that case, the ministers would have no choice but to reduce imports of raw materials from the hard currency areas. Imports of timber and non-ferrous metals would probably be the first to be considered."

-Notes By The Way-

In Coventry, England, a classified ad was placed by a lass who may not have been a descendant of Godiva, but who certainly craved a ride: "Young lady will dispose of entire library and wardrobe in exchange for small car."—Saturday Review of Literature.

The baby news in New England has been out of the ordinary this year. Three wonder babies, so-called, have been reported. A baby in Maine walked at nine days with a little support. Another infant had five inches of hair at birth. And now a three-month-old baby, born with two teeth, is said to be rapidly acquiring a full set. The unusual babies interest mothers, but they do not make them envious. Each prizes her own offspring as best of all. — Boston Post.

The United States plans to build the largest ship in the history of the world —an aircraft carrier of 65,000 tons and longer and bigger than the Queen Mary, the Queen Elizabeth or the unfortunate Normandie. This huge structure, estimated to cost $124,000,000, presumably will be a launching platform for aircraft equipped to carry atomic bombs. It is a pathetic commentary on the state of the world that so much money, so much skill and energy and ingenuity, should go into a structure useless save for war. — Ottawa Journal.

There is a world shortage of food and if people are to have enough to eat there will be no surpluses if currencies are properly managed and standards of living permit consumers to buy. Furthermore, high wages paid in secondary industries, short work weeks, pensions, unemployment insurance and other social advantages will continue to lure, especially on this North American Continent, even the farm owner away from the plow and the binder. Modern mass distribution of foods, a system created and developed during the Second World War, is a system that is here to stay. — Farmer's Advocate.

Some day you may be driving your car with solid gasoline — gas which can be bought by the pound and handled with as much safety, and in much the same way, as a pound of butter or a bag of oatmeal. Solid gasoline, already a reality, is being manufactured for the United States military forces under a contract granted by its French inventor, M. Jean Pathus-Labour. The U. S. regards the invention so highly that it has labeled it top secret and refuses to disclose any information. The invention promises to make flying (and ultimately, motoring) much safer. Also, it should mean a greater saving in fuel. The great advantage of solid gasoline is that, paradoxically, it is fireproof. —Magazine Digest.

Is it not time that we discontinued speaking of queueing as one of the great hardships of the war to be abolished as soon as possible? The war did not originate it. To wait one's turn is a sign of a well-mannered civilized people, as the Englishman has always shown. It appeals to his sense of justice and fair play. Surely no one wants a return to the days when the customers at a big store would stand three deep along the counter, and those who could push hardest or could catch the salesman's eye got served first?— Lady Edith Clarke in London Times.

The Trondheim correspondent of Aftenposten (writes our Oslo correspondent) reports that skiers in the mountains between Salen and Ytre Hoeylandet, in Namdalen, have met a man dressed in furs who, for nearly three years, has lived in a cave and survived by hunting and eating berries. At first they believed the man to be a bear, hunted him, overran him, and found from his military boots that he was a German soldier. The man was completely wild and had to be tied up with ropes. Later on, when talked to in German, he confirmed that he was a German soldier who had escaped after the capitulation and had built a little hut in a mountain cave where he stored several weapons and ammunition. His beard and hair looked frightful.—London Times.

Canada's northern frontier has been pushed back great distances in the last decade, and it may be that Frank J. G. Cunningham isn't too optimistic about the future of the northland when he prophesies that a hundred years from now more Canadians will live in the Yukon and Northwest Territories than now live south of those areas. Mr. Cunningham's opinion is based on his experiences of the past two years when he was stipendiary magistrate in what is probably the largest judicial district in the world —that part of the Mackenzie district north of Great Slave Lake. It takes in about 426,000 square miles of Canada's northland, or approximately the area of Ontario. He sees many opportunities in the far north for young men with the pioneering spirit. Great stores of strategic minerals, vast deposits of copper, coal and oil are yet untapped. Lumbering as an industry is only beginning around Great Slave Lake, as is commercial fishing. Mr. Cunningham thinks Yellowknife, with its winter population of 2,700, is a good place to live. Winters are cold but windless. Summers, though short, are pleasantly warm. And all around, he says, lie Canada's northland and Canada's future. The North is beginning to beckon to adventurous young men much like the West did at the turn of the century. — Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

DON'T BLAME DOCTORS

Sir,—As Chairman of the Publicity Committee for the Temperance Federation I have been requested to try to clarify the issue before the people of this Province in preparation for the coming plebiscite, June 28. I shall have to take for granted that the Government pamphlet, "Information on the Plebiscite" has been read.

The statement in that pamphlet that the "Fundamental distinction between the New Temperance Act and the Old Prohibition Act is "Doctor's prescriptions" is not a quite correct statement. The distinction lies in the fact that under the Prohibition Act doctors prescribed alcoholic liquor as a medicine only, while in the New Temperance Act the use of liquor is legalized as a beverage, and thus the doors are opened for unlimited sale. In the other Provinces where a similar method has been tried the sale of liquor has increased enormously

The original Act of 1900 took for granted the doctors of this Province are a high-principled and honourable body of men and left it to their own good judgment to prescribe what quantity of liquor a patient needed. In the later amendments of 1918 and 1937 the doctors were given the liberty, and indeed were encouraged to prescribe amounts of liquor larger than could be reckoned as medicine, this, no doubt, under pressure from the liquor interests, and as was to be expected, some doctors took advantage of this law. This, in no way, reflects on the good faith of the medical profession as a whole.

In the Government pamphlet, above referred to, the implication seems to be that the failure of prohibition is traceable to the doctors, and the issuing of scripts had better be taken out of their hands. We, the Temperance people of this Province believe of course, that the doctors are a trustworthy body of men, and that the issuing of scripts for medical purposes is safer in their hands than it is in the control of a commission whose business it is to issue scripts for beverage purposes. In which case, naturally, the flow will be unlimited. We can be quite sure that while the alleged aim of the New Temperance Act is to eliminate drunkenness, it is also to increase the sale of liquor, and that, we believe, the people of P. E. Island do not want.

I am, Sir, etc..

W. I. GREEN.

Stanley Bridge.

LET US GIVE PROHIBITION A CHANCE

Sir,—That we should still be fighting the liquor traffic after enjoying the benefits of prohibition for 40 years is one of the strangest paradoxes of this modern age. Medical science has demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt that beverage alcohol is a race poison. Statistics accumulated over the last five decades prove that alcohol is the greatest destroyer of morale known to man. And yet all our attempts to exterminate the plague only seem to increase its vitality and to enhance its popularity. The whole situation seems so illogical and so inconsistent and so destructive to civilization that a little investigation seems absolutely essential.

Why has the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages become an absolute necessity? Putting the question into that startling form ought to shock us into some kind of mental or physical reaction of all animate and articulate objects sharing the hospitality of this terrestrial globe man is the only creature that demands alcohol as a daily stimulant, or narcotic, or tonic, or whatever you like to call it. And the reason for that is this: No other manufactured substance has such a power to make a man forget himself and to think that he is somebody else. Ask a man why he drinks, why he wastes his money, why he neglects his business, and humiliates his family or his friends and he will give you a dozen reasons or excuses, but the one I have just stated is the principal one. Alcohol when taken into the system, enters the blood stream, and goes straight to the higher centres of the nervous system—the place where the nervous tissue controlling judgment, restraint, dignity, personality are located. Alcohol deadens or changes or paralyzes these centres, and leaves a man for the time being under the control of another set of cells of a different order. All the world knows how these latter controls operate. That is the time when a man thinks he is a super-man and the neighbors thinks he is intoxicated or under the influence, or use some other figure of speech to account for his abnormal behavior. If some other substance could be manufactured or discovered that would guarantee the desirable results and eliminate the undesirable symptoms we could banish the curse of the liquor traffic in a very short time. For the benefit of those who are interested I want to tell you that there is such a substance. It is called will power—God-given will power. I asked an English professor the other day when he considered a man thoroughly educated. "I consider a man thoroughly educated," he said. "when all the faculties of his being are fully developed, and these faculties are placed under the absolute control of the will, and the will tends Godword." There is your solution and the only solution to this problem of alcoholic degeneration. There is enough God-given will power in this Province of Prince Edward Island, if properly focussed and directed, to banish the liquor traffic forever.

Of all the available and usual methods of handling the liquor traffic the most logical and the most effective is to cut off the source of supply. To prohibit the manufacture, sale and consumption about covers the ground. But prohibition is a stern, uncombining and unsociable method, you will say. It is sometimes objected to on the ground that it interferes with personal liberty. Prohibition does not interfere with personal liberty, but on the contrary, it frees a man from being a slave to a habit that can be as deadly as death itself. It is also stated that any form of compulsion interferes with a man's democratic rights and privileges. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Only when a majority of the electorate favors prohibition is that form of regulation employed, and that is democracy in its most attractive form. If, as the result of a plebiscite, we counted more wet than dry ballots, and then introduced a prohibition measure that would be undemocratic and unusual. Should this Province ever reach that unhappy situation it would be better for Sodom and Gomorra in the day of judgment than for us.

Now let us get down to the business before us for a few minutes. Does this province of Prince Edward Island, the Garden of the Gulf, need to go into the liquor business on a large scale, or can we get along without it? Let us look at some of the alcoholic arguments first. "We have always had alcoholic beverages, and we always will have. You can't stop it." The answer to that is this: "We have never tried to stop it." The most ambitious and far reaching prohibition measures ever drafted always left a few little loopholes through which a trickle of alcohol could reach the dry and dreary populace. These loopholes soon got stretched so wide through persistant pressure and political patronage that liquor vans or trucks could almost always pass through two or three at a time. The only individual who ever seriously tried to outlaw the liquor traffic was Carrie Nation. Carrie Nation was sincere and determined but she was unfortunate in her choice of weapons. The hatchet has its uses, but, pitted against a ruthless and strongly entrenched assassin, her efforts were doomed to failure from the start. A machine gun or poison gas might have been more effective.

When a Government that does not believe in Prohibition makes a pretence at enforcing the regulations that situation engenders disrespect for law, and makes a mockery of the whole business. If the people of Prince Edward Island are sincere in their desire for a dry Province they should be on the alert and wide awake when they are selecting candidates to occupy seats in the Legislature. Flooding the House with wet sentiment and at the same time expecting to keep the Province dry is just another of those strange aberrations of the human mind that makes us critical of the past and not too sanguine about the future. When we vote for Prohibition on June 28th, it will be with the definite understanding that the entire control of enforcement forces will be taken out of politics and kept out. The way in which democratic governments are attempting to control every activity of man from the cradle to the grave is becoming a public nuisance. Right here is a splendid opportunity for conducting a non-political experiment in the interests of the whole civilized world.

If prohibition wins on June 28th, and we think that it will the Prohibition Commission should consist of five staunch incorruptible prohibitionists. The personnel of this commission we have already selected. The names will be announced later. If the P. E. I. Temperance Act wins the Commission should consist of staunch incorruptible government supporters. The enforcement officials operating under the Commission should be carefully selected by a non-political body, and, to a man should be in sympathy with the regulations they are expected to enforce. And in addition to all this, whatever regulations are made, they must be backed and supported by enlightened public opinion.

What has happened in this province during the past four or five years we shall try to forget. But as Lincoln would say "We cannot escape History." We shall be judged by our record, no matter what we may try to do to prevent it, and our recent record is not too good.

One other matter: We have been told that you cannot get rid of the traffic in beverage alcohol by legislation, and that the only legitimate avenue of approach to a solution of the problem is through education. That is the most dangerous doctrine that was ever promulgated. It is not a solution at all. It is only a flimsy bit of camouflage behind which the liquor interests exploit their victims and the Government gets a little revenue the easy way to be spent in the interests of Health and social security. For a thousand years education has been directing its biggest guns against the traffic in alcohol, but the more the business is exposed the bigger and faster it grows. Neither for a man nor for a nation is education any protection against beverage alcohol. The most highly educated and cultured nations on this planet are the greatest consumers of alcoholic products, and suffer the most and the most illiterate nations suffer the least. The most tragic illustrations of the devastating effects of alcohol on the human organism are found among our aristocrats of intellect. Alcohol deadens or hardens the very cells that enable the scientist to differentiate between higher and lower civilizations.

I said a moment ago that the reliance on education to take the sting out of alcohol is a dangerous and a destructive tendency. If you are interested in this phase of social statistics just read what the breweries and distilleries in conjunction with our educational authorities are planning for today and tomorrow. The liquor industry is today the most strongly entrenched vested interest in the Dominion of Canada. It is worming its way into every activity of life. British Columbia, through her high schools, tomorrow will demonstrate the advantages of drinking in moderation on the assumption that the more one is exposed to infection the less likelihood of becoming infected. This method can only result in more people drinking and more alcohol being drunk. Ontario is a strong believer in the idea that the easier it is to get a drink the less we will want to drink it. The Attorney General of Ontario is an ardent apostle of this kindergarten theory. Statistics in Ontario for the past 20 years show that the easier it is to get a drink the more they drink. I lived in British Columbia for 20 years under Government Control, and the only reason why they did not drink the Ocean dry is because it did not taste like alcohol.

The University of Toronto is conducting province wide courses and tests in safety driving on the public highways. This work is financed by leading brewery, an industry that is responsible for more reckless driving than all the other industries in Ontario put together. Several breweries have placed research scholarships in our agricultural schools and colleges with the hope of finding a better barley for malting purposes. Hundreds of magazines and other periodicals from the Atlantic to the Pacific are publishing material originating in brewery and distillery head offices, in which these business concessions associate themselves with some of the greatest names in science and art with the object of identifying themselves with great movements and great events and representing themselves to be benefactors of mankind.

Prince Edward Island has a nice little Temperance Act in embryo, which, in conjunction with a nice big temperance campaign in the schools, will put more liquor in circulation than we have ever known before and will sink us, the people, lower culturally than we have ever sunk before.

This alliance this copartnership between the liquor trade and higher education is the most unholy alliance that was ever entered into by civilized man. If ever this country needed a super-man to lead us out of this slough of despond and to give us a glimpse of the promised land it needs him now.

After a thousand years of effort we are no farther along the road to victory than when we started while in international relations we have passed from the bow and arrow to atomic bombs, in our struggle with alcohol we are still using the same old weapons —the discredited acts of appeasement and passive resistance. We still treat brewers and distillers and their satellites as human beings like ourselves. It is only a matter of time when the Dominion of Canada will be spending around one billion dollars a year on beverage alcohol. That is more money than we spend on our churches, or our schools, on our social services, and nearly as much as we spend on our homes. Forgetting that we are ourselves and thinking or wishing that we were somebody else is costing us too much money. Will power properly directed may yet save the day when all other methods fail. And will power properly focussed has nothing to do with the programme of education for drinking in moderation in the schools, or education in temperance in the schools in the daytime while deriving a revenue through fraternizing with the liquor traffic in the homes during the night.

Driving the liquor traffic off the streets and establishing it in the hotels and in the homes strikes a deadly blow against the stability and solidarity of our social order. Only the awakened conscience of the Christian Church and the eternal vigilance of the Christian home can protect us and insure us against that impending catastrophe.

I am, Sir, etc.,

VERNON CROCKETT

York, P. E. I.

TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION

Sir,—In a recent address Mr. Frank Curtis, President of the Charlottetown Board of Trade expressed the point of view of a business man with regard to the need of Charlottetown for a Composite High School. Mr. Curtis pointed out that all across Canada there is a shortage of skilled labour. Other centres are training their young people to fill this need. We have made a start—the Provincial Government is wisely providing some training in the Vocational Wing at Prince of Wales College. This work would bear expanding by training given to High School boys and girls.

The Composite type of High School is especially suited to small cities. It has one distinct advantage—all classes of citizens continue their education together to the end of high school years. The Composite High School might offer only two courses, or it might offer several, depending on the community it serves. The time was never more opportune than now to break away from tradition in this respect as in many others. Pupils should be given some training in school for what they want to be.

Mr. Curtis dealt specifically with the advantages to be gained in the industrial course in these words:—"People who are unacquainted with industrial training sometimes consider that the industrial arts consist merely of manual labor, and consequently fail to appreciate their worth. If they would make inquiries they would find that much intellectual work is included with the manual. Reading and interpreting sketches and blueprints are involved, as well as the making of drawings in the fabrication of tools. A course in practical electricity involves a knowledge of such principles of physics as volt, ohm, ampere, as well as the wiring of houses and the making of induction coils, dry cells, etc. Duties such as those of foreman and storekeepers are taught as by-products of the "shops".

Boys experience great satisfaction when they are able to hold a cold chisel and strike it with a hammer so as to produce an effect that indicates real workmanship. Working with lathes fascinates almost all. Real joy is obtained when the product is completed, and again when it receives commendation. When trained in mechanics pupils acquire knowledge that will help them all their days. In the sheet metal shop pupils learn much about the properties of common metals as well as their uses. In the wood-working shop a knowledge is acquired of the common woods as well as the use of the necessary tools. In the drafting room it is taken for granted that the boys have a good knowledge of the names of the tools and machines, how each part is made and the progress of a sketch through the drafting room and the various shops. Drafting includes freehand sketching and blueprint reading. Mechanical drawing is the universal language of modern industry. It is essential that pupils be able to make quick sketches of any object from which the part or a drawing of it can be made. The drawings and letterings, being necessarily neat, help the pupil develop carefulness as does the making of record sheets. Much of the knowledge acquired in the shops necessarily comes from books as the boys work out their assignments."

This description may assist your readers in realizing what some courses in a Composite High School might be able to do for a boy or girl some day. If they think it worth while let them give it their support.

We are, Sir, etc.,

SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE

The Poet's Corner

FROM "HENRY VI."

O God! methinks it were a happy life
To be no better than a homely swain:
To sit upon a hill, as I do now,
To carve out dials quaintly, point by point,
Thereby to see the minutes, how they run:
How many make the hour full complete,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year?
How many years a mortal man may live.—
When this is known, then to divide the times:
So many hours must I tend my flock;
So many hours must I take my rest;
So many hours must I contemplate;
So many hours must I sport myself;
So many days my ewes have been with young;
So many weeks ere the poor fools will wean;
So many years ere I shall shear the fleece:
So many minutes, hours, days, months and years,
Pass'd over to the end they were created;
Would bring white hairs unto a quiet grave.

—Shakespeare.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

BRADALBANE BOOMING

"Bradalbane has sprung into existence since the railway was built. Among its present inhabitants are Messrs. Matheson & Co., Mr. M. Matheson and Mr. McLure, merchants and traders. Each has made headway against the stream of hard times. Mr. John McLeod (shoemaker) keeps several hands employed. Mr. Norman Nicholson runs a large tailoring establishment. Mr. J. R. McCoubrey employs a lot of hands at the saddling business. Mr. Hector McDonald keeps a boarding house and livery stable. Mr. Donald Graham is the carriage builder of the town, and Mr. Donald Stewart does an excellent business in the blacksmithing line. Three saw mills in the vicinity have capital water power. That of Mr. Charles Murray is a central and convenient site for a factory; and we hope soon to hear of the establishment of a starch or sugar making company, to manufacture starch from the potato or sugar from the beet, and thus afford a home market for home produce, and an incentive to home industry and ability. Bradalbane has sold fifty thousand bushels of oats this fall, eight thousand bushels of potatoes and a large quantity of beef, pork, etc.—all carried away to market by means of the invaluable railway."

—Weekly Examiner, Dec. 20, 1878.

OLDETHORPES, Lincolnshire, England — (CP) — John Penistan solicitor plans to tour England and Scotland from Land's End to John O' Groats on his 14-year-old horse Billy.