

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

21.50 per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States Morning Daily (founded 1887) 25.00 per year (in advance) delivered

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1928

THE NEW CAR FERRY

The Associated Boards of Trade are to be commended on their watchfulness regarding the construction of the new car ferry. From the outset there has been a good deal of wool-gathering in connection with this project. We were assured that the new ship would be in many ways superior to the present one. She was to be fifty feet longer and provided with much more accommodation both for passengers and freight. We were also assured, as far back as the middle of October, that the plans were about ready and the contract about to be let. With the information given in this connection the Boards of Trade of Charlottetown and Summerside were not satisfied, and they very properly pointed out that the plans for the proposed new steamer should be made public before proceeding with the contract. Later it developed that the new car ferry was not to be fifty feet longer, but of approximately the same size as the present one, and that she would be built to accommodate the present piers, irrespective of whether these piers were best adapted for the accommodation of the type of ship most suited for the service. We were informed by a railway official who visited the Province to confer with local authorities that in view of the expenditures on the Charlottetown and Summerside terminals during the last few years we were indeed "very fortunate" in getting an appropriation for a new car ferry and the additional facilities, and that it would be "out of the question" to press for the building of new docks.

With all due appreciation for what the Railway has done, the fact remains that the car ferry as at present projected does not meet either with the demands of the Province, the recommendations of the Duncan Report, or the early promise of the Government. The new ship is intended, not for the present alone, but for the next twenty or twenty-five years. With the growth of traffic the demands for transportation will necessarily increase as the years go by. Provision for this increase is absolutely essential, and the Boards of Trade are perfectly justified in insisting upon it.

At the meeting held on Monday, Premier Saunders, at the suggestion of one of the members, indicated his willingness to go to Ottawa to lay the matter before the Prime Minister, but would be unable to do so before the week after next. In the meantime, in response to another suggestion, he promised to write the following day to Ottawa and ask that work on the plans be stopped until representations were laid before the Prime Minister. In view of the urgency of the case and the time already lost, it is to be regretted that Mr. Saunders could not find it possible either to go to Ottawa immediately or send a suitable substitute representative. The urgency of the matter was properly emphasized in the resolution passed by the Board, which insisted that the construction of the new ship and docks should proceed with the utmost possible dispatch so that the new service would be ready for the winter season of 1929-30.

EDUCATIONAL EXPERIMENT

Dr. J. G. Bowman, chancellor of the University of Pittsburgh, has inaugurated a new educational movement—new, that is, new for America, but largely after the system generally followed in Great Britain. The foundation of his experiment rests upon arousing the interest of the community in the school, its architecture and teaching methods. "There is a sublimity in the architecture," he says, "that is capable of changing lives. The emotions may be awakened by a great structure just as readily as by music, a great poem, or a great

Emphasizing this point, he succeeded in so interesting the people that ten million dollars was subscribed for the erection of a magnificent 60-story building as a Cathedral of Learning which will be the new home of the University. While the primary object of the building is to arouse the community to the importance of the university to Pittsburgh, a not less important object, Dr. Bowman declares, is to awaken the university itself to its own responsibility. Above all, a building is wanted that will inspire the students to their finest efforts.

"Today, intellectually America is fast asleep. With all our boasted wealth, we are living educationally in a Dark Age. But there is a new day coming, when schoolboys will find joy that thrills them in discovering and developing their own native capacities, quite as much as in baseball or football; when college students will talk in dead earnest about economics, politics, chemistry, literature, biology, and religion; when great monuments will be erected to teachers as creators of significant life.

"We have not made the child like school, nor have the schools made us an educated and cultured people. We have taken education like medicine, with a wry face and plenty of water. In brief, we have become unbalanced. We have grown material, but have lagged spiritually and intellectually. Football has superseded the classroom, not because there is anything wrong with football but because there is something wrong with the classroom.

"Instead of guiding our youth to understanding, we have been trying to stuff understanding down their throats by a process of forcible feeding; while professors stand by as policemen. "We have been calling the college, or school, a preparatory course for life and utterly ignoring that it is life—that a boy's life is in progress as much when he comes to college as when he leaves it. We have been blaming the boy, the times, and outside influences for many failures that justly should be blamed to the school itself. We have let the classroom be ruled by tradition instead of by need, with the consequence that its methods have become antiquated."

"The blame belongs on the school, and we should set about to remove it. If teaching methods are bad, we should find new ones. If textbooks are dry, we should re-write them until they are interesting, or do away with them." Dr. Bowman declared that at the University they had worked out a method of getting acquainted with their students. They endeavored to find the bent of the individual pupils; they invited parents to come and talk with the boys' teachers; they tried to divide classes so that no teacher would have more than 30 students at a time; and they insisted that teachers spend at least fifteen minutes weekly alone with each pupil. The experiment was extremely interesting. As soon as they began getting at individual difficulties they began to learn why many students had failed, and the result was that the number of failures in the freshman class was reduced by two-thirds.

The Pittsburgh experiment might well be considered by teachers of other schools, large and small. It is freely admitted that the curricula of our schools and colleges, in too many cases, fall short of creating enthusiasm and interest in the students, and consequently in the general public. In this way the cultural influence of our educational institutions does not permeate the community as it should. Blame for this may be divided between the community and the schools. In any case, the question is a serious one and well worthy of the careful consideration both of the school and

Notes by the Way

A hint for our fishermen comes from New Brunswick where those engaged in the sardine fishery are reported to be making good money by saving the scales from herring. One boatman is said to have made \$280 in a week in this way. These scales are used by German manufacturers in the making of pearl necklaces and other so-called jewelry.

The Bureau of Industries credits New Brunswick with having 910 industrial establishments, employing 17,674 persons, paying \$14,609,000 in yearly salaries and wages, and the capital utilized makes a total of \$95,861,194. The industrial establishments include 257 sawmills, 5 pulp and paper mills, 4 cotton mills, 190 fish-curing and packing plants, 11 biscuit and confectionery, 43 electric light and power plants, 5 boot, shoe and leather factories, 38 butter and cheese factories and 12 casting and forging industries.

La Patrie was established as the leading Liberal organ in Quebec in Laurier's time, while La Presse, the paper most read by the French-speaking masses of Quebec, has generally supported the Liberal party. Both these ably-conducted and influential journals now favor the policy of protection. No doubt they have the country's welfare at heart, and are also aware of the direction in which popular opinion is now moving.

This is said to be Apple Week, wherefore we are admonished to eat more apples, just as the dieticians were telling us the other day we should eat more fish, and the potato growers by unanimous vote instruct us to eat more of "the apple that grows under the ground." Our livestock men are yet to be heard, and they will be, telling us we must eat more beef, pork, mutton and lamb, and the poultry-grower beseeching us to eat more poultry and eggs. Alas, for the consumer, if he acts upon all this sage advice. It will bring him a gorged stomach, empty pockets and probably a big bill from the doctor. What shall he do? Eat apples, of course, and let the fish, meats, poultry and eggs go hang. "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

When the Lusitania was sunk, followed by an inquiry as to how it came about, an American senator asked one of the ship's officers, "At what time did you leave your ship?" The calm reply was, "I didn't leave the ship, Sir, the ship left me." Captain Carey, of the Vestris, is not alive to answer as to his conduct or capacity, but he seems to have fairly followed the rule of the sea that requires a ship's commander shall be the last to leave a sinking ship, unless, or until the ship leaves him.

Quite a wonderful Dominion is New Zealand, where the Coates Government was defeated last week. Its area is 104,000 square miles, or about twice as great as our three Maritime Provinces, with about the same population. Two large islands separated by a narrow strait and known as North and South New Zealand, and another much smaller, make up the insular group which extends from north to south 1,000 miles. The population is about 1,100,000, including some 40,000 Maories, descendants of natives who were there when white men first came. They are now civilized, have votes and four of them sit in Parliament. The Maories live mostly in the North Island, which is much the warmest section of the country. As in Australia, rabbits were introduced and have multiplied and become a pest.

New Zealand is a stock-raising country, has 30,000,000 sheep, and cattle in proportion. Pigs and cats run wild. Frequent changes are characteristic of the weather. Abundant moisture and soil fertility give rich pasturage and enable the farmers to export butter, beef, mutton and wool in vast quantities to the British Isles, and also to compete with our Canadians here at home, of which we complain. Coal is abundant in New Zealand and gold mines in both the main islands are productive of millions yearly.

Mr. A. M. Belding, whose mission through Canada last year as representative of two Saint John daily papers was fruitful of benefit to the Maritimes and did much to make all the Provinces better acquainted with each other, is now about to make a similar tour of the West India Islands in order to stimulate increasing trade between those tropical regions and our Atlantic ports. Mr. Belding is well fitted and equipped by his ability and experience in such matters to make his mission highly successful.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE VALUE OF HEAT

"When you see an individual all 'flushed up' with a fever, and then see the same individual when he is well, and still again when he looks well and haggard, you may perhaps wonder what is happening to the circulation of blood in his system. Two Berlin physicians, Drs. Eppenger and Schurmeier have been doing some research work on this subject, and tell us that these differences in the appearance of the individual are due to the fact that the actual amount of blood that is circulating in the blood vessels varies greatly according to the individual's condition.

In the case of fever the amount that is circulating is much more than when the individual is well. If he has undergone a shock of any kind, or has collapsed, the amount of blood circulating is less than normal. After undergoing a general anesthetic there is less blood circulating and in one case of severe burn, it fell to less than half the normal values.

They tell us that by the use of heat and certain drugs, more blood can be taken from the storage depots and thus get into the circulation. That is the reason that in a case of shock or collapse, your first thought is to get more blood into circulation, it would seem like good sense in cases of fainting, burns, shock, and so forth to apply heat in some manner. Your doctor will tell you that.

In the case of fevers, as Nature has plenty of blood circulating, he is not anxious to "reduce" the temperature unless it gets beyond safe limits. In fact this temperature, this heat, Nature's way of fighting off trouble.

Household Scrapbook

By Roberta Lee

Nut Meats If nuts are soaked in hot water for a few hours, the meats will come out whole and are less trouble to pick out. This is a big help when making nut cake or candy.

Restoring Rug Colors When sweeping rugs put a teaspoonful of gasoline into a bucket of water and wet the broom in it. It restores the colors.

Stains on Tinware Wet a cloth and dip it in common soda. This will remove all discolorations from tinware.

Modern Etiquette

By Roberta Lee

Q. What is the proper thing for a man to wear at an elaborate morning affair? A. The regular cutaway coat and its accessories. Q. May a woman converse with strange women when traveling alone? A. Etiquette permits it during a long journey. Q. At which side of the host does his partner sit at dinner? A. The right side.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

CANADA'S GOLD OUTPUT

Q. What is Canada's gold output? A. The last ten years have brought a radical shift in the sources of North American gold output. Ten years ago the United States accounted for nearly three-quarters of the continent's total gold production. But since 1917 the gold output of the States has been almost cut in two. The output for 1927 touched the lowest level in more than thirty years. With United States production declining, Canada has rapidly assumed a position of much greater relative importance. Compared with the figures for 1917, Canada's gold production in 1927 showed an increase of nearly 150 per cent. Amounting to less than one-fifth of the United States' production in 1917, Canada's output last year was only 15 per cent short of the United States. The gold production of Canada in 1927 was \$38,300,464. Coal should vary with the geographical location of the consumer, declares a European expert who says that those living in high altitudes should use a denser fuel than those nearer sea level. The element in the Labor party severely rebuked in the Australian

The Virtue of Laziness

CONDENSED FROM PICTORIAL REVIEW (November, '28) H. ADDINGTON BRUCE

It is a paradoxical fact that a certain amount of laziness may count tremendously toward high achievement. Actual laziness—not just play! Of course it is true that all work and no play makes the smartest of the smart prosy and stupid and dyspeptic and below par in every way. But it is not play I have in mind; it is plain laziness—loafing, idling, doing and thinking of nothing particular. Laziness, I would repeat, is something that should be cultivated in moderate degree by very one who would make the most of himself or herself and achieve things very much worth while.

More than this, in the light of evidence readily available from the lives of great achievers, the surprising thing is that the value of laziness as an aid to achievement is not universally appreciated. "Work, work, work; concentrate on your job; stick everlasting to it; remember that genius is nothing but an infinite capacity for taking pains," is typical of what the young and aspiring are commonly told. They are told this in all sincerity, precisely as Newton told Halley, when the latter asked him how he had made his great discoveries, "By always thinking about them." The actuality is that the basic ideas underlying Newton's discoveries came to him in moments when he had temporarily closed shop mentally, came welling up in "flashes of insight" from that part of the mind, the so-called subconscious, where the best of one's thinking is done.

It is this fact of the division of the mind into conscious and subconscious regions and the superiority of the latter as a fabricator of ideas that gives point and substance to the warning: "Be lazy on occasion if you would profit to the utmost from the labors of your hours of conscious thought and effort."

What happens when one puts his mind on anything, observes anything closely, studies anything? The mind at once begins to come into possession of a large number of facts, only some of which are stored away in the subconscious. So long as these ideas remain in the subconscious they are of no use to their possessor. Before they can become of use they must be transferred to the region of the mind, the conscious region. That transference, unfortunately, cannot be effected by an act of will. Nor can it be effected so long as the possessor of the new idea keeps himself consciously and tensely pre-occupied.

Conscious thinking enriches the subconscious with additional material for future development. But so long as conscious thinking is under way a barrier exists against any subconscious thinking, the upper consciousness must first be put to rest. It is a holiday, as it were, to give the subconscious a fair chance to benefit it. Then indeed, "flashes of insight" may be gained, ranging in value from "bright ideas" to inspiration of genius.

Alfred Russel Wallace, for example, has described how the doctrine of evolution was suddenly and unexpectedly presented to his mind while he lay day-dreaming on Malay Island. Galileo's invention of the pendulum came when he chanced to notice the lamp swinging from the huge bronze chandelier of the cathedral of Pisa. Jules Henri Poincaré, one of the greatest scientific men of his generation, tells us that, after days of perhaps weeks of fruitless effort on abstruse mathematical problems, the right solution "flashed" upon him while "walking on a cliff," "crossing a street," etc. Mozart got the aria for his beautiful "Magic Flute" quinet while playing billiards. And we have it on the authority of Professor Joseph Jastrow: "An inventor suddenly conceived the proper way of constructing a prism for a binocular microscope—a problem he had long thought of and abandoned—while reading an uninteresting novel."

Mr. Edison is frequently quoted as an example of the "Genius is nothing but an infinite capacity for taking pains" theory. Yes he says, "I find that in my own case the details of carrying out new ideas are arrived at by hard thinking, but the ideas themselves are pulled out of the air, so to speak. They come as a surprise."

Once crossing a bridge, I noticed a man fishing. He had caught nothing and, during the few minutes that I stood near him, did not get so much as a nibble. I commented on his poor luck. "Oh," said he cheerfully, "that's all right. I'm not fishing for fish. I'm fishing for ideas."

To stroll, whether in the city or the country, is one of my own favorite ways of calling the subconscious to my aid. Perhaps for most people it is among the most helpful ways, though some may find it more desirable to walk quickly than to stroll. Beethoven used to hurry across country, note-book in hand to make memoranda of the ideas that occurred to him. So helpful did Nietzsche find rapid walking that he went to the length of affirming, "Do not trust an idea unless it has come to you in the open air, when one is in free motion." The naturalist W. H. Hudson was partial to riding rather than walking for ideas, and especially riding in a high wind. Most of us have definite tasks to perform during definite working hours, when we should indeed "stick to it" with our heart and soul. Unless we do so apply ourselves, thinking, studying, striving, we need never should not be confirmed in their laziness. For the subconscious is not able to work the miracle of providing with splendid ideas those who have not taken the trouble, through

Daily Lessons in English

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: "I am going to send an invitation to him" is preferable to "extend an invitation." "Extend" really means to lengthen, stretch, expand. OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: taxidermist; a as in "at," both I's as in "it," accent first syllable. OFTEN MISAPPLIED: linguist; observe the gu. SYNONYMS: abrupt, brusque, blunt, rough, curt, unceremonious. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: PREVAILING; predominant. "It is the prevailing custom."

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

November 21, 1928

GOD NEVER FAILS—Can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? yea, they may forget, yet will I not forget thee.—Isa. 49:14 and 15.

PRAYER—"God gently calls us every day; Why should we then our bliss delay?"

MOTHER PRAYER

She comes with her childish puzzles And the questions deep in her eyes; And I ask of the Giver of Wisdom above: "Make me wise."

She holds my hand, and her childish trust Shines out through her eyes of blue; And deep in my heart I am praying the while: "Keep me true."

I am tired and she comes with carresses And her arms about me wind; Then I ask of the One who blessed the child: "Make me kind."

Her faith in the goodness of all mankind She holds in her heart secure; Dear God of mothers around the world: "Keep me pure." —Dora E. Freeman in Good House-keeping.

Rhyming Rufus

by W. L. Gordon

Can you complete this poem? Many people want applause And crave it most For nothing more, when analyzed, Than having done their...

Yesterday's Poem

It isn't winning daughter's hand So many lovers fear; The difficulty often is To win her papa's ear.

FIRST PATENT RIGHT ON CANADIAN FLOWER

BRAMPTON, Ont., Nov. 17—This town feels highly honored by the granting of the world's first patent on a plant to the Dale estate of Brampton, a florist firm, the patent having been granted recently on a rose named "Lady Canada." This rose is a pioneer in the winning of official recognition from the Dominion Government, it being the first plant singled out for such honor since the Government decided to grant letters patent to new flowers, fruits and ornamental plants at the request of the Canadian Horticultural Council.

The patent on the rose Lady Canada protects it in the same way in which an invention is protected, and it gives the originator of the type of flower patented the sole right to disseminate it. It would be an infringement of the patent for any other florist to attempt to deal in this particular kind of rose. Plant registration in the Dominion began in 1913 through the Canadian Florists and Gardeners' Association, which is now known as the Canadian Horticultural Council through whose offices the Parliament at Ottawa was persuaded of the advisability of granting letters patent upon flowers and plants. The institution of plant registration is proving of great value to florists, and horticulturists in the United States have endorsed the Canadian method of plant registration, and patenting. The movement along this line is expected to receive a fillip at the 1929 convention of the National Association of Gardeners of the United States which will be held in Toronto.

Tank Bride Miss of 1928

When friends of Mountaves Mortan, a South African Moslem, went to greet his bride from Constantinople on her arrival at Cape Town recently, they expected to see a miss swathed in the voluminous garments of the East and her face hidden by the yushmak. Instead, they met a charming girl of 1928 with shingled hair, short skirts, silk stockings and jumpers. The men said the only indication of her face was in those bewitching Turkish eyes. She spoke French as fluently as Turkish, and was enthusiastic over the progress of her sex in Turkey. Both Mortan and his bride are Moslems, but under the new Turkish code they had to go through a civil ceremony to be married.

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WHAT DO YOU SEE? When you drive home from town and approach the old farm that do you see? Just the bare fields awaiting another season of toil and some buildings? Or do you see in your home, where so long as you can labor—you and your family may live a life of greater independence than is offered by any other means of livelihood? SO LONG AS YOU CAN LABOR!—You can see the necessity of protecting your loved ones with a life insurance policy. lest they should lose their home if you are called away. A Great-West Life policy is a sound investment, too. Your premiums come back to you with excellent profits, if you live. Write for particulars to

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