THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded 1887)

President Lieut. Col. W. Chester S. McLure
Vice President J. R. Burnett F. J. I.
Editor and Managing Director, J. R. Burnett F.J.I.
Secretary Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon D.S.O.
Associate Editors Frank Walker and D. K. Currie

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
$5.00 per year (in advance) delivered to City
$4.00 per year (in advance) mailed to P. E. Island
$5.00 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and U. S.
Members Audit Bureau of Circulations.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1938

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

Back To "Fiscal Need"

Before the Rowell Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations now sitting at Halifax, Premier Macdonald opened his brief on behalf of the Nova Scotia Government by urging "frank recognition of fiscal need as the basic factor in determining provincial subsidies."

This is almost word for word the recommendation made by Chief Justice Mathieson in his minority report as a member of the White Commission. The majority report of that Commission recommended, for this Province, an additional annual subsidy of $150,000, which was promptly paid by the Bennett Government and has been continued ever since. But by the minority report the door for further negotiation on the basis of the Province's fiscal need was left open.

This was the attitude of the three Maritime governments in accepting subsidy increases under the White Commission report. But it was disputed by Premier Campbell, then in Opposition, who in a speech in the Provincial Legislature in 1935 contended that the majority report was binding, and that as a result we need expect no further adjustment. This defeatist attitude was reflected in the Liberal election platform, which contained no reference to future subsidy claims. The Conservatives, on the other hand, embodied in their platform the pledge: "Having further established our provincial claims against the Dominion Government to the extent of three million dollars (at the rate of $150,000 annually) *to continue to press for a full realization of our claims on the basis of the minority report of the White Commission.*"

Now the time has come for a showdown on this question. The Nova Scotia Liberal Government has appealed to the Rowell Commission on the very ground taken by the MacMillan Government in 1935. Where does the Campbell Government stand? Let us hope that regardless of their attitude in Opposition, and their barren record in office in the matter of our subsidy claims, they will not let slip this vital opportunity. The spade-work done by their Conservative predecessors should enable them to present a clear and convincing case for subsidy readjustment on the basis of fiscal need. The alternative is to go on increasing the taxes at every Liberal legislative session. Even the Campbell Government must realize that there is a limit to this practice, and that they have already pretty well exhausted the taxpayers' resources.

Again "No Tenders"!

"In the first place, no tenders were called for."

Premier Campbell is authority for this statement regarding recent secret negotiations carried on by his Government for the floatation of a bond issue alleged by the Financial Post to be for $400,000. The veil of secrecy surrounding this transaction has been partly lifted by the Premier, but much remains to be explained. If no tenders were called for, privately or publicly, how did the Post know that the Government was preparing to consider bids? "Apparently acting upon a suggestion appearing some weeks ago in the same financial publication," says the Premier, "several investment houses approached the Government with the suggestion that they might be allowed to submit bids. The Government agreed to this and received bids from three syndicates...All bids were for the same term and as far as the Government was concerned no other maturities were contemplated." The upshot was that an option, was given to Pitfield and Company, Limited, for thirty days. By what process of mental telepathy was a Toronto financial paper able to anticipate the bond-borrowing plans of the Campbell Government, of which the taxpayers in this Province were in ignorance and for which no tenders had been called, publicly or privately?

And why were tenders not called for? In the Liberal Manifesto containing "the Provincial Platform amplified and explained by Mr. Thane A. Campbell, Provincial Campaign Leader," we find the then Government denounced for allegedly borrowing "through private negotiations with a Toronto firm, without any proper competition, and without giving the local bonding houses an opportunity to bid or local investors an opportunity to subscribe." (Patriot, July 5, 1935).

How much sincerity are we to attach to these sentiments of the Liberal Campaign Leader, in the light what has happened since he assumed office? "In the first place No Tenders" is a far cry from his melodious fluting when he was canvassing for votes.

No Newspapers

"We think," says a contemporary, "the great majority of citizens are duly appreciative of the services of newspapers. Modern life, in fact, could not long go on without the aid of the press and that fact is generally recognized. Even those who are most critical of the newspapers continue to buy them and advertise in them and realize perfectly well they could not possibly get along without them. If any one has any doubt on that score, the example of Portland, Oregon, should remove it. There was a typographers' strike in that city recently and the three local newspapers temporarily suspended publication. The result is summarized in this way:

"Business was adversely affected because stores couldn't advertise.

"Sports events had to be cancelled because they could not be announced. The same was true of club and society meetings.

"People got married, and had babies, and no one knew about it except their closest friends.

"Dogs, pocketbooks and jewels stayed lost because there was no 'lost and found' columns.

"Firms which wanted to hire workers were unable to do so because neither could advertise.

"Absurd and exaggerated rumours were rife because there were no newspapers to publish accurate information.

"As only the high-spots of the news were broadcast, the populace knew few details of the Sino-Japanese war and other events.

"No one knew what shows to go to because the theatres couldn't advertise.

"Thousands of regular and part-time workers were affected by the forced shut-downs, both in the newspaper plants and in allied industries, such as paper mills, engraving firms, ink wholesalers, and advertising agencies.

"Before the Portland newspapers re-opened, the account concludes, residents found out what a tremendous amount of service, both paid for and gratuitious, newspapers really give."

Editorial Notes

Sir Robert Peel, "father of policemen", born this date, 1788.

* * * *

As an honoured resident of Upper Prince Street once told a reverend neighbour—"You cannot be a Christian and not shovel your footpath."

* * * *

The serious illness of the Hon. Dr. W. F. Roberts, N.B. Provincial Minister of Health is causing grave anxiety. The doctor underwent an operation some months ago and was gradually recovering when he had a relapse a week ago.

* * * *

Who is the intermediary between the Campbell Government and the underwriters? It is claimed that the Campbell Government are in the hands of a financial adviser on whom they depend to "put over" more or less successfully their loan and bond business.

* * * *

Cheese imports during December advanced to 123,683 pounds valued at $33,330 from 101,358 pounds valued at $24,043 in December, 1936. Italy supplied 36,708 pounds, France 23,662, Switzerland 23,512, Denmark 10,578, United States 9,996 and the United Kingdom 5,979. Total imports during the nine months ended December were 1,082,001 pounds worth $263,060 compared with 1,018,562 at $266,526 in the same period of 1936.

* * * *

How much of the taxpayers' money has the Campbell Government squandered on prohibition "investigators" of whom, according to the trial Magistrate, "the least reliable in matter of conscience (being presently under suspended sentence of this Court on conviction made prior to this engagement for an offence of active dishonesty, last known of many like offences) has patently been relied on in matters of memory and recording by the others, of less intelligence, down to actual illiteracy, though apparently of better repute, at least of record"?

* * * *

We are badly off in Charlottetown with debt and taxation, but hardly so bad as the State of New York. There taxpayers face a combined Federal, State and local debt of $11,875,000,000 or the equivalent of a mortgage of nearly $3,000 on every family in the State, including those on relief, the Joint Legislative Committee on State Fiscal Policies asserted in the second section of its report, made public the other day. The committee gave numerous recommendations for changes in the State's budgetary and tax policies, and not before time.

* * * *

A doctor selected by parents of a minor to perform an operation becomes the legal representative of the child while it is under anesthesia, the Supreme Court of New Jersey held in sustaining the action of Circuit Judge William A. Smith in granting a non-suit in favor of Dr. Henry B. Orton of Newark. A damage suit for $50,000 was brought against the surgeon by Louis Hanig of Maplewood for failure to continue a throat operation on the plaintiff's daughter Jeanette. Dr. Orton contended he discovered a condition of pneumonia while the operation was in progress and stopped to prevent complications. Judge Smith ruled that the surgeon acted properly.

* * *

Canada's champion cheese-maker for 1937 is Mr. J. M. Bain of Britton, Ont., who was crowned king of the show when judges at the Central Ontario Cheesemakers Association exhibition recently finished evaluating more than 500 cheddars. A June white cheddar, made by Mr. Bain at his plant near Listowel in Perth County, is pronounced the top-quality cheese. Entries from every province in Canada, South Africa, New Zealand, England and Australia were judged. The cheese was displayed during the exhibition there. The H. T. Chisholm Trophy went to Mr. Bain and more than $1,000 prize money was distributed among scores of other cheesemakers whose entries received high marks.

* * * *

Whither, wither are we drifting under Liberal misrule? It was disclosed by Mr. Dunning this week that 49% of the Federal Loan floated in London was left on the hands of the underwriters (the guarantors); the New Brunswick Loan last year of $5,000,000 could not even get underwriters and had to be converted into a $6,500,000 later with most of the banks and financial houses in Canada as guarantors before it could be floated; and now we have the Campbell Government finding difficulties in their most recent flotation. All these governments are Liberal and when elected promised us a new financial heaven and earth. For once they have kept their word, only the new financial heaven they have provided is what Conservative financiers now and heretofore called by another name—hell.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Lancashire is the happy ground of a social experiment. A well-known firm of glassmakers at St. Helens begins next month the payment of a family bonus. Those of its workmen who have more than three children will participate. For four children the bonus will be 5s a week, for five children 10s, and so on. Between 500 and 600 fathers are likely to benefit.—London Times.

Uneasiness about the international situation is reflected in Holland's decision to continue reinforcing the army not only at home but also in the Dutch East Indies. A year ago, coincident with the strengthening by Britain of the Singapore Base, Holland undertook strengthening the East Indies. A new plan provides for the practical renovation of the naval air force and a considerable extension of the military air force. Early this year, the programme was further expanded. The defence budget for the Dutch East Indies was raised from £147,000 to nearly £2,000,000. The new air defence programme submitted to the Volksraad in Batavia, provided for an addition of 200 bombers and reconnaissance aircraft during the next three years. Dornier flying boats capable of carrying 3,500 pounds of bombs were included in this number. With the completion of this programme, Holland hopes to command the strongest air force of any European Power in the Far East.—Times of India.

Britain and the United States will negotiate a new trade agreement. Apart from the economic benefit to both countries, such a move seems to be a desirable one in drawing these two great nations closer together in a spirit of friendliness and co-operation, for it is still true that "where your treasure is, there will your heart be also."—Chatam News.

If ever a man needed smelling salts to recover from astonishment it must have been that Ingham County, Michigan, pension official to whom a widow returned $1,765 which she had drawn as a mother's pension, explaining she didn't need it any longer. The widow, Mrs. Emma Fleischauer, was left destitute after the 1929 stock market crash, and thereafter eked out a meagre living on her pension. Then her stocks began to come back, and now are paying dividends. As soon as she had saved up the amount she had received in pensions, she returned the $1,765 to Ingham County, with her appreciative thanks. Some persons have thought that such things could not happen.—Regina Leader Post.

If our wheat and our lumber and our apples gain easier access to the British markets, Canadian wheat and lumber and apples may suffer as a consequence. We do not necessarily have to grant Canada favors in our own markets in return. It may be, as a good many Canadians have been suggesting, that we can help the Dominion to secure some of the favors we have heretofore exclusively enjoyed in Cuban markets. But in any event we must, in collaboration with the British nation, find some quid pro quo with which to offset the concessions we ourselves are expected to receive. It all looks very complicated, and it all is very complicated, but the net result of it all will be to lower a set of trade barriers which have done much to impede the normal flow of world commerce. Such a change, as Secretary Hull has so often and so properly assured us, is a condition precedent to an increased prosperity for our country and for the world.—Baltimore Sun.

A British judge who has had much experience in traffic cases urges motorists to train themselves to think in feet-per-second instead of in miles-per-hour. Thinking in terms of miles, he asserts, gives drivers a false sense of security. Not only the motorist, but the pedestrian also, would do well to heed this advice when considering the safety of a street crossing. Many accidents might then be avoided. — Winnipeg Tribune.

In a recent article, Sir Arthur MacNalty, Chief Medical Officer of Great Britain's Board of Education, insists that education to be complete and sane "includes physical education," and defines the aim of the Board as striving — "to create a new way of life and attitude of mind, involving the recognition by people of all ages of the great benefits, mental, moral and physical, which accrue from a fit and healthy body."

If John D. Rockefeller, Jr., had announced that he proposed to give a year's employment to all the heads of families in Butte, Mont., the announcement would have been bigger news than his decision to complete three new units at Rockefeller Centre. Actually, the two projects about equal each other. Mr. Rockefeller intends to spend $12,-000,000 and hire 1,000,000 man-days of work done. Roughly, this is the equivalent of a year's work for 3,300 men. Multiply this figure by four, or about the size of the average family, and we have 13,200 individuals supported directly by the Rockefeller payroll. Assume that for every man directly employed on construction work two more are at work preparing the materials. Multiply the 13,200 by three and the grand total is 39,600.—New York Times.

Among the charges against a Chinese General accused of treason are "disobeying orders of his superiors, retreating from Shantung on his own initiative, misappropriating public funds, exacting excessive taxes and forcing the sale of opium upon the people." It would not be surprising to learn that he also parked habitually in a prohibited area and had little respect for the memory of his ancestors.—Globe and mail.

Florence Nightingale, too ill to move from her bed, reorganized the hospitals of England, Pasteur, semi-paralyzed and under the constant threat of apoplexy, tirelessly attacked disease. Milton wrote "Paradise Lost" after he was stricken blind. He gave courage and hope to those in pain. "Who best can suffer, best can do," he said.—London Express.

Dignity is that propriety of deportment and behavior which should characterize a person in his intercourse with others, it proceeds from due appreciation of his own moral and social position and of his duties and responsibilities, in conjunction with an entire forgetfulness of self. True dignity is irrespective of position, and ought to be found in every rank of life, high or low, and it is undoubtedly as often met with in the cottage as in the palace.—Wolfville Acadian.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

GOVERNMENT BOND BORROWING

Sir,—I read with interest Premier Campbell's comment on the statement published in the Financial Post with reference to a proposed sale of $400,000 worth of P. E. Island bonds.

The Premier says that "the statement was entirely inaccurate in practically every respect". I think that the Premier has been a little harsh with the Post writer, in so doing.

In the first place the statement says, "bids were rejected". The Premier admits this to be true.

In the second place the statement says that "no announcement has been made by the Provincial Government in regard to prospective financing". We know this to be true.

In the third place the statement says "tenders were called for privately on a $400,000 issue". The Premier says this is inaccurate, but why would bond houses get together and submit prices if some suggestion to do so had not come from some source close to the Government?

In the fourth place the statement says "reasons for rejection of bids have not been made public." We know this to be true.

In the fifth place the statement says "the Province was unable to provide a detail of financial results for the year ending December 31st, 1937". We know this to be true.

In other words, rather than the "statement" "being entirely inaccurate in practically every respect" it erred only in using the word "called" in referring to the tenders.

Now that the Premier is in a communicative mood it might be well for him to enlighten his employers, the taxpayers, as to how the Government have been handling the sale of debentures of the Province as well as how many dollars worth have been sold since the present Government took over power. He might also tell us if the Government have a "financial adviser" to look after all matters of financing and re-financing, and, if they have, how is he paid and by whom?

I am, Sir, Etc.,
TAXPAYER

THE TEACHERS' CONTROVERSY

Sir,—In this morning's Guardian I noticed with keen disappointment that Old Teacher had revealed himself. I suppose it is all for the best and a sporting thing to do but it robs the teacher's controversy of its only bit of mystery. I have never read an argument in your paper before which has been so delightful as this one—and so free from cuts and personal slurs.

For some time I have been interested in Mrs. Frank's letters, especially her descriptions of the Island—its inhabitants and native customs. It is pleasing to met to see ourselves through a stranger's eyes, and I hope to see more of her work along this particular line in the near future.

In conclusion I wish to say a word of appreciation to the one who is responsible for the "Poet's Corner". The verses printed are really beautiful and my scrap book is becoming quite corpulent as well as interesting.

I am, Sir, Etc.,
READER

Hunter River,
February 2nd.

"LANGUAGE OF THE LATINS"

Sir,—I cannot decide whether M. M. N. is so self-opinionated that he dares, on his own authority, with a stroke of his pen, add Greek to the "Language of the Latins," or whether he is simply maliciously making a ridiculously false statement, in hope of impressing some unwary reader.

In either event I join Mr. Lewis in refusing to answer any further comment of M. M. N.

I am, Sir, etc.
RUHAMAH SCHEINFELD FRANK

EDUCATION EAST AND WEST

Sir,—In connection with the controversy on education in Prince Edward Island, I am sending for your Forum a letter received from the Supt. of Education in Victoria, B. C., who by the way is an Islander. The object of this letter is to show to some extent the attitude of the British Columbia Department of Education during the past 33 years on the question of the relative importance of the subjects generally found in the curriculums of the public schools in all our Canadian Provinces. The attitude of the British Columbia Department, is in this respect, I may say, at all times determined largely by the united opinion of the the public and high school teachers of that province.

In order that your Prince Edward Island readers may fully appreciate the value of the information given in Supt. Willis' letter it is necessary for them to understand that British Columbia, unlike the Island, has a combined system of public schools and high schools established all over the province. The public schools in that province carry on the work from primary grade, to grade VIII. The B. C. high school entrance examination therefore corresponds (theoretically at least) with the P. E. Island Public School Leaving Examinations excepting of course that in B. C. the pupils do actually leave the public school and enter a high school in order to continue their education, while in our Island province our boys and girls quite illogically and cheerfully continue their education in the school they have left.

Following is Supt. Willis' letter:
M. McKenzie, Esq.
Charlottetown, P. E. I.
Dear Sir:

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 20th instant.

In 1935 the subjects of examination for admission to our High Schools were as follows: Reading Dictation and Spelling, Writing, English Literature, Written Arithmetic and Bookkeeping, Geography, Grammar and Composition, Canadian History, British History, Nature Lessons, including Anatomy, Physiology and Hygiene, Drawing.

That is, eleven papers, with a total possible mark of 1,100.

In June, 1928 the High School Entrance Examination included the following subjects: Penmanship, Dictation and Spelling, Arithmetic, Mental and Written, Grammar and Composition; Geography; Canadian History or Drawing.

That is, a total of six papers with a total possible mark of 600

In June, 1938 High School Entrance Examination papers will be given on the following subjects: English II (Penmanship), Dictation and Spelling; Arithmetic II—Part 1, Mental; Part 2, Written; English II—Grammar; English II—Composition; Social Studies; General Science.

Six papers, with a total possible of 600 marks. In 1933, in order to pass, a candidate will be required first to obtain a total of at least 360 marks on the above mentioned papers and second to give evidence of having covered satisfactorily the prescribed work for Grade VIII in Health, Literature, Music and Art. No Departmental Examination papers are set in the last four named subjects, but the Inspector of Schools checks the work done closely.

I may add that pupils may be promoted now to Senior High School from any public school in the Province upon the recommendation of the teacher in charge of the class, the Inspector of Schools for the district and the Principal of the High School nearest to the school promoting.

Yours very truly,
S. J. WILLIS,
Superintendent of Education.

In order to clarify the last statement in Supt. Willis' letter I may say that the great majority of pupils entering high schools in British Columbia now do so on recommendation of the teachers in charge of them in the public schools. Those pupils who are not satisfied to abide by their teacher's decision of unpreparedness are required to write on the Departmental examinations. Along with these pupils, the highly proficient ones write also, who compete for medals given on the basis of highest marks in this Entrance Examination.

In conclusion I wish to say, let none of your readers imagine that because neither Latin nor French, Geometery nor Algebra is included in the curriculum of the British Columbia public schools, that there is therefore any city or district whatever that puts a small value on these. On the contrary, I have pointed out that this province has a system of education that puts a high school where these advanced subjects are taught practically within reach of every boy and girl in the province; or else provides that in case he or she attends a public school wholly isolated from a high school, then the higher branches may by a special dispensation be taught either during regular school hours or after regular school hours. I have never lived in British Columbia in a district, nor have I heard of one, so benighted as to look with contempt on these higher subjects; and if your space permits, I will write more fully on this topic, and touch with interest for many of your readers, I hope, on the wonderful part played by Prince Edward Island teachers during the past 40 years in the history of education in British Columbia.

I am, Sir, etc.
M. MCKENZIE.
(An Old Teacher).

THE PARENTS' RESPONSIBILITY IN THE EDUCATION OF THE CHILD

Sir, — Next week — Education Week — there will be discussions concerning the responsibility of the various human elements in the education of the child:

The Parents' Responsibility.
The Government's Responsibility.
The Community's Responsibility.
The Responsibility of the Individual Citizen.
The Pupil's Responsibility.
The Teacher's Responsibility.

In considering the responsibility of the parents in the education of the child, I shall confine myself to the child's training in the classroom. Long before the child gets to school, his education has begun. And side by side with his formal schooling, continues his education in his home, and outside his home, under his parents' supervision. Of these phases of the parents responsibility we are not qualified to speak. Nor shall we try to measure the parents' responsibility as compared with that of the government, the community, etc. To me it seems that the responsibility of each is limited only by the power of each, and the power, in the case of the parents is sharply defined by their character, understanding and means. Useless to speak of the education of his child to the parent who has shown himself an undesirable citizen; the community must educate his child. Useless also to expect help from the mentally unfit, or those so wretchedly poor that they cannot even feed their child; here too the community must assume the responsibility.

But there are thousands of conscientious parents who do not shoulder their full responsibility because they do not realize their influence in a free community. They think they must be "educated" to speak with effect, and so they do not voice their protests. They do not know that commonsense is not dependent upon formal education, and that words, however home-spun, will be respected if heard in the right quarters. No voter need hesitate to approach those in power. It is their duty and pleasure to satisfy the citizens. But of course those in authority must be sure that the demand for a change which will affect the majority, comes from the majority. Those parents who are dissatisfied with existing conditions in education, for instance, must be willing to gain adherents to their cause among neighbours and those from other districts. They must be interested enough to join organizations such as The Women's Institute and their own political parties. They must attend school meetings and be enterprising enough to pass resolutions recommending desired changes. They must gain the support of school inspectors, and then surely, if they appeal directly to the Board of Education, their plea will be heard, nor will the Legislatures, turn a deaf ear to such determined requests, should legislative action be necessary.

We are well aware, that the average busy parent, will not, on reading these suggestions, rush out to button-hole his neighbor, join an organization, write to his assembly-man, speak to his school inspector or anything — But perhaps, here and there, one or two?

There are however ways, more direct, more homely, that even the humblest, most pre-occupied parents may use for the educational welfare of their children. There is the matter of tardiness. Every teacher knows that in spite of her utmost efforts there will always be a number of chronically tardy pupils. Tardiness at school may not do lasting harm to the character of the child, as some claim, but it certainly interferes with the class routine, and so is unfair to the other pupils as well as to the teacher. Parents who see that their children are punctual, are a great help.

Far more serious is irregular attendance. Whatever the faults of any system of education, a child is better off at school, than idling about the house, or worst of all wondering about without supervision. If only those irresponsible members of society mentioned in the beginning, were guilty, it would become a community responsibility. But there are parents, good citizens otherwise, anxious to do what is best for their children, who keep them home on the slightest pretext. Shopping for the child that can well be done Saturday; a visit to grandma; some household task or farm-chore — even conscientious parents do not stop to think that a day here a day there, often repeated, may not result in a call from the truant officer, but constitutes a decided handicap to the child and a drag on the class. No child should be sent to school who is not well, the child's health is even more important than his education, but no healthy child should be kept home except for the gravest reasons.

Let us assume for the moment that his parents send him to school promptly and regularly. — Need we mention that a child's bed-time, his breakfast, affect his behavoir and his progress in school? If Bessie comes to school half asleep, if she is allowed to run off without a warm breakfast; and if she has jam and pickles and a bottle of soda water in her lunch basket instead of milk and bread and butter and some fruit, the chances are that she will not be at her best.

Still speaking of the child's health, let us glance for a moment at the child's home-work. A good teacher does not make home-work take the place of teaching. In the four lower grades no home-work at all should be given. The child has already sat still longer than is good for him. A half hour's work is enough in grade 5. An hours home work is plenty in grades 6, 7 and 8. And even in grades 9 and 10 home-work should never exceed an hour and a half. Children of all ages need to run and play and be educated by other means than books. There should be time allowed for supervised study during the school session. Whatever home work is given, it should never be based upon advanced work. Simple review work that can easily be corrected by the teacher (work not carefully checked is worse than useless) is all the home-work that is necessary. Parents should be quick to express displeasure if their children come home laden with books. Home work in many educational systems has been eliminated altogether in the grades, or reduced to the time limits I mentioned.

Often too, the official school time is unduly lengthened by the teacher. Parents should not allow a child to be kept more than half an hour either for the purposes of discipline or for extra work. In many school systems this is a strict rule and works out for the better interests of both teacher and pupils.

Lastly, parents who keenly feel the responsibility of doing their best in the education of their children, will not overlook the good effect of occasional visits to the class-room. Something happens, something often of lasting good, when teacher and parents come face to face in the school-room. Perhaps the teacher suddenly becomes human to the child when he sees her talking so naturally to ma or pa; perhaps the child becomes an individual to the teacher with a definite background; whatever it is, very often "bad" boys improve; indifferent children become more interested, and the poor colorless child, becomes, if not more forceful, at least happier because of the attention shown him for the first time. Such visits are experiments worth trying.

This is no eloquent sermon to parents upon their responsibilities; they know them very well. These are just a few practical reminders to parents who pathetically ask, "But what can we do?"

I am, Sir, Etc.,
RUHAMAH SCHEINFELD FRANK

Every OVERCOAT MUST GO!

$16.50 Overcoats $10.00
20.00 Overcoats 11.95
25.00 Overcoats 15.95

If You Need an OVERCOAT—See Us!

HENDERSON & CUDMORE

What would a Fire mean to you?

Don't wait until it is too late.

Have your Insurance attended to NOW.

HYNDMAN and CO., LIMITED

Established 1872

Charlottetown, Summerside, Montague

The Poets' Corner

FROM "GIVE ALL FOR LOVE"

Keep thee today,
Tomorrow, for ever,
Free as an Arab
Of thy beloved.

Cling with life to the maid;
But when the surprise,
First vague shadow of surmise,
Flits across her bosom young,
Of a joy apart from thee,
Free be she, fancy-free;
Nor thou detain her vesture's hem,
Nor the palest rose she flung
From her summer diadem.

Though thou loved her as thyself,
As a self of purer clay;
Though her parting dims the day,
Stealing grace from all alive;
Heartily know,
When half-gods go
The gods arrive.

—Emerson

A FRYING HINT

When frying, place a colander over the fry-pan. This will catch the splashes and at the same time allow the steam to escape, thus keeping the food crisp.

MACS BLOOD FOOD

FOR PALE AND THIN PEOPLE

A combination especially valuable in the treatment of those diseases where their origin is traceable to an impoverished condition of the blood.

One of the greatest remedies in the treatment of Rheumatism.

For those, who have lost their appetite Macs Blood Food will prove the restorative.

GET A BOX NOW. 50c.
Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

Gassy Stomachs RELIEVED

If you have any trouble with your stomach such as indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, heartburn, gastric distress, etc. Then don't delay getting a bottle of Dr. L. B. Evan's Stomach Mixture immediately.

Evan's Stomach Mixture is a prescription of Dr. L. B. Evans, noted English Physician of which we have the sole rights to and since selling it have received numerous testimonials from satisfied purchasers.

Try a bottle today. Price 85 cents.

THE TWO MACS

SCIATICA

Get quick relief from that stabbing pain in hip and thigh with Templeton's T-R-C's—the remedy specially made to fight rheumatism, arthritis, sciatica, neuritis, neuralgia, tic douloureux, gout, pleurodynia. 50c and $1—at druggists.

FREE TRIAL Write Templetons Ltd., T-R-C's, Dennis Bldg., Halifax, N.S., for generous FREE sample, informative booklet and folder of testimonials. 5-11C