

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1927

DUTY ON POTATOES.

It was stated in a telegram from Ottawa, published yesterday, that a telegram from the "Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association" was read before the Tariff Advisory Board, "opposing higher duties on the imports of potatoes from the United States." The reason given was that the United States might retaliate with higher duties on Canadian potatoes. But as there has already been passed by both Houses of the United States Congress a bill now only lacking the President's signature to become law—which will effectually stop the entry of P. E. Island potatoes into the United States, except in time of famine, or for seed the request of those who sent the telegram is, evidently, beside the mark and useless. As United States potatoes will, probably, not be dumped into P. E. Island, it matters little to farmers here what the United States will do more than their representatives have already done. But to farmers in other parts of Canada it may be important that potatoes from the United States shall not be imported and that high duties shall be imposed to prevent their importation. At any rate it would be interesting to learn who dispatched to Ottawa the telegram referred to. There has been no recent meeting of the Prince Edward Island Potato Growers' Association.

WHAT ABOUT TAXATION?

THE Minister of Finance emphasized, in the course of the latest budget speech, his statement that there has been a great decrease of taxation as a result of the administration of members of the Liberal Government. But Mr. Bennett, in the course of his reply to the budget speech, proved beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the people of Canada, man, woman and child, paid into the Dominion Treasury last year \$1.64 more than in the previous year, 1925-26. Mr. Bennett showed, by reference to the official reports issued by the Department of Finance that the Government had extracted from the people, by taxation, the sum of \$327,575,000 in 1925 and the sum of \$343,000,000 in 1926—an increase of \$15,425,000. Every family of five in Canada paid last year \$8.20 more taxes than they paid during the preceding year. Mr. Bennett proceeded to show that the reduction of postage last year, resulted in a loss to the postal department of \$3,820,000. Who, he asked, got the benefit of the reduced rate of one cent? The reduction was not asked for. Postage is paid for a service rendered, mostly to men of business. The postage previously charged was not excessive, and the effect of the reduction has been to place upon the people of Canada a burden of \$3,200,000 a year, in extra taxation, equal to \$1.50 per family. Mr. Bennett's statement of facts and figures is calculated to make electors think whether or not they did a wise thing when they gave Mr. Mackenzie King a substantial majority in the House of Commons!

"CITIZENSHIP."

WE acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt from Mount Allison University of a beautifully printed and bound little book on "Citizenship." It is the first product of the "Josiah Wood Lectureship." This Lectureship was established because the late Senator Wood thought, when he was old, that "in recent years spiritual and moral progress has not kept pace with material advancement." To promote spiritual and moral progress in these later days, he therefore gave to Mount Allison University at Sackville the money due him as Senator—directing the principal to be invested and kept in invested securities, and "the income to be appropriated partly as an honorarium for one or more lectures each year, and partly in the print-

ing and distribution of the lectures." The first two lectures delivered to the students of the University according to the Senator's desires, were delivered last year, by the Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster. To say that they were eloquent is unnecessary; for Sir George's reputation as an eloquent statesman is world-wide. The subject of them is "Citizenship," in "The Family," "The Church" and "The State." In the two lectures published in the volume just issued the students of the University are exhorted to constitute themselves "true knights and champions in defence of the sacred verities of each," and to "do valiant and courageous battle against destructive criticism, corroding and sensual materialism, and all false theories of individual liberty, which grow inevitably into devastating and debasing license." "Seek," said Sir George, "the truth and incarnate it in every action of your individual lives; keep burning the altar fires of the Family with its wholesome discipline, its homely pleasures, its pure and healthful influences; cherish your spiritual natures and feed them with private and public religious communion and ministrations; recognize the vital necessity of achieving a strong and well-ordered State, in which just laws and respect and obedience for authority shall be the distinguishing features."

This, it will be admitted, is good advice for all citizens. The more closely it is followed the better for our country, and the world. It is to be hoped that these lectures of Senator Foster, on "Citizenship," will be read and inwardly digested by many of the youths of Canada.

Ladies, beware! A certain Dr. Daniel H. Kress, nerve specialist in London, states that "the Anglo-Saxon race is doomed, unless the women stop smoking cigarettes." An announcement of interest to farmers was made in Montreal a few days ago, by Dr. W. I. Black, Director of the Department of Colonization and Agriculture, for the Canadian National Railways. A "marketing tour," for Canadian farmers is to be made in Great Britain and Denmark next winter. This tour—the first of its kind to be organized in Canada—is being arranged to give farmers and representatives of farmers' organizations an opportunity to study collectively the farming methods and the market conditions in the old countries. It is to be hoped that at least one P. E. Island farmer will be enabled to make the tour.

One of the most interesting of a valuable series of lectures under the auspices of the Caledonian Club is that to be delivered this evening by Principal Robertson, L.L.D., of Prince of Wales College, on "Mental Development." The lecturer will show, step by step, how the capacities for movement and perception of the senses develop, the senses being gradually retained and the faculty called memory. The impressions which resemble each other are called association, and when recalled are called recollection. In being able to distinguish impressions of sense we have intellect, while in forming correlations among the impressions we have imagination. Intellect and imagination are the two poles of thinking. Dr. Robertson will elaborate these points, and in non-technical language make them easily understood by the average laymind. The Caledonian Club is specially indebted to Dr. Robertson for tonight's lecture, as at short notice he is taking the place of Mr. Percy Pope, who on account of his recent illness, regrettably is unable to deliver his second instalment of "Ourselves and the world we live in," scheduled for this date.

Notes by the Way

Royal assent has been given to the bill authorising the expenditure of \$250,000 for celebrating Canada's Diamond Jubilee. In the bill the personnel of a large National Committee is named for that purpose. The list includes the Governor General, the Federal Premier and members of his Cabinet, Governors and Premiers of all the Provinces, Speakers of the Senate and House of Commons, leading representatives of all Federal parties, judges and others, of high official standing to the number of 66 persons. For our own Province in addition to the Lieutenant Governor and the Provincial Premier, Hon. John E. Sinclair is named in the bill.

An official report by the Department of National Defence tells civil aviation in Canada, exclusive of that of the Royal Air Force increased by 50 per cent in 1926 over that of 1925. The number of hours employed in flying increased 42 per cent. This advance over previous records occurred almost entirely in Ontario and Quebec and under provincial contracts.

Our Ambassador to Washington was interviewed by newspaper correspondents there, some of whom wanted to learn the effect on Canadian minds of the Farmers' Relief bill now pending in Congress. Mr. Massey replied diplomatically, suggesting that it might be better for him not to discuss domestic legislation of the United States until it had been brought to his notice, or some definite objection had been registered in Canada. It should have occurred to him that the Relief Bill become law it would then be too late to record any protest or objection against its passage. If in such matters as this his presence as Canada's representative is of no value as a preventive of hostile legislation, when, or how is it likely to have any real value? There seems to be a growing opinion in Canada that Mr. Massey and his mission to Washington are likely to prove to be of small value to the Dominion.

The Union of South Africa has two official languages, English and what is there called Afrikaans, the latter in common use by those of Dutch ancestry. It is also used very largely in Parliament and in official documents. In one college and one university college it is the sole medium instruction. It is said that at least one new book a week is published in that language and at least three poets of more than average note make it their medium. Yet it is only within the past half century that Afrikaans has been reduced to writing and grammatical form. The question is asked, Will it drive out English? Professor Brooks admits that the spread of Afrikaans has weakened the tie binding South Africa to the Empire, but Afrikaanders recognize the value of English in their own lives and in the education of their children. The Union seems destined to become a by-lingual country.

A marked copy of the Vancouver Province contains a portrait of Mr. Bernard McEvoy of the staff of that journal. The letter press beneath the portrait claims that Mr. McEvoy is "the oldest working journalist in the British Empire." However that may be, the Province announces the celebration of his eighty-fifth birthday. The British Empire is "extensive

(Continued from page 8.)

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

February 24, 1927. THE ROCK OF AGES:—The Lord liveth; and blessed be my Rock; and let the God of my salvation be exalted. Psalm 18:46.

PRAYER:—"Rock of ages cleft for me, Let me hide myself in thee."

FEBRUARY

The smallest of them all just weary days, That seem to come and go their different ways, And bring us very little—nothing new— A half-awakened earth—a skyline blue— A few short weeks that linger, dull and drear To mark the second pulse-beat of a year. Yet is that all? I dare not think it so— Somewhere, deep down, there is a spot I know, That throbs, a very ecstasy of glee, And echoes childish laughter, fresh and free; Because your kingdom is so drab and queer, Because you want to put some sunshine there, Because you are the smallest in the line, And your heart is light—the heart of a Valentine. (E. W. O.)



That Body of Ours LISTENING TO EYE MURMURS

You are aware of course of the method your doctor has of examining your heart or lungs by means of the stethoscope, which is an instrument that increases the volume of the natural sounds of the heart or lungs, and also brings out any sounds that are not normal. Thus murmurs of the heart, and sticky, dry, or even musical noises in the breathing are greatly increased, and readily heard.

But now we have a Russian scientist who is applying a form of stethoscope to the eye, and actually detecting murmurs there that indicate the general condition of the body itself. It was found that in anemic children, that is children with poor thin blood, that a perceptible murmur could be heard over the eye, corresponding with the first beat of the heart.

That it was a murmur from the blood vessels supplying the eye was proven by the fact that when the big artery in the neck that supplies the eye with blood was pressed firmly the murmur disappeared. It was found that the louder the murmur the more severe was the anaemia.

The examination is made by applying the instrument gently to one eye while the child keeps his other eye open, and holds his breath for a few seconds. Of course there are many other methods of diagnosing anaemia because the blood itself tells the story. The youngster however is usually pale, doesn't want to bestir himself, and gets tired easily; is very sensitive to cold, complains of stomach ache, and is "picky" about his food.

Now this anaemia may be due to loss of blood from bleeding anywhere, but is usually due to destruction of the little blood corpuscles by some infection in the system.

Although sunlight is worth much to us, nevertheless it has been found that factory workers and miners who work underground all the time are not afflicted with anaemia to the extent one might expect, although there is the pallor of the skin of course.

It has been found that lack of good nourishing food such as vegetables and fruits together with some infection, perhaps from teeth or tonsils, or from scarlet fever and measles, is often the underlying cause. This method then of getting one more proof of severe anaemia in the patient will be useful to physicians.

However the removal of infections, eating good food, and plenty of fresh air, will give youngsters good rich blood.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "each of the girls have been requested to attend." Say "has been."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: laugh. Pronounce the au as in "ask," not as in "at."

OFTEN MISPELLED: obeisance. SYNONYMS: negligent, careless, heedless, thoughtless, indifferent.

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: IMPETUS; impulse; momentum. "Our action will lead impetus to the completion of this matter."

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Thursday, Feb. 24th.

Sir Boyle Roche, the most celebrated of entering antigrammarians in the Irish Parliament, was arguing for the habeas corpus suspension bill: "It would surely be better, Mr. Speaker," said he, "to give up not only a part, but if necessary even the whole, of our constitution, to preserve the remainder."—Sir Jonah Barrington.

IN PRAISE OF GOOD ALE.

I cannot eat but little meat. My stomach is not good; But sure, I think that I can drink With him that wears a hood, I am nothing a-cold; I stuff my skin so full with in Of jolly good ale and old. Back and side go bare, go bare, Both foot and hand go cold; But, belly, God send thee good ale enough, Whether it be new or old. I love no roast but a nut-brown toast, And a crab shall lid the fire; A little bread shall do me stead;

Tall Oats Grass

SPOKEN OF FAVORABLY BY WRITER.

A Point Overlooked.

(Historicus.)

Tall Oat Grass, we think, is a stranger to P. E. Island, but might prove successful here as well as elsewhere. It is a perennial with a short rootstock from which leafy stems and sterile shoots develop. Sometimes the rootstock is swollen and then shoots bulblike at the base. The stems are from two to four ft. high, often knee-kent at the base, generally dark green. They are leafy to above the middle. The leaves are long and broad, rather soft in texture and usually bright green, almost yellowish. When mixed with other grasses, Tall Oat Grass may be recognized by this peculiar color. The flowers are in a spreading panicle which somewhat resembles that of oats—hence the name Oat Grass. The general appearance of the spikelets is also similar to oats. Each spikelet contains two flowers which are very unlike. The lower one has only stamens—consequently sterile, and its glume bears a long bent awn, the glume of the upper one generally has no awn; both stamens and pistil are developed about the same time as Orchard Grass for its development. When grown for hay it does well when grown in tufts, it should not be sown alone, but always with other grasses. It should be cut when in bloom if used for hay. If left only a few days after flowering is over its feeding value is considerably lessened, as the stems get hard and woody and quickly lose their nutritive constituents. Tall Oat Grass makes a quick start after cutting and stands pasturing well. In spite of this it is not so suitable for pasture as hay because the green plants reason to be. Within the last few years Norway, Sweden, Russia until the animals are accustomed to the flavor. In a pasture it should therefore be used only in backs on this gaudy panacea for the evils of mankind and have plants. When grown alone for hay or pasture thirty to thirty-five pounds of seed should be sown to the acre. These new candidates for popular favor are doubtless grown in other parts of Canada, but as yet they will have to make a name for themselves in Prince Edward Island. Except to the Seedsmen and most advanced farmers they are practically unknown to Islanders. If we are mistaken we invite correction. They may far exceed our hay, oats, roots, vegetables, and other kinds of feed, and cost less for feeding, which are important phases of the subject, or they may not be as good and as cheap rationing as our own products. How are we to find out? The experts do not make comparisons. It is equally, if not more important for our agriculturists to obtain the most reliable tests of the reduction of the fertility of the soil, more than by our own crops, or if any, or if cheaper and better for feeding stock, how much? It would not be wise to reduce fertility without procuring compensation through some other feature of the plant. Profit, conservation and economy are required these days as much as ever. To effect this expert-scientists in fact—should be on hand to keep the farmer informed on this almost as much as on how to keep in good health.

Much bread I not desire. No frost, nor snow, nor wind, if I trow, Can hurt me if I would; I am so wrapped, and thoroughly lapped Of jolly good ale and old. Back and side go bare, go bare, &c.

And Tye my wife, that as her life Loveth well good ale to seek, Full oft drinks she, till ye may see The tears run down her cheek; Then doth she troll to me the bowl, Even as a malt-worm should; And saith, "Sweetheart, I took my

Of this jolly good ale and old! Back and side go bare, go bare, &c.

Now let them drink till they nod and wink, Even as good fellows should do; They shall not miss to have the bliss. Good ale doth bring men to; And all poor souls that have scoured bowls. Or them that lustily trolled, God save the lives of them and their wives, Whether they be young or old. Back and side go bare, go bare, But, belly, God send thee good ale enough.

Whether it be new or old. —John Still (Bishop of Bath and Wells), 1543-1608.

The Public Forum

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

"OBSERVER'S" REPLY

Sir,—"King's County" takes his medicine with rather a wry face. To relieve his distress he resorts to antiquated platitudes, and tips of "such impressive adjectives as, "Veneration, Wrath, Courtesy, Petty, Littleness of little men," and so on, ad nauseam, running amuck with words and phrases having no pertinence to the issue. When a writer offers unfounded statements to the public, it may be a discourtesy to call the bluff, or expose the untruth, but if so it is one of necessity. His idea of "wrah" is only a reflection from his own mirror, for, let me assure him, my feeling is one of commiseration rather than anger. Quoting my statement that the Inspector in question "was dismissed after an investigation, showing him to be a self-confessed and frequent violator of the Prohibition Act," he publishes a copy of the Commission's letter dismissing the charge. As a means of escape, he offers some vague explanations which will only befuddle the reader. He is constrained to admit that "there are unsavory details not included in this account." He charges me with misquoting him, but carefully avoids pointing out the misquotation referred to. That must pass for what it is worth, the relative value of an unknown cipher. I am, Sir, etc., OBSERVER

PROHIBITION

Sir,—Judging by the tone of the discussion in the matter of prohibition appearing in the public prints of the day, the proponents of that somewhat dubious cause seem to be in a state bordering on alarm. And they have for a reason to be. Within the last few years Norway, Sweden, Russia, Saskatchewan and Ontario have, after trial, turned their backs on this gaudy panacea for the evils of mankind and have adopted Government Control. Worse, they seem more than satisfied with the change, and show little disposition to return to the principle of enforced abstinence. But our local champions of the cause show a most lamentable disposition among themselves. One of these gentlemen, who signs himself "Observer," has stoutly maintained that everything in our prohibition garden is lovely—and at least fairly lovely, and has taken to task the Rev. Neil Herman for

(Continued on Page 8)

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