THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. R. Burnett.
Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon D. S. O.
Editor and Manager—J. R. Burnett. Associate Editor—D. K. Currie.

WEDNOSDAY, APRIL 27, 1927

FORTY YEARS' PROGRESS.

NOW that, as a result of the initiative and continued exertions of our Boards of Trade and the Governments of this and the neighboring Provinces, conditions throughout the Maritime Provinces have been considerably ameliorated — now that we have improved transportation, lower freight rates, better shipping facilities, closer connections with the West Indies and other parts of the British Empire —the time has arrived at which capital and enterprise may be profitably employed in the further development of Maritime and local industries. Under the adverse conditions that have prevailed, our butter and cheese and egg and poultry factories have flourished and grown. Under the more favorable conditions recently obtained, it seems to us that our canning factories, soap factories, tanneries and brick kilns might be revivified and other industries started with good results. Means of retaining here and throughout the Maritimes a larger number of our young men and women should, if possible, be provided. Encouragement should, therefore, be given to those who have money to invest and to those who are industrious to stay here; and encouragement should be given to persons who have skill in the production and manufacture of things that we can produce and make to advantage to come here and live and work here.

It may be feared that the Liberal Party will still further interfere with and impair the value of the National Policy by means of which the prosperity of Canada has, in the past forty-eight years, been promoted. For this fear there is not much immediate real cause. The Liberal Party will hardly dare, at present, to farther antagonize the electors of Quebec. If Quebec should be induced, for the preservation of the extensive industries established there, to send to the House of Commons a majority of the representatives opposed to the Mackenzie King Government, the Liberal Party would lose office and power; and office and power are dear to all Liberal politicians. It is significant that no tariff changes were made in the last session of Parliament, and that the National Policy has been maintained. True, it has not been strengthened as it ought to have been in the best interests of the country and in view of changed conditions. But it cannot be greatly injured—because Quebec stands for protection. Consequently, men of enterprise, industry and skill in this Province and throughout the Maritimes, may embark in reasonable enterprises adapted to the local requirements and demands of outside markets. We hope that they will do so.

THE LIGHT THAT FAILED.

THE Prohibition Act has been the law of this province for the past twenty-five years. Under two governments which from time to time added any and all amendments suggested by the Temperance Alliance, the law was given as fair a try-out as can be expected from any Government for both parteis under different leaders wrestled with it. We are told today that the Prohibition Act has never been given a fair chance. What prospect is there for giving it a fairer chance? Our Liberal friends claim that they will make the law effective. It will not be forgotten that it was during the hey-day of Liberalism that a member of the Temperance Alliance declared there was more drunkenness and a lower under world in Charlottetown than in any other city in Canada. Is the present Liberal group more powerful or more sincere in their temperance propensities than their predecessors? Few will think so, and few will deny that under both parties the law has failed.

Sincere and earnest men and women stood by the Prohibition Act, because of its professed purpose; stood by it until compelled by the stern logic of facts to admit that it had failed. The same conclusion was reached by seven out of the nine provinces of Canada and they have adopted measures which they believe will be more effective. This is the situation today and all fair-minded men and women will take that view of it. The word Prohibition is now an empty and meaningless sound for it has been definitely proved that it has not and cannot prohibit.

CANADA'S EGG MONEY.

OVER a quarter of a million dollars slipped away from Canadian farmers during the month of January because they were not in a position to supply the eggs required by their home markets. Canadians are heavy consumers of eggs and when the home supply was not sufficient imports had to be resorted to, with the result that the equivalent of fifty cars were brought in from the United States during the month.

The situation is one which offers possibilities to the business farmer. A well bred, well managed farm flock would have returned splendid dividends to the owner this winter and the same will doubtless be true during next winter and the years to come. The farmer who contemplates taking advantage of this condition will do well to plan now for his operations during the coming year.

The successful farmer-poultryman secures early hatched chicks from good laying stock. If he has no broody hens to hatch the eggs in April he either incubates them artificially or purchases day old chicks. Careful attention and feeding is given during the growing period, the weaklings are culled out, and in the Fall a well matured, healthy flock of pullets is ready to return profitable winter dividends.

One hundred laying birds makes a convenient farm flock, which will not only amply repay the owner, but will help to make Canada self-supporting in her egg supply.

OUR FRUIT CROP.

IT has been demonstrated conclusively that Prince Edward Island orchards can, within certain limits, produce as good apples as can be produced anywhere else in America or in the world, yet today and in fact throughout the winter there is not a Prince Edward Island apple on the market here. We buy Pacific Coast apples, carried across the continent at a price enormously out of proportion to their value. This is not to our credit. We can grow our own apples and have a surplus for export if we give our orchards a chance. Year after year thousands of barrels of good apples are fed to our hogs or are allowed to rot on the ground while we pay exorbitant prices for imported apples which are not as good as our own.

We are now at the beginning of another season. Can we not, by spending a little time pruning, spraying, caring for our apple crop, save this revenue to the province? It would mean thousands of dollars distributed among our own people, a plentiful supply of the most healthful fruit and the satisfaction of growing our own.

Once more we repeat this yearly appeal for the production of our own supply of apples. We have the orchards, we have the varieties, early and winter keeping. Can we not make an effort this season to overcome this enormous annual waste.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

City gardeners are greatly encouraged by the wonderful progress shown in the growth of their early flowers, bulbs and shrubbery. The annual miracle of Spring can never lose its interest.

Notes By The Way

Sir Charles Higham tells of an interview with President Coolidge a few days ago. He had read of his silent reticence. "Imagine my surprise," he says, "when in vivacious, intelligent fashion he talked with me on half a dozen subjects. I had heard that he was not shaking hands with any one on account of his hand being crippled. He shook hands with me and said his hand was all right. Furthermore, he was the first man I had seen in the United States whose shoes were shined. I went away with a new impression of the silent man of the White House."

In connection with the coming Jubilee celebration it becomes a matter of interest to recall the names of the men who were first appointed to the Senate and those elected to the House of Commons from each of the Provinces. The Parliamentary Guides printed in recent years give a complete record from all the Provinces except Prince Edward Island from the general election of 1867 to the present, but the record for this Province begins with the election of 1874. A friend has kindly supplied us with the names of the members elected ni 1873 which was the first federal election held here. They were as follows:—

Kings County—Daniel Davies and Austin Macdonald.
Queens County—David Laird and Peter Sinclair.
Prince County—James C. Pope and James Yeo.

The four Senators appointed for this Province in 1873 were Hon. Edward Haythorne, Hon. D. Montgomery, Hon. T. H. Haviland and Hon. G. W. Howlan. The members elected to the House of Commons in 1874 were:—

Kings County—Hon. D. Davies and Dr. McIntyre.
Prince County—James Yeo and G. G. Perry.
Queens County—Hon. David Laird and Peter Sinclair.

In this second federal general election the members for Queens were elected by acclamation, and the entire quota of six members elected were all Liberals.

The temperance question quite overshadows all other issues, in the city at least, when electors meet each other on the street, or while waiting for delivery of the mail at the post office, or in other places of common resort. The discussions are, as a rule, and so far as our observation goes, mainly good natured, and the outspoken electors on both sides express very much the same confidence that is customary at ordinary political elections. There is nothing unusual or abnormal in this.

One hears and reads frequent reference to the working of prohibition in the United States and of Government Control in the Central and Western Provinces of Canada. These latter reports are contradictory to some extent, but with the burden of proof going to show that the large majoirty in those provinces are in favor of Government Control and have no thought of restoring prohibition. There is, of course, a dissenting minority of considerable proportions.

In the States prohibition has a far better chance of enforcement than it has in Canada, for the simple reason that over there the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicants for beverage purposes are alike forbidden by the 18th Amendment to the Constitution. Yet with all these advantages for enforcing the law, hundreds of Canadians who have visited American cities in recent years bear testimony to the fact that smuggling and bootlegging are rampant, and that in the cities those who want to drink any kind of liquor have little or no difficulty in getting all they want in the way of liquid refreshments.

In Canada the Dominion Government licenses brewers and distillers and derives a vast revenue from excise duties on the distilled and malt liquors that are made in the country and in customs duties on all that is imported. These duties are many times greater than the mere cost of distilling and brewing the stuff. It is true that brewers and distillers become rich and push the sales of their products just as other manufacturers do. Our Parliament has made their industry a lawful one, and where the distiller makes a profit of 40 cents on a gallon of whiskey the Government of Canada makes a profit of twelve dollars or more — thirty times as much as the distiller!

The duties go into the Dominion treasury and the Government and every taxpayer, whether he drinks or abstains from liquor, profits by the huge rum traffic. In that way the members of our Temperance Alliance are in the rum business up to their eyes and if they do not see it they are blind. We ask the Alliance what chance any province has to enforce a prohibitory law when the Dominion Government is the principal profiteer in the liquor business in Canada? There is a contrast, wide and deep as the ocean, between the United States and Canada and the United States in the attitude of their national governments toward strong drink. The Washington Government is spending many millions yearly to prevent the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes. The Ottawa Government is in the liquor business, encourages the manufacture, importation and sale of liquors for beverage purposes, and makes more revenue out of it than all the brewers and distillers in the Dominion.

Does the Temperance Alliance or their newspaper organ tell the people these facts? No,—they conceal them from the people and refuse to discuss them! Is this honest, or decent? We do not think so. And again we ask, with our Federal Government in the liquor business as it is, and the principal profiteer in that business, what chance has any provincial Government to enforce a prohibitory law effectively?

Confederation Tales

BY BLODWEN DAVIES

On Dominion Day of this year, in the tiny settlements of the Arctic, on the patrol ships of the northern seas, in the Hudson's Bay posts of the McKenzie River district, in the paper making towns of the Pacific coast, on prairie farms and in the gold mining districts of Northern Ontario, in the remote forests of Quebec and the Maritime fishing villages, everywhere, in fact, in Canada, will be heard the music of a carillon of bells, ringing in the Victory Tower in Ottawa. Their tongues will be set free to sing the song of Confederation by the King in London.

If that paragraph had been put into the hands of Sir John A. MacDonad, sixty years ago, his kindest thought would have been one of pity for the mental condition of its originator. First, because there were no Canadians between Ontario and the Pacific coast, except a handful at Red River and because there was no gold mining field in Ontario, nor Canadian patrols upon the Arctic seas. Secondly because the cable was still in its infancy and novelties in the way of trans-Atantic inaugurations had yet to be originated. And moreover, because it was absurd even to imagine Canadians here, there and everywhere, listening at one and the same time to a message broadcast through the air, by a sort of magic.

Yet between that time and this a nation has been created, in a span of years during which many a man has been uneventfully earning his living. We occasionally find these men who were hard working youths on the birthday of Confederation and are still engaged in some sort of work in return for the privilege of living.

Such is the youth of our Dominion. A handful of struggling colonies we were until by the magic of a parchment and a few legal phrases our Fathers of Confederaton gave us an entity and set our feet on the way to nationhood.

The deliberate business of building a nation was a far different thing to the natural evolution by which most communities emerge into national life. It meant for one thing that new names had to be provided for provinces, counties, towns and villages. A name had to be decided upon for the new nation. There was long and careful consideration before the word Dominion was selected to denote the new organization. It had been proposed to name the confederation the Kingdom of Canada, but the imagination of the people was caught by the magic of the words, "He shall have Dominion also from sea to sea and from the rivers unto the ends of the earth."

From the days of Cartier the name Canada was applied to the land between Montreal and Quebec. As French settlement spread, the name was applied to the growing area and eventually when the Loyalists settled in what is now Ontario, the name Canada extended to the new settlements and they were known as Upper Canada and Quebec as Lower Canada. It never applied to any other part of British North America until Confederation when it was withdrawn from the western provinces (Windsor was the remote west at that day) and applied to the entire new state. It was then the provinces were given their names of Quebec and Ontario. The Maritime Provinces made no change in their names. Each of the Atlantic colonies entered Confederacion as a distinct province. What we know today as Manitoba was part of the Hudson's Bay Lands and the settlement was distinguished as Red River. Saskatchewan and Alberta were part of the North West Territories until twenty-six years ago when the two great sister provinces were created and acquired their new and stately names.

British Columbia was known for a long time as New Caledonia, Royal Scotsmen having zealously attached to both coasts of Canada variations of the name of their own homeland. But there was another New Caledonia, a neighbor to New Zealand, owned by the French, so that name had to be changed. Columbia was the name the Americans applies to the Pacific Coast south of the British territory. It was Queen Victoria herself who finally suggested that British Columbia would be a proper and dignified title for the new Province.

Victoria, the capital of the Pacific province, now wearing such an old world air and charm, was first of all Fort Camosun, head quarters of the fur trade. It was not the first capital of that "Sea of Mountains" and it was named by an opponent of the transcontinental railway, that honor having fallen to New Westminster, which, with no little show of ambition had adopted its name from the Mother of Parliaments. It was the capital until 1868 when it surrendered its precedence to Victoria.

Confederation spelt development and suddenly little trading posts assumed urban airs and many of them dropped the designation of fort. That is what happened to Langely, B. C., where the ceremony took place by which the Hudson's Bay Company handed over its rights to the interior to the British government, as a step toward consolidation of British North America under Confederation. Fort George became Prince George, Jasper House became Jasper, the capital of a great playground. What is today the capital of Alberta began life as Fort Edmonton in the yet not distant past. The old fur traders knew how to select the choice spots toward which flowed trade and toward which the commerce of undreamed of generations would gravitate. Little did the factors of a century ago dream that their palisaded trading posts would give way for a stately house of parliament.

Calgary was born of the Royal North West Mounted Police, who in the decade following Confederation marched west to impose law and order on the prairies. It was named the ancestral estate of one of the Scottish officers.

Wainwright began life by absorbing one of its neighbors in a typical railway-era fashion. Denwood was a hopeful rival of Wainwright, but when the railway ran through Wainwright and sidetracked Denwood, the town wasted no time in repining but literally picked itself up and moved over to Wainwright, using skids under its dwellings and shops and hotel for the cross-prairie journey.

It was Princess Louise who once came to Rideau Hall as its mistress who suggested Regina as the name for Saskatchewan's beautiful capital. Before that the town bore the depressing title of Pile O' Bones. Moose Jaw is another example of what happens in wholesale nation building, the jaw bone of a moose being the handiest marker within reach of a surveyor when he was engaged in that particular territory.

Port Arthur owes its name to the Duke of Connaught who was an officer in the expedition which went west to enforce Dominion authority over the rebels in Red River settlement. It was then called Prince Arthur's Landing.

As population surged into the west, the newcomers brought with them a host of names reminiscent of old home and old lands and so we have a Birmingham, a Lucerne, a Trafalgar, a Stirling and scores of others with European associations. Dozens of towns were named for their founders and others with a romatic turn of mind adopted musical Indian names familiar to the neighborhood.

The collection of place name anecdotes would be an interesting hobby and reveal some curious facts.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Wednesday, April 27th. Emerson died, 1882; Gibbon born, 1737.

FABLE

The mountain and the squirrel
Had a quarrel;
And the former called the latter
'Little Prig'.
Bun replied,
"You are doubtless very big;
But all sorts of things and weather
Must be taken in together,
To make up a year
And a sphere.
And I think it no disgrace
To occupy my place.
If I'm not as large as you,
You are not as small as I,
And not half so spry.
I'll not deny you make
A very pretty squirrel track;
Talents differ; all is well and wisely put;
If I cannot carry forests on my back,
Neither can you crack a nut."

—Emerson

How Darwinism affected some— Dodd was one of those Midd Victorians who go about with a preoccupied, calking air, as though after having been at great cost and pains to banish God from the Universe, they were resolved not to permit him back on any terms whatever. He had constituted himself a sort of alert customs officer of a materialistic age, saying suspiciously, "Here, now, what's this rapping under the table here?" and examining every proposition to see that the Creator wasn't being smuggled back under some specious new generalization. Boon used to declare that every night Dodd looked under his bed for the Deity, and slept with a large revolver under his pillow for fear of a revelation. —H. G. Wells.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHAT X RAY DOES NOT SHOW

I write frequently about the wonderful aid that the X ray has been in medicine and surgery. The position of a fractured bone, the location of an ulcer or cancer of stomach, the outline of the heart, the condition of the lungs, the displacement of the bones in a joint, the outline of the gall bladder, are all made possible by the X ray.

However one of the unfortunate points is that there can be injury about joints and muscles that the X ray will not reveal, and so our compensation or other boards are inclined to take the view that as the X ray shows nothing that there cannot really be any trouble.

An Edinburgh surgeon speaking about the large number of genuine back injuries that are not revealed by the X ray, tells his colleagues that they should remember this, and not treat workmen suffering with backache as malingerers or as though they are shamming.

Unfortunately a number of individuals of long slender build will take up accupations where considerable lifting is required. Also individuals, slender or heavy, often use their bodies at a mechanical disadvantage whilst working.

The trouble in the majority of cases occurs about the joints in lower back. The joint between the last bone of spine, and the sacrum or bone situated between the two large hip bones is very commonly sprained. Also the joint between this sacrum and the hip bone itself on either side.

The pain arising from this sprain is just like a severe sprain of ankle or wrist, except when it affects the large sciatic nerve under the large soft muscles covering the hips at the back, in which case an intense sciatica occurs.

Now just as the X ray will not show any trouble in a sprained ankle, so there will be often nothing revealed by an X ray of the lower back and hip joints. The trouble is there just the same, in both cases. And the treatment of these back cases?

The same as a sprain anywhere. Absolute rest and a bandage or brace about the joints, with heat and massage to the stretched painful muscles.

The wearing of a brace for a few months afterwards should prevent any further strains or sprains of the affected joint.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

April 27, 1927

WALKING WITH GOD:—The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord: and he delighteth in his way. Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down: for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand. Psalm 37:23-24.

PRAYER:—My God, I thank Thee, Thou art able, by Thy Spirit, in Christ Jesus to keep us from stumbling.

SPRING

Earth is in travail laboring with birth,
And melting snows from towering mountain peaks
Like sweat pour down her ancient, rugged cheeks,
From every pore and outlet of her girth.

And from her beating heart she nurture feeds
To trunks and limbs and other foetal parts,
That in them conscious life and being starts,
And permeates each fibre with its needs.

Her fields appear in early vernal green,
And buds and leaves and bloom in every bower
Are wakened by the warming, balmy shower
And throbbing life stirs every rural scene.

Nature unfettered from her wintry strain
Has issued from her womb new life again.

—W. M.

The Presbyterian W. M. S. has appointed two more missionaries to Central India—Miss Isabel McConell, a nurse, and Miss Marian H. Williamson, a teacher. They will join the staff of the Bhil field.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM BACKACHE
BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES
4087 THE PROPRIETORS

Your Boys and Girls

may have studied too hard. They may not seem as well as usual this Spring.

You may feel that they need something but may be in doubt as to the proper remedy.

You can hardly go amiss in trying

OUR BEEF, IRON AND WINE

It nourishes and strengthens the growing body. It is an unusually good remedy for the young because it is so good to take.

The White Drug Store
J. G. JAMIESON, Druggist

New Issue

Hydro-Electric Bond & Share Corporation

5% First Collateral Trust Gold Bonds
Due May 1, 1957

Full particulars gladly furnished on request.

PRICE: 95 and interest, yielding 5.33%.

Eastern Securities Co. Ltd.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
146 Richmond Street, Charlottetown
St. John Montreal Halifax

We wish to announce the opening, on May 1st, of an office in

KITCHENER, ONT.

under the management of

Mr. H. C. Coughtry

The opening of this, our twelfth office, marks a further important extension of a service which offers to investors more than the usual facilities for the purchase, sale or valuation of securities.

JOHNSTON AND WARD
McCurdy Bldg., Halifax

Members: Montreal Stock Exchange, Toronto Stock Exchange, Montreal Curb Market, Chicago Board of Trade, Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Montreal London, Ont. Stratford Sydney, N.S.
Sherbrooke St. John's, Nfld Halifax
Moncton Saint John, N.B. Kitchener, Ont.
Kingston Toronto

Burglars, Porch Climbers, Sneak Thieves

are always with us,—you may suffer loss tonight.

Burgularly insurance is the only watchman that stays on the job 24 hours a day.

Rates are low for this class of insurance in the City. Full particulars furnished on request to

HYNDMAN & CO., LIMITED
The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. Island
Lower Queen Street Charlottetown

The Presbyterian Church in Canada has three Grand Old Men on its foreign mission fields whose combined ages exceeds 200, in Rev. John Wilkie and Rev. James Buchanan of Central India, and Rev. Jonathan Goforth of China.

Bichloride of Mercury

FOR TREATING SEED POTATOES

Small quantity arrived.

Secure at once as quantity is scarce.

The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE
149 Great George Street
Telephone 315

We do as forever

Play Fair!

Don't let your wife be faced with the problem of choosing between safe and speculative investments. Avoid it by appointing this Company as executor or co-executor of your will, or by creating a trust under which we will act as your wife's property managers.

Our new booklet "Your Will" tells in simple language the facts you need to know about will making and the creation of a trust.

Sent FREE upon request.

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY
Richmond St., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
C. E. E. Longworth, Acting Mgr.
Montreal, P. Q. Saint John, N. B.
St. John's, Nfld.
Head Office—Halifax, N. S.