

The New Member For Egmont Bay Delivers a Magnificent Speech in the Legislature

(Continued from Page 9.)
the centre of a rich farming community, where farmers could discuss their problems with the man in charge, who was very accommodating and always willing and pleased to talk over agricultural matters. But today all this has been done away with. A farmer, to rectify any little trouble which may arise on his farm, must now either come to Charlottetown and meet the Commissioner of Agriculture or some of his staff. And some of these, they do not wish to annoy the Commissioner of Agriculture. They have heard and read a good deal about him.

The Technical School.

And so the ordinary farmer is deprived of a good deal of information. But my hon. friend has inaugurated something new—the Technical School. I am not one of those who wish to assail and ridicule what I believe in principle all right and will after a time prove to be a good idea. I only wish that it were a good idea of my hon. friend the Commissioner of Agriculture, who I say that this scheme seems to me to be rather premature. We must first look to necessities and then, if these are supplied, we may look to the superfluous commodities. Colleges will never be built in any sensible manner until such time as the people in the country are given facilities to acquire knowledge at home without coming to Charlottetown to frequent this High or Model Institute of Learning. The Commissioner should have provided means to meet this end—such as the distribution of libraries, good educational magazines or the like, where the farmers could get hold of them and instruct themselves. For instance, lectures throughout the country would help to create interest in agricultural education, and the people would begin to realize that after all farming is like everything else in that the more knowledge they acquire the more efficient they would become. Then if some wished to prosecute their studies further they might come into the city and enter the Technical School and pick up some special lines. But my hon. friends hate to be asked to come down to the level of the poor farmers, and try to help them up. This, however, is my opinion.

The Premier's Confession.

I wish to refer to the confession made by the Premier during his speech dealing with the draft address. As you will remember, Mr. Speaker, one plank of his 1919 platform was that if his government was returned they would immediately press our claims at Ottawa with regard to the western lands. We have asked a number of questions but I cannot say that they were satisfactorily answered. In reply to a question on this subject, however, the Premier says: "I have done something; I have written letters; I have prepared a memorial; I have written to the Premier of Nova Scotia, but unfortunately that gentleman was contemplating resigning, and he could not help me very much. I have written also to the Premier of New Brunswick and he, too, was contemplating retirement, and I did not receive any assistance." And he stopped there. He did not say whether the Premier was contemplating retirement, but we have it that he is not. Strange! He says further: "I have gone as far as I was able to go. I have received no assistance from the legal minds of my side of the House." This is a very serious assertion to make. What does that mean? Does he mean to say that some of them have been rebuffed and refused to obey when commanded by the Premier, who is supposed to be their leader. Can it be said of his Government, as MacAulay said of a British administration that "in this Government we have ministers of the Crown, but we have no Ministry." If he means that they had not the information required to further develop or perfect the memorial, then I can name him a man who I am sure would be of valuable assistance; for during the last election campaign I remember an Hon. gentleman, a member of this House, getting up on a platform and stating that both Mr. McNutt and myself did not know what we were talking about when we referred to those claims—that he had been chairman of the Summerside Board of Trade, Secretary of the Liberal Association, and so forth, and had been to Ottawa several times in connection with other big projects and that he had right before him—in his head, in fact—all the information regarding those claims and that he would like to be given to go from school-house to school-house and explain to our people our rights to these school lands, and that our people would wake up some day and find out the large amount that is awaiting us. I refer to the hon. gentleman, the senior member from Summerside. (Mr. McArthur.)

There was one remark made by the Premier, and also others which I am sorry to have to note here. In trying to show the electorate that he had no ulterior motives when he increased the taxes, the Premier said that he was not looking for a Judgeship. Well, I am sure that all of us who honor the gentleman now sitting on the Supreme Court Bench will be glad to know that, because if he is not looking for a Judgeship the chances are he will never get one. (Laughter and applause.) Others regret to say have repeated the lower standard of our Courts and thereby destroy public sentiment which is now weak enough in regard to obeying the law of the country. They have made such situations, I say, and for their benefit I would repeat to our respectably attacked the exhortation of the Premier, to the "voysageur": "Prosecute your journey, attain your purpose, and be not deterred by the little dog barking by the wayside." (Loud applause.)

Nothing To Equal Baby's Own Tablets

Mrs. George Lefebvre, St. Zenon, Que., writes: "I do not think there is any other medicine to equal Baby's Own Tablets for little babies and would use them for my baby and would use them for my baby and would use them for my baby. What Mrs. Lefebvre says thousands of other mothers say. They have found by trial that the Tablets always do just what is claimed for them. The Tablets are a mild but thorough laxative which regulates the bowels and sweetens the stomach and thus banish indigestion, flatulence, colic, etc. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

ETIQUETTE

CONVENTIONAL INTRODUCTIONS
Sometimes there is an awkward pause when people get together, because all the people do not know each other, and no one knows just who should do the introducing. It is a good rule to follow that the hostess of the occasion should make all introductions promptly and distinctly. If out-doors where no one is hostess, then the oldest woman. If Mr. and Mrs. Smith and a woman friend meet a young woman or a young man or a man and woman, it is the duty of Mrs. Smith to make the introductions. If they are accompanied by a young man and they meet a woman or a woman and a man, then Mrs. Smith makes the introductions, but if accompanied by a man they meet a man, then Mr. Smith makes the introductions.
In books of formal etiquette you will find the statement that introductions made in the street or elsewhere out-of-doors need not be regarded as real introductions by the ladies introduced if they do not wish to. That is, if a young man has been introduced to them whom they have come upon when with mutual friends the chances are that the introduction was merely a matter of convenience. But good breeding demands that introductions made shall be recognized on occasions of future meeting and women introduced to each other in this way should regard the introduction as involving a social acquaintance. But most of us there is little danger of our social position suffering from speaking to persons whom we meet in this way. If you are of recognized social position, then it cannot harm you to speak to any one who has been introduced and if you are not or do not hold a high social position then surely you have nothing to fear. It is only the person who wishes she were higher in the social scale than she is who is likely to show such

Investments

C. E. MCKENZIE

In looking over reports from our government savings banks and also of our chartered banks one finds that quite a large per cent of the deposits are made by farmers, while the most successful of our farmers may not be making very large incomes. Many of them are engaged in other business which is bringing in far larger returns.

Be that as it may, the fact remains that whether or not these thrifty farmers are making all they should, they are saving a fair sum in many cases from their yearly earnings. Once started to accumulate money deposited generally in increments.

There is no question but that it is advisable to save, but there is a question as to what should be done with money made as this is. How many farms in this province are so equipped as to make the highest possible returns? Where is the gain in depositing money at three per cent interest if that same money can be made to yield from six to ten per cent in developing the business of the farm? Here is where the cities get the lead on us all or nearly all surplus money goes into business which in turn increases and thereby increases the net returns to the investor.

Now is a small business (farming) poorly equipped, is sound enough to yield good returns, but should not a larger farming business be nourished with these accrued monies yield larger returns? The above rule holds good in the city and the same should hold true of the farm. It is not necessary that more land be added to many cases, but equipment to better operate the small or medium-sized farm is urgently needed on many such farms where money is invested elsewhere at small interest.

Machinery to lighten labor, such as a complete farm costing approximately one thousand dollars which bank interest yields on the farm, to save thirty dollars a year on interest, and a large part of the investment in save of labor besides increased dividends from the milking herd, having free access to pure drinking water.

Again implements to shorten the time necessary for tillage such as a three horse hitch larger improved, better seed bed and loosen the soil to liberate more plant food, more and better feed stock which besides increasing the net cash income will maintain and even increase soil fertility.

Still another handy appliance to make the household work easier and change many otherwise hard and wearisome tasks into pleasant ones is an instance of which is a small lighting and electrical plant which made be utilized to do the washing, separating and churning. All the above pay good dividends if money is carefully expended upon them.

Then, reader, do you not think that at least a small portion of that money so quickly and carefully banked could be better spent on the good old homestead? Perhaps for many years it is now well past its usefulness, if so trade it off plus a check for an improved one that will more effectively scratch the back of old mother earth which in turn will help to make larger yields and increased dividends and would it not, in many cases, prove wiser to keep a few of the good breeding stock to yearly make high returns on the money they represent, and make more money than that than to take the money out of the business for some other use or else may get it to build up some other business.

Money invested to lighten labor and insure comforts is perhaps the one that return the largest dividends. Cheerful surroundings and contentment in the home cannot be measured in dollars and cents and the interest on the investment leading to them is to my mind one of the most powerful levers toward larger and better rural population. Show the people that by an increased investment they can make larger net dividends and at the larger net enjoy city comforts. Such investments will have a tendency to keep our boys and girls on the farm. It is not worth the effort! God has given us the best spot on his green earth and let us strive to do our part to make it what it should be, the home of peace and contentment.

EGG LAYING RECORDS.

The Record of Performance for pure bred poultry like the Record of Performance for pure bred dairy cattle is carried on by the Live Stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. The tests on which the poultry are judged are conducted by the breeders on their own farms. The birds are leg-banded and traped, and eggs laid are credited to the respective birds. An official of the Live Stock Branch makes irregular, unannounced visits to the flocks under test to prove the accuracy of the records. Two kinds of certificates are issued—Record of Performance "A" and Advanced Record of Performance "A." The former is granted to birds that in fifty-two consecutive weeks lay 150 eggs. To win the advanced certificate 225 eggs must be laid within the full year. In both cases the eggs must average at least two ounces in weight.

Report No. 3 of the Record of Performance for poultry shows that 12,286 birds were entered by 175 breeders for test in 1922. Of this number 2,865 qualified for the

Latest Inventions And Improvements

Listening to Dirt.

It is not only in picturesque colloquial language that dirt can be described as making itself heard. In actual scientific experiments recently carried out in Great Britain the presence of dirt has made itself audible. This remarkable phenomenon arises from the use of the "thermionic valve" which is now the essential thing in wireless telephony and "broadcasting." The application mentioned is in connection with the cleaning of photographic prints. The apparatus used for washing is much the same as usual, but it is connected to electrical appliances. In such a way that when dirt remains in the developing dish the balance of two electrical currents is upset. This lack of balance causes a very minute current to flow, and this minute current is magnified by three valves so as to make an audible sound through a telephone. As soon as the bath is free from dirt the electrical balance is restored and no sound is heard. In this way the photographer gets an absolute accurate and ready means of ascertaining when the lengthy process of print washing is completed. The thermionic valve, it is interesting to note, is the invention of an English man of science and was the instrument above all that enabled the British Navy to combat the submarine menace.

"Spit and Polish."

This not very elegant phrase was the standard method in the British army of referring to the tedious business of keeping oneself spick and span in spite of Flanders' mud and any other form of material in the wrong place. Every member of the British army is expected to be himself as expert on polish, and quite capable of delivering a long and highly eloquent lecture on the subject. Nevertheless, this is the scientific point of view, it is a fact that this laborious and very ancient business of polishing has never, until lately, been properly studied. Every now and again some remarkably new polish makes its appearance—and its disappearance. It is not sound to consider oneself as expert on polish, and to be quite capable of delivering a long and highly eloquent lecture on the subject. Nevertheless, this is the scientific point of view, it is a fact that this laborious and very ancient business of polishing has never, until lately, been properly studied. Every now and again some remarkably new polish makes its appearance—and its disappearance. It is not sound to consider oneself as expert on polish, and to be quite capable of delivering a long and highly eloquent lecture on the subject. Nevertheless, this is the scientific point of view, it is a fact that this laborious and very ancient business of polishing has never, until lately, been properly studied.

A Giant Telescope for Russia.

In view of the condition of Russia as represented by the usual accounts of famine and disorganization, it is rather surprising to find that the Government of that country has ordered a telescope which is one of the largest in the world. This telescope has just been completed in a British factory and will shortly be transported to an observatory on the shores of the Black Sea. It weighs about nine tons, and the inside length of the tube is 45 feet. Heavy as the telescope is, it is so admirably fitted that it can be moved by electrical means as easily as if it were a small portable apparatus. The push-button telescope has been adopted, so that all the operator has to do to direct the telescope to any part of the heavens is to press certain buttons. A second telescope almost as large as this is being made at the same British factory for another observatory in Russia. So delicate is the work on these giant instruments that about three years are occupied in designing and constructing them.

"Under Hatches."

This familiar old nautical phrase will convey unpleasant memories to passengers who are fond of good weather at sea. To the ship designer they convey a sense of a mechanical problem not, until recently, satisfactorily solved. Strange as it may seem, there has been an unsatisfied need for a really simple and effective method of locking the hatches on a cargo vessel. A British engineer has lately introduced a device which claims to meet every requirement, and to be applicable to any size or form of cargo hatch. Moreover, it can be fitted to existing hatches with very little trouble. Across the centre of the hatch is placed a T-shaped bar which holds down the wood covers of the hatch, and is itself held by a self-acting slip bolt. The act of dropping the bar in place locks the hatch, which can be re-opened only by means of a special key. Further safety can be ensured by the use of a lever lock. All the vital parts of the equipment are inaccessible so that they are not liable to damage.

Advanced Record certificate. Twelve breeds of fowls were included in the entries and every province was represented. The report contains the records of all the birds that qualified for certificates as well as the rules and regulations governing the tests.

Woman Appointed Customs Officer

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Mrs. Mabel Reinold has been appointed collector of international revenue in Chicago. She is the first woman to hold such a position in

Sunday School Lesson

Lesson VI. May 6. SAMUEL.

Golden Text.—Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth. I. Sam. III. 9.

Lesson Text.—I. Sam. XII. 1-5, 20-25. For entire lesson read I. Sam. I. IV., VII. XVI.; XXV. I.

The Time.—Perhaps about B.C. 1100.

Samuel has come down to us through the ages as the ideal of youthful piety. The picture of his blameless boyhood and of how God spoke to him has been impressed upon our childhood's memories by our generations of teachers. This is the value of Samuel as a moral example. His value to the shores of a scattered tribe oppressed by their neighbors, and their identity becoming swamped and he felt them a compact nation.

The characteristic of Samuel's life is his relationship with God. From the moment he heard God's voice calling him as a boy, he was the servant of God, doing God's will in all he did. We are not surprised to find that the piety of Samuel began with his mother; for that Byron's mother was proud, ill-tempered and violent, that Nero's was a murderer's, like Wesley, Augustine, Chrysostom and Basil, Samuel had a pious mother. Lord Shaftesbury said: Give me a generation of Christian mothers, and I will undertake to change the face of society in twelve months.

Samuel came to his mother in answer to her earnest prayer for a child, and he was dedicated to the service of God before he was born. He was sent to the sanctuary at Shiloh when he was 12 he was won to God by the Spirit of God. He was called by God and told that he was to be Eli's successor. Eli is generally remembered for the tragedy of his sons. He ought to be also remembered for the success he had in training Samuel.

The prophecy revealed when Samuel was called was soon fulfilled. During the night he captured a roset again, and he was slain and he died himself at the sad news. A solemn assembly of the people was held at Mizpah. Samuel rebuked the people for their idolatry, led them to repentance and spent some time in reorganizing the nation. The Philistines were alarmed by this assembly and afraid of a revolt against them. They attacked the Israelites as Samuel was sacrificing a lamb. A mighty thunderstorm frightened the Philistines and cheered the Israelites, who won a great victory. To mark this victory Samuel called Ebenezer "The Stone of Help." So Samuel restored the national service of the tabernacle which Moses had founded, and the reign of peace which followed this victory, Samuel was accepted as head of the nation and he travelled about judging the people. But his sons turned out badly like the sons of Eli whom he had himself supplanted and much against his will he had to suffer something of the judgment he had received for Eli.

The Israelites found in the character of his sons an excuse for desiring a government more like the other nations around them. They were not content to be God's chosen people governed by God's servants. They wanted the show and excitement of a king and his court. Samuel warned the people of the consequences of desiring an earthly monarch and not confiding in their God, but they persisted and with a heavy heart he anointed Saul to be their king.

At a great gathering at Gilgal Saul was presented to the people as their king and Samuel made the speech which forms the subject of our lesson.

Behold the king, walketh before you," referring to an Eastern shepherd leading his flock. "Of whose hand have I taken a ransom." This is the technical term for the blood money paid the relatives of a murderer. Here as in Amos V. 12 it denotes a bribe offered a judge to acquit a murderer.

"Ceasing to pray for you." Unlike statesmen driven from power to spend the rest of their days brooding over their wrongs, Samuel will continue to labor for Israel though the nation has rejected him.

Saul proved a worthy fighter and drove out the Philistines, but he was not a success as a servant of God and proving disobedient Samuel was obliged to warn Saul that the Kingdom would pass from his house and anoint David. Samuel's work is done and he passes out of history. He was the last and greatest of the judges and the first of the later prophets.

Prayer was the source of Samuel's power. He was first of all a man of prayer. His whole career seems to have been guided by prayer. When in trouble "he cried out to the Lord all night." When painful words offended him, he rehearsed them in the ear of the Lord. "Far be it from me that I should sin against Jehovah as ceasing to pray for you." This is a very lofty conception of the obligation of prayer. It is something we owe to others. The world would be happier if all its statesmen had as pure a record as Samuel. "And they said, Thou hast not defrauded us, nor oppressed us, neither hast thou taken ought of any man's hand."

What was the secret of Samuel's character? He was a man of one purpose. That purpose was not to become famous. His mother had dedicated him to God. His purpose was to serve God with all his heart. This saved him from the temptations which slew Eli's sons, and which power and success brought. He became what he was and did what he did because he sought not his own interests or his

Child Welfare

Articles on Child Welfare, Published by the Canadian Red Cross Society, Will Appear Weekly in This Column, Furnished by the

TEETH AND HEALTH

Your teeth are the edges of the cutting and grinding machine which prepares food for the stomach. When the machine is crippled by tooth decay you suffer from tooth-ache, indigestion and many bodily ailments resulting from dental infection carried to other parts of the body. Much ill health and many diseases start in dirty mouths and bad teeth.

DENTAL DECAY

The cause of dental decay is an acid formed as the result of the decomposition of food which remains between and around the teeth and on their surfaces.

To prevent dental decay, keep the teeth and mouth clean.

Eat sparingly of sugar, sweets and jam. Fruits, vegetables and milk are good for teeth and brown or whole wheat bread is better than white bread. Suitable food is "Nature's dentifrice."

Chew food thoroughly and use foods that require chewing. Soft foods cause weak teeth, for teeth need exercise as much as any other part of the body.

Brush the teeth the first thing each morning and just before retiring at night.

THE TOOTHBRUSH

The toothbrush correctly used works like a number of tooth picks. It should be so placed that the bristles rest against the gum, and by a rotating motion on the upper teeth and upward on the lower teeth, on both inside and outside surfaces. The grinding surfaces of the back teeth should be vigorously brushed in all directions. After the teeth are brushed, take a mouthful of water, close the lips and by puffing the cheeks in and out force the water between and around the teeth to rinse the mouth thoroughly.

CARE SHOULD START EARLY IN LIFE

The care of a child's teeth should start with correct food for the mother before the infant's birth.

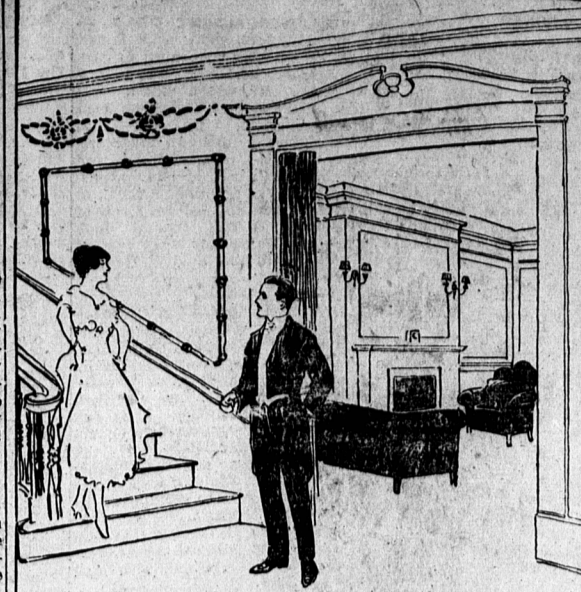
The foundations of the teeth are laid in the jaws several months before the child is born. Therefore, the diet of the mother should include an abundance of milk, vegetables and fruit. Figs and cheese are of special value because they are rich in tooth-forming salts.

The nursing infant needs suitable food to develop the teeth which, though unseen, are growing under the gums. Breast milk is the best food and the exercise of sucking will develop the baby's jaws. If the baby is bottle fed, the hole in the nipple should be small enough to make the baby work for his food.

THE FIRST PERMANENT MOLARS

The first permanent molars are known as the six-year molars because they come at that age. These teeth are permanent teeth and appear behind the last temporary teeth, in the lower jaw and the upper jaw. For this reason they are often mistaken for temporary teeth and neglected or allowed to decay. They should be given very special care.

It is never too early to begin to prevent disease and it is much better to put a child's teeth in good condition than to try to cure the young man or woman a few years later.



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CHURCH'S HOT OR COLD WATER Alabastine

A nipple from which milk flows in later of some crippling and distressing disease. Feed the child on freshly, teach him to care for his teeth and he will thank you in years to come.

If the temporary or milk teeth are allowed to decay, the next set of permanent teeth will be weakened. Here again milk is a good tooth builder and a crust of bread to chew will strengthen the teeth. The decay of young children need care. Decayed teeth should be pulled or pulled out if they cannot be made healthy and saved. No child should be allowed to keep even one bad tooth in the mouth. One bad tooth makes others so bad, and bad teeth slowly poison the child.

First Steamer Arrives in Montreal
MONTREAL, May 2.—The Canadian Pacific freighter Bolingbroke arrived this afternoon and is the first ship to reach this port. She came through the Strait of Canso, and the Northumberland Strait, avoiding all but soft ice.

C. P. R. DECLARES TWO DIVIDENDS PAYABLE JUN 30.
MONTREAL, May 3.—At a meeting of the directors of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company held today a dividend of 2 1/2 per cent on common stock for the quarter rate of 7 per cent per annum, and in addition 3 per cent per annum, declared payable June 30, next, to shareholders of record at 3 p. m. June 1, next.

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