

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1926

CITY VS. COUNTRY

Professor Blanchard, in his lecture on education a few evenings ago, referred to the numerical disproportion of graduates to Prince of Wales College from the City and Country schools respectively.

No one can, in fairness, charge this disproportion to the city teachers. The consensus of opinion so far as we can gauge it, is that our city teachers are as capable, efficient, painstaking and hard working as any teachers to be found anywhere.

This fault is not with the teachers; it is with the city itself. Country students have generally outclassed city students for the simple reason that there are fewer distractions in the country and the pupils have more time for study.

Moreover, it has been stated and we believe, with considerable foundation, that many country students, in Prince of Wales College, do not fulfil the promise of their country school days. This, regretfully, is chargeable to the City and to the college.

And yet, it may be unjust to charge all this to the city. Charlottetown has no more distractions than any other city of its size and not nearly as many as have the larger cities in which our students must live for a time if they attend a university. This brings the blame down to the student.

If the boy or girl sent to college at great expense and often sacrifice on the part of their parents, cannot resist the distractions of Charlottetown, they will do infinitely worse when they encounter the real temptations in university cities and they better quit before going further.

For the children in our public schools in the city and whose homes are here, who yield to the city's distractions to the injury of their mental health and of their studies, the fault lies largely with the home and the training. Here also the city school may well be exonerated.

That the city has distractions for those who will yield to them, no one will question. Whether we are doing our best to keep those distractions at a minimum level, may be questioned. In any case we must ever bear in mind that there is a constant stream of young, fresh, clean blood ever flowing from country to city.

This supplies the life blood of the city. It is up to the city, its government and its officials, up to the city homes and city churches and schools and institutions to see to it that this fresh stream is not polluted by contact with the city.

Various so-called arguments are being given through the Liberal press to show that the reduction of the duty on Australian butter will not injure the Canadian dairy business. One of those recently given was that, if it reduced the price of Canadian butter it would be a benefit to Canadian consumers.

a pound cheaper than the Prairie creameries which supplied that trade could produce it.

The Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture in the unformed and unfunctioning King government has also risen to the defence of the Australian treaty.

repeating the old and defunct argument that prices in Canada are controlled by prices in the world market in England, he propounded another one, a really original one, namely, that the Dairying Association and Farmers' conventions, some of which had met since the treaty was agreed upon, had not passed any resolutions against it.

Mr. Motherwell knows a thing or two about conventions. He knows the truth of that homely old adage, "there are more ways than one of killing a dog."

We have before us the official report of the annual convention of the Canadian Produce Association for 1925, at which the Hon. Mr. Motherwell made a speech. To show his acquaintance with the adage above referred to, we quote the following paragraph from his speech:

"There are a very substantial number of people in Canada today who think those duties should be increased now. I understand there is the likelihood of a resolution being proposed by this meeting advocating such a step. I am not going to discourage you doing that at all. If you want to pass a resolution of that nature it will be an interesting resolution and it will indicate that there is a considerable volume of public opinion feeling that way but, on the other hand, I do not want you to be discouraged if it is not acted on immediately."

Save Mr. Motherwell! No resolution was introduced; the dog died quietly without offence to anyone. Therefore, Mr. Motherwell argues, the Australian treaty cannot be detrimental to the interests of Canadian farmers because the Canadian farmers organizations did not pass any resolution against it.

There was another convention of farmers at which Mr. Motherwell was not present. It was held in Charlottetown about a year ago. Those present were all farmers who during times of political stress, previous to and subsequent to the convention, were Liberals and Conservatives.

They passed a unanimous resolution asking the federal government of the day to raise the duty on American products to the level of the American duty on Canadian products. Not an objection was raised against it for they were all farmers. Afterwards when the Liberal portion of the convention reverted to their original type, as politicians, they voted squarely against the prayer of that resolution.

Of course the federal government did not grant the prayer of the farmers because the Progressives would not let them. The Australian treaty is a political concession to the Progressives and now the Progressives realize they made a mistake in supporting it.

Obstructing nothing where there is nothing to obstruct, is the latest. February has not yet finished its work. We understand that in some lumbering sections of the province of Nova Scotia the snow is so deep that horses which had been taken out for lumbering in the early part of the winter could not be taken out, nor could have feed brought in to them and they had to be killed to prevent them dying of starvation; Moose and deer also, unable to travel in search of food have died, landed in Vancouver four cents of starvation.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Members of the government and their supporters are talking about obstruction at Ottawa and a servile press throughout the country have echoed the senseless complaint, and why? Because members of the Opposition have moved amendments to the address in reply to the speech from the throne!

The objection is therefore baseless and futile. What kind of a parliament would that be in which no opposition could be offered to the will of the government. But such would be precisely the kind of parliament which the Government of the day and the editors of Liberal Journals would like to see enthroned at Ottawa, a mere lifeless, spineless and useless apology for a parliament, almost as useless and decrepit as the King Administration.

The strong Opposition that now appears in Parliament was sent there by a large majority of the people of Canada, sent there to oppose and oust the King Government. But the people at the polls did much more than that when they defeated the Prime Minister and eight of his colleagues in the general election. Yet the remaining fragment of a Government and its press supporters would if they could shut the months of the Opposition and deny them the right to make a motion or carry on a debate.

Such a contention is quite too silly to admit of serious discussion. And, as Mr. Meighan has clearly shown in the statement he has issued, there is no business to obstruct. The Government has in more than six weeks of the session presented no measures in either the Commons or the Senate and adjourn till March 15 without attempting to do any business until after that date. Surely that is the greatest act of obstruction that Parliament has yet met!

The Prime Minister was shut out of Parliament for over three and a half months before he could find a seat. Eight other Ministers are still shut out and hopeless of return. The people no doubt obstructed these men very seriously. But who shall blame the people? In their judgment the machine was no good and they broke it all to pieces. It was no good when it had eight men ministers who good can be when the people had smashed nine of its principal members? Surely the Prime Minister, the Minister of Railways and the Ministers of Labor, of Immigration, of Trade and Commerce all of whom were defeated, held important places, however weak they were in themselves.

These and others the people rejected in October last and only one of them has been yet replaced. At that rate it would take years to replace them all! And now the shattered fragment ask a month to six weeks of the time remaining before the close of the financial year in which to patch up something that will look like a Government! Could obstruction go further than this.

Premier Dunning of Saskatchewan has joined the King Government, an event that has long been expected. He is made Minister of Railways and will seek election in Regina, a safe seat. Mr. Darke, the Liberal member for Regina, has resigned to make room for Mr. Dunning and the bye-election there is fixed for March 23. An Ottawa despatch states that Hon. Mr. Graham has resigned the office of Minister of Railways but will remain a member of the Government. To retain that position, even in the forecastle, he must either be appointed to the Senate or a seat must be found in which he can be elected to the Commons.

These changes serve to remind us that from October 29 till March 23 the important Department of Railways will then have been almost five months without a responsible head. Reconstruction is a painfully slow process as so far outlined and apparently when Parliament re-assembles on March 15 New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Ontario and Manitoba will still be without representation in the Cabinet.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Burton, M.D.

A POINT ABOUT EPILEPSY

One of the ailments that research men are working upon most patiently is what is called "fits" or epilepsy. It is not a pleasant thing to think about nor to witness, but some of the points these investigators have discovered are worth thinking about.

They find that there are three ages at which epilepsy seems to be most frequent, at twenty, from thirty to thirty-five, and at fifty. Also that a little portion of the process in the skull was thickened in from thirty to forty per cent of the cases.

Further, that the processes of the body at rest in these individuals did not seem to be doing as much work as in normal folks, or in other words, the whole system was just a little below par.

And one more point is that there is a history of a hereditary tendency in some cases. Now the interesting thing about all this is, that practically every case had one symptom in common, that is constipation.

Now what is my point? Physicians are not quite decided as to the cause of epilepsy although it is felt that the centre at fault is in the brain.

But the one big thing that they do know is that while a history of hereditary mental disturbance, a thickened skull, high blood pressure or other conditions are present, they are simply like a fire place with wood and coal all ready to have the match applied.

Is constipation the match that starts the fire? Many physicians think so.

THE GOD OF OUR FATHERS "And he blessed Joseph, and said, God, before whom my fathers \* \* \* did walk, the God which fed me all my life long \* \* \* The angel which redeemed me \* \* \* bless the lads, and let them grow into a multitude." Gen. 48:15-16.

PRAYER—"God of our fathers, Be the God of their succeeding race."

THE GREATEST THING IN THE WORLD "The greatest thing in the world! It is neither wealth nor fame; Nor the scholar's store of ancient lore; Nor the sound of a hero's name— But a heart that beats with love When friendship proves untrue. When life is drear, with only the cheer Of the dreams that the past years have known."

Like a garden of flowers in a desert, Like a sacred thing apart— With life's Summer dead and its pleasures fled and its Is the gold of a loving heart. —Helen E. Anderson

February 22.—Do not look upon the dark side of life, and happen. You need to bring into your life more sunshine and cheerfulness, and hold yourself in higher esteem. You are capable of greater deeds than you realize if you will but be sure of yourself. You should marry very happily if you will bear and forbear. Your birthstone is an amethyst, which means sincerity. Your lucky colors are light blue and yellow. Your flower is a primrose. February 23.—You are lucky, and will be blessed with a goodly portion of wealth. You are far-sighted, determined, and well balanced, and are accepted by all who know you at your true worth. You love your home, and are above all else, your birthstone is an amethyst, which means sincerity. Your lucky colors are light blue and yellow. Your flower is a primrose. Absolutely. "The woman who hesitates is lost." "Worse than that—she is extinct."—Life. Solicitor, at Bow Court; You married her as an ornament to the home? Man: Yes, and now she throws the other ornaments at me.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The questions should be sent to the Editor, not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

AUCTIONEER LICENSE

Sir.—To settle a dispute will you tell whether it is necessary for a country auctioneer to have a license. One party claims it is necessary only for a town or city auctioneer to have a license and that any one may act as auctioneer at a country sale. Another claims that if one buys from an unlicensed auctioneer he cannot be compelled to pay for it.

I am Sir, etc.

FROM THE COUNTRY. (An Auctioneer's license is required only in incorporated towns or in the city and is granted by the Municipal Authorities, not by the government.—Ed. G.)

NORTH WILTSHIRE, R. R. Sir.—There is a report that certain parties are trying to get a portion of the North River-Cornwall and Kingston mail route addressed to the North Wiltshire-Hampshire and Brookfield route. I think the residents of Brookfield should be consulted first before such a change takes place. Why should the residents of Brookfield and Springvale be asked to accept local mail service in the day to accommodate the residents on the branch of the Kingston-North River Route? The Brookfield route is an old established route. What is needed is a very much increased service, not an addition. May be if the proposed addition is approved by the P. O. Officials we may look for a weekly delivery to replace the present daily service.

I am Sir, etc.

BROOKFIELD.

BROADCASTING STATION FOR PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. Sir.—In your issue for Feb. 22nd, I note a letter by Mr. J. B. Millman of Kensington which contains a valuable suggestion from the standpoint of Provincial Publicity. The writer has been bending every effort possible during the past four or five years to awaken the public to the immense advertising value which a high powered broadcasting station would have for this Province.

In our own small way, but really in excess of what we were justified in doing, considering the public interest in our efforts, Mr. Walter E. Burke and myself have created the Radio Public of this province vicinly, a fairly complete broadcast service. With a power guarantee to reach under average conditions, further than ten miles from all parts of this Province, including Alberton, Tignish, Souris, Montague, Murray Harbor, etc. In addition received cards of appreciation from dozens of listeners in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and even from Massachusetts. The reports of the last two weeks show that our evening concerts have given good loudspeaker reception consistently up to a distance of fifteen miles in all directions while headphone reception has been good up to fifty or more miles.

The writer listened in to our station in Kensington on a two tube receiver of the portable type last year when the power was employed and was able to follow the evening service of the United Church all through the headphones. In conversation with a friend of Kensington recently he informed me that others in that town were able to receive us faintly nearly every time we were on the air. At Springdale, on the hills about six miles from Kensington, I am informed that a standard farmer with a four tube standard model gets us regularly with loud speaker volume. A letter from a farmer at Hamilton, four miles from Kensington states that he received the recently broadcast quite clearly on a two tube machine. Taking these facts into consideration and also the large number of local people in Charlottetown and Royalty who are listening to and apparently enjoying our programmes I think that most people will agree that Mr. Millman's suggestion that we should be better off without any station than the one we have, is somewhat wide of the mark.

Now in regard to what we really require for consistent Radio service and what it will cost to give it. The writer has had continuous experience in Radio and Wireless Telegraph Transmission and operated all kinds of transmitters and receivers and during the winter of 1924-25 carried on a two way Wireless Telegraph conversation with fellow experimenters in London, Bristol and other English cities. This is by way of establishing my qualifications for giving the data necessary. We have in the Maritimes now, a standard 500 watt Northern Electric Transmitter used by CNRA Moncton. This type of transmitter has proven very satisfactory for local transmission up to distances of fifty to one hundred miles under all conditions and has been successful in reaching out to great distances, even across the ocean under a slight overload for short periods. The public expenditure reports show that this plant cost the Can. National Railways the initial amount of \$22,000.00 on installation. The C. N. R. bridge dept. built and erected the antenna towers at a considerable saving to the E. R. The Radio Transmitter was purchased from the Nor. Electric Co. at a cost of approximately \$14,000.00 and the balance of \$8,000.00 was taken up in the cost of the antenna towers, studio equipment such as piano, phonograph, light-

I am, Sir, etc., K. S. ROGERS.

ing fixtures and special sound-deadening equipment for the studio. I have quotations from the Northern Electric Company on a similar equipment and the cheapest it could be erected for here would be in the vicinity of \$20,000. CNRA, while it gives a very good service to the Island people in and around Kensington and the West End of the Island is not a really first class station to listen to here in Charlottetown. At times the American stations hundreds of miles away come in with two or three times the volume of CNRA. The Northern Electric also manufactures a standard 100 watt plant which would have a consistent range of from 25 to fifty miles and would of course reach out much farther under good conditions. They ask for this plant, approximately \$4,500.00 and to this would have to be added at least \$3,500 for studio, antenna, musical instruments etc. The Canadian Marconi Company also manufactures standard transmitters which sell at approximately the same price for the equivalent powers. With these figures in mind perhaps some of the people who listen to CFY our local station will appreciate the fact that we are doing something for them which at least deserves their support in so far as writing us an occasional letter or card indicating that they receive the programmes we go to some trouble to prepare for them. We are using a very good class of equipment we are able to procure. Our microphone and line equipment is essentially the same as the standard apparatus used at CNRA and other 500 watt stations. It was purchased from the Northern Electric Company. The transmitter proper was built here in Charlottetown and has been constantly increased in power and efficiency as our means would allow.

Now in regard to operation cost, assuming a station such as Mr. Millman desires could be erected, CNRA has the following permanent technical staff: one engineer, one announcer, one engineer, one time assistance is given by several of the musical members of the office staff of the C. N. Rys. The salaries of the three permanent members of the staff would amount to at least \$4,000.00 per year. The cost of upkeep, such as power, antenna repairs, replacement of vacuum tubes, batteries, telephone calls for leased lines, etc., etc., would run into at least another \$3,000.00 per year, probably more.

Our payments to the Local Telephone office here for the past years have run close to one hundred dollars, and the small scale we are operating on, in addition we have to pay to the Marine and Fisheries Dept. at Ottawa, a license fee annually of fifty dollars, for the "privilege" of operating the station. The work and expense of operating CFY have been gladly borne by Mr. Burke and myself for some four years in the interests of our Province, with some very small assistance from outside parties. With over four hundred registrations within the confines of Charlottetown and Royalty our audience must number conservatively one thousand people every time we are on the air, in that small district alone. In addition, our friends in Nova Scotia, particularly in Pictou and New Glasgow, Pugwash Jet, and vicinity assure us that we have several hundred of an audience there at all times. The probability of receiving us does not lie, entirely in the transmitter power however. Kensington which admittedly gets our wave, lies in a hollow on the far side of a considerable range of hills. If particular pains are taken in erecting the antenna in Kensington so that they are as high as possible above the ground, say fifty to sixty feet, and wire run away from the antenna in end nearest to us, a perfect ground connection and all parts of the receiver, particularly the vacuum tubes in A I shape possibly results will be more satisfactory than at present. We have had several letters from friends in the country who have followed the suggestion, to the effect that they are now able to get us much more satisfactorily.

As we are doubtful that public interest can be sufficiently aroused to lead to the raising of a twenty-thousand dollar fund for initial expense together with an annual expense fund of seven or eight thousand dollars, we would suggest that the Radio Fans in the outlying districts assist us to the best of their ability by giving us comprehensive reports of their reception of CFY from time to time and assist the work we are doing by such financial support as they may feel like giving us. If we had approximately two thousand dollars to expend for increased power in the present station we could do very good work so far as the greater part of the Island goes. We need right now an addition to the height of antenna towers of about one hundred feet. At present they are only about fifty-five feet above the ground.

I am, Sir, etc., K. S. ROGERS.

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