

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1926

SELF-PROTECTION

Protection—like orthodoxy, which is my 'dogy'—is usually protection for me, not for the other fellow. The farmers of Quebec and Ontario are now asking protection for the kind of farm produce which they, under the present system, are obliged to sell in competition with the United States. Those provinces are deluged, during the early summer with vegetables and garden truck before the Canadian product is ready for market. As a result, when the latter is ready for market the country is saturated with the American product. These farmers are now appealing for higher 'duty' on the foreign product.

This is quite natural. One of the chief instincts of humanity is self-preservation, protection for one's self and for his property. Canadian farmers have been demanding protection from competition with the more cheaply produced farm products of the United States, but politics has taken precedence even of self-preservation. Today foreign products are coming into Canada at about one-half and, in some cases, one-quarter the amount of duty the Americans charge against Canadian products going into their country. As a result of this one-sided adjustment some section of Canada is hurt and, when hurt, it squeals. Now the farmers and gardeners of Ontario and Quebec feel the pinch of unequal competition and they are looking for a remedy.

Some time ago the coal-miners of Alberta found they were up against unequal competition with American coal and they demanded a protective duty on coal. The coal miners of Nova Scotia had been suffering from the same unequal competition but the people of Alberta at that time wanted free trade in other commodities and they opposed protection. And there we are.

The principle of protection, which is only another name for self-preservation, the first law of nature, will become effective when we realize that the building up of our own country as a whole is common sense and for the benefit of all. The need of protection is slowly making itself; slowly and only as the "shoe pinches." As mixed farming becomes general throughout Canada the sectional differences will gradually disappear and we shall, regardless of political propaganda, realize the wisdom of the Conservative policy as enunciated by ex-Premier Meighen, "to make it as difficult for a foreign country to send its goods into Canada as it is for Canada to send its goods into the foreign country"—as difficult or as easy.

WE AND OUR ANCESTORS. We, of these modern days, with our great discoveries in science, our inventions, our labor-saving machinery and our general up-to-dateness, are liable to look back with patronizing pity on by-gone ages when the people knew so little and, in our opinion, had so little.

We need to be chary of our pity. The people of by-gone centuries knew less than we do about many things. They didn't know the earth was round; they did not know it went round the sun, and they didn't care. But they knew many things we do not know. Away back two or three thousand years before the Christian Era they erected monuments and buildings which, with all our modern science we cannot build today.

Of the seven wonders of the ancient world one still remains, namely the Pyramid of Cheops, still one of the wonders of our world as of the ancient. This pyramid was built 3,969 years before the birth of Christ. It is 47 feet high and covers thirteen acres of ground.

Standing in a thirteen-acre field and imagine a building 417 feet high covering it! There were 300,000 men working on it, and the blocks of solid granite of which it is built are from 10 to 12 feet long by about four feet square, all hewn from quarries up the Nile and carried, no one knows how, and raised to the top of the pyramid no one knows how. And the huge pyramid, the largest work of human hands in the world today, is still as solid as when built nearly 6000 years ago.

The walls of Babylon were the second wonder. They were put up around 600 B.C., and torn down in 481 A. D. Authorities differ as to their height. Herodotus credits them with 373 feet, the historians of Alexandria reduce that figure to 93 feet. One thing is certain, that in a day when all cities had powerful walls as a necessary protection those of Babylon were so long and high and wide that all the world wondered at them.

The third wonder was the statue of Zeus in the temple at Olympus, built between 470 and 462 B.C., and destroyed by fire in 408 A.D. Its frame was of wood, strengthened with iron and covered with thin sheets of ivory made pliable by flame. The eyes were of choicest gems, the hair was of gold, the mantle was of gold studded with enameled figures.

The fourth wonder was the Temple of Diana at Ephesus, built in the fourth century before Christ and burned by the Goths in 262 A.D.

The fifth wonder was the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus, built around 350 B.C., and torn down in 1402 A.D. It was a magnificent structure. On the platform at the top was a chariot carved from stone, inside of which were large statues of Mausolus and Artemisia.

The sixth wonder was the Colossus of Rhodes completed in 280 B.C., and sold as old metal to the sword-makers in A.D. 653.

The seventh wonder was the Lighthouse of Alexandria, at Pharos, built between 285 and 247 B.C. It was the tallest structure of the ancient world between 400 and 600 feet high, and on the top of it was a lens-shaped mirror which made it possible to see ships out at sea far beyond the reach of the naked eye.

How do we compare with the architects of those far-off days?

EDITORIAL NOTES. Whatever success may attend the potato growing business, and it has been wonderfully successful, the basic industry in this province will always be dairying. This is the foundation line of mixed farming and mixed farming is our legitimate business.

Safeguarding our live stock from disease is good farming and in every way commendable and well worth all the money we spend on it. It would also be good business to safeguard our children from the dangerous diseases, moral and physical, which threaten them. Are we doing it?

If we are going into the potato business on a large scale we must reckon with the winter. We must have frost-proof buildings for storing them when frost threatens. We understand that large quantities are at present stored in barns and out-houses awaiting transportation and, in many cases, there is danger of being overtaken by the frost.

One of the most far-reaching advertisements this province has ever had is the legend in conspicuous red letters on each of the hundreds of thousands of potato sacks now going to the southern markets: "Seed Potatoes from Prince Edward Island, the Garden of the Gulf." These words speak eloquently.

Notes by the Way

Sir John Willison in Willison's Monthly, tells about liquor revenues and how they are disposed of in the Prairie Provinces, as here subjoined:

In Manitoba the net annual revenue from liquor is between \$1,200,000 and \$1,300,000, half of which goes into the provincial treasury, while the other half is distributed among the municipalities.

In Alberta the net profits of the Provincial Liquor Board for 1925 were \$1,822,155. Of this amount \$166,641 came from license fees, \$444,878 from beer taxes and \$112,240 from permits. There is in Alberta no division of profits between the Government and the municipalities as in Manitoba.

In Saskatchewan the net profits of the first year of operation, from April 16, 1925, to March 21, 1926, were \$1,897,762, and there it is the deliberate policy of the Government to set aside the whole amount for reduction of the public debt of the Province.

General Smutz, ex-Premier of South Africa, is a statesman and a philosopher as well as a brave soldier. That he has also a strong appreciation of humor as a support against the depressing effects of a life on the veld is apparent from a foreword which he wrote for a book recently published and from which we make the subjoined extracts:

"Here solid patience is not enough; for by themselves they make of us in the end merely something like human bovines of the veld. We want something more to keep up the self-respect of the spirit in us. Specially do we want an antidote for that deadly dullness and monotony which often eats the heart of life on the veld. How shall we fight the effect of our spirit of droughts and locusts and other pests?"

"A little pinch of humor will go very far, indeed. We must to some extent idealize our surroundings and see the interest and the fun there is in them. Above all we must open out the sources of fun in ourselves. We must learn to laugh at ourselves and our troubles."

Many large manufacturing concerns in the United States have established branches in Canada, mainly because our protective tariff makes it profitable to do so, but also because it enables them to export the products of these branches to other countries within the British Empire at the preferential rates of duty which Canadians enjoy. Canada finds this satisfactory in so far as employment is given to Canadian labor whose pay is disbursed and expended within the Dominion to the advantage of all concerned.

Nearly all of these branches of American factories are located in Ontario and Quebec. Why not in the Maritimes? The question has not been answered. It would seem that we ought to get a good share of these branch industries. Our winter ports are nearer to all European countries than any other Canadian ports or American ports. It is a long and costly rail-haul from a factory in Ontario to the Atlantic seaboard, and both Saint John and Halifax are right there already.

Herein would seem to be large possibilities of industrial development, if they were sought for as they have been in the Central Provinces. It may be and probably has been true that the outlook for openings along these lines has not been kept up as it should have been. Along the St. Lawrence and the Lakes the rivalry between cities and towns to secure new factories has been much keener than it has been in the East and it has been proportionately rewarded.

Within the twelve months past Canadian mines have turned out 3,000,000 tons more coal than in a like previous period. This looks hopeful, but our imports of coal have also largely increased. The Dominion's coal bill is something alarming. The tonnage of imported coal grows yearly and the price is almost three times what it was before the war.

And now ocean freight rates have again advanced. And we have the King Government in power that was pledged to break the back of that North Atlantic combine a few years ago. Was not W. T. R. Preston then put on their track and did he not fill the land with the story of their rascalities? Where is Preston now? We have not heard, or read anything about him for months.

A million dollars' worth of silver foxes from Prince Edward Island to be exhibited at Toronto! And a place on the map!



Dr. James W. Barton, M.D.

NEW METHOD DIAGNOSING LUNG CONDITIONS

A few years ago two French physicians were able to locate obstructions in the spinal canal by means of a specially prepared oil of poppy seeds combined with forty per cent iodine. The iodine resists the X ray and thus showed up any obstruction.

These physicians then began using these injections into the wind pipe and bronchial tubes, and found that it would show up any dilatation, enlargements, thickenings, and so forth in the tubes and lungs. Introducing the oil is a simple matter. All the patient has to do is to pull his tongue forward and breathe naturally, and with the opening of the windpipe thus exposed, about one third to two thirds of an ounce of the oil is then poured down the windpipe. If the right bronchial tube and lung are slightly forward and to the left, or if the left side then to the left.

The progress of the oil down the windpipe to bronchial tubes, and to smaller tubes of the lungs, can be watched by means of the fluoroscope. If there is any obstruction there will be shown up by the oil, even in cases where the most skillful physician would not have been able to correctly diagnose them by other methods.

This is worth much to many individuals who have been going round to various physicians with a history of persistent cough and a generally exhausted condition. The administration of the oil is absolutely without danger. However, perhaps even more gratifying point is that administration of the oil directly to the windpipe and bronchial tubes by the above or other methods, is now considered the best possible treatment for these particular cases. And when you realize that this really valuable agent, iodine, one of Nature's great gifts to man, can be placed right into the ailing place, without having to go all the way round by stomach, intestine, blood, and so forth, you are not surprised at its effectiveness in curing these cases.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED. Don't say "there were no other alternatives." Say "was no other alternative." "Alternative" is a choice of two things. OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: al-joy. Accent last syllable, not the first. OFTEN MISPELLED: ante-(before); anti-(against). SYNONYMS: deviate, diverge, digress, wander, stray, swerve, veer, range. 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: DIVULGE, to tell, as a secret; disclose. Our secret shall never be divulged.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

November 15, 1926

GOD SAVES—"Save us, O God of our salvation, and gather us together, and deliver us, that we may give thanks to Thy holy name." 1 Chron. 16:35.

PRAYER—"O God the Lord, the strength of my salvation, Thou hast covered my head in the day of battle."

HE MUST DIG

He wanted a job, and, like every one else, He wanted a good one, you know; Where his clothes would not soil and his hands would keep clean, And the salary mustn't be low. He asked for a pen, but they gave him a spade, And he half turned away with a shrug, But he altered his mind, and, seizing the spade— He—dig!

He worked with a will that is bound to succeed, And the months and the years went along. The way it was rough and the labor was hard, But his heart he kept filled with a song, Some jeered him and sneered at the task, but he plugged, Just as hard as he ever could plug, Their words never seemed to disturb him a bit— As he dug.

The day came at last when they called for the spade, And gave him a pen in its place, The joy of achievement was sweet, Uncle Sam imploring us from year to year for more of our superb seed potatoes at our own price. Surely the Island province must soon find to be exhibited at Toronto! And a place on the map!

That Body of Ours

The Spring Time of Youth and Pride of Birth

(By W. L. Cotton)

The thousands of Charlottetownians who gathered about the memorial of the Great War on the forenoon of Armistice Day—breezy and cold as it was—bore practical testimony to the pride and sympathy that still prevail in this community on account of the deeds of "our soldier boys" and the loss of those who fell fighting for the freedom of the world. There was evident a strong tide of warm feeling in the hearts of those who had their heads to the cold wind in memory of the brave men who fell by the Great War. And for those who survived and returned there was certainly a feeling of sorrow and regret that so many of them are no longer here. Many of those who were present on the first Armistice Day have not returned, passed on to the higher life in the better world; and, many—too many—have emigrated to the United States, or Western Canada, or elsewhere, in search of the honest and independent livelihood and prosperity that they could not obtain at home.

Of those who have passed away a considerable number fell victims to tuberculosis. The poisonous gases by which they were greeted in the course of the war may have weakened their lungs, or their constitutions may have been undermined by the hardships and exposures they endured. Their memories will long be kept green by a grateful people. But for those who were compelled to go abroad to earn their livelihood, there is to be added there are not more means of employment and profit in their Island home. The bravest in war are those who are most ambitious in peace. Apart from those men who have farms of their own and can live comfortably and independently here, the strongest, most mentally active and most capable, go abroad. That is probably the chief and the true reason why the proportion of those who die of tuberculosis and other diseases that fasten themselves on weak constitutions is shown to be larger in Prince Edward Island than in the other provinces of Canada. It is reassuring to note that the great majority of the boys and girls attending our schools are healthy, active and strong. Otherwise there would be ground for the fear that the vigor which has hitherto characterized the sons and daughters of this fair Isle might be long diminished. There can be no such fear in view of the fact that the climate of this Island province is one of the most healthful in the world, and in view of the fact that a "saving remnant" of strong men and women will always have a life-interest in the fertile land of their birth. Nevertheless it is deplorable that so many of the ablest, healthiest, most highly educated and bravest of the people have not a life interest in profitable industries native to their Island home. It is particularly regrettable that the ranks of the Island's veterans, returned victors from the war, have been thinned so considerably because they were unable to obtain here the employment they desired. Still it was a pleasing sight to see so many returned soldiers, still young and hearty, in the "line up" before Charlottetown's war memorial on the recent Armistice Day. The medals which a large proportion of them proudly wore, were proof that they had borne themselves as men, worthy of their sires and of the tight little Island from which they sprang to arms.

HOW NOT TO DO IT.

Hearken, O scavenger of social filth! Art thou a hand to help? or just a nose, To smell the savour of our city's filth? To sniff and tell it among friends and foes? Art thou a cleanser or a public howler?— Finding things foul and leaving them still fouler. Hark, when thou enter our Agean stable: If thou dost cleanse it sure thou dost well, it what instead of cleansing it thou'rt able to open hatches for the smell! Say, wilt thou flush the filth into the sea, Or make a jest of it to sully thy glee? Two kinds of social workers would attend us, Mark well the two, how each doth ply his trade, One legislates and labours to amend us: One lifts the critic's torch, but not the spade, In every sphere these two go cheek by jowl, The one will plan and work, the other howl!

THE AEROPLANE SHIP

It is now possible to walk into a Bond Street shop and buy an aeroplane "off the peg" so to speak. The idea, apparently, is to encourage the private owner, and the firm concerned is prepared not only to sell you an aeroplane, but to arrange, if you so desire, for your training, which costs about 25 pounds. A De Havilland Moth is at present on view in the showroom, with a salesman ready to tell you all about it, even down to its petrol consumption, which is about 20 miles to the gallon. The wings fold up, and it can be taken through a ten foot doorway. Speed is up to 90 miles an hour, and oil costs about a penny a mile. All this is very encouraging, and an aeroplane shop is certainly a progressive idea. But the day still seems a long way off when private aeroplanes will become all numerous. To learn to fly a modern machine is neither very difficult nor very dangerous, and the recent feat of Mrs. Elliott-Lynn has shown that women should be just as capable of flying by themselves as men.

The essential difficulty—apart from the cost of a machine, which amounts to about 800 pounds—is that for taking-off and landing a field at least 400 yds. long is needed. Private flying can hardly hope to become widely popular until a regular organization of local and aerodromes is established, or perhaps a more likely alternative—some invention such as the De Cierva autogiro is generally employed to allow aeroplanes to rise and descend vertically.

The Literary Season

INTELLECTUAL FEAST. YOUNG PEOPLE'S DAY! Historic.

There is a subject which should be the leading topic of every organization in the whole province at this particular season. We may also point out that this is a period when it is easier to find time for literary improvement than at any other season of the year. The night hours of the day are longer and the day hours shorter than at an earlier and later divisions of time. Those who intend to explore literary quarries are, therefore—or perhaps we should say perforce—able to lay off their time for the study and their time for regular employment to greater advantage than in longer days and shorter nights. So we need not dwell on the importance of seeking information a disputed point. All are agreed that it is time well spent. Moreover, we have the magazine of the art of speaking in goodly numbers all over the province. Have we not had experience of this in the past and present? On many occasions we have had the pleasure of seeing our own competitors at the art of speaking on their feet, able to hold their own with speakers from outside and thus show that our system of Education can supply the fountains of knowledge which produce good speakers and eminent teachers. There is one branch of training in the art of speaking, however, which has not been taught here as widely and as effectively as it should have been. We refer to the matter of elocution. A first-class course in elocution should precede the training of clubs formed for the intellectual improvement of its members. No person can become a fluent and pleasing speaker without such a course of training, it is like beginning in the dark and meeting with pitfalls that cause failure and discouragement. The remuneration required by competent teachers of elocution should not prove a barrier in a province like ours, nor should it be hard or impossible to find a thoroughly qualified elocutionist for the length of time necessary to lay the foundation of such a school.

In years gone by in this province we have had efforts made to establish such schools. They were made by really superior teachers, and if they had been encouraged would have sent out a large school whose example would have been most beneficial to the cause of education; but whenever the next vacation allowed to relinquish the efforts, and thus the death-blow given to this noble effort to uplift the art of "speaking on your feet."

The literary season is now reopening here in the Capital, and judging by the enthusiasm of the promoters of Lecture Courses we feel quite satisfied that there will be a boom in literary circles such as has not been witnessed here for many years. It is but fair to say that the Caledonian Club has set the pace, St. James Church next, and several others are spoken of. The well-known success of the course of the Caledonian Club and other last year augurs well for the very best results this season. The Caledonian Club deserves special mention for the tenacity it has shown in keeping alive the literary spirit in our midst when it appeared to have almost fled. Let us hope that it will be handsomely rewarded this season and on through the coming years. We can assure everybody that pleasant and profitable hours are in store for all who attend.

A few years ago, when a country-wide demand for large quantities of turf grass seed of a superior quality began seriously to engage the attention of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the Seed Commissioner, Mr. Geo. H. Clark, undertook to investigate the possibilities of developing a seed growing industry in Canada which would make the Dominion independent of imports from other countries. In an endeavor to ascertain where in Canada such turf grass seed might be produced in quantity for commerce the Seed Commissioner applied for information to Dr. M. O. Malte, Chief Botanist of the National Herbarium, Victoria Memorial Museum, from records in the National Herbarium and also from personal knowledge of the flora of the various provinces. Dr. Malte was able to point to particular localities in the Maritime Provinces suitable for seed growing purposes and where, a particularly fine grass, so-called Brown-top, was already growing in a practically pure state. Under Dr. Malte's supervision as to correct identification of species the Seed Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has in the last few years made good progress in developing a new seed growing industry in Prince Edward Island. In 1925 80 growers received \$13,000 for Brown-top seed which in previous years had been allowed to go to waste, and this year there are not less than 450 growers, with a prospective seed

For busy people BOVRIL and Biscuits will make an excellent "stand by" until you have time for a real meal

Ye Olde Firme Heintzman & Co. MILLER BROS. Great George Street

CHAPS BOTHER YOU? Jamieson's Carnation Cream gives you all the good there is in any skin preparation, no matter what it costs.

BOTANICAL SURVEY A BOON TO AGRICULTURE. For many years the Geological Survey, and latterly the Victoria Memorial Museum, of the Department of Mines, Ottawa, have been engaged in botanical explorations with a view of ultimately bringing about an adequate botanical survey of Canada.

IRON In Your Blood Makes Health. Probably the most important health-giving element of blood and bone. When the system lacks iron, it lacks every best support for good-health. In our IRON TONIC PILLS we offer pure metallic iron in assimilable form. Mighty clever for tonic effect, to strengthen and purify the blood and to generally put the system right.