

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1927

FRUIT PROSPECTS.

EVERY opportunity will be afforded this summer to develop our fruit growing. An expert horticulturist is available for all who wish to have expert advice in the matter and by a little attention to our orchards we can in a year or two remove the stigma from the province of importing all our fruit, even our apples. It has been proved time and again that we can grow apples of as good a quality as can be grown anywhere on the continent.

The complaint is often heard from orchard owners that there is no sale for home grown apples. This is not so. The majority of apple buyers usually ask for the home grown, and when they can't get them they are obliged to buy the imported and to pay four times the price for them. Home grown apples, of the best varieties, properly grown, properly picked and packed will sell here more readily than any imported ones. Of course, no merchant will buy bruised and worm-eaten apples, for no customer would buy them. If the recognized rules of spraying at the proper seasons and of packing and marketing apples are observed there will be no trouble in selling them. Our merchants naturally prefer them to the imported, because they know that the money paid for them remains in the country. Those who use apples, and that means everybody, prefer them for the same reason.

It is encouraging to note that the services of the Director of Horticulture, Mr. Reeves, are in great demand, greater indeed than he can attend to at present. His advice is being sought in connection with all the varieties of fruit, wild or cultivated, that are grown in the province, and indications are that in a few years we shall be self-sustaining in the matter of the best temperate zone fruits.

NOT LABELLED.

WHEN our political prohibitionists lose their temper over the wonderful success of the meetings conducted by Mrs. Fallis they rise up and tell us that positive proof has been furnished that Mrs. Fallis is not connected with any temperance organization in Ontario! Mrs. Fallis has already and on several occasions, made it very clear that she is not a member of any temperance society, and she also told us why and the reason being interpreted is that all are not temperate who are of temperance societies. For the soundness of this reason we need not go out of our province for proof.

The mean insinuation that, because she wears no outward and visible emblem or the white ribbon of some recognized temperance society, she is not a temperance worker, is worthy of those who are now "calling peace, peace, when there is no peace." Mrs. Fallis is honest and sincere. She has seen the evil and the hypocrisy accompanying prohibition in Ontario and she willingly associated herself with other honest men and women in that province to tear the mask off prohibition and to put a real

law in its place. Judging by the splendid impression she has created in all the meetings she addressed here, we have no doubt that her campaigning in Ontario was a very strong factor in securing a same liquor law there.

Her offence here, in the eyes of political temperance propagandists, is that she has knocked the ground from under their feet. In their helpless anger they declare she wears no temperance label. To honest men and women this is one of her greatest credentials.

NO SENSE OF HUMOR.

OUR political prohibitionists appear to have lost all sense of humor, if they ever possessed it. Every now and again we have, from pulpit or platform or press, a perfunctory oration regarding the continuous association of liquor and crime and the awful things that are going to happen if we allow liquor to be sold under the proposed government control measure! In their fearful-looking forward to the coming of government control—and worse still, to the return of the Stewart Government—they ignore the fact that it is because liquor and crime are rampant now and have been for many years, that all the present agitation is about. The danger is not in the future, it is with us right now, and earnest men and women are fighting it with all their might even more earnestly than those deluded—or is it hypocritical—prohibitionists are fanning the flame of drunkenness and crime in our midst today under so-called prohibition. Look right at your feet and right around you, gentlemen, not to the future. The enemy is with us now and must be got rid of. We hope it shall be as soon after the 25th of this month as the necessary machinery can be prepared.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Captain Charles Lindbergh may be a teetotaler, but it was the "Spirit of St. Louis" that enabled him to cross the Atlantic.

The rural mail has its undoubted advantages but, like many other good things, may lead to misunderstanding. The Guardian received a letter the other day, accompanying a copy of the Temperance Alliance Bulletin, indignantly ordering us not to send any more of those crazy temperance papers that wanted "the country to be run by fools." The explanation evidently is that the Bulletin and The Guardian were the only contents of the mail box and probably folded together by the courier leaving the impression that both came from the same source. Our readers may take it from us that we are not in any way responsible for the Alliance Bulletin.

Four men were convicted of manslaughter arising out of motor accidents in the British Columbia Spring Assizes. Two were sentenced to four years, one to three years and the fourth, a boy of 16, was allowed to go on suspended sentence.

As the Vancouver Province remarks, "The sentences were severe. Some will say that, for a misdemeanor involving no moral taint, they were too severe. But the crimes which the sentences punished arose out of carelessness of the rights of others, or a deliberate decision to take a chance and flout these rights. And, after all, the right to live and to go about one's lawful business on the public highway is quite as important as the right to own property, and is just as worthy of protection."

Notes by the Way

TUESDAY last was the thirty-sixth anniversary of the death of Sir John A. Macdonald, Chief Minister of the Liberal-Conservative party, and the greatest of the Fathers of Confederation. It is greatly to be regretted that the sad anniversary finds the great statesman's only son Sir Hugh John Macdonald afflicted with a dangerous malady on account of which he was compelled to undergo a serious surgical operation involving the loss of a limb. This makes it impossible for him to take part in the coming Jubilee celebration at which his presence seemed to be most desirable.

Sir John Macdonald was the first Prime Minister of the Dominion, and although Hon. Alexander MacKenzie succeeded him in that high office during the period 1874-78, Sir John was restored to the Premiership in the latter year, and held it until he died in office in 1891. There have been eight Prime Ministers of the Dominion since Sir John Macdonald's death, Abbott Thompson, Bowell, Tupper, Laurier, Borden, Meighen and King, most of them statesmen of notable ability, patriotism and worth, but it is safe to say that not one of them was of so great service to Canada as was the great Liberal-Conservative leader.

It is somewhat amusing and also startling to read the deliverances of one or two of the preachers who have just now got into politics. We have read a published letter signed by Rev. A. A. MacLeod, concerning "The Clergy and politics." In this letter Mr. MacLeod says: "The two political leaders have now issued their platforms. We now know what they are. On all the many subjects dealt with by both there is practically no difference between them except on one. The choice between them on all subjects but that one is little more than that between Tweedle-dum and Tweedledee."

We do not think that Mr. Saunders would agree with that statement and we feel quite sure that Premier Stewart would not. We had supposed that each of the political leaders thought his own platform far superior to that of his opponent. But it appears to the ordinary reader that the party leaders on most of the public questions of the day, apart from prohibition, are entirely opposed to each other. Let that pass.

Below that, in Mr. MacLeod's letter when dealing with prohibition and state control, we have the statement that one party say "they will not sell liquor as a beverage." The other says, (the Government) will sell liquor for beverage purposes and give every man and woman over twenty-one, except those deemed objectionable, the right to buy liquor and drink, and get drunk, too, anywhere but in public places." The last nine words of this statement are entirely contrary to the fact. The Government has said nothing of the kind. And no advocate of state control has said anything of the kind.

Here is another of the same reverend gentleman's astonishing statements:

"The man or woman who has given this matter any serious thought, and who still defends the proposed new law would as sensibly defend Sodom." It must be well known to Mr. MacLeod that there are thousands of men and women who are members of Christian churches and in good standing who have given this matter serious thought and still defend the proposed new law. In their faces he flings the charge, "You would as sensibly defend Sodom!"

Such language sounds amazing to peaceful, sober and orderly persons who exercise a decent control over the language they use toward others. But alas, for the rarity of Christian charity among too many of the advocates of prohibition in the present controversy. No good cause can be served by such intemperate and degrading language and epithets as have been scattered broadcast over the land in defence of a lost cause.

The blackest pictures of the conditions in Charlottetown that have developed under a prohibitory law that does not prohibit have been drawn and painted by pastors of our city churches. Mr. MacLeod should re-read their deliverances before he applies again to the advocates and defenders of the proposed new law his illustration drawn from the Cities of the Plain.

There is room for honest differences of opinion as to the best method of dealing with the evils of the liquor traffic. Why is it that our prohibition friends cannot recognize that fact? Why is it necessary for them from day to day to put forth from their press and platform violent intemperate



By James W. Barton, M.D.

MAKING THE PATIENT SAFE FOR SURGERY

I came across an expression the other day that gives an indication of the thought our physicians and surgeons give to their work. "As you know, a physician treats a case for days, perhaps weeks, and then finding medical treatment unavailing calls the surgeon to his aid. The surgeon has never seen the patient, not taking the history from the physician, he operates, perhaps sees the patient two or three times after the operation, and then his interest in the case is over."

Now this is perhaps as it should be in a sense, because after all the case really belongs to the physician, and the surgeon having done his work must hand over the patient to the physician again. However Sir Berkeley Moynihan says "Surgery has been made as safe as possible for the patient. We must now make the patient as safe as possible for surgery." This expression is certainly worthy of our attention.

In other words a surgeon should not take everything for granted as given by the physician. The physician is of course in a good position to know the case, having treated it for some time, but the surgeon should be taken on the case for days or even weeks before the operation, instead of perhaps just an hour before.

"It is the duty of the surgeon to obtain all desirable information regarding the condition of his patient before operation, changing these conditions to the patient's advantage, and after operation securing for him such conditions as may ensure his safety, and the permanent success of the operation."

The surgeon naturally needs to be skillful but "should not be the fool of other minds," simply carrying out a job that others have decided is a necessity.

This preparation before, and the supervision after operation should be a matter of team work on the part of physician and surgeon.

I believe we will agree that when a surgeon is watching a case together with the physician, that the patient will not only be receiving the best possible attention, but will also have the comforting feeling that he is receiving the best possible attention.

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

Thursday, June 9th St. Columba Died, 597.

JUNE

Month a man kin rally love— June, you know, I'm talkin' of! March aint never nothin' new!— April's altogether too "Brash fer me! and May—I jes' 'Bombinate his promises.— Little hints of sunshine and Green around the timber-land— A few promises, and a few Chip-birds, and a sprout or two, 'Drap asleep, and it turns in. Fore daylight and snows agin, But when June comes—Clear my throat.

With wild honey!—Rench my hair in the dew! and hold my coat! Whoop out loud! and throw my hat!— June wants me, and I'm to spare! —James Whitcomb Riley

The secret of fortune is joy in our hands. Welcome evermore to gods and men is the self-helping man. For him all doors are flung wide; him all tongues greet, all honors crown, all eyes follow with desire. Our love goes out to him and embraces him because he did not need it. We solicitously and apologetically caress and celebrate him because he held on his way and scorned our disapprobation. Emerson.

Household Scrapbook By ROBERTA LEE

Peraspiring Hands An excellent remedy for perspiring hands is to rub them several times a day with a solution of 125 parts of rose water, 10 parts of borax and 8 parts of glycerine.

Drying the Clothes When it rains while the starched clothes are on the line, allow them to stay until they are dry and the stiffness will remain in the clothes.

To Clean Tiling Tiled grates and hearths can be cleaned by using a paste of fullers earth and washing soda. Leave this paste on for about an hour, then wash off with soap and water.

Confederation And After Sixty Years Of Progress

SIXTY YEARS OF SPORT

It may be regarded as somewhat in the nature of a coincidence that lacrosse, once Canada's undisputed national game, was placed on an organized footing in Confederation year, when a gathering of expert players and lovers of the game met at Kingston to frame rules and legislate for the future conduct of the sport. For forty years after that period lacrosse grew and flourished, but some fifteen years ago the game showed symptoms of losing its popularity. The newer generation did not take to lacrosse as did their fathers and to-day the game can scarcely justify its once proud title of Canada's national pastime.

In winter sports, however, another form of athletic endeavour was born in the middle of the 80's and has now largely assumed the place once held in the affections of the public by lacrosse. This is hockey, which to-day is played by countless organizations from coast to coast. Another development by no means confined to Canada has been the rise of golf. Thousands of clubs have sprung up. There is scarcely a town of any size in the country, and certainly none with any pretensions to fashionable sport that has not its golf links and club house.

Football, introduced into Canada by British soldiers after the conquest of Quebec, did not make any particular headway until adopted by the colleges and universities about 1880. The game is still largely a college sport and has a strong hold on the student body and graduates.

Still another form of outdoor sport that has grown immensely in popularity is football. This is a modification of baseball and is greatly favoured by school pupils of both sexes because of the elimination of the dangerous hard ball of the parent game.

Basketball is a game that has won a very high place in the regard of educational and other institutions which possess facilities for gymnasium exercise in Canada run into the thousands. Large industrial and other corporations have taken up the matter of providing playing floors for their employees and many of these organizations have formed leagues for the clubs in their own line of activity.

Skating, which made its appearance in Canada about twenty-five years ago, has completely usurped the place once held by the native winter outcrop of snowshoeing. The latter has almost disappeared, although at one time it was Canada's predominant winter pastime. Skating has caught the fancy of many thousands and bids fair to hold its astonishing popularity.

It may safely be said that the period since Confederation has witnessed a complete reversal of the general attitude towards outdoor exercise in every form. In the days of the union of the provinces and for many years thereafter the practice of athletics was confined to those who made it more or less of a business or profession and to a very small percentage of the general public. The great mass of the people were content to look on. But nowadays the urge is for active participation in the game itself and as a result men and women in all walks of life and almost of all ages have taken up some form of athletic exercise. The great variety of games provides an opportunity for all to take part in some suitable sport. Where sixty years ago there were but one or two forms of recognized outdoor pastimes there are now easily a score, lawn bowling, tennis, golf and other games have replaced the dignified croquet of our grandparents. Freedom from the conventional forms of dress has also done much to popularize modern sport with the feminine portion of the community. The common sense costumes which characterize golf, skiing, swimming and allied pastimes have won countless devotees to these forms of athletic exercise. The evolution of sport clothes would, if studied, be found to have exercised a rather interesting influence on the spread of outdoor games.

Canada's climate is likewise a factor in the spread of athletics. The four seasons are so sharply defined that each has its own particular sports, suited to the climatic conditions, and nearly every game in the calendar of athletics finds here its best environment. In this respect the Dominion has a considerable advantage over many other countries, and while it has taken our people some time to appreciate this fact, it is evident that henceforth Canadian sports will be enjoyed to the full, not only by our own citizens but by vast numbers of visitors to the Dominion.

SIR WILLIAM OSLER

Canada has been blessed in many brilliant sons, but none has done

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "she seemed to be very delighted." Say "very much delighted."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: divert; I as in "it," and accent last syllable.

OFTEN MISPELLED: zoology; three o's.

SYNONYMS: heavenly, celestial, elysian, divine, supernal.

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: INCLUSIVE; including the things mentioned; inclosing. "The festival continues from Monday to Saturday inclusive."

Canada's Mineral Assets

Although coal was mined in Nova Scotia in the eighteenth century, and charcoal iron for local use was smelted from Canadian ores in Quebec early in the nineteenth century, and in Ontario at the beginning of the nineteenth century, it was not until the latter half of the nineteenth century that the mineral production of Canada attained any considerable proportion. Notwithstanding the rapid development in recent years—the value of the annual output has grown from \$10,221,000 in 1886 to \$209,583,000 in 1926—the possibilities of the future are of even greater interest.

This is thoroughly realized in industrial circles and some significant predictions as to development are likely during the next ten years have now become generally known. Natural difficulties of travel in the Northland have impeded the progress even of reconnaissance work and a large part of Canada is still unexplored. Nevertheless enough has been done to ascertain the main geological features, to indicate roughly the territories that will be found to be mineral bearing and to predict the character of the mineral resources in the different geological provinces. In fact, Canada today offers to the prospector the largest and most promising extent of mineral-bearing territory that anywhere remains unprospected.

CANADA IN LEAD

The opinion is often advanced that Canada is likely to become one of the leading mineral-producing countries of the world and considerable ground for this assumption is found in the fact that the Dominion contains 15 per cent of the world's known coal resources, has greater asbestos, nickel and cobalt deposits than any other country, and ranks third in the production of gold, while the diversity of mineral endowment is indicated by the fact that the three main divisions, metallic, non-metallic and structural and clay products include some 60 principal items, 20 of which had each, in 1926, a production valued at \$1,000,000 or over.

Several factors have contributed to the rapid growth of the industry. Not the least important of these was the construction of transportation lines. The building of the Quebec Central Railway made possible the development of the Sudbury nickel-copper deposits,

more for humanity than Sir William Osler, whom Dr. C.W. Saleeby has called "the greatest teacher in the history of medicine," and who is ranked with Harvey and Pasteur as one of the greatest masters of all time of the healing art. A great part of the advance in medicine in the last quarter-century is directly attributable to him. His chief value was a stimulator of scientific enquiry. He found his profession relying too much on guess-work; he left it on its way to becoming an exact science. He made few discoveries, but he trained many of the laboratory experts; and so dominant was he in his profession that it is said there was hardly an important move made without his being consulted. He refused to engage himself by general or special practice, but remained free to keep in touch with the whole situation; and Dr. Harvey Cushing said: "No man in the history of medicine touched the profession vitally at so many points as Osler."

He was born at Bond Head, Ont., July 12, 1849, the son of an Anglican missionary. He attended Barrie Grammar School and Trinity College School, Weston, going on to the University of Toronto, from which he graduated in 1870. After two years at the Montreal General Hospital, he was ready for post-graduate study in Edinburgh. In 1874 he was appointed to the staff of McGill; and his character is shown in his working hours at the hospital for a whole year to pay for twelve microscopes that his pupils needed and the university was then too poor to buy. In 1878 he became head of the Montreal General Hospital, continuing also his college duties until appointed Professor of the University of Pennsylvania in 1884. He was thirty-five years old, and his training complete, when he left Canada for wider work.

From 1889 to 1905 he was head of the John Hopkins Hospital Baltimore, and organized their Medical School. There, in 1891, he wrote his masterpiece "The Principles and Practice of Medicine," which retains its place as a classic, and whose publication resulted in the establishing of the Rockefeller Foundation in 1905. He accepted the Regius Professorship of Medicine at Oxford, where he remained until his death in 1919, inspiring the whole world of medicine, and personally directing a large part of its progress.

His interests were wide. Besides writing his many medical books, he enriched literature by several volumes, and took great pride in his appointment as a curator of the famous Bodleian Library. He was the recipient of every honour that could be conferred upon him; yet he wore no titles more proudly than that of "The Young Man's Friend," which he earned early and continued away to merit, in two volumes, totalling over a thousand pages, his biographer could only skim over his activities and achievements; but on every occasion gave the credit for his success to his early teachers—W. A. Johnson of Weston, Dr. James Bovell of Toronto, and Dr. Palmer Howard of McGill. Untiring and unselfish, with all his eminence as a scientist, he remained simple and sincere. To the wealth of his teaching he added the weight of his example, by which members of his own profession have profited beyond calculation; and, through them, the benefits resulting from Osler's life pass to mankind daily.

THE WAITING SOUL.—Truly my soul waiteth upon God: from him cometh my salvation. He only is my rock and my salvation; he is my defence. (Psalm 62:1, 2)

PRAYER.—Wait on the Lord, be of good courage and He shall strengthen thine heart; Wait I say on the Lord.

THE RIVER

Why hurry, little river, Why hurry to the sea There is nothing there to do But to sink into the blue And all forgotten be. There is nothing on that shore But the tides for evermore. And the faint and far-off line Where the winds across the brine For ever, ever roam And never find a home.

Why hurry, little river, From the mountains and the mead, Where the graceful elms are sleeping. And the quiet cattle feed? The low shadows cool? The deep and restful pool And every tribute stream



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from which 90 per cent of the world's nickel is derived; the world-famous silver deposits of Cobalt were discovered by men engaged in construction work on the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway; and the opening of this line has made possible the development of other important districts of Ontario, including the Porcupine gold district, where the Hollinger, the most productive gold mine of the continent is located.

POWER HELPED

The availability and development of water power, particularly in sections of the country remote from a source of cheap fuel, have cheapened operations and rendered possible the exploitation of ores bodies that otherwise might lie dormant for an indefinite period. The Provinces of Ontario and British Columbia and Yukon Territory are the leading producers of metallic minerals and the precious metals. Yukon was the scene of the famous gold-rush to Klondike about 30 years ago, and has produced about \$180,000,000 in gold, and is still making a small production.

Ontario is the leading gold producing province of today. The leading camps are Porcupine and Kirkland Lake. Ontario has not reached the zenith of its production; preparations are being made for an increase in the mining and milling capacities of the operating mines, and it is very probable that further discoveries will be made in the large areas where geological conditions are known to be favorable to the occurrence of valuable minerals.

Nova Scotia has from early times been an important mining area as the natural facilities for exportation of mineral products to foreign markets favored the mining of coal, iron ore and gypsum. The coal fields, though not so extensive as those of some of the western provinces, are more highly developed, the annual production being a little more than one-third of the total Canadian output. A large industrial development has taken place in the iron and steel industry of Sydney and New Glasgow, based on these locally available fuels and on the fluxes and iron ores from Newfoundland.

NEW CENTRES DEVELOPING

Mention has been made of but a few of the leading minerals. There are others of great importance. Discoveries of mineral deposits have been made that are to result in the early establishment of mining and metallurgical industries in new centres in Quebec, and preparations are being made for more extensive production in operating mines. (Public interest is aroused, and capital is available for new enterprises and resources are being developed on discoveries that have the least semblance of promise. The industry has taken on a healthy, vigorous tone and a striking growth is expected.)

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

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Millions of Trout

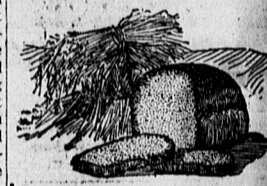
are now in our streams, ponds, etc. There is no better or healthier game than trout fishing but to be successful you want good tackle. We have the good tackle, the kind you can land the big ones with.

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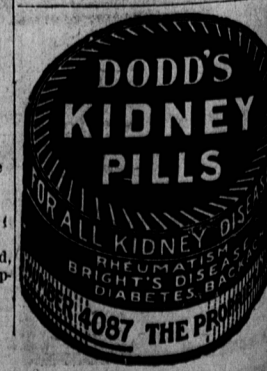
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Brings its own sweet woodland dream Of the mighty woods that sleep Where the sighs of earth are deep. And the silent skies look down On the savage mountain's frown.

Oh, linger little river, Your banks are all so fair. Each morning is a hymn of praise. Each evening is a prayer. All days the sunbeams glitter On your shallows and your bars, And at night the dear God stills you With the magic of the stars. —Frederick George Scott



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS