THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, JULY 25, 1927

WHAT VISITORS SEE HERE

WE have many visitors here at present and while, like ourselves, they are human and have their limitations, their opinions regarding us and our ways are always worth pondering. They see us with the eyes of other provinces and other countries, measure our methods by their methods, better or worse than ours, of other countries, of countries that have been longer on the road of progress than we have, of countries that have done better and some of them worse than we have. For these and many other reasons their opinions are worth thinking over and in many instances worth acting upon.

Measuring ourselves by ourselves and by our fathers and grandfathers, will give us little, if any, idea of our growth or our progress.

There is one opinion on which practically all our visitors are agreed, namely that our Summer climate is second to none on the American continent. True, we have in the past few days, had more rain than, in the opinion of many, was really desirable. Yet it is admitted both by our visitors and ourselves that similar conditions, even on a more extended and more aggressive character preveil elsewhere. They are usually surprised when told that we have never had a real hail storm or a destructive windstorm, that we have never had a flood, nor a damaging drought. So far as climate is concerned then, we are unanimous.

As regards our agricultural development there is also practical unanimity. Our farms, both in cultivation, upkeep of buildings, general thrift compare very favorably with the best in any of our sister provinces and more than favourably with the average farming community in any of our sister provinces. On the quality of our climate, soil and agricultural development we are one. And here perhaps the unanimity of pleasant reflections comes to an end. Our visitors observe that agreeable as our natural surroundings are we are not entirely without our human failings.

Our country schools and school grounds have elecited some surprise from many visitors. Generally speaking, in many of our most progressive communities the old school house is the only blot on the lanscape. In the midst of comfortable farm buildings, and well kept farms the school is shabby looking and the surrounding grounds unkempt and uncared for. Of course there are many exceptions. Some of our schools are a credit to the community, but the majority of the country schools, our visitors declare are not in keeping with the general air of thrift and progress. We have to admit the truth of this charge, to admit that the school, which should be a source of pride and the centre of the community is receiving less attention than it ought to and that in too many instances the teachers, male or female, is not the community leader that he or she ought to be,

Our roads have also been the subject of unfavourable criticism. While very greatly improved in recent years they are still far from what the roads in such a prosperous country as this should be. In wet weather they are muddy, in dry weather they are blindingly dusty. Why are the roads not gravelled, we are asked and our only reply is that we cannot afford it as all gravel must be imported. Are your taxes very heavy? We are asked and we are forced to admit that they are very much lower than anywhere else in Canada. And the stranger makes no comment. Perhaps he thinks the unpainted school and the ungravelled road have a common cause.

Taxation is the only devil we know. We are generous to a fault in every other particular. We buy cars, we give to all the charities, we generously support our churches by voluntary contributions but when it comes to taxation we kick. Yet without much heavier taxation than we have today our roads must go muddy or dusty, our schools must remain a disfigurement in the midst of many evidences of prosperity.

STILL GOING AWAY

WE are being assured year after year that emigration from Canada to the United States is decreasing. It may be but the number still emigrating is appalling. In Saturday's Guardian the number reported as leaving for the United States during the past year was 39,499. We are given the comforting information that this number is some 3,000 less than last year and considerably less than a number of years ago.

All this by way of assuring us that "it might have been worse." Whether the exodus is or is not decreasing, it is very evident that the leakage from Canada to the United States is practically ruinous. During the past winter and spring unemployment in the United States was exceedingly heavy. We were told by returned emigrants and in private letters that thousands of men were walking the streets of the largest cities looking in vain for employment, that soup kitchens and charities were strained to the utmost to keep men and women from starving. Then, why do Canadians go to swell the number of unemployed? Is there no employment in Canada or is it even worse in Canada than in the United States?

The immediate cause of unemployment in the United States, we are told, was the strike of building operatives, carpenters, bricklayers and masons who were not satisfied with a daily wage of $12.00 and made a demand for $14.00. This of course stopped building operations for no building put up at such a cost could either be sold or rented. The United States protects its builders and manufacturers against foreign competition but it cannot protect itself against the tyranny of trade unions, hence the recent hard times but the trade unions have learned their lesson and present prospects are brighter.

What is the matter with Canada that almost its whole manhood must go elsewhere to seek employment? The trouble is foreign competition. Our manufacturing industries are practically starved by unequal competition with mass production in the United States. This is why our people are compelled to leave their country. In natural resources we are far ahead of the United States. We have abundance of raw material in lumber, minerals, water power and all that is required for manufacturing purposes. We are shipping our raw material instead of manufacturing it at home and we are sending our men and women to manufacture it in foreign countries. This is what the trouble is and it will continue as long as we permit foreign competition to strangle our young industries.

This is the lesson of the exodus, the lesson of our unemployment and sooner or later we shall realize it, perhaps at a ruinous cost.

EDITORIAL NOTES

There is still some fine weather—between showers.

The picnic bug is now universal and many have been bitten by it. Let it bite, its season like that of the mosquito is short.

Seed potatoes are now a specialty in many farms and the crop looks very promising with a fair prospect of good prices. Success on this throw of the dice however should not blind us to the fact that mixed farming is our legitimate and most promising business as farmers.

Notes by the Way

The question "Should a doctor Tell?" was recently discussed by Lord Riddell before the Medico-Legal Society of London. He began with the statement that both in law and ethics medical confidences are regarded as sacred with certain exceptions. In England there is a curious absence of authority as to the doctor's liability for failure to keep his patients' affairs secret and it is greatly to the credit of the profession that the failures have been so few. In Scotland the law is more difinite and it has been decided that a doctor may be sued by his patient for a breach of confidence. In France, Germany and some other European countries the disclosure of medical secrets is a criminal offence.

The legal position in England, although not altogether free from doubt, may be stated thus:—

1. A doctor being in a fiduciary capacity must preserve his patients confidence unless relieved from the obligation by some lawful excuse.

2. Legal compulsion or the patients' consent are lawful excuses, and the performance of a moral or social duty may also be judification.

3. There is no legal privilege for medical confidences. If called as a witness a doctor must answer such questions as may be put to him by the court.

4. A doctor shares with other citizens the duty to assist in the detection and arrest of a person who has committed a serious crime.

The Hippocratic Oath is rather hazy, in Lord Riddell's opinion. It says: "Whatsoever I shall see or hear in the course of my profession in my intercourse with man, if it be what should not be published abroad I will never divulge, holding such things to be holy secrets." Lord Riddell admits that some doctors are not as discreet as they might be although these exceptions are few. And just how to determine where the performance of "a moral or social duty" by a doctor begins or ends is often a rather serious problem.

Lord Riddell cited some hypothetical cases:—

1. A family doctor is consulted by a husband or wife suffering from an infectious disease. Is the doctor justified in warning the other spouse?

2. A patient who is suffering from lunacy, and infectious disease or tuberculosis in a severe form tells his doctor that he is engaged to be married, and although the doctor warns him not to do so, insists on proceeding with the ceremony. Is the doctor justified in warning the other party and his or her parents?

3. The family doctor is consulted by an unmarried daughter of the house who proves to be in trouble. Is the doctor entitled to tell her mother?

4. A doctor is called to attend a domestic servant, perhaps a cook or a nurse, and finds she is suffering from some contagious skin disease. Is he entitled to tell the mistress?

5. A doctor is consulted by an engine driver who thinks he is suffering from nervous exhaustion. The doctor diagnoses lunacy and tells the patient he is not fit to drive. The patient disagrees. Is the doctor justified in reporting the matter to the railway company?

These are but a few out of scores of cases in which the doctors' sense of moral and social duties comes in question as to whether they shall tell or not tell. We have only touched the fringe of Lord Russell's address, on a matter which was also the subject of a brilliant article by Lord Birkenhead. Both these distinguished men were highly complimentary to the medical profession but they only discussed what doctors should tell. Here we are so much wiser than are the authorities in non-prohibition countries that by law we authorise a commission to limit the number of prescriptions of certain medicinal remedies they may issue from month to month! And presumably the right to limit emplies the right to forbid.

The western papers are beginning agian to discuss the need of help to gather in and thresh the comiug harvest. The Calgary Herald fears there may not be so many as usual coming from the Maritimes this year which is probably true. The East has suffered much loss of its people from harvest excursions and that unrighteous and reprehensible scheme of a cheap rate westward with an increased charge of $10 for the return ticket. This temptation to go and penalty for return is an abomination of which decent railway management should be ashamed. It's a low down game.

Prohibition has no terrors for the rum-smuggler or the bootlegger. The seizure of 800 cases by the Bayfield off East Point the other day is "a case in point." The smuggling vessel and her crew were released to continue their traffic and they will only laugh at the one small, temporary loss. If one cargo out of three were successfully landed and two were seized the trade would still be profitable. We hear now and then of another seizure but the wily smuggler does not advertise his many prosperous trips.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

SIEUR GAUTHIER'S HOME

Sir,—I wish to thank your correspondent "J. McK." for his kind notice of my writings and also for his correction to my account of the position of Sieur Gauthier's house.

When writing it, I had before me Judge Warburton's careful work "A History of Prince Edward Island." On page 44 he states, in reference to Franquet's voyage to St. Peters. "Oposite what is now Scotchfort, the tide falling, he landed and was welcomed at the house of an Acadian, the Sieur Gauthier." That is why I fixed Sieur Gauthier's house on the south bank of the river.

Since then I have read carefully Prof. Caven's summary of Franquet's account, and I agree with your correspondent that this clearly places Gauthier's establishment on the north bank of the Hillsborough. I would like to call his attention, however, to an apparent discrepancy between two accounts, of the position of this farm. According to Prof. Harvey (The French Regime in Prince Edward Island p. 134) a despatch of Aug. 15, 1749 "announced the significant fact that Gauthier and Bigeau had been placed in the River Brouillan" et seg. In Prof. Caven's summary, as given on P. 150 of the same work, we read: "Round L'anse aux morts, petite Ascension, and La Riviere des Blancs on the right bank, and L'anse aux Perogues, L'Isle aux foins and la Riviere de Brouillan on the left, and along the courses of little streamlets on both sides of the river were seen the settlements of some newly arrived Acadians." Accepting the convention that the left bank of a river is always that which is on the left of a voyager going down stream, we have the Riviere de Brouillan entering the Hillsborough through its south bank. Prof. Harvey in a foot note to his text identifies it with Johnston's river.

It would be interesting to see what account (if any) of the position of this farm is given in the census of the Sieur de la Roque (1752).

I am, Sir, etc.,
HAROLD MESSERVY

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "I felt like I might never return." Say "felt as if."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: tonneau. Pronounce to-no, first o as in "of," last o as in "no," accent last syllable.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: beach (shore), beech (tree.)

SYNONYMS: irrelative, irrespective, unrelated, independent, unallied.

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: PERPETRATE; to do, perform, or carry through. "It took a morbid soul to perpetrate such a deed."

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Testing New Shoes

If not convinced that the new shoes will fit or prove satisfactory, slip an old pair of stockings over them and wear around the house. If it is then desired to return the shoes, the soles will not be soiled.

When Making Pies

To prevent juice of fruit pies from soaking into the bottom crust, brush the crust with white of an egg before the fruit is put in.

Laundering Hint

White garments will never take on a yellow appearance if a little kerosene is put in the washing water.

The Biggest British Institution

BRITISH EMPIRE SERVICE LEAGUE

At the third Biennial Conference of the British Empire Service League held in London, England in the early days of last month, the Patron His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in a splendid speech declared that the League was now "the biggest British institution". When such a statement can be made only six years after organization surely without doubt as the years go by the League will flourish beyond even the expectation of its founder and Grand President Field Marshal Earl Haig. The League have now in all portions of the Empire some 700 Branches, and at the London Conference there were present representatives from Great Britain, Wales, North Ireland, Australia, British Guiana, Canada, Ceylon, India, Irish Free State, Malaya, Newfoundland, New Zealand, Nigeria, Rhodesia, Scotland, South Africa, Shanghai.

During the Conference the League was represented with 10,000 acres of land in Rhodesia by Sir Abe Bailey, and with 700 acres of land in Canada by the widow of Colonel J. E. Campbell for the settlement of ex-soldier men.

During the speech of Field Marshal Earl Haig he used the following significant words. "a national tendency to belittle our own achievements, fostered and encouraged by considerations of policy (which I forbear to criticise) has led us (as a nation) to ascribe our victory in the Great War to the fortunate destiny of our country; to the military genius of Allied nations; to the mistakes of our enemies; to the intervenation of America; to anything rather than the true cause—namely the inherent fighting qualities of all ranks of the British Armies and the endurance, loyalty and discipline of the British peoples in all quarters of the world. If America had not come in we might not perhaps have forced the enemy to surrender in 1918, but we would have won in the end all the same. As regards to the mistakes of our enemies, my own private opinion is that the enemy made only two serious mistakes—the first when he began the War under conditions which brought the British Empire into it, and the second when he lost it.

As for the Allies, but for them and the sacrifices which they made in the opening years of the War, we might never have been given time to mobilise the Armies of the Empire; and for that we owe a great debt of gratitude to our Allies, and perhaps also to the special Providence which presides over the destinies of the improvement, and which we can never sufficiently acknowledge.

Yet when all is said and done, the fact remains that for the last eighteen months of the struggle the British Armies in France, the Armies of the Empire carried on their shoulders and carried to victory the main burden of the War.

In the course of the greatest war in history the British peoples mobilised, equipped and trained and put into the field the finest force the world has yet seen. The discipline and quality of its rank and file, the leadership and initiative of its regimental officers, the organization of its supply and medical services, and competence and reliability of its Staff and Intelligence, all alike were unsurpassed."

The Charlottetown Branch of the League (Canadian Legion) is playing its small part in the Great Empire organization which has as its objects the uplift of the returned man and loyalty to King and Empire. As Earl Haig said soldier organizations were at first looked upon by the responsible authorities with some suspicion, as they doubted the uses which might be made of their growing strength and influence, but the organizations have ended by winning the confidence and approval of their Governments.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

GOUT

One of the annoying things to sufferers from gout is the lack of sympathy of their friends when they learn that the victim is having another attack. Gout is a "rich man's" disease and the friends tease him about his wealth, even is he is a poor man, and also about the amount of food he is eating, and the intoxicating liquors he must be consuming.

Now as a matter of fact gout is more frequently found in wealthy folks, men mostly.

Why?

Simply because a wealthy man usually eats more meat, and it is generally conceded now, that overindulgence in meats, predisposes to gout, in people with a peculiarity or tendency to excessive formation of uric acid. Not that uric acid can be said to be the absolute cause, but as is well known "without uric acid there is no gout."

Dr. J. H. Pratt points out that the increase in gout in Germany during the twenty years preceding the World War, was without doubt due to the greater consumption of meat, made possible by the prosperity of the people. During the food blockade in Germany attacks of gout practically ceased, due to the great decrease in amount of meat eaten.

This of course does not mean that those who have no tendency toward gout should not eat meat.

Meat is one of the greatest body builders known, and in building up folks after a severe illness, or as a part of the diet in the tuberculosis sanitarium, it cannot be surpassed.

However where there is a tendency to gout, meat must form but a small part of the dietary.

The treatment aside from medicine is thus always a matter of diet. Pratt suggests toast, oatmeal, porridge, boiled rice, cream of wheat, mashed potatoes, apple sauce, simple puddings with fruit sauces.

Water should be given freely.

Just as soon as the acute attack is over the patient should be encouraged to leave his bed.

However Pratt, and every other research man working on gout, advise one other thing which is as important as the diet, and that is exercise.

The patient should take up some regular and interesting form of exercises. It is the student, the man who sits too much who is most afflicted. Hence "gout kills more wise men than simple" as Sydenham says.

Exercise simply means that the heart becomes strengthened, and the circulation is thus able to carry off the waste products of meat and the other "purin" forming foods, and thereby prevent the deposit of the soda crystals in the joint.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Monday, July 25th. Thomas A. Kempis died, 1471; Baron Trenck, 1794; Dibdin, 1814.

THE ORATOR WHO HAD BEEN INTERRUPTED BY A REPEATED CRY OF "LOUDER!" Mr. President, on the last day, when the Angel Gabriel shall have descended from the heavens, and, placing one foot upon the sea and the other upon the land, shall lift to his lips the golden trumpet, and proclaim to the living and to the resurrected dead that time shall be no more,—I have no doubt, sir, that some infernal fool from Buffalo will start up and cry out: "Louder, please, sir, louder!"

—Thomas Marshall.

HILLS OF HOME

Blows the wind to-day, and the sun and the rain are flying,
Blows the wind on the moors to-day and now,
Where about the graves of the martyrs the whaups are crying,
My heart remembers how!

Grey recumbent tombs of the dead in desert places,
Standing stones on the vacant wine-red moor,
Hills of sheep, and the homes of the silent vanished races,
And winds, austere and pure:

Be it granted me to behold you again in dying,
Hills of home! and to hear again the call;
Hear about the graves of the martyrs the peewees crying,
And hear no more at all.

—R. L. Stevenson.

P. E. I.'s Past In Shipping

(By W. L. COTTON)

"The Sailor," for July—published in Toronto—contains an interesting articles entitled, "Canada's Great Past in Shipping" by H. M. Jackson. Dserves credit is, of course, given to the ship builders and owners of "The Maritimes" the men who built and owned by far the greater number of the ships and vessels of British North America. But, strangely, there is not one word in the article about the not wholly insignificant ship builders and ship owners of Prince Edward Island, the men who built and owned, in proportion to the size, population and wealth of the country, more shipping than those of either of the other Provinces.

In the year 1874, for instance, this little Island, one steamer, twenty-three barques, three barkentines, thirteen brigs, thirty-five brigantines and thirteen schooners, measuring in the aggregate, twenty-four thousand six hundred and thirty-four tons. The wealthy country of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia,—in which a greater number of ships were owned than in any place of the same extent in the world, produced in that same year 24,067 tons—or 872 tons less than Prince Edward Island.

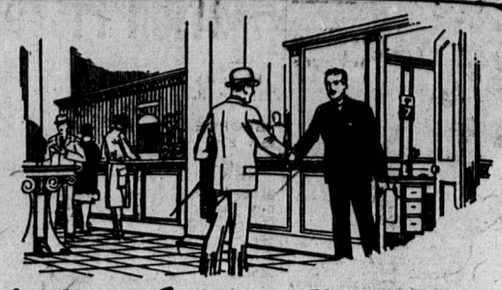
In the year 1875, there were built in this province, 11 barques, 10 barkentines, 12 brigs, 33 brigantines, 15 schooners and two steamers—in all eighty-three vessels, measuring 19,839 tons. Among the ship builders and owners of that year were Cartney McLure, Murray Harbour; Lemuel C. Owen, Charlottetown; Angus McMillan, Summerside; James E. McDonald, Cardigan; Andrew A. McDonald, Georgetown; Peake Bros., & Co., Charlottetown; Coffin and Glover, Mount Stewart, Alexander McRae, Pinette; Roderick McRae, Pinette; Joseph C. Morris, Bedeque; Meddic Gallant, Mill River; William Richards, Bideford, James Duncan, Charlottetown, McKean and Vickerson, Dundas; Geo. Bell, New London; John Gillan, Charlottetown; A. W. Owen, Souris; Adam C. Leard, Crapaud; Neil McDougall, Pinette; John McDougall, Grand River; James C. Pope, Charlottetown; George D. Longworth, Charlottetown; George Whiteman, St. Andrew's Point; Daniel Davies, Charlotteown; James White, Mount Stewart; William H. Batt, Charlottetown; John Cowan, Murray Harbor; Lemang Gallant, Egmont Bay; John Lefurgey, Summerside; McDonald and Westaway, Georgetown; John Yeo, Port Hill; Andrew Bell, Mill River; John Darrach, West River; David Egan, Mount Stewart; D. C. Ramsay, West Point; Charles P. Knight, East Point; John Hughes, Charlottetown; James McLauchlin, Souris; John Ramsay, Summerside; Martin McInnis, St. Peters Bay; W. W. Lord, Charlottetown; William and James Ramsay, Malpeque; John Pleastid, Lot 14; Anthony McInnis, St. Peters Bay; John J. Fletcher, Mt. Stewart; Fred. W. Hyndman, Charlottetown; William Henry, Lot 13; James Yeo, Port Hill; George Carvell, Lot 6; James Clow, Murray Harbor; James Keefe, Rollo Bay; John Miller, Lot 10; Daniel Gordon, Georgetown; John McKinnon, Summerside; John A. McLaine, St. Peters Bay; Benjamin Dingwell, Fortune Bay; William White, Charlottetown; James Ross, Mount Stewart, J. S. Carvell, Charlottetown; Edwin Coffin, Mount Stewart.

The following statement, drawn from official sources, shows at a glance the number and tonnage of vessels built in Prince Edward Island from 1864 to 1875, inclusive:

Years	No.	Tons
1864	122	255,284
1865	136	26,193
1866	129	23,005
1867	88	15,761
1868	79	15,761
1869	57	12,445
1870	60	12,475
1871	56	10,354
1872	65	12,436
1873	65	14,798
1874	89	24,939
1875	93	19,839
Total in twelve years		211,659

These facts, all drawn from official sources, seem to indicate that Prince Edward Island was worthy of mention in an article entitled "Canada's Great Past in Shipping."

It may be added that on one day of May, 1871 there were in Charlottetown: the barque Moselle (400 tons) the barque Telia Alice (300 tons) and the brig Argon,—all owned by Peakes Bros. & Co.,—the barque Theresa, owned by Welsh & Owen; the barque Didiemer, owned by Hon. Daniel Davies; three brigantines owned by Welsh & Owen, McLean and McDonald, and James C. Pope, respectively; and a brig, owned by Captain Richards. "Times change, and men change with them." Not one of the owners; not one of the vessels are here today.



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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

July 25, 1927

EARS TO HEAR:—I will hear what God the Lord will speak: for He will speak peace unto His people, and to His saints: but let them not turn again to folly. Psalm 85:8.

PRAYER:—Speak Lord, for Thy servant heareth.

THE FLY IN CHURCH

My Aunties on each side of me are kneeling in a line;
I wonder if their hassocks are as full of pins as mine?
I think they must have asked the hens to teach the mhow to perch;
I'd like to rub my knees, but that's called fidgeting in Church.

I found a fly in Church to-day—a fly who'd hurt his wing;
It happened just as everyone was standing up to sing
"There's a friend for little children up above the bright blue sky"—
I might have been so good if they had let me keep that fly.

I thought of such a lovely game—I didn't fidget then—
The fly must walk across my book before I counted ten;
But just as he was nearly there the Man said, "Let us pray."
And Aunties shook their heads at me, and brushed my fly away.

The pew is very dark and high, and I am very small,
And Aunties say it's wrong in Church to look about at all.
I think the window's open where the glass is painted red,
For I can feel a scrap of sky that's shining on my head.

Oh, Friend for little children. You were once as small as me,
You know how very, very dull, a child in Church can be,
And if You're hiding just above that tiny patch of sky,
Be sorry for a little boy—and send another fly!

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