THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1927

WOMEN'S SPHERE.

SINCE the invasion by women of the domain formerly occupied almost exclusively by men, their adaptability for certain lines of public activity is becoming increasingly obvious. Women's natural sphere has, throughout the ages, been the home. Around this natural centre and its activities her instincts still cling regardless of her wanderings out into other spheres of usefulness. Duties which call for order, helpfulness, economy and such other virtues as are brought into requisition in a well conducted home are the driving forces which dominate her activities.

For these and other reasons which might be advanced, we should have women on our school boards, in our municipal councils, on our Boards of Education, hospital boards and such other institutions as need such services as only women can give. Their home keeping instincts fit them especially for the administration of schools, and the value of their services voluntarily and unofficially given, in this respect has been proved in more than one school district in this province. They would prove equally valuable as advisers and counsellors on our civic boards where questions of public cleanliness and ornamentation are of much importance. Their better taste, their instictive love of cleanliness and helpfulness would find ample scope for exercise in modifying and correcting the defects of their hard headed confreres on the board.

With due apologies to our only woman parliamentarian, Miss Agnes MacPhail, we confess, albeit with some apprehension, that women do not make successful politicians and they have not yet earned the title of statesmen. We might add, also with apprehension, that the political world has very few women politicians and their success in that line is a measure of their failure in vocations for which they ought to be naturally better fitted.

Women have made a success in many callings in which, not so long ago, men ruled supreme. They have failed for reasons known only to the gods, as preachers of the gospel, as politicians; they have succeeded as doctors, lawyers, accountants, business managers, in practically every vocation which calls forth, directly or indirectly, the womanly instincts to which civilization is indebted for its best homes. Let us have more of the help of women in those activities for which they are naturally fitted.

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED

NOW that everyone has said so, we may take is for granted that Prince Edward Island possesses all the natural attractions for an ideal summer resort. What about the artificial attractions? The latter are almost negligable. Along our best bathing beaches there are few bathing houses in which men and women can prepare for bathing. There are no rafts or floats so derisable for swimmers, no easy paths by which the best beaches can be reached. Once upon a time an enterprising gentleman provided a carriage bathing house and which, during the day, was hauled out to the waterside and taken ashore when the days sport was over.

The affair cost but little, yet it was a great convenience and served as a standing invitation to visitors. Our beaches could be made very attractive, not by too much artificializing, but by simply providing conveniences. Visitors like to realize that their comfort is taken into consideration.

Nature has done much for us. Our beaches cannot be excelled. Both in the North and south sides of the Island the bathing facilities are all [illegible] desired, but necessary all understanding."

conveniences are lacking.

In Charlottetown also we have natural attractions of a very high order. One of the most admired spots in the City is Government Pond, so called and the comments most frequently heard from strangers is that it could be made a veritable beauty spot at comparatively little cost. A dam with a gate to let in the sea water would provide a sufficient depth for small boats and canoes, the margin along the west side could be converted into a flower garden and park and the whole setting could be made very attractive. Other cities have made and are making large expenditures in beautifying their natural surroundings and the outlay has been found to be a paying investment. We need a little more of the artificial along with our natural beauty and if we are to cater for a larger tourist trade this is one of the factors to be taken into account, both in our towns and in the country.

BOYS' BAND

THE excellent performance by the Sea Cadets Band, which recently visited Charlottetown, has suggested the idea that a similar band might be organized here. We have the talent, we can get the patronage necessary to make such an undertaking a success. Somebody or, possibly, several somebodies have the money necessary to procure the instruments and the trainer. Such a contribution would be a boon to the city and of invaluable assistance to many of our boys. A Boys' Band would be a great attraction to the city, and one which is very much needed. The fact that we have had no open air concerts during the present summer is not to our credit, and shows the necessity of making a move in the direction of securing a band. We have many boys who would gladly associate themselves with such a movement, boys who would be benefitted by such healthful activity and boys also for whom little has been done in a public way by the city.

We are merely throwing out this hint in the hope that it may reach down into some well-filled pocket which would feel all the more comfortable for being lightened for the benefit of others.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

No Government in the history of this province has had such an opportunity to make good as has the Saunders Government. We shall now look forward to the fulfilment of its promises, cheaper whisky, the elimination of the bootlegger, an old age pension and several other things which are more or less needed and all of which helped in their election.

It is a rare privilege for a political party to find themselves confronted, on coming into office, by a well-filled treasury and the government machinery working in perfect order. This has been the good fortune of the Saunders Government in strange contrast to the experience of the Stewart administration which succeeded to an empty treasury and went out of office with a large surplus and enhanced credit.

Symptoms of incipient rebellion manifested themselves at the first meeting of the Saunders Cabinet, one of the Ministers arriving too late to take the oath of office along with his colleagues, necessitating a separate ceremony, and two of them refusing to attend the first Cabinet meeting. Judging by reports which have emanated from within the ranks, it is probably safe to predict that the regime will not be characterized by "the peace which passeth

Notes by the Way

"WILL Liberalism and Labor join forces," is a question discussed by The Manchester Guardian. Its contention is that at present the country is monstrously misrepresented, and it points out that at the last election the supporters of the present Government polled a million less votes than the combined Opposition, yet it was returned with a gigantic majority. This happened because the two wings of the Opposition in many constituencies by both contesting parties made presents of those seats to the Tories. A Labor or Liberal candidate might have won in many of these had there been one Opposition contestant.

We have had similar conditions in Canada growing out of the group system, although the Labor party in the Dominion has not as yet developed any considerable strength. The so-called Progressives, under several different names in different provinces, constitute the third party here as the Labor party does in England. The Progressive party in Canada no longer aspires to control of the Dominion and in Federal affairs plays the role of the advance guard of Liberalism, but hesitates on the question of complete fusion therewith.

That a costly mistake was made in not long ago having the railway terminus on Hudson Bay settled upon is now apparent. It turns out that six million dollars has already been spent on the now abandoned terminus at Port Nelson, and there are now 154 miles of line to be located and built through a swampy and difficult country to connect the railway with the newly adopted terminus at Churchill. The zealous advocates of Nelson in Winnipeg are reported to be sadly disappointed over the choice of Churchill, the longer railway distance involved, and the long delay and heavy outlay that must occur before the route can be opened for traffic, a matter of years in time and of unknown millions in cost.

The latest issue of the Temperance Bulletin is singularly tame compared with its fervid advocacy of prohibition during the election campaign. As the organ of the Temperance Alliance it is remarkably silent in regard to further denunciations of those who stood opposed to prohibition and in favor of what they thought would be a better temperance law, and is equally silent in regard to entire "accord" between the new Government and the Alliance, of which the Liberal organ made its boast recently. Can it be that the Alliance is not quite in accord with the Government which claims to be in accord with it? Or is the Alliance just waiting to see whether the early session of the Legislature and the stringent amendments of the present law which it has demanded will materliaize?

The National Federation of Canadian University Students is an organization of the present year in which thirteen institutions of higher learning are already associated. These are the University of New Brunswick, Acadia University, the Universities of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Western Ontario, Toronto, McGill, Bishops, McMaster, Queen's and the Ontario Agricultural College. The aim of the organization is to promote greater unity between the western, central and eastern provinces. The Federation has devised plans for "exchange of students" by which a number of the students of one university may spend their third year at another university. Athletic and debating tours have been suggested and one team from the Maritimes will probably tour across Canada as far as Vancouver and another from Central Canada will make an extended tour in the United States. Among the direct advantages of the Federation are expected to be co-operation purchase of supplies and the exchange of text books among students, a national student employment bureau, scholarships offered by the Federation, a newspaper association embracing all college magazines, and giving news of students' athletic events.

A new and unexpected distinction has been conferred upon Premier Baldwin in being elevated to the rank and dignity of Chief Sitting Eagle of the Stoney Indians. He also becomes a "blood brother" of the tribe. The Stoneys have thus done all that was possible for them to do to honor the "White Chief of the Great White Kings." The new title is purely an honorary one with no salary attached to it, but the same is true of his membership in the Privy Council of Canada conferred upon Mr. Baldwin by the Dom-

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

BLOOD LETTING

About eighty years ago it was considered rather a wise procedure to have some blood removed from the system every Spring, just on general principles. In 1840 a physician had been accused of malpractice because he had not bled a case of pneumonia.

Since that time blood letting has gone very much out of fashion, and only in very recent years have a few members of the profession gone back to it.

In former times the bleeding was done for every form of illness, and you can readily see that in a case of anaemia (thin blood), or in a case of low blood pressure, much damage could be done by removing blood from the system.

This past Spring however, at a meeting of the Fellows of the Royal Society of Medicine, the subject under discussion was blood letting, and the meeting was practically unanimous that blood letting was a real life saver in many different types of cases.

For instance in cases of high blood pressure with dizziness or "swimming" of the head, and where there was really no hardening of the arteries, nor any kidney complication, the removal of some blood brought relief for a number of months.

Many attacks of apoplexy might be prevented if a little blood were removed from time to time.

One of its best uses however was in pneumonia, where the right side of the heart, which pumped the blood into the lungs, became overworked, in its effort to send the blood into the congested lungs.

Unfortunately some physicians wait until they have tried all other methods to stimulate the heart in these cases, before they remove any blood, and it is often too late to help the patient.

Another type of case where blood letting was particularly useful was in heat stroke, where lessening the actual amount of blood in the system was indicated. With clean instruments, and careful handling, the procedure is quite simple and safe. And when a representative body like the Royal Society of Medicine gives its approval of a method of treatment used and then disused for hundreds of years at a time, it must have real merit.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

MONDAY, AUG. 15th.

Assumption of Virgin. Scott born, 1771; DeQunicey, 1785; Joe Miller died, 1738.

AN APHORISM OF THE DRAMA: —All characters must be in the right.—Hebbel.

The use of propaganda in literature is as much a crime against art as the use of it in war is a crime against truth. The propagandist in war knows that he is lying, or perverting appearances; he may consider his cause just, and the telling of (to him) white lies justified. But he knows that he is winning belief by false emphasis, by some more or less subtle playing with the facts. In literature, the propagandist similarly achieves an effect by false emphasis, by proportions that have been tampered with, by characters that have been "fixed" in advance, by circumstances pre-adjusted to an end and to an aim. The propagandist in literature subordinates artistic verity to moral purpose. He often achieves art in spite of himself, but he is ever ready to tamper with his material in order to make his end justify his means.—**Isaac Goldberg.**

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

August 15, 1927

WORK AND GLORY:—Let Thy work, Lord, appear unto Thy servants, and Thy glory unto their children. Psalm 90:16.

PRAYER:
"O Splendor of God's glory bright,
From light Eternal bringing light."

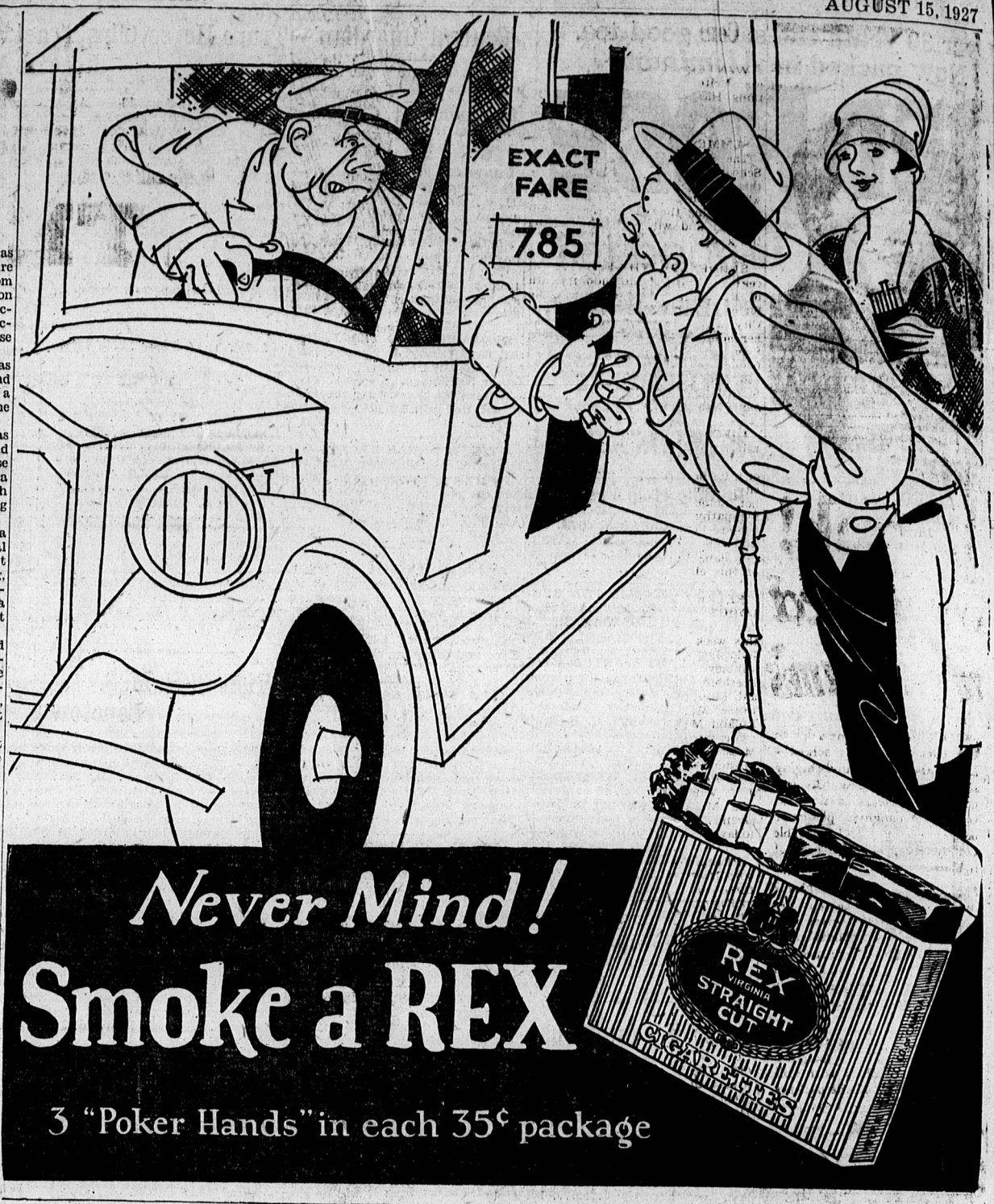
NOT IN VAIN

Say not, the struggle naught availeth,
The labor and the wounds are vain;
The enemy faints not or fallets,
And as things have been they remain.

If hopes were dupes, fears may be liars;
It may be, in yon smoke concealed,
Your comrades chase e'en now the fliers,
And, but for you, possess the field.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,
Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front, the sun climbs slow, how



The Land We Love

By Frank Yeigh

CANADA'S TOURIST TRADE

Q. What is the extent and value of Canada's Tourist Trade?

A. Canada's Tourist Trade is steadily and rapidly increasing, and is now the third largest industry, second in gross receipts only to agricultural and forest production. $203,000.00 is estimated as the tourist outlay in 1926 in the Dominion, while the figures for 1927 bid fair to go well beyond that of last year.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Useful Tool For The Sewing Room

A discarded safety razor blade is excellent for ripping goods, and for other uses in the sewing room. Lay a match along one edge of the blade and bind it on with adhesive plaster, to serve as a handle.

Remedy for Ringworm

Put 1 part of iodine in 2 parts of water, or alcohol. Touch the surrounding flesh with this solution. It will prevent spreading, and in about two weeks the ringworm should disappear.

Rugs

Rugs will not curl at the corners if a piece of haircloth about eight inches square is sewed to the underside of each corner.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't use "fresh" to express presumption or an impudent manner.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: bacilli. Pronounce ba-sil-i, a unstressed, first i as in "ill," last i as in "lie," accent second syllable.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: tingeing; note the e after g.

SYNONYMS: fragrance, aroma, perfume, redolence, agreeable odor.

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: RESUMPTION; the act of taking up again after interruption. "The resumption of his duties began last Monday."

On the Length of Cleopatra's Nose

Condensed from Scribner's Magazine. —(Brander Mathews.)

Pascal calls attention to the way in which a little thing may have great consequences, saying that causes so trivial that they can scarcely be recognized, move all mankind. "The nose of Cleopatra—if it had been shorter, the history of the world would have been changed.

If Cleopatra's nose had been unduly short, she would probably not have descended the corridors of time as the heroine of the most disastrous of historic love-stories. She might not have found Mark Antony at her feet.

If Mark Antony had escaped the coils of this Egyptian Serpent, he might not have lost the battle of Actium; he might have been the founder of the Roman Empire. But Mark Antony lacked the self-restraint, the caution, and the astute statecraft of the Augustus who laid solid the foundations of the grandeur that was Rome. It is unlikely that he would have ruled wisely. The empire would not have been skilfully buttressed, and the barbarians would have broken in. There would have followed swift disintegration and destruction, and there could have been no longering Decline and Fall for Gibbon to chronicle. Then we moderns would not have come into the heritage upon which our civilization is based.

If we look a little deeper, however, we are likely to conclude that Antony's fatal weakness was in himself, in his unstable character. If he had never laid eyes on Cleopatra, the ultimate result might have been the same. There were other charmers of her time, and any one of them could have lured the unstable Roman to his allotted doom. As one writer has pointed out, the little thing which sometimes seems so significant is only what the physicians call "an exciting cause," always far less important than what they term "a predisposing condition." The last straw does not break the camel's back unless the beast is already laden to the limit of endurance. The slightest pressure on the hair-trigger which fires the gun did not load the weapon or aim it.

But even if little things are unlikely to have great consequences, results often transpire from remote causes which are not immediately apparent. I remember reading a whimsical suggestion to the effect that the stubborn resistance of the British army was due to the prevalence of spinsterhood in Great Britain. The explanation of this paradox is to be found in a sequence of causes and consequences. The British soldier is nourished on beef, and the quality of the beef is due to an abundance of clover, which needs to be fertilized by bees. But bees cannot multiply and live unless they are protected against the field-mice, which destroy their [illegible] and the field-mouse can be kept down if there and cats are the favorites of the frequent old maids of England. These lonely virgins keep pets who prevent the mice from despoiling and destroying the bees, so clover flourishes luxuriantly and the cattle wax fat to supply the soldiers of the king with their strengthening rations.

Sir Martin Conway tells us that the beautiful costumes of the Cavaliers of England, as we see them in Van Dyke's portraits, owe their chief embellishment to the hardy, mariners who ventured into the stormy waters near Spitsbergen. The chief use of which whale oil was put was the manufacture of the better class of soap. Before the beginning of the English whalefishery on the Spitsbergen coasts about 1610, there was very little good soap in Tudor days in England. Improved laundry work followed the whale-fishery. Hence the relatively small ruffs we see in Tudor portraits and the small amount of linen displayed. Later portraits show more linen and more lace.

Once in a chat with Sir Martin in London we touched on this topic of the unknown origin of things well known. "Are you aware," he asked with a smile, "that the outflowering of Tudor architecture, which is one of the glories of England, must be ascribed to the cultivation of the turnip by the Dutch?

"Well, England has a damp climate," he explained, "and that makes it the best grazing country in the world—especially for sheep. But until the culture of root-crops was developed in Holland and transplanted to England, our farmers found it almost impossible to carry their sheep through the winter. This was made easy for them by the introduction of the turnip. Wherein sheep-raising, which ultimately gave England the immensely profitable wool trade. And the enriched Tudor merchants, like

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