

ELEVEN BOILS ON HER ARM AT ONE TIME

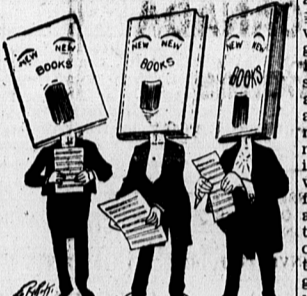
Mrs. S. Petuh, Fisher Home, Alta., writes: "I was troubled with boils and had eleven of them on my arm at one time. I tried all kinds of medicine, but got no relief. I took two bottles of...

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St. Andrew's Festival

(Continued from Page 3)

OUR GREAT DOMINION

The next toast was "Our Great Dominion" coupled with this was Mr. A. E. MacLean, M. P. who replied:

OUR GREAT DOMINION

In replying to the toast—Our Dominion—just proposed by our worthy clansman who has filled the position of chairman tonight so efficiently I trust you will realize with me that the subject is a very broad one and could be discussed from a great many different angles and as the minds of different men run in different channels no doubt each one here will see in his mind's eye some certain phase of the national life of our Dominion, and emphasize that particular viewpoint.

For instance one may see the great industrial life, another the great agricultural possibilities, another the great fisheries, another the great mining activities embracing coal and minerals, another may see her great railway systems while another will stress the importance of her great waterways and her ocean-going ships, while still another will see in her great educational systems and institutions of learning Canada's greatest asset, while another may worship her form of Government and still another her religious institutions or the press so that you will see that any one of those different phases of our national life are well worthy of special attention and could well form the subject of an evening's discussion. But tonight I will be obliged to rather group these together in a racy review of our great Dominion, whose shores are washed by the two great oceans of the world, whose commerce sails the seven seas and whose nine provinces are bound together with bands of steel forming the greatest railway mileage.

In this the Diamond Jubilee year of our Confederation we have heard a great deal about the progress we have made in the sixty years of our life as a Dominion. We have traced with pride each step our Dominion has taken in the onward march of progress until today every true Canadian rejoices in the status she has attained as one of the self-governing countries of the world, who has now been given just recognition of her nationhood by being awarded a seat in the League of Nations one of the most important deliberative bodies in the civilized world. It might be well for us to look at our Dominion from a geographical point of view at a few moments and to realize how vast a heritage is ours.

Over the main entrance to the Parliament at Ottawa, there is carved in the gray granite above the doors these words "The Wholesome sea is at her gates. Her gates both east and west" in this wide expanse perhaps we do not realize what Canada, this land of the Maple Leaf, comprises.

It might be well for us to consider the vastness of this Dominion of ours and for people to realize that Canada comprises one-third of the total area of the British Empire, that it is as large as thirty United Kingdoms and larger than eighteen Germanys. It is twice the size of British India, and almost as large as the whole of Europe while its eighteen times the size of France and thirty-three times larger than Italy. Canada is Britain's largest over-seas Dominion.

It is bounded by three oceans and has 13000 miles of coast line, nearly equal to half the circumference of the whole earth.

The boundary line between Canada and the United States is 3000 miles long. Canada is larger in area than the United States, including Alaska, by 12000 square miles, so that you will see that viewed from the standpoint of size, Canada is one of the most important countries of the world.

As you are all aware, Canada was discovered away back in 1534 but we are forced to believe that Canada is now being re-discovered and possibly we as Canadians, have not fully realized the importance of this re-discovery. Even after several centuries, Canada is not fully discovered. At first Canada was looked upon as only an agricultural country, but what has she discovered? Her pulp exports has risen to half a billion dollars yearly.

In the last ten years she has developed her water-power till today she is the third country in the world in water-power and she has more power per capita than any nation in the world.

She leads the world in asbestos, nickel, cobalt and salmon. She is second only to one other country in the world in the number of telephones in use—one for every twelve people, and is also second in the production of lumber and automobiles, while she is third in gold production and seventh in steel, and tenth in coal.

The Rouyn and Red Lake copper and gold mines, only discovered some three years ago are equally productive, while cities are springing up in those Provinces overnight, while British Columbia and the other Western Provinces have been richly blessed by nature with coal, mineral water power, and natural resources, the half of which has not yet been discovered.

Canada today is boasting of financial institutes of international renown. Her ships carry Canadian manufactured goods to every quarter of the globe with an agricultural production of world importance with the best grain mills in the British Empire and as I have said, with the world richest nickel and asbestos mines and one of the largest gold mines.

She has the most extensive sea fisheries in the world, the world's greatest production of news print, the greatest per capita railway mileage in the world and numerous other claims to distinction in those things which bear little resemblance to the Canada of 1867.

"We glory in her mountains And her grandly rushing streams And we weave her snowy beauty In the rainbow of our dreams." While we rejoice in Canada's greatness in wealth and natural resources, we still realize that a nation's true greatness is her people and that it is righteousness that exalteth a nation.

We rejoice to know that Canada is a country of the finest institutions—that her hills and vales are dotted with Churches whose steeples call the people to worship and where our Clergymen of all Denominations seek to instruct our people in the way of righteousness.

Our institutions of learning are also a great strength to our nation and the number of outstanding leaders that the Maritimes have given to the public life of this country is a matter of public record—and is something of which the Maritimes will always be proud.

Another reason of Canada's greatness and progress is her adherence to British connections and the loyalty of the two great Anglo-Saxon races in this Country to the British flag.

We are proud today to know that that flag stands for true liberty and freedom wherever it floats. It also stands for protection for its subjects in all parts of the world and today, as it decorates our buildings, and cushions our monuments, we can all exclaim with the Poet—it is only an old Piece of Bunting, etc.

Another of our greatest assets is our loyalty to the British Empire and the ready response of our young men in 1914, to serve in defence of the Empire. This will always stand out as the most important fact of the 19th century.

"The King of Abyssinia took a Britisher named Cameron in 1867 and carried him up to the fortress of Magdala, upon the heights of the mountain and put him in a dungeon. It took six months for the British to find this out. Then Great Britain demanded his immediate release which King Theodore refused. In less than ten days after his refusal 16,000 British Soldiers including 5,000 Sepoys were on ships of war sailing down the coast. They disembarked, marched across the terrible country a distance of 400 miles under burning sun, up the mountains to the very heights in front of the towering dungeon, then gave battle, battered down the iron gates and stone wall, reached down into the dungeon, and lifted out that one British subject, then they carried him down the mountain, across the land, put him on board ship and sped away to his own land in safety. That cost Great Britain twenty-five million dollars and made General Napier, Lord Napier of Magdala. That was a great thing for a country to do. A country that has an eye than can see across the ocean, all across the land, away up to the mountains heights, and away down to the darkest dungeon, one subject out of her 380,000,000 of people and then has an arm long enough and strong enough to stretch across the same ocean, across the same land from the same mountain habits into the same dungeon, and then lift out that British subject and carry him home to his own country and friends in safety, in God's name, I say, who would not die for a country such as that?"

This is the country and this is the flag that those men whom we honor today, fought and died for. This is the Empire of which we form a part an Empire on which the sun never sets. May we as citizens of this Empire be worthy of the trust committed to us, and the privileges which we enjoy.

The Land o' the Heather Rev. R. V. McKenzie, B.A., said—When approached by a member of your committee to respond to the toast, "The Land of the Heather" my first impulse was to reply, for reasons which will be all too apparent before I conclude my remarks; namely, by inexperience in after-dinner speaking. However, upon short consideration selfishness overcame my timidity. Yes, it was selfishness, for I determined to overcome my timidity. Yes, it was selfishness, for I determined to overcome my timidity. Yes, it was selfishness, for I determined to overcome my timidity.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND This toast was replied to by Hon. G. S. Inman, M. L. A. who spoke as follows: On former occasions in reply to this toast there have been presented to you our resources, our wealth and our exports from ranch and farm. It is not my purpose this evening to refer to those commercial matters, but to deal briefly with our contribution to the citizenship of Canada by the sons and daughters of Prince Edward Island that are residing in and taking part in the affairs of sister Provinces. Before referring particularly to those who have left our shores and distinguished themselves elsewhere I would like to direct your attention to a few unique features in regard to Prince Edward Island.

Prince Edward Island stands out unique in this respect that it is the birth place of Confederation. A man can only have but one birthday and one birth place and in this City belongs distinction of its having been the sacred ground wherein was born the movement that culminated in the Confederation of the Provinces of Canada.

come one's way too often.

Imbedded deep in every heart is a strong filial devotion for one's native land. It matters not what circumstances tend to obliterate that love, whether it be absence, citizenship in a new country, or the chaotic rush of a busy life, yet, like a crystal stream from a mountain-side, it wells forth when occasioned by the sight, or even the thought of one's native land calls forth a renewed and enthusiastic regard for it. It is right and proper that that love and devotion should at certain times find expression, and this occasion is a fitting one to voice it.

"The Land o' the Heather" Scotland What Scotchman is there native or foreign born who does not thrill at hearing the name of his beloved country; whose blood does not flow the faster, whose heart does not beat the quicker, when the name of dear auld Scotia is wafted to his ear? That word teems with meaning for him. It recalls up memories, dear memories, of noble struggles for liberty and justice; memories of glorious battle—noble victory and none the less noble defeat. That word recalls the heroic sacrifice of the country's warriors, and the brave men of whom we are justly proud, and to whom the world has been glad to look up, and to tell their story. It was the only one that logically stands for a sturdy God-fearing race, men renowned in every country for their sound sense, shrewd statesmanship, and solid education.

Scotland today is boasting of financial institutes of international renown. Her ships carry Canadian manufactured goods to every quarter of the globe with an agricultural production of world importance with the best grain mills in the British Empire and as I have said, with the world richest nickel and asbestos mines and one of the largest gold mines.

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the history of our development

and that was the manner in which our Province dealt with the problem of the land question. The people of this Province seemed to have been imbued with an idea of freedom. They would not stand for landlordism, and well over half a century ago, away in advance of their time, they fought out and settled the land questions which today are not solved in many other countries. But perhaps the most wonderful thing of all in connection with our Province is its unique constitution of our Legislature, there being no other Legislature in any British dependency similar to ours.

When the Colonies were formed and took upon themselves responsible Government developed the idea of two Houses of Parliament, modeling their after the theory of the Parliament of the Old Land thereby adopting a two House system of Government. This House system has been called the bicameral system. In the Legislative Council of Canada the House, as it was then called, was appointed by the Government of the day. Prince Edward Island on the other hand instead of appointing its members to the Legislative Council had them elected by the land owners. Thus in our Province a principle was adapted all that was actually ignored in every other Province of Canada, a system in Prince Edward Island which was the only one that logically followed the constitution of Great Britain. You will remember in recalling your history that we had the three estates in England, namely, the Lords spiritual, the Lords temporal and the Commons. The great estates of the realm, the Lords spiritual, representing the landed interests of the English Church, the Lords temporal, representing the barons with their landed interests, and the Commons, who were chosen by the people. It is a historical fact, and perhaps here worthy of note, that originally the Lords and the Commons sat together and deliberated in one chamber, and that they sat in different Chambers, coming down through the middle ages as the work of Parliament developed it so happened that the House of Lords met in one end of the building and the House of Commons in the other end of the building, and that they were rather by accident than by design that they developed into two Legislative bodies sitting in different Chambers. But according to underlying principles they represented different interests, and, therefore, an appointed Upper House is not a logical outcome of a development of following British precedent. However, Prince Edward Island followed this out as our Upper House or Legislative Council was elected from a different franchise from that of the Legislative Assembly. Our history relates that in 1892 Prince Edward Island abolished the Legislative Council. That is how it would perhaps appear to the world, but it is not correct, because our Legislature-Council was not abolished. What the question came of doing away with an Upper Chamber in our Province it was accomplished by means of a compromise, whereby part of the Upper Chamber and part of the Lower Chamber were each abolished and what remained of each was incorporated together into one House of Assembly. So today in Prince Edward Island we have a unique legislature unique in any British Province, a Legislature composed of one-half elected by franchise voters, and the other half elected by property voters and franchise voters combined. Thus in our Province we have an Upper and Lower House sitting together in the same way as the earlier Parliament of England did prior to the two branches separating into the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

What we need more of in our Province is population, and an optimism in our province and our self confidence in our Province as a Province.

In the speeches that have been given here tonight in reference to the status of our Province there has been made to the world, there has been stressed not her material wealth nor her commercial advances, but the sons of her race who with brilliant achievement has won world-wide recognition.

The great asset of Scotland is her people—so with Prince Edward Island. We point with pride to the native sons who play an important part in public affairs in other parts of Canada.

A few of these might here be mentioned. Let us start with the Province of British Columbia. To begin with the Premier, Hon. J. D. McLean, is a native of Culloden in the Belfast District in this Province. In conversation with him a short time ago he said that they call his Government a Prince Edward Island Government. His Minister of Public Works, Mr. Sutherland, and Superintendent of Education, S. Willis, are all from our Province. Take then their University. The principal professors in that institution are Lemuel Robertson, E. E. Jordan, George E. Robertson, all Islanders, as well as also are the head of the Juvenile Court and the head of Schools in Vancouver.

Next take Alberta. There business, professional and political life teems with men from our Province, many of whom adorn judicial positions and heads of educational systems. Among the judiciary might be mentioned Mr. Justice Hyndman, and His Honour Judge Reginald Stewart.

Coming next to the Province of Saskatchewan it will be remembered that Mr. McInnis, a former Islander, was Editor of the Regina Leader. Professor J. A. McDonald of East Point, holds a chair in that University.

and George W. McPhee of West River represent Federal constituencies at Ottawa. In the Province of Manitoba we have the Archbishop, the Chief Justice, the President of the Great West Life Assurance Company, Professor Harvey, the Prince Edward Island historian, and Walter Scott, Chairman of the Water Supply of Winnipeg, all natives of our Province.

In Ontario we have Bishop McNally of Hamilton, Principal Falconer, Dr. D. A. McRae, Professor of Law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, J. A. McLeod, General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia, and the Island authoress, Lucy Maud Montgomery.

As far as the Province of Quebec is concerned, there comes first to our mind the fact that the names of Prince Edward Islanders are associated with the institutions of learning in Montreal. We have Dr. D. J. Fraser of the Presbyterian College, Dr. Cyrus J. MacMillan, J. A. MacLeod, Dr. McKensie, Dr. Andrew McPhail, all Belcasters, and connected with McGill University. In addition to this we have two brothers from Victoria, namely, R. S. and W. S. Lea, Civil Engineers, and also connected with McGill University. I think I hear someone say "But you have left out a great many of our distinguished Islanders." Quite so. That is entirely correct for I am not permitted to mention the scores and hundreds who have left Prince Edward Island, and who have distinguished themselves both in Canada and the United States in theology, medicine, law, science, art, literature, banking, mechanics and industry.

And while referring to our distinguished sons and daughters who have already enumerated, I think it is only fair on an occasion such as this to mention the fact that no small proportion of them belong to the Scottish race.

We hear a great deal of talk at present about immigration, and about bringing people to our Dominion. Immigration is one of the great problems of Canada. The great trouble with Prince Edward Island always has been that we do not hold our natural increase. During the decade preceding 1921, seventeen thousand people emigrated from Prince Edward Island, eight thousand of whom settled in the Western Provinces of Canada. If we could devise a scheme whereby we could keep our population at home we would have no such thing as an immigration problem in our Province as far as bringing new settlers is concerned. I believe that matters are changing rapidly, and that the Islanders who have gone away are now beginning to have a new viewpoint, and are looking back to their native Province as a place to which they should return. The question arises, how many of a population could we have in Prince Edward Island, that is, how many could we support? In looking up the records of Confederation, if we be seen that it was contemplated that our population might at some time reach four hundred thousand. If our population had increased since Confederation, as fast as it did before Confederation, we would today have a population of two hundred and fifty thousand and upwards. There is no reason why we could not be populated much more thickly than at present. In addition to this there is the development of the potato industry which has brought the capitalist and the speculator into farming. Already some people have come from the United States to take up farms here. This, combined with the home coming movement, will, I believe, open up a new era for Prince Edward Island, and that in a few years it will be difficult to buy a farm in this Province, owing to the increased value of land and the demand for farms.

Of course, the building up of large cities in the East would increase our population here, and that to a large extent depends upon the establishing of manufacturing industries. Although the central Provinces have an advantage over other parts of Canada in their situation geographically, for the distribution of manufactured products thereby making them a logical place for manufacturing industries, at the same time it is a fact that the reasons why we have not more manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces is partly psychological. There are two large industries in the Maritime Provinces competing successfully with the whole of Canada in the line of their particular products, and is there any reason why other manufactures should not spring up in the Provinces on the Atlantic seaboard? Some one may say, where are you going to get the money for manufactures in the East, and where are you going to raise the thousands to develop factories in Prince Edward Island?

There is enough money leaving the Province yearly for investment in stocks, bonds and corporations to finance any one industry. Therein is where we want education in Prince Edward Island, an education to stimulate a faith in the idea of our ability to manufacture in the East, and an education to invest their moneys at home and to have faith in home enterprise.

Our sister Province of Nova Scotia is taking on a great spirit of optimism. Let us follow her example, and good and prosperous days are in store for us in our own Province.

The City of Charlottetown The toast to the City of Charlottetown was next proposed. His Worship Mayor Miller responded. He first congratulated Mr. Anderson on his position and on his address, and also extended his congratulations to the Chief. He was glad to hear that the financial position of the society was in such a flourishing state, as he knew of the vast accounts they had spent in re-

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the Lassies

And last but not least, came the toast to the Lassies Mr. Sylvester DesRoches also replied.

"If a doctor makes a mistake" he said "his mistake is buried; if a lawyer makes a mistake, he gets his fee, even if he loses his case, but if a man makes a mistake in speaking about the ladies—he never knows what may happen."

Mr. DesRoches then spoke very feelingly of the Mothers of the world—and of the influence—irresistible though unseen—that their love has had in working their will for good in the hearts of men.

He then alluded to the tremendous influence for good or ill that such women as Helen of Troy, Cleopatra, Elizabeth, Catherine of Russia, Isabella of Spain and Victoria the good had exerted in the history of the world.

One little word from them—perhaps just a smile—and armies had come together in fierce and bloody conflict, navies had sailed to far ends of the earth, there to conquer and subdue obscure and distant tribes, and empires had tottered to an irrevocable fall, or risen, it may be to dizzy heights of power and magnificence.

The poets of Scotland—Scott and Robbie Burns had been loud in the praise of the lassies. They had inspired the Scottish workmen in their factories and the killed battalions to glorious deeds upon the field of battle.

As yet, however, the speaker said, no recognition had been made to the silent and patient heroism of woman; no monument had been raised to the memory of the unknown lady.

He concluded by quoting an appropriate verse by Burns.

Following this, a toast was proposed to "Our Worthy Host and Hostess, Mr. and Mrs. Brown." Coupled with "For they are Jolly Good Fellows" sung by the assembled company. The dinner was then brought to a close by the singing of "Auld Lang Syne" followed by the National Anthem.

THE CALEDONIAN CLUB of Prince Edward Island Chief—Daniel J. MacDonald. President—John Anderson. Vice-Presidents—Aben MacLean, G. P. Nicholson. Treasurer—C. Frank MacDonald. Financial Secretary—A. B. Brown. Recording Secretary—T. M. McMillan. Corresponding Secretary—J. K. MacKenzie. Pipers—Capt. A. McDougall, John K. MacKenzie. Dinner Committee—John G. McFadyen, Chas. Brown, T. F. White, John Anderson, J. K. MacKenzie, A. B. Brown, C. F. MacDonald, S. A.



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stances in the city. He was also glad to see that at this St. Andrew's Banquet the attendance was the largest in recent years.

Like the Caledonian Club, Charlottetown was progressing financially, and socially. We, who are not of Scottish blood, are not envious of the Scotchman and his sons. His Worship then told a story of a Scotsman and an Englishman.

The Englishman and