

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester R. McEneaney... Vice-President—J. R. Burneth...

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1930

Farmers' Week

Farmers' Week opens on Monday next. Conferences will be held daily during the week in the Prince of Wales College hall...

Another "Dud"

The Liberal organ's endeavor to impute political motives to Hon. John A. MacDonald's support of the suggestion that our subsidy claims be heard before a Royal Commission is rather amusing...

"The Navy Is Us"

Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald is reported as saying at the Naval Disarmament Conference: "The Navy is us." Sticklers on rules of grammar may object to the phraseology...

Editorial Notes

The proverbial Burns anniversary snowstorm failed to materialize this year. A magnificent booklet, descriptive of the new home office of the Royal Bank of Canada in Montreal, has been received...

Notes By The Way

Sir George E. Foster, veteran orator, statesman and campaigner, recently addressed the members of the Young Men's Canadian Club in Toronto at their regular dinner meeting...

Dwelling upon the past 65 years of Canadian history, he did so for fear the present generation in the prime of its vigor and beauty was becoming disconnected with the preceding generation...

It is a sad thing, he observed to lose touch with the generation which went before to which it owes so much and from which it has inherited so priceless a heritage...

In conclusion Sir George admonished his hearers to "keep what has been given you. Use it as you pass, and hand it on better and stronger than you received it to the generation which will take your place..."

"Snowmelt" is the latest invention of Dr. Howard T. Barnes who is a professor of McGill University. The use to which the invention is applied is just what its name implies—melting the snow and ice from streets, sidewalks, highways, as may be required...

It is a liquid compound which is sprayed on the streets like water. Philadelphia was recently visited by Dr. Barnes where he gave a demonstration of his method of dissolving snow and ice. That great city has adopted it on seeing that it does the work in one-third the time that it can be done by any other means...

Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, ex-Premier and Conservative party leader who is now Rector of Glasgow University, in his rectorial address chose as his subject, "A New World." The new world of which he spoke was not the American continent, but of the new world which would be developed since the great war...

The advent of democracy was the most pregnant change, affecting the British government externally and internally, "altering profoundly, for good or ill, our outlook in all directions." Mr. Baldwin stressed the fact that the Dominion had become autonomous and added that "British India is taking the first steps on the road which in the fulness of time is to lead her to self-government..."

In this it is understood he did not refer to the independence movement, but rather to the hopes of the moderate Indian statesmen that the promised Dominion status would be realized before very long.

The outbreak of a new fever, hitherto unknown, is told in a despatch from Kitchener, Ont. The medical authorities are puzzled, and the number of patients doubled within less than a week. So far the victims afflicted range in age from one to 40 years. It is said to be a local affair, confined to one city, Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Ontario Minister of Health, claims that it can be prevented from spreading by the use of a serum which has proved effective in epidemics of scarlet fever.

Control of radio broadcasting in Canada seems to be needed. A bill will be introduced in Parliament to effect this purpose. In effect the purport of the bill is to gain independence of the United States for the 300,000 owners of private radio receiving sets and 1,000,000 listeners in Canada. Radio advertising has increased greatly and the listeners want it curtailed, but it is a hard job to effect it.

The Naval Conference in London has opened in a spirit of friendly accord that seems, for the present, very promising of good results. A general desire to reach a harmonious and well considered agreement is apparent. There is no doubt that naval armaments can be reduced to a very considerable extent and thus relieve the maritime nations of the vast annual cost of construction and maintenance of their existing fleets. The submarine ought to be forever banned, and of this there is some hope. There is less prospect that the proposed abandonment of battleships will be seriously considered. It is really pitiful that the nations which are all committed to the policy



By James W. Barton, M.D.

REMOVING PHYSICAL DEFECTS CURES MENTAL AILMENTS

I have spoken before about a patient who had to be confined to a mental hospital for two years, with no signs of recovery.

Two months after the extraction of some teeth and filling of others, the superintendent noticed an improvement in the condition. She gradually recovered and was discharged from the hospital.

The superintendent had dental work done on other patients and found that the infection—the poison from the teeth—was really the cause of the delusions or hallucinations of the patients. When these were removed the patient lost these delusions and hallucinations.

And you remember when some one in your family was ill that he or she got some strange ideas into their heads.

Sometimes they are delusions, fears, strange noises in the head, "visions" of various kinds, excitability, stupor and other conditions.

Dr. G. A. McLarty presents a case in which a patient with tonsillitis thought she was in a train wreck; a case of typhoid fever where the patient (of modest circumstances) thought he owned a Rolls Royce and had his own chauffeur; a case of sinus trouble with pus formation who insisted on going to Niagara Falls; an acute heart case where the patient thought the people were preparing for her to die; a case with a kidney ailment where the patient had most unusual visions; a patient with jaundice who was terribly depressed and irritable; a case of goitre in which the patient thought that people were following him and trying to kill him; a case of pernicious anaemia where the patient was very drowsy and sleepy during the day and at night had terrible visions and became frightened and noisy; patients with fears and hallucinations following surgical operations.

All these patients became free from mental disturbances when they recovered from their physical ailments. Do you wonder therefore that many of our mental hospitals can now show a recovery of 60 per cent of their admissions? Do you wonder that they all have dental clinics, and dentists that give their full time to this work? It may be that some of our depression, our fears, our head noises, our "big ideas," or our "inferiority complex" may be due to some "chronic poisoning."

Certainly where an individual has always been normal, and his parents before him, and he becomes "strange" in his manner, an investigation for some physical defect should at once be made.

Now what about this for all of us? It may be that some of our depression, our fears, our head noises, our "big ideas," or our "inferiority complex" may be due to some "chronic poisoning."

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ORIGIN OF SURNAMES

Bond

This name is of Anglo-Scandinavian derivation, chiefly found in the South of England. In early English times the Bond was a householder, a freeman, and Bonda was a personal name, derived from old Norse bondi, "a husbandman."

Colville

The name is of Norman French origin from Colleville, near Bayeux. Probably the first of the name on record in this country was Gilbert de Colavilla, of Sussex, A. D. 1086. In Scotland Philip de Colleville, circa 1165, from whom descended the Lords Colville of Scotland. The name means Col's estate or homestead. There are six Scottish Colville crests.

Izzard

A very old name which in Domesday Book (1085 A.D.) is spelt Iseard this from Old English Isheard or Ishard, "ironhand." Crest—A dolphin, naant, ppr.

Jamieson

Purely Scottish, for Jeemie or Jamie's son, which in plain English is son of James. A fine old Scottish name. Clan and tartan—Gunn and Stuart of Bute.

Jennings

Also Jennin, Jennion, Jenyon, Jennisons, Jennison, etc. The name is from the French Jeannin for Jean, which in English is John. In English Jennings is Johnson. Jennings is specially found in the southern counties of England.

Johnstone

The Johnstones or Johnstons of Johnston, Dumfriesshire, are a very ancient and once powerful family on the Borders. Their territory was Annandale which gave the extinct title Marquis of Annandale to the family. There are many Johnstone crests. That of Johnston is a sword and dagger, in saltier, points upward, all ppr. Motto—Paratus ad arma. "Prepared for war," freely rendered "ave ready." Also vive, ut pustevisum, "Live that thou may hereafter live." Tartan—Johnston. Northern Johnston clans and tartan—Gunn and MacDonald of Ardnurchan.

MacEachan

From the Gaelic MacEachainn, son of Eachan (Hector), also MacAichan, MacEachrane, MacEachnie, MacEachnie. I have forty variants of the name. Clan and tartan—MacDonalds (MacIans) of Glenae.

MacGhie

Also MacGhee, MacGee, MacKee, MacGee; these are some of the many variants of MacKay, which in Gaelic is MacCaoidh, from Aoidh, Old Gaelic, "Aed"; old Irish, "Aed"; Adamnan's Aids; Aids, "fire"; early Irish; Aed, "fire"; Greenk, allos, "fire brand"; Latin, Aedes, "house" (equals, hearth), "aestus, heat"; Old High German, eit, "fire, pyre." Thus the name means, "son of fire." Clan and tartan, MacKay.

MacParlan

Derived from the Gaelic Parlan, Old Gaelic being Parthalon; in English Bartholomew. MacParlan, MacParlin, and many other forms are variants of MacParlane. Clan and tartan—MacParlane.

MacNeill

In Gaelic and Irish, MacNiall, "son of Niall." Early Irish, Niall, Adamnan's Nellis, gen. Neillso, Neld-s-lo; from the Gaelic roid niala, "courageous, champion, valour." Hence MacNeill, "son of the champion." The name was borrowed into Norse as Niall, Njall, and then borrowed into English as Nigel. Clan and tartan, MacNeill.

MacKesson

An ancient Stirlingshire and Perthshire family name, which originated from Ewen MacKessane of Garchel, born about 1250, who held his lands from the old Celtic Earls of Lennox. This Ewen was, probably descended from Gille MacKessoc, the second laird of Luss (prior to the Colquhouns acquiring these lands). MacKessane, MacKessan, MacKison, MacKisson, also MacKessack and MacKisson, all derive from Gille Kessog or Gille MacKessoc, son of the servant of St. Kessog or St. MacKessoc. Clan and tartan, MacKintosh.

Miligan

This is a Galloway name, the same as the Irish Mulligan, derived from Muiolan, "shaven one, monk, disciple," from the Gaelic maol, "bald." Hence also MacMilligan, MacMillican, Macmulkian, Millikan, and over a dozen other variants of the name. Millican and Miligan clan and tartan—MacLellan.

Moodle

Also Moody and Mudie. An extremely ancient name, difficult to derive. In A. D. 1050 spelt Mody, Mudy, Modi, and Mudde. Probably derived from Old English modig, "proud, courageous." The name in its different forms is found all over the island, and there are both English and Scottish crests.

Nicol

This is the Scottish form of this name, which comes from Nicholas, "victory of the people." The name in its different national forms is found all over Europe, and is the name of one of our oldest clans, Clan Nicol (long extinct). Nicol, Nicoll, Nichol, Nicholson, Nicolson, and MacNicol. Clan and tartan—MacLeod of Lewis, MacNicol clan and tartan—Campbell.

Ware

From the place-name Ware in Hertfordshire, derived from weir, a dam which was constructed by King Alfred to cut off the retreat of the Danish fleet. Crest—"A demi-lion (between paws) a millet of five points."

Willow

Also Willcock and Willocks, derived from Old English Willow from willa, will, pleasure, or thing desired, or loved. Some English authorities think the name a pet form of Will or William, like Wilkin, which in the 13th century was Wilkekin. There are two Willow crests.—G. P. D. Weekly Scotsman

Sir Robert Falconer

(Frank Lewellyn in Toronto Saturday night)

In June next Sir Robert Falconer will have been President of the University of Toronto for twenty-two years. A few months older than the Dominion of Canada, he has come to be regarded as almost a national institution. To understand the man and his academic degrees and his career, one has to go back to his beginnings. Sir Robert Alexander Falconer, K.C.M.G., D.D., L. L. D., D. Litt., M.A., D.C.L., was born on February 10th, 1867, at Charlottetown, P.E.I. He was the son of Reverend Alexander Falconer, D.D., and his wife, Susan Douglas, being thus of purely Scottish ancestry. He spent eight years of his boyhood in the British West Indies where he was a pupil at Queen's Royal College, Trinidad. In 1885 he took the Glenahirst Scholarship. Three years later he graduated from the University of London with the degree of B.A. Being a Son of the Manse, he naturally gravitated to the University of Edinburgh where he secured the degree of M.A. in 1892. In 1892 the same institution conferred on him the degree of D.D. and in 1902 that of D.Litt. Post graduate courses at Leipzig, Berlin and Marburg completed his academic education. Having been ordained as a Minister of the Presbyterian Church in Canada he in 1902 became Professor of New Testament Greek and afterwards Principal at Pine Hill Presbyterian College, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

He had been connected with the Halifax College for fifteen years when the call came to him from the University of Toronto. Never before in Canadian history had so youthful a man been offered so great a prize or confronted with so grave an educational responsibility. The great Canadian universities had been directed by sages like Sir Daniel Wilson and Sir William Dawson. The Presidency of the Toronto institution carried with it a salary, comparable to that received by the Prime Minister of Canada. The commission appointed by Sir James Whitney in 1905 and headed by Dr. Goldwin Smith with Mr. J. W. (now Sir Joseph) Flavelle as one of its chief members, had presented its drastic report on the reconstruction of the state university and a strong executive was required to place the institution on a sound working basis.

According to a critic of that day the general defect in the University was nothing more than a lack of business system and "a failure to assimilate the herds of youths who came strolling in from towns, villages and farms. New movements had been born, new tendencies were developing in a fast-moving age; and the University still clung to the King's College cap-and-gown ritual, when it needed more typewriters, more ledgers, more wall spaces, a central heating plant, a larger number of boilers, mills machines and electrical equipment - more factory co-ordination more obviously frank correlation with the affairs of the great busy world outside, and a more discursive acquaintance with young democratic humanity."

It was decidedly a case of the office seeking the man and for a time he was loathe to give the proposal favourable consideration. It may be that he conscientiously shrank from the immense responsibilities involved. It would be no small undertaking to

transform an ancient name, difficult to derive. In A. D. 1050 spelt Mody, Mudy, Modi, and Mudde. Probably derived from Old English modig, "proud, courageous." The name in its different forms is found all over the island, and there are both English and Scottish crests.

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This name, also Sim, Sime, Simson, and Simpson, are Scottish derivatives of Simon, which was a favourite name with the Frasers of Lovat. Clan and tartan—Fraser.

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ONE ADVANTAGE to the dealer in selling MORSE'S TEAS is that he does not have to do any talking. What an easy job retail merchandising would be if the same thing could be said of all commodities.



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The President has been designated as studying his University as though it were a railway, as balancing department and one College against another. He did much to bring the University into touch with the common everyday world. He was anxious that it should assist in the Continued on page 14 DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS