

The Charlottetown Guardian

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SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1937

Rolling Along!

The Legislature has prorogued, and PREMIER CAMPBELL will now be able to turn to the more congenial task of collecting all the new taxes he succeeded in putting through during the session.

For an authoritative commentary on the proceedings of the session, we are indebted to the Hon. JOHN A. CAMPBELL, Government member without portfolio, who on Thursday declared in no uncertain terms: "We are tightening up everything so that the poor man cannot exist at all."

"Why," he demanded, "should we be everlastingly after the fellow who is not able to pay?" And again: "We are passing legislation to suit ourselves." The hon. member pleaded with his colleagues—vainly it would seem, since his objections were overruled—to "use a little common sense and judgment."

When the promoter of the bill to which Mr. CAMPBELL objected urged that the tax proposed would be a protection against the stealing of certain kinds of merchandise, MR. ANGUS MACPHEE demanded: "What protection would you have if you had your hat stolen in this Legislature? I had that happen. If you are making laws you ought to make them for all."

Think of that, Mr. PREMIER! Think of a Cabinet Minister having to denounce a fellow member of the Executive Council for stating that he purposed to break a particular law if it were enacted, and summing up sadly: "Under those conditions it matters little what laws we pass. We might as well wipe the slate clean."

Think of a member commending, in one breath, the Government's prohibition enforcement, and in the next denouncing the Government's connivance in a scheme to promote the increased consumption of brewery products!

Think of the same member's constituency being cited by another member as the scene of the recent landing of 35 kegs of illicit liquor, just as an example "of the sort of thing that is going on!"

Think of the Executive Council president thinking Providence that a Liberal Government was in power to "stand by" the Prohibition Act, and a supporter of the Government declaring the Act to be so old and useless "it had barnacles on it," and ridiculing the efforts to "put it into dry-dock and have it scrapped and painted for another cruise!"

Think of the time wasted in shadow-boxing and political speechmaking, and the amazing exhibition of speed in putting through the Estimates of expenditure of the taxpayer's money at the rate of Sixty Thousand Dollars a minute! "Merrily We Roll Along," sang the stalwarts when they had finished their labours yesterday. "Rolling along" towards another big Deficit, on a brand-new ten cent gasoline tax, and a lot of other new taxes, too numerous to mention!

Our Educational Problems

The Minister of Education, Hon. M. R. McGUIGAN, believes that no great change in the curricula of our primary or secondary schools should be made without very grave consideration and cites the cost of new text books as sufficient to deter the Government, or educational department, embarking on any such enterprise meantime. There is much in what he says, though that should not be accepted as an excuse for permitting our educational system to lag behind that of the rest of Canada.

After all what has to be developed more strongly here is the love of learning. In the old days, when the opportunities for employment were even much fewer than they are today, the chief means of escape from the farm was higher education. We then had in our midst many grammar, or secondary schools, in charge of men of character, learning and ability, devoted to teaching as a profession. The consequence was that not only those who wished a university education were provided for, but many sons whose intentions were to remain on the farm, took the higher course and later became able and learned public men. We are in a period of unrest affecting education as well as political economy generally, and it is having a beneficial outlet in Study Clubs and Adult Education.

The recent discussions in our columns, taken part in by leading authorities, cannot fail to have made beneficial impression upon parents and educationists alike. Whether we are getting value for our expenditure on our schools and colleges depends largely upon what we conceive education to be. If we think the prime duty of district teachers is to fill their pupils' minds with facts, figures and recitations, sufficient to pass the entrance to Prince of Wales College, education in the primary schools is fairly satisfactory. If, on the other hand, we believe primary education to be a means to an end, to enable the pupil to think and act for himself, to develop his reasoning powers, it must be admitted our primary schools, to a considerable extent, fall down. This is the fault of a succession of misfortunes, principal of which is sending out to not a few of our primary schools young inexperienced teachers whose own characters have not been properly formed and whose scholastic attainments are of the meagre sort. So far as education in its real and truest sense is concerned, parents in the nature of things play a big part in forming the character of the succeeding generation; and clergy and Sunday school teachers also contribute their influence. But the primary school teacher is bound to exercise the greatest intellectual and moral force upon the pupils. Much depends upon the character of the teacher. Boys react

excellently to a manly master, and girls benefit from instruction by a prudent and womanly mistress. Such a relationship is inevitable, and while it is primarily moral, it also extends to the intellectual side. A youth, once his or her brain begins to develop towards maturity in adolescence, will be all the more disposed to profit by teaching methods and the instruction conveyed if the process is backed by respect for the person in charge.

How far the teacher should specifically attempt to influence the minds and natures of the pupils has long been a point of debate. Schools are not sausage-machines. It is obviously impossible for a teacher not to leave an impress upon young minds, particularly after the matriculation stage and still more particularly in schools where teachers are in contact for a period of years with the same set of pupils, such as is now the case at Prince of Wales College. But the association should not be, and by the good sense of most teachers is not, used to influence youth to an excessive degree. A boy is like a young colt being driven along a road between an oat crop and pasture land. He is attracted to the oats, which is forbidden fruit, and has to have his attention restored to the grass, which is the most suitable nutriment for his tender stomach. On the grass he may browse where he will. The natural inclinations of the young are to be encouraged so far as they are social and healthy; but children none the less require to be warned and persuaded to avoid slipshod methods and wilful negligence. The means of persuasion adopted must vary with the young person's temperament, but it should be early, ascertained in which studies he is primarily interested and to direct his development along that course. On the other hand, it is better that children should be taught to think rationally than that they should be told what to think. For one thing, the purpose of the human brain is to do its owner's reasoning. For another, each new generation, however it may be taught, will have its own genius and its own outlook. On these lines Scottish education on which ours is based, at least has evolved itself, and "the boy o' parts", still has his opportunity of being encouraged and pushed forward, to his own and the country's advantage. What we must always bear in mind is that neither our primary nor secondary schools are technical schools. All that we may hope to do to advantage under our present system is to lay the foundation for learning, and then leave it to parents and others to encourage the youngsters to follow their bent, whether it be on the farm, in business, in manufacturing, or in the professions.

Editorial Notes

The Royal Humane Society was founded this date 1774.

There has been so little in the Nova Scotia Press about the doing of the Legislature that we were under the impression it had prorogued a week ago. It was still in session yesterday.

Mr. John A. Stiles, chief Executive Scout hit the nail on the head when he declared that machinery was the obvious successor of slavery. In early days capitalists made a machine of man; today they make men of a machine.

The scrap between Mr. McIsaac, M.L.A., and Mr. Wright, M.L.A., was just a slight reverberation of what has been going on behind closed doors all during the session. Like the political prohibitionists, the Liberal 30 have been pretending before the public to be what they were not, in agreement in support of the Government.

It is pleasant to be told that the coming summer is to be a warm one, though there is no use being too optimistic about it. Sun spots, we are told, indicate that the northern hemisphere will experience warmer than average weather this summer followed by a stormy winter. "Sun spots come and go in cycles," Dr. Smith, of San Diego State College, says. "Every eleven years they reach a maximum number, and during that time the sun is much warmer. The spots do not cause the warmth, but there is a correlation. When the spots reach a maximum number, our summers are warmer, more water evaporates and a heavier rainfall or snowfall is experienced the following winter. The present cycle of sun spots will reach a maximum early in 1938"

Imported fresh fruits were valued at \$1,098,000 in February as compared with \$906,300 in January and \$846,000 in February last year. The amount from the United States was worth \$870,000, from the British West Indies \$80,840 mainly Jamaica, and Italy \$44,252. There were \$80,700 worth of bananas, \$112,370 of grapefruit \$143,615 of lemons, and oranges, mandarines and tangerines \$713,673. Exported fruits were worth \$365,000 against \$997,300 in the previous month and \$569,100 in the same month last year, of which \$241,760 went to the United Kingdom, Germany \$72,957, Belgium \$20,823 and the Netherlands \$15,711. The export of apples amounted to 106,426 barrels of the value of \$365,211 compared with 270,057 at \$997,186 in the month previous and 142,722 at \$560,917 a year ago.

Rev. Dr. R. Moorhead Legate, accompanied by Mrs. Legate, leave on Monday en route for the Old Country, where Dr. Legate will be associated with his brother in taking part in the ceremonies connected with the retirement from the ministry in Ulster of his 90-year old uncle, Rev. Dr. Moorhead, the third generation of Moorhead ministers of the parish. Tomorrow he will take temporary farewell of St. James Church, which since accepting the pastorate he has succeeded in rebuilding in a remarkable way till now it is in as healthy and vigorous a condition as in the most palmy days of its long and distinguished history. During his absence St. James will be in charge of the Rev. Dr. Kier Fraser, one of the most outstanding ministers of the Presbyterian Church, who last year was nominated for the Moderatorship of the General Assembly.

NOTES BY THE WAY

The reported severe defeat of Italian "volunteers" in the Spanish civil war is referred to in the British press as "Little Caporetto." Dictator Mussolini "particularly resents" this "not relishing a reminder of what happened to hundreds of thousands of Italians at the hands of Germans and Austrians at Caporetto in 1917. And to embellish the "resentment" he declares: "To the bad faith of others we shall oppose our indestructible will; to the castles of lies of others, the gusts of our impetuous and tempestuous truth; to the blind hatred of others, our conscious contempt." What "bad faith?" What "castles of lies?" What "blind hatred?" Dictated Italy's record during the past few years gives her Duce no warrant for charging others with "bad faith" or "blind hatred" or "lies." Dictated Italy has broken her pledged word and her solemn covenants. She has attacked, over-run and subjugated a defenceless native people. And right now there is considerable to be said about Italian "volunteers" in Spain—and Italian denials of the appearance there of any considerable Italian forces. It is the desire of the reasonable peoples to live in peace and harmony with all Italians; but the Mussolini Government, if persisted in, could lead straight into another masterpiece of blood and slaughter.—Hullfax Herald.

Switzerland knows that she is at the crossroads today. Not even the most enthusiastic League supporters of yesterday have retained any illusions as to the League's ability to guarantee Swiss territorial integrity. As one of Switzerland's Elder Statesmen told me: "War will come. We will try to stay out, at any price save our liberty. The moment a foreign soldier crosses our border, we will fight. And you may be assured that we shall fight to the last man." There can be no doubt that these words were no empty melodramatics. The Swiss know that several times during the last seven hundred years they have been able to defend their country successfully against invaders ten and twenty times superior technically and in manpower. And their neighbors know it too.—Current History (New York).

The British Empire has a marvellous way of drawing together people of all races, colors, and languages under one form of government, and in that way, if in no other manner, it has fulfilled a great and useful purpose. There are many ways in which the co-operation of the various parts of the Empire can be fruitful of good. Mr. Lyons, prime minister of Australia, has expressed his confidence that at the coming imperial conference in London the work begun at Ottawa will be carried a stage further in regard to defence and trade questions. It is to be hoped that his expectations will be fulfilled. It is certain that Canada and New Zealand will assist in the good work.—Belfast Telegraph.

There is too much of the donkey in most of us. We have to get rid of him if we want to get on. A sick patient feels good the moment a cheerful friend or physician calls. No other medicine is necessary. If you are ill nothing that is good tastes right. People with resentment in their hearts are ill. The habitual or the isn't normal and healthy. It's best not to argue, or stir up the mind of such a one. People's wills have to be smoothed before persuasion becomes effective. Understanding is the finest medicine of which I know. It has never lost one.

One in the eye for the Dismal Jimmies who are always telling us to be in the next war, Sir Samuel Hoare, First Lord of the Admiralty, reassured the nation about the supremacy of the fleet. The pain man will be pleased at this plain speaking. It is an agreeable experience to hear a Cabinet Minister inspiring hope by the means of common sense.—Sunday Chronicle.

If Galileo had minded his own business, we should know less than we do about the great stars that are sweeping around us. If Columbus and the Brothers Cabot had minded their own business, America might have lain undiscovered for hundreds of years. If Shakespeare had minded his own business, the world would have lost some great plays and a wonderful of magnificent sonnets. If Louis Pasteur had minded his own business, there would have been more germs and less people abroad to-day. And if we minded our own business, we should never get out this editoria'l page.—Hamilton Spectator.

But it is in the province of Barcelona, rightly called the Iberian Lancashire, and in the city itself, that all forms of Catalan industry are concentrated. Barcelona is by far the most important city of Spain. It is the largest port of the peninsula and one of the biggest in Europe. A quarter of Spain's commerce passes through it. Catalonia has only been able to play this leading part in Spain's economic system thanks to the Madrid Government's tariff policy. If foreign goods were able to compete freely with the products of Catalonia, one might anxiously wonder what would be the fate of the trade of the four provinces. This is not the least of the problems to be faced in a not far distant future.—E.X.

New York, this city's roistering young rival across the water is obvious, brutally frank, shrill, carnal, careless and obvious of the stranger. London, as it prepares for its Coronation, its greatest pageant, is elusive but benign, busy but unharried, a little amused at you, in a kindly, grandfatherly fashion, but has plenty of time to welcome you back to the family home of your people.—Ottawa Citizen.

Guarantees that the poor man's pocketbook will be proof against this or that tax do not seem to work. Every time that we get a new tax things seem to go up a little higher and it generally ends up in the cup of the man who drinks the coffee, or eats the pork or wears the clothing.—E.X.

P.E.I. Potatoes

By A. M. Bell M. D.

Nature has made a wonderful provision in the developing of foods for human use, by concentrating the nutrient elements in some part of the organism, whether it be of animal, vegetable or mineral origin. By acquiring a knowledge of these contained food qualities a person is the better enabled to wisely select foods to properly balance their qualities, and thus effect a most complete diet.

In the dairy cow, the most wonderful and complete food known is concentrated in the milk she produces, being developed in her system—that wonderful animal laboratory—from the foods she consumes. In the hen a great amount of necessary food elements are stored up in the yolk of the egg she produces. When the hen is killed for food the liver provides a great amount of the nutrition elements.

Cereal grains have the great food value stored in its kernel—principally in its germ. Fruit trees and fruit bearing shrubs have this stored in its fruit. In lean fish, such as the cod fish, the liver is a wonderful storehouse of a number of the most essential food elements. In fat fish, such as Mackerel, herring and eel this is stored up in their flesh.

The ox, when slaughtered for food, provides a very rich source of food essentials in its liver. In tubers, such as the potato, the food elements are stored in the tuber, which has a wonderful structure, with each cell compartment so arranged, with each cell side by side in progressive series in its structure. Each cell compartment is separated by an indistinguishable space, so that each cell is independent from its adjacent cell. The potato can be kept in storage under proper conditions for a long time without deterioration. But if the potato be frozen and then thawed, its starch content is converted into sugar in a very short time by a ferment which is present in the potato, but which is kept separate and apart from the starch granules in the intact potato in its normal state.

Freezing deranges the structure and cellular arrangements, so its component parts are disorganized and become intermingled, resulting in numerous chemical changes in its structure, being somewhat analogous to the disintegration that takes place in man after death. Owing to this perfect structure and organization of its cell components—the potato, with proper attention, can be kept in storage for a long period of time without undergoing any appreciable depreciation of its contained food values—a most desirable and very valuable property, which is possessed by very few, if any other food.

In order to determine the full food values of the potato, in comparison with other foods and also to possess the knowledge how to combine it with other foods, so as to make a fully adequate diet (for no one food is fully complete in itself when used as the sole source of nutrition over a long period of time)—it is necessary to examine minutely in detail each of its constituent food elements and the part it fills in the nutrition of the body. The potato has a protein content of good quality, containing about 2.2 per cent.

There are a great many kinds of proteins. In fact those found in both the animal and vegetable and also in grains have all different characteristics. Even in the same animal the proteins of the various organs and tissues differ in their composition. There are two species of plants have identical proteins. When proteins are digested in the alimentary canal, they are decomposed into from 18 to 22 kinds of fragments, which have been called Amino-acids, and the proportion varies in which the various proteins produce these amino acids.

Many proteins yield less than 10 per cent of these substances, while others contain a large amount. In feeding experiments of young growing pigs 63 per cent of milk protein was converted into pig body protein, while from protein of the whole wheat, under the same conditions, it could convert only 23 per cent of it into pig body protein.

It thus is seen that protein of foods are different from protein composing the tissues of the body, and in the undigested state these food proteins cannot be utilized by the body and if placed directly in the blood, they are rejected by it as foreign bodies. In order that food protein can be utilized by the body to build up body proteins, they must, after being eaten, be acted on by enzymes provided in the alimentary canal for that purpose, breaking them up into amino acids which constitute the material used to build up new tissue in the young developing child and for forming new tissue cells to replace the injured and broken down tissue the result of life processes. In the adult these amino acids pass through the walls of the intestine and circulate through the blood.

(To Be Continued)

The true artist feels, whereas the pure technician offers expert skill, without warmth. It's the best friend within that makes a man great. And no outside friend has ever been able to fathom his worth.

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.

BREWERY BLACK STALLION

Sir—Some time ago I asked through the Public Forum in your paper for the following information by the Department of Agriculture, how many mares have proven in foal by the Brewery Black Stallion for the season of 1936? But to date there has been no reply. It is reported that some 25 mares were bred to this stallion and there are three different reports as to the number of mares that proved 'in foal'. The first one is none, the second is one, and the third is three. And that breeders had to pay a fee of three dollars at time of service. The only reliable information to date I find on page seven under the heading of Encouragement of Livestock in the annual report of the Department of Agriculture for the year ending Dec. 31st, 1936, as follows: Supplies for Stallion "Starlight Lager" \$145.28. Sir, if this report or reports are correct it is surely Encouragement of Livestock, at the expense of the breeders and taxpayers of this province. This matter should be dealt with at the next farmers meeting and resolutions presented to the government asking the government to devise ways and means to compensate those farmers whose mares have not proven in foal. You could not call this a civil service act but you could call it a just act. I am, Sir, etc., BREEDER

THE TAXATION JAUGENAUT

Sir—In 1936 in P.E.I. Black headlines the late government were almost daily pilloried as "The High Taxation" party. Now the tune has changed and the tax reducing nationalists are out in bitter condemnation of Conservatives for inflating the poll tax off of the poor man, and reducing the motor taxes. The Balance the Budget bluff which fooled so many voters in 1935 has melted away as snow in a fiery furnace. A reduction is exhibited on paper, but an increase in fact. The balance is adversely affected, but it is at the cost of money pulled from the taxpayer's pockets.

From the Public Accounts we find additional taxes, taken from our pockets, as follows:— General Property and Income tax \$55,877 Corporation taxes 13,955 Other Taxes 49,368 Fines and Penalties 1,654 Fees Collected 2,363 General Government 15,138

Extra Taxes taken from public (in 1936) \$137,160 If you add this additional taxation, of money from pockets of taxpayers, to the admitted deficit, you will easily see through the flimsy pretences of the tax reduction bluffers.

That was the story as relates to 1935-1936 tax increases. We have to review Premier Campbell's budget forecasts to get an estimate of the further inflictions upon the poor man's hard earnings in 1937. As one who "builds better than he breaks" we may look for even more drastic pocket inroads than he predicts. These are some of his promised increases:— General Taxation \$15,000 Life Ins. Companies 5,000 Banks 13,000 Companies 5,000 Succession Duties 2,000 Amusement Tax, increased last year from \$5,000 to \$11,000 now a further increase of 3,000 Gasoline Tax 67,500 Motor Registration 18,000 Truck License increase unstated \$128,500

Thus a promised increase this year over last of \$128,000 to be paid by deceived and deluded taxpayers.

Apologists, looking for loopholes of escape for this tax plundering will try to beloud the issue by claiming that the banks, corporations and men of wealth pay a large portion of these impositions. There is nothing to it. Every dollar paid by banks, insurance, business houses, truck and gas costs, is added to working costs and paid by the consumer. That is an economic fact from which there is, no escape.

It is time for the thinking public to get busy and call a halt to this mad rampage for borrowing, piling up debt and taxation before they find themselves hopelessly submerged, if we are not there already, in the bottomless whirlpool of financial bankruptcy. Above does not include thousands of prohibition and other taxes. I am, Sir, etc., READER

COMPOSITION AND OTHER STUDIES (Continued)

Sir—I wish to continue my discussion on Composition and Other Studies with a few remarks on reading. New Teacher criticizes me for what he considers a serious sin of omission when I left this subject out of my category that contribute to the art of writing composition. Thank you New Teacher; I had my own reasons for leaving it out; and if you do not mind taking it from Old Teacher, I may say that your own remarks on this subject are at once so comprehensive and well-pointed that I need now say but little on the subject. I will quote your own words in part: "That Reading is the one subject that goes hand in hand with composition. When Latin held sway, school boys used Horace and Petrarch as models of inspiration. Now we have riches of English literature to guide us in our own writing efforts. You said that the child learns to write in his early stages by imitation—so he does by imitation and practice can you have imitation without prac-

tion No. 7). And so he continues to do (learn to write by imitation) in grades 7 and 8 and 9, and throughout his writing life. And the best of antiquity is (now) translated for us, etc." Thus my omission has led to a final excellent emphasis on the importance of reading in connection with composition; and I would merely add, "its importance in connection with every other subject". Thus far, I have showered nothing but praise and thanks upon New Teacher. I must now positively rebuke him for strange ignorance in connection with certain matters or else for deliberately suppressing the truth where it would help an opponent. He suggests in reference to the Old English and Scottish systems, not perhaps after all I am not too well-informed on these subjects. That is comparatively true. These systems were naturally varied and extensive; but I think New Teacher will admit that an old English grammar school, such as Shakespeare would in all probability have corresponded fairly well to an old Prince Edward Island grammar school. It would be quite natural then that Shakespeare, as New Teacher really admits, knew a little Latin and Greek; and surely New Teacher does not mean to say the poet did not make good use of the little Latin and Greek he had.

And then comes Robert Burns. New Teacher tells us that his schooling was over at 15 years of age, and that thereafter during his boyhood he led the life of a peasant boy on his father's farm—implying thereby, of course, that Burns could have no knowledge of the advanced subjects. But nearly all of his biographers assure us that he had. In respect to Latin, he was well taught in this subject as far as he went by an excellent teacher, namely, John Murdoch, and his acquaintance with this language induced him to read good translations of Homer and Virgil, so that he became well-versed in these ancient authors, and even went so far as to attempt criticism on the relative values of their different works. And then as to the assumption that Burns knew nothing of geometry, here is an extract from a recent biography of the poet: "When the reverend Archibald Alison sent Burns his book, Essays on the Principles of Taste, the poet thanked him and in a letter said: In short Sir, except Euclid, which I made a shift to unravel at my father's fireside during the first season of the plough, I never read a book that gave me such a quantum of information and added so much to my ideas, etc." And does not Burns himself tell us how one day in the garden of a mathematician who was teaching him a course in Trigonometry, he was getting on famously with his Thines and cosines, when there appeared somewhat suddenly in the garden a lovely apparition, the face and form of Peggy Thompson, and "lo, he says, I flew of at a tangent—my trigonometry was dead, but my muse was much alive". How say you now, J.W.N.A. that the chief affect of Geometry and the Romance Languages in the public school is to take forever the romance out of life? I wish in respect to the value of geometry in the art of speaking and writing, to add here the testimony of one whom most of us, I presume, consider the greatest of all Americans, namely, Abraham Lincoln. One day in conversation with Professor Gulliver, Principal of Knox University, Illinois, he confessed that he had found it impossible to study law without the aid of geometry, and he told a remarkable story of how he mastered the six books of Euclid, in a very short time. Professor Gulliver asked if he might be permitted to use the story, for said he, I believe if Euclid were properly studied it would deliver the world from half its nonsense. To which Lincoln, laughing, replied: I think so too. I vote for Euclid (see complete story in "Adult Education", edited by Mary E. Ely, and now in the Charlottetown Library).

I wish now to say, that I can take no serious objection to New Teacher's spirited defence of rhetoric or formal composition in the public schools as long as it be confined to the advanced grades; my own persistent defence

of geometry being however, that geometry and grammar properly taught supply the place of rhetoric or formal composition. Nor do I absolutely object to a little experimental science—agricultural, horticultural, domestic or otherwise, but it should be like Shakespeare's Greek, very little indeed and surely the need of this limitation is obvious enough—Teacher's powers are limited, and time is short, especially in a country school. And moreover I have great faith in the average P. E. Island farmer as a teacher of agriculture, and the average farmer's wife as a teacher of household science;—let the shoemaker stick to his last.

Finally I wish to say that while I would consider it a disaster to have Latin and French entirely eliminated from the P. E. Island system of Education, I think it might profitably be eliminated from the common public schools; leaving the course of study as follows:—Reading, Writing, Grammar and Arithmetic, History, Geography and Nature Study, Algebra and Geometry, Music and Drawing. I am, Sir, etc., OLD TEACHER

P.S. Note:—I wish to say that in writing the several contributions that I made on this subject I have had in mind as readers principally the teachers and pupils in advanced grades in our public school; and in case this will be my last contribution on the subject I wish to say that in reading over my own letters I have noticed several grammatical errors. One or two of these might be misprints, but I must say in justice to the printers of the Guardian that my experience with their work affords me very little justification for falling back on the good old plea of

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The Poet's Corner

FROM "EXIT"

Easily to the old Opens the hard ground; But when youth grows cold, And red lips have no sound, Bitterly does the earth Open to receive And bitterly do the grasses In the churchyard give. Cold clay knows how to hold An aged hand; But how to comfort youth It does not understand. Even the gravel rasps In a dumb way When youth comes homing Before his day.

—Wilson Macdonald

of geometry being however, that geometry and grammar properly taught supply the place of rhetoric or formal composition. Nor do I absolutely object to a little experimental science—agricultural, horticultural, domestic or otherwise, but it should be like Shakespeare's Greek, very little indeed and surely the need of this limitation is obvious enough—Teacher's powers are limited, and time is short, especially in a country school. And moreover I have great faith in the average P. E. Island farmer as a teacher of agriculture, and the average farmer's wife as a teacher of household science;—let the shoemaker stick to his last.

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