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SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1927

A GREAT RECORD

Yesterday forenoon the Conservative Government, under Premier J. D. Stewart, formally resigned and handed over office to its Liberal successors under Premier A. C. Saunders. The late Government was one of the most capable and successful administrations in our history. It accomplished great things during its existence, and on handing over the seals of office had the unique experience of outgoing governments of handing to its successors a surplus of $70,697.18 besides having reduced the liabilities since December 31 by $85,655.68. This is a record to be proud of and well justifies the Patriot's remark, that "the new Government takes office under peculiarly favourable circumstances." Not since Confederation has a new government been more signally favoured than Mr. Saunders, for in addition to the huge reduction in liabilities and the magnificent surplus, the outgoing government has provided supplies for the various departments and institutions, while only half of the additional grant has been paid by the Federal Government. It is sincerely to be hoped the new Government will maintain the high standard of its predecessor and prove to us it is an economical and efficient administration.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

"THE grave position of British Agriculture demands urgent consideration." This is the statement of a well-informed contributor to the National Review, of London. It is borne out by the fact that owners of land in the Mother Country are "selling out," that agricultural labourers, and their families are in distress; and that the most industrious and skilful British farmers are loud in their complaints about the "hardness of the times." It is true notwithstanding the fact that Great Britain has a very large industrial population, the members of which prefer to eat the produce of Great Britain's farms and gardens, and purchase it if they can obtain it at the ordinary market prices. But when foreigners and outsiders, having the freedom of Great Britain's markets can supply agricultural produce at prices lower than those at which the British producers can afford to sell it the British consumers in their own personal interest buy the "foreign stuff."

In these conditions and circumstances the question pressed upon British statesmen is, "How are we to save Britain's premier industry, which every lover of Britain realizes is vital for the preservation of our social instincts and for the health and stability of our country?" During the course of the great war, a subsidy was paid to British farmers by the Government; and land which before the war, was useless was made productive. But, at the end of the war, the subsidy was found too expensive to be maintained—so it was discontinued and the condition of the British farmer, compelled to pay high taxes, lapsed into that of discontent and ruin. Soon after the end of the war the Conservative Party, of which Mr. Baldwin is the Leader, went to the country with a proposal to the effect that imports of farm produce from foreign countries should be subjected to Customs duties. But the Liberals raised the cry that all towns people would thereby be compelled to "pay more for their loaf," and the townspeople being largely in the majority, and the cry of "Free trade" still popular, the Conservative Party were defeated. At the next General Election in Great Britain the Conservatives were constrained to promise that free competition with the world in farm products should be maintained; and they now hold office bound by that promise. In the meantime the whole world outside of Great Britain is "protected" against British competition and British industry, so heavily handicapped, is it upon the whole—though lately protected in some measure—but slowly recovering while that of the British farmer remains in peril.

Colonel Walter Guinness, the British Minister of Agriculture, recently stated that "any protection on Agriculture to be of use must raise prices" and that "no government could advocate a policy which raised the cost of the food of their people." That statement being true, the farmers of Great Britain are compelled to emigrate to the United States, Canada, and other countries in which more or less protection is given them, and British agriculture continues to decline, subject as it is to the competition of foreign farm products. The farmers of Canada can form some idea of the effect of the existing situation in Great Britain; for they also are subject to unfair competition on account of the comparatively low duties imposed by Canada, and the all but prohibitive duties imposed by the United States.

Various proposals have been made in the interests of British agriculture. For instance, it is argued that if a duty were imposed on foreign flour, the price of bread would not be raised:—it would merely mean the milling of imported wheat in Great Britain and would be of enormous advantage to farmers who would obtain their feeding stuff at a reasonable price and would also give indirect advantage to the country, as it would revive the milling industry. It is also urged that a duty on imported barley would have the effect of stabilizing the price of the British crop, while the price of flour would not at all be increased.

But such applications of the protective principle would evidently have but a partial and upon the whole an unsatisfactory effect. To really benefit British Agriculture, under existing conditions, the British Empire should follow the example of the United States. There should be, within the bounds of the Empire absolute Free Trade, or if that is impossible the lowest possible revenue duties in all the British Dominions and Colonies, and a high protective wall against the products of those foreign countries which would then continue to impose protective duties upon imports from Great Britain and other British possessions. The adoption of this policy would soon bring the United States and other foreign exporters to reason; for the markets of the British Empire are too large and varied to be lost to foreigners. Then there would be a chance to improve the position of both British agriculture and British industry. In short the application of Imperial Preferential Trade would work this needed change in world commerce.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The hay crop is now practically all harvested and in good condition. The crop is about an average one.

The Saunders Government certainly had good weather on the occasion of its incoming. Whatever weather it may encounter hereafter, it will always be able to say it has "seen better days."

The new government comes into a well feathered nest. They are in that happy though pitiable condition in which "things provided came without the sweet sense of providing."

Notes by the Way

A change of Government in a small province does not amount to very much in the larger field of matters universal. The Government that has gone out may be consoled by the fact that they are relieved from a lot of troublesome responsibilities which the incoming Administration has taken on. The Government that was has become the Opposition now, which is the easier role to play. And it may be remarked that during four years past the then Opposition played a rather insignificant part. It is true that throughout the term they kept up a measure of fault finding to which no one paid very much attention, as all realised that the Stewart Government had made an exceptionally creditable record.

The proposed repeal of the prohibitory law and the adoption of a more just and rational measure in its stead gave Mr. Saunders his opportunity and in the necessary appeal to the people gave him and his party a victory at the polls. They have come to power loaded with the responsibility of so amending the present law as to make it more workable and effective as well as more satisfactory to the people at large, and of testing public opinion as to its continuance by a plebiscite two years hence. They are facing inevitable difficulties in this undertaking as we are told on the authority of their chief newspaper organ that the New Government are entirely in accord with the Temperance Alliance in regard to the amendments to be made in the law.

That the Alliance is not in accord with the very large minority who voted against prohibition at the election is sufficiently clear and there was only four thousand less votes in that minority than in the majority who voted for prohibition. The law, however it may be amended, will obviously be more difficult of enforcement because almost one-half of the voters have condemned it.

The entire situation tends to strengthen the desire and increase the number of those who are asking for a better temperance law and who confidently expect to see the repeal of prohibition brought about within the next few years. Repeal may come as the result of the plebiscite promised by Premier Saunders and by which he is bound to give the people what they want.

The vicious spoils system that so gravely taints Canadian political life is referred to by the Manchester Guardian in a recent issue, while in the same issue our constitution is admitted to have worked well in the main. Senate appointments are pointed out as examples of the spoils system in Canada. There is no doubt that appointments to the Senate are frequently made as a reward for service to the party rather than for service to the country and the same is true of many other classes of political rewards. And for that matter is the same not true of appointments to the peerage in England?

It is but small consolation for us to be told that this vicious practice is more common in the United States than in Canada. We have had too many instances of the application of the spoils system even in Prince Edward Island with each party in succession playing the vicious game. When a change of Government takes place sundry officials appointed by the outgoing. Administration have been dismisesd for no better reasons than that the preceding government had done the same. This evil should not be continued. No official who has shown himself to be honest, capable, courteous and efficient should be dismissed merely to make room for a new appointment.

Offensive partisanship, incompetence, neglect of duty or other sufficient cause may justify an occasional dismissal, but otherwise the tenure of office should be secure. What is called "the spoils system" should be terminated and the party who ends it will earn the gratitude of the country.

The latest crop reports throughout Canada and especially in the North-west Provinces, is most cheering, and the best that has yet been issued this summer. The estimated yield of wheat has been considerably enlarged over the earlier figures and prices have advanced, not only for wheat but for oats and other grain. All of which is most encouraging and hopeful.

Vicar (to parishioner)—I haven't seen your husband, Mrs. Wops, at our meetings for a long time. I hope he hasn't taken umbrage?

Mrs. Wops—I shouldn't wonder, sir. 'E buys orl these patent medicines.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D

CAUSE OF GALLSTONES

When we remember that a great number of people have gall stones, that gall stone "colic" is not a rare condition, and that operations for removal of gall stones, and removal of the gall bladder itself, are likewise becoming more numerous, you are apt to ask yourself just what are gall stones and what causes them.

Our research men tell us that gall stones are just the remains of the bile that has become so "dried out" or thick, that it gradually became a stone. And they blame this thickening of the bile on the fact that the gall bladder in some individuals, does not empty itself often enough or completely, and thus the bile thickens and gets dried out into stones.

Now what will cause the gall bladder to empty its contents completely?

A diet rich in fats.

As you know the main work done by the bile is to break up fats so that they can be absorbed into lymph vessels, and later into the blood.

And so Nature then, when fats are eaten, gets busy, and pours out the bilet from the gall bladder.

Another cause besides the above, as suggested by Dr. L. R. Whitaker of Boston, is that not only is an insufficient amount of fat not eaten by some individuals, but they eat too much food, and eat too often.

This means that the gall bladder does not get a chance to completely empty itself before it is called on to empty itself again.

Thus some bile remains, gets dried out, and forms stones.

This has not been definitely proven but is admitted by many research men, that lack of movement of the gall bladder—stasis—due to constipation or inactivity of body and intestine, is a cause of the bile thickening and causing stones.

A few years ago when women wore high corsets, the number of gall bladder operations was four times that in men. This was due to lack of movement of the diaphragm or floor of chest, squeezing the liver and gall bladder.

Since the advent of the low corset the number is now just half as many in women as before, that is 2 to 1 in men.

So the lessons for us here are simple. It means eating a fair proportion of fat daily, not eating too much food, spreading our meals well apart so that we're really hungry when we eat, and taking sufficient exercise to make us breathe deeply, or bending exercises to squeeze the liver and gall bladder directly.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "the two sisters love one another." Say "each other" when referring to two.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: abeyance. Pronounce the second syllable as "bay," not as "be."

OFTEN MISSPELLED: coarse (not fine), course (a path or track.)

SYNONYMS: people, persons, public, folk, community, population, society, commonwealth.

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: REPRESS; to check or restrain. "He tried, but could not repress the groans."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

August 13, 1927

SATISFYING MERCY:—O satisfy us early with Thy mercy; that we may rejoice and be glad all our days. Psalm 90:14.

PRAYER:

"Sweet is Thy mercy Lord,
Before Thy Mercy seat
My soul adoring pleads Thy word,
And owns Thy mercy sweet."

August 14, 1927

ABOUNDING GLADNESS:—Make us glad according to the days wherein Thou hast afflicted us, and the years wherein we have seen evil Psalm 90:15.

PRAYER:

"Every morning mercies new,
Fall as fresh as morning dew."

AT EVENING

The sun has gone,
And silent night clouds fly
In majesty
Across the dark'ning sky
From where the day has gone:
And all is quiet.

The stars that peep
Through rays of dying light
Are growing clear,
That they throughout the night
Their silent watch may keep:
And all is quiet.

The spell of night
Is creeping o'er the land
And water too,
At Nature's firm command,
To slumber for the night:
And all is quiet.

—James A. Mackey.

Happenings of the Week

WIRES for toasters, wires for tongs,
Wires for radio talks and songs,
Wires to cook the food we eat,
Wires for vacuums and heat;
I'm thankful I may still admire
The sun that shines without a wire.

* * *

On Aug. 5th Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George, honored Mr. and Mrs John Basset, who have summered here, by their presence at a luncheon at the Country Club, Ottawa. The luncheon was served in the open air in a Chinese pavilion which had been especially erected for the ball that was given by the members of the Country Club for Their Royal Highnesses. The table decorations were marigolds on a royal blue table-cloth with pink and cherry hollyhocks. Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by the members of their staff and others.

* * *

Following the State banquet in the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, last Saturday night, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Prince George went on to a jolly dance at the home of D. L. McCarthy, Elm avenue. It was most informal, and while Mrs. Ian Sinclair acted as hostess for her father, it was really Miss Elena Murdock's party, and had been joyously arranged at the Prince's own request, during his dances with her last week in Ottawa. His Royal Highness likes small parties, so the guests numbered only thirty, which allowed plenty of scope for his favorite Charleston.

Miss Murdock, whose engagement to Mr. Turner Skaith has been recently announced, received a message from their Royal Highnesses upon the conclusion of the State banquet, and in a special car loaned to her for the occasion she drove up to Government House to call for them. As she entered the gates there was a stir in the bushes and some one called "Here we are!" It was the Princes, in merry mood, awaiting their hostess at the gate, ready for a frolic. Miss Murdock, in a smart gown of white sequins with beaded fringe, was the favored partner of the Prince of Wales, who danced a Charleston of his own—and an exceedingly graceful one. The Prince also danced with Mrs. Sinclair, lovely in white satin, and Miss Muriel Parsons, who wore a pretty green frock. Miss Nora McCausland, who is Miss Murdock's hostess during her stay in town, was in a white beaded frock. Prince George's dancing partners included Miss McCausland, Miss Helen Wilson, Miss Muriel Parsons, Miss Helen Goring (St. Catherines' and Miss Murdock.

* * *

Dr. and Mrs. Taylor of New York who are summering at Cannadosa, were very pleasantly surprised Wednesday afternoon when returning from matinee to find their home invaded by a number of intimate friends who had gathered to congratulate them on the ninth anniversary of their marriage. After a jolly supper the evening was pleasantly passed with music, Mrs. Taylor favoring her guests with several vocal selections.

* * *

Mrs. Harold Monteith and interesting young sons, Gordon and Rolfe leave this morning for their home in Simcoe, Ont., after a month's visit with Mrs. Monteith's mother Mrs. W. F. H. Gill. Mrs. Monteith is accompanied home by her sister, Miss Jean Gill.

* * *

Miss Jean Stewart returns to Springfield, Mass, this morning after a delightful three weeks visit to her home here.

* * *

On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Muir entertained very pleasantly at the Manse at afternoon tea in honor of Mrs. Kinnawin, Mrs. Moore, Misses Winchester and Sinclair, who are in the City attending the Presbyterian summer school.

* * *

Mrs. W. Chester S. McLure leaves this morning on a visit to her daughter, Miss Lena McLure in Toronto.

* * *

Mrs. (Dr.) J. S. Jenkins is being welcomed home from an enjoyable visit to England and New York.

* * *

The many friends of Mrs. Frank Clark will be pleased to learn that she is convalescing nicely after an operation for appendicitis at the P. E. I. Hospital.

* * *

Mrs. Lord's many friends will be glad to hear that her nephew, Mr. W. H. Abbott, is slowly recovering. He was very seriously injured at Quebec where he was working on a Bridge they are constructing. Mr. Abbott is a civil engineer. He was through the war twice having received promotion on the field. He is now in the General Hospital in Montreal.

Friends will regret to learn of the sudden death of Mrs. C. L. Livingston former American Counsel of this City which occurred recently at her home in Westport, New York. Sympathy will be extended by friend here who knew the family well; one of the sons being married to a daughter of Mrs. Charles Lyons of this city.

* * *

On Wednesday His Honour Lieutenant Governor Heartz entertained Captain Taylor and officers of the H. M. C. S. "Patriot," at dinner at Beach Grove Inn. Afterwards the party attended the Prince Edward Theatre where they greatly enjoyed the programme given by the Sea Cadets Band next day. His Honour Lieutenant Governor Heartz and Mrs. Heartz were entertained at luncheon by Captain Taylor and officers of the H. M. C. S. "Patriot," on board the ship.

* * *

This has been a great season for advertising the Province, the number of distinguished visitors being unusually large. His Honour the Lieutenant Governor is an ideal head of the Province, not since Confederation has there been one who has ruled ably and adequately discharged the duties of the high office. The Le Devoir excursionists were especially pleased with the honour paid them and have gone away loud in their praises of the province and its Lieutenant Governor.

* * *

Next week it will be the British Premier, Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin, and the arrangements for his reception are as complete and comprehensive as is usual with His Honour.

* * *

One of the most enjoyable outings of the season was the Bishop's entertainment of the Corpus Christi Choir at Allanmore, the new and more appropriate name of one time Dalvey. Everyone had a most enjoyable time, His Lordship making an ideal host.

* * *

The tea hostesses at the Golf Links this afternoon are Mrs. (Dr.) S. R. Jenkins, Miss Margaret Jenkins, Miss Ruth Heartz, Miss Doris Gill.

* * *

Miss Adele MacLellan and Miss Wanda MacLellan, R. N. daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Sextus MacLellan, City, are being welcomed home by their many friends in the city.

* * *

Mrs. G. E. Robinson of Westbrook Carescent, University Heights, and Mrs. Hooper Robinson of Kitsilano, held a reception at the Hotel Georgia, Vancouver, in honor of their sister-in-law, Mrs. Howard Hillson of Charlottetown, who is spending the summer months in the west.

* * *

The delegates from eighteen different countries to the World's Poultry Congress recently held at Ottawa had a most enjoyable though short visit to the Garden of the Gulf last Monday. After a delightful breakfast at the Victoria Hotel, they were given an opportunity of seeing the beauties of our pastoral scenery, after which a well arranged luncheon was served at the grove of the Experimental Farm.

* * *

Dr. E. R. and Mrs. Sullivan of North Adams, Mass., arrived in the city last week on a visit to Mrs. Sullivan's parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Grady, Richmond Street.

* * *

At Victoria Park Tennis this afternoon, tea will be served by Misses M. McLeod, H. McMillan, E. McEachern, Mrs. Sear.

* * *

An engagement of widespread interest has been announced, that of Lady Mary Byng, younger daughter of the Earl and Countess of Stafford and Major Frank Naylor, D.S.O., M. C., Royal Signals, only surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Naylor, of Barton End House, Nailsworth, England. The marriage will take place in October. Lady Mary is well known in Ottawa, having spent a winter there with her sister, Lady Elizabeth Byng, as guests of their uncle, Baron Byng, of Vimy, and Lady Byng, during their regime at Rideau Hall.

* * *

One of the interesting social events in Summerside was the marriage of Miss Jessie L. Sharp, Summerside to Dr. Robert Sim Carruthers, formerly of Bedeque, now of Vancouver, B. C. The happy couple left immediately after the ceremony on Thursday morning for Vancouver, followed by good wishes of a host of friends.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Sharp of Philadelphia left yesterday morning on return home after visiting relatives and friends in Summerside.

* * *

Miss Ruth McPhail, Toronto, is visiting her aunt Mrs. Judge McQuarrie, Summerside.

* * *

Mr. O. J. A. Barter, manager of the National Life Assurance Co., with his bride spent the past week with friends in Summerside and O'Leary.

* * *

Miss Wyatt, Charlottetown, was the guest of Hon. J. E. and Mrs. Wyatt, Summerside this week.

* * *

Miss Lois Awlward, Toronto, is a welcome guest of her sister, Mrs. A. R. Brannan, Summerside.

* * *

Mrs. James MacKinnon, who has just returned from Europe, spent a few days with friends in Summerside before proceeding to her home in Edmonton.

Why I Quit Business!

Condensed from Vanity Fair (March, '27) Anonymous

I quit business because I was too much in love with it. Business is all right and does no harm provided one is not too successful.

One becomes aware of this only gradually. It was some years before I could say definitely, "There, look at yourself, you are beginning to behave as if you were doing business all the time, whether in or out of the office. Something has happened inside you."

We carry our job under our hat. And my trouble was that the intellectual demands made upon me by the silk business were few, and those of a very specialized nature. They did not contain the elements of the broader, fuller, and more varied life of the world without. What is more, it seemed that as my thought-life fell more and more under the domination of business, my general point of view narrowed and hardened, declining in adaptive power and response to the larger world beyond my office.

This was brought home to me in all sorts of ways. For instance, I found myself estimating a landscape in such wise: "What a good place for a silk mill....land can't cost much....and not far from Chicago, too." Or my appreciation of Miss N. at a dinner party ran: "What address and poise! The very woman for our new sales department." These experiences may not seem significant, but they are characteristic of the way this business "slant" on things began to influence all my mental reactions.

A no less significant fact was that, with growing absorption in my work, I was steadily losing contact with other interests. My whole mental activity seemed to be pulled into an ever narrowing stream, and it became correspondingly difficult to deflect it to other channels. Nature, art, music, literature, men and women, my own inner world of emotion and thought—I stood outside them all, beyond their vital source of influence. At a picture exhibition I wondered whether the manufacture of canvas was a profitable business; and at a Philharmonic concert I was shocked at the horrible waste of man-power: were so many musicians really necessary? ....There's the trouble with our sales department, I said.

It was with a feeling of profound sadness that I realized how unprofitable it was to reduce the inner man to such poverty, and I made several truly heroic efforts to develop other interests. But I failed pitifully. Perhaps my conviction that business success was due to nothing more than unremitting application had something to do with my inability to turn to other interests. It's no accident, I used to think, that Smith or Brown will not get very far—they haven't all their teeth in business. I was convinced (and still am) that real financial success can come only by sheer fanatical persistence and concentration. And because a healthy normal growth requires a more well-balanced diet than this unvarying, highly-concentrated "business" fare, the truly successful man of today seems to me to be a veritable freak of nature.

I believe there is not a truly successful business man who, if he will only have the courage to search his heart, will not own the heavy price he has had to pay. From my own experience and observation, I know that business is not a thing to be dabbled in; that it requires and, in the case of the successful business man, receives his whole and undivided attention, as business parlance has it. It is a most exact master, but one whom he learns to love devotedly, passionately, despite himself.

We hear nowadays a good deal of talk about the larger degree of leisure into which our working populations are rapidly coming and their inability to utilize it wholesomely. I think the problem is more serious with the men at the top. When I saw the ease with which my humblest office clerk adjusted himself to his "off-hours" I truly envied him. As for me, anything in the nature of "off-time" weiged so heavily that it fairly depressed me.

There was another significant factor to strengthen me in my decision. It seemed that with each increase in earning power there was a quicker and more eager response to new material wants, and with each new material acquisition or gratification life was rendered only more complex, more disconnected, more fragmentary. I managed to succeed simply in moving outward all the time toward a larger and larger enhancement of the material side of my nature. One of two homely but none the less pertinent examples: formerly my delightful little four room apartment and Alsatian maid were sufficient; now our housekeeper, maid, and Scotch cok were constantly getting into one another's way. There was so little room, my wife complained, in our apartment of eight rooms! Formerly one bathroom was quite enough for the needs of the entire family; now, as I was so pressed for time, I said I had to have one exclusively for myself. In time, I should be so utterly dependent upon these external factors for my happiness and well-being that there would be no going back, presuming I should want to return to life of high thinking and plain living.

Again: as my material demands increased and were satisfied, my spiritual needs grew less—they were in inverse proportion. Here is a concrete instance: formerly I had been able to derive genuine pleasure and recreation from an evening spent at home in the company of a good book; now the "tired business man" had to run off to see some cheap revue or third-rate play. Formerly I had found

(Continued on page 5)

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

SATURDAY, AUG. 13th.

"The Right Hon. gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests and to his imagination for his facts."—Sheridan.

HE DIDN'T LIKE NEWSPAPERS

The reading of newspapers prevents the existence of true scholars and true artists. It is like a daily debauch which makes you come enervated and strengthless to the couch of the Muses, those hard and difficult maidens who require their lovers to be vigorous and quite fresh. The newspaper kills the book, as the book has killed architecture, and artillery has killed courage and muscular strength. We are not aware of what pleasure newspapers deprive us. They rob everything of its virginity; owing to them we have nothing of our own, and cannot possess a book all to ourselves; they rob you of surprise at the theatre, and tell you all the catastrophies beforehand; they take away from you the pleasure of tattling, chattering, gossoping and slandering, of composing a piece of news or hawking a true one for a week through all the drawing-rooms of society. They introduce their ready-made judgments to us whether we want them or not, and prepossess us against things that we should like; it is owing to them that the dealers in phosphorus boxes, if only they have a little money, chatter about literature as nohsensically as country Academicians; it is also owing to them that all day long, instead of artless ideas or individual stupidity, we hear half-digested scraps of newspaper which resemble omelettes law on one side and burnt on the other, and that we are pitilessly surfeited with news two or three hours old and already known to infants at the breast; they blunt our taste, and make us like those peppered brandy drinkers and the and rasp swallowers, who have ceased to find any flavor in the most generous wines, and cannot appreciate their flowery and fragrant bouquet.—Theophille Gauthier (1834.)

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