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MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1925

UTILIZING LEISURE HOURS

Every child attending school has, and needs, many leisure hours in which to tone up mind and body by exercise which will afford rest from study. It is a mistake to think that these leisure hours should be wholly devoted to play or to idleness. A child does not require all play as an offset to study and few children regard play as the only pleasure, much less do they regard idleness as pleasure.

On the contrary children abhor idleness. They instinctively love doing things on their own initiative, doing things which they are not obliged to do, doing them for the love of doing and finishing something.

A Cleveland, Ohio, high school has adopted a scheme for the enjoyable utilization of leisure hours by the pupils and already the idea has aroused much interest in educational circles.

The idea briefly is to ask the children to spend a part of their leisure hours in making something useful, ornamental, or personally profitable, whether manually or by study and exhibiting the product at a public examination.

The first exhibition was a revelation. One girl wore and proudly exhibited a dress which she had made; another a basket filled with artificial flowers all made by herself, another played a piece of music which she had studied apart from her regular music lessons; a boy recited a Latin oration and its English translation, another showed a set of drawings, another an upholstered footstool, and so on through an exhibition which surprised and gladdened the hearts of those who had proposed the experiment.

The only instruction given to the pupils was to spend a part of their leisure hours in doing something that they liked doing and to put the product on exhibition.

Everyone who has had anything to do with children knows the pleasure they take in showing something which they have finished themselves. Anything done under direction is a task and not always a pleasing one. The whole joy of life is in the thing which they voluntarily begin and finish themselves. Moreover, the child in his or her achievement of this kind shows the bent of their disposition, the kind of calling for which they are naturally and instinctively fitted and this knowledge will be a valuable guide to their parents and to themselves in deciding the calling in life in which they are most likely to succeed.

The idea is well worth commending to our teachers. It should not be undertaken as a task; it must be absolutely voluntary and the boy or girl who undertakes it, apart altogether from their school duties, will very clearly indicate the calling which their natural aptitude shows they should take up. If adopted in our schools we venture the prediction that there will be revelations of unlooked-for talent and a clear direction for the future of many of our boys and girls when they set out on their life's work. The experiment is well worth trying; it cannot detract from the pupils' school work and it will afford untold pleasure and profit to all.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Charlottetown orchestra entertain their fellow citizens in the Prince of Wales College hall this evening.

Attempting to rob Paul and Sons to pay Petersen is the way a member of the House of Commons described the W. T. R. Preston Million Dollar shipping deal.

How delightful it is to see so many children returning from morning church and afternoon Sunday School eating ice-cream cones. It shows how mindful of the heathen little dears have been.

It is pleasing to learn our people

are trying to make up by kindness and personal gifts to the victims of the Mitchell-Sinclair deal for the cruel and fraudulent treatment they received at the hands of Andrew Fraser Mitchell.

According to the Spectator Mr. Runciman said in a speech that nearly £800,000,000 is invested in various State securities by more than 15,000,000 people. If the figures are correct, or approximately so, here is remarkable evidence of the spread of ownership. The more owners there are the more stable must the country be. In a letter to the Times however, Professor Henry Clay said that Mr. Runciman's inference that capital is better distributed than ever before cannot be safely drawn. He thinks that eighteenth century England with its small farmers and master craftsmen must have had a much wider distribution of capital. Today the Big Interests are steadily swallowing up the Small Industrialists, and in the cities especially it is a case of a few employers and many employees.

A correspondent in Vancouver who received a letter from the Guardian about Prince Edward Island writes: "The writer has read with interest your remarks regarding climate, etc., and agrees with you as many a time I have been at P. E. I. for a load of the good old spuds, and believe me I would like to have a few sacks in my basement at the present time. I was born on Cape Sable Island, N. S., and lived there until seventeen years ago, when my father moved to Vancouver, B. C. I have been in the lumber business since leaving school, and might say we are enjoying a very nice business with the farmers on the prairies, although we find a great deal of opposition, as we deal direct from our own operated mills. I trust your people will enjoy a bountiful crop this year, and also that your paper will continue for many, many years of success."

Evidently the legality of a Province collecting gasoline and beer and soft drink taxes is going to be tested out in Ontario. The Toronto Star raises the point by asking the following questions: "Can the Ontario Government draft regulations to tax beer, beverages and gasoline, and keep within their powers of taxation? While bills have been passed providing 4.4 per cent, and the principle of taxation, the method of collecting the taxes and the provisions governing the selling of beer are left to regulation by order-in-council."

"It is understood that this is one of the first and most important items of business the Cabinet ministers will tackle as a legacy from the session of the Legislature protracted yesterday. The big problem the ministers will have to face is what is a direct tax and what is an indirect tax?"

"If the Government collects a tax from the soft drink manufacturers and the tax is ultimately paid by the consumer, that is understood to be an indirect tax and 'ultra vires' of the powers of the province, according to some in close touch with the situation. The regulations to be drafted by the Government will have to keep clear of Dominion jurisdiction in the field of taxation."

"It is understood that the Government could collect a tax on the profits of the manufacturers of beer, wine and soft drinks, but this is hardly likely to be the method adopted. It would be a direct tax on the profits of the manufacturer. It was intimated that the retailer would absorb the beverage tax. This would be, it is understood, a direct tax upon the consumer, but how to collect it remains to be decided. A similar situation applies to the tax on gasoline."

"This is a parliamentary reform that is greatly needed, but difficult to effect. Various plans have been proposed as improvements on the existing order and one or more of them have been applied in other parliaments than our own with good effect. Among these is the application of a short time limit for speakers after, say, the first four have spoken upon any bill, resolution, or motion. Something really ought to be done to check the waste, delay and cost which the scores of valuable and loquacious politicians are imposing upon the country from year to year."

Notes By the Way

The budget debate, which had been long under way before Easter and was then hoped to be near its end has been resumed since the recess. It was, then stated that 40 members still desired to speak and later advised that the number had been increased to 60 with every indication that the waiting list would be further reinforced. This is explained by the growing belief that a dissolution will follow the present session and that a general election will take place during the coming summer or fall.

Members are improving the opportunity of talking to the country. There is nothing new in this. It is quite the usual thing that at the last session of a parliamentary term members who desire re-election begin their electioneering campaign in the House of Commons. They make their speeches there which are reported fully, printed in Hansard, put in wrappers and under the member's frank are carried by mail to their destination all at the expense of the country.

All this costs a lot of money and not all the members believe that it is right or necessary. The large majority of members of the House do not speak very frequently or at great length. The party leaders and the heads of the public departments find it necessary and desirable that they shall speak from time to time and sometimes at considerable length and are always given an attentive hearing. Yet there are many speeches made by members who contribute little or nothing of value to the discussion either in the way of information or interest. Almost every successive House of Commons contains a limited number of bore who are recognized as such by fellow members.

After all, the principal waste of time occurs during the prolonged debates such as take place on the speech from the throne, the budget, the tariff and a few other debatable subjects. After three or four of the leaders and their lieutenants have spoken on each side, if the speakers are well-informed on the subject and capable of debating it, there is little more that is of any value to anybody that remains to be said. But it is frequently the case that twenty-five to fifty members will desire to speak and continue the discussion for weeks. I merely give a repetition of the arguments and opinions of those who have already spoken, and in most cases obscuring the clearness and weakening the force and effect of what had been before delivered.

Take the discussion on the tariff, for example, a subject that has been debated more or less during fifty sessions past. All the back-benchers in the House want to speak upon it and their right cannot be denied, although when they do speak it will be only to rehash what has been already said, darkening counsel with words without knowledge and boring everybody but themselves.

If these needless speeches and the electioneering speeches above mentioned were cut out, it would easily reduce the length of the average session by 50 per cent., and except for the pay of members, would proportionately reduce all other cost of legislation. It would limit Hansard to half its present swollen proportions and make it quite as useful and informing, more interesting and less costly than it is now at a saving of many thousands of dollars.

This is a parliamentary reform that is greatly needed, but difficult to effect. Various plans have been proposed as improvements on the existing order and one or more of them have been applied in other parliaments than our own with good effect. Among these is the application of a short time limit for speakers after, say, the first four have spoken upon any bill, resolution, or motion. Something really ought to be done to check the waste, delay and cost which the scores of valuable and loquacious politicians are imposing upon the country from year to year."

Character Reading

A Dimpled Chin

A rather short, broad chin betokens a love of good food and a drink; a smooth, oval chin a placid, broad-minded individual.

A long, pointed chin is the sign of a rather an opinionative, fault-finding man or woman.

A long, broad chin denotes phys-

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

GOING TO THE HOSPITAL

You may sometimes wonder why your doctor wants you to go to the hospital when you are sick. You think of the various inconveniences and expense perhaps, separation from loved ones, and so forth.

Now your doctor understands all that as well as you do. He knows that everything else being equal, it would be better for you to be amid the home surroundings.

However, when he made his first examination he depended to a great extent upon what you told him. If you are a high strung nervous individual, and you do a lot of thinking about yourself, including considerable reading about the various ailments of the body, you may quite unconsciously describe symptoms that are characteristic of a certain serious ailment.

Your doctor makes a physical examination of you, and finds some conditions that would seem to agree with your statements, and others, that are vastly different.

How is he to get more information? Well, he would like to investigate you still further by examining the blood, the urine, the spinal fluids. He would like to make hourly tests, give certain special treatments, and watch their effect.

By having you in the hospital, this could all be done by the house physicians and nurses, in the ordinary routine of the day.

Thus your doctor will have not only what you tell him, and what he discovers by examining you, but also what he finds out from the laboratory findings in your blood, urine, and so forth.

This is the usual reason why your doctor wants to have you in the hospital. You can be watched closely, and treated promptly.

However, often your doctor wants you to get away from the cares of home, as the best means of getting you well again.

On the other hand your doctor may not send you to the hospital, even if you are seriously ill, because the hospital surroundings might have such a depressing effect upon you that it would interfere with your recovery.

Your best plan is to trust your doctor in this matter, because his whole idea is to get you well again, and he will do everything with this end in view.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

APRIL 20, 1925

EVERLASTING LIGHT

—Thy sun shall no more go down; neither shall thy moon withdraw itself; for the Lord shall be thine everlasting light, and the days of thy mourning shall be ended. Isaiah 60:20.

PRAYER

"The Lord is my light and my salvation. Whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life. Of whom shall I be afraid?"

THE OTHER MAN.

Perhaps he sometimes, slipped a Well, so have you. Perhaps some thing, he ought to Well, so should you, quit.

Perhaps he may have faltered— Why, all men do, and so have I. You must admit, unless you lie, That so have you.

Perhaps, if we should stop and think, Both I and you, When painting someone black as ink, As some folks do, Perhaps, if we would recollect, But just a man half-way correct, Like me and you.

I'm just a man who's fairly good, I'm just like you. I've done some things I never should, Perhaps like you. But, thank the Lord, I've sense to see The rest of men with charity; They're good enough if good as me— Say, me like you.

cal well being, longevity, power; succées and determination.

A dimple in an ordinary chin shows a desire for love, but one in a round, plump chin betokens a craving for someone on whom to bestow warm affection.

A small chin usually means irregular pulse, a keen susceptibility to cold and changes in the weather; and much people are less likely to recover from brain fever and similar ailments than a person with a good well-developed chin.

Persistence and resolution are indicated by the length of the lower jaw downwards.

Tom—Why does a woman always keep a man waiting so long after she says she'll be ready in a minute?

Tim—Because she picks out a minute which is about half an hour away.

For Every Ill—Minard's Liniment.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion of correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian Association does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

PRESBYTERIAN PLANS

I am, Sir, etc.,

A PRESBYTERIAN

[ENCLOSURE]

The Provisional Home Mission Board of the continuing Presbyterian Church met in Toronto in St. Andrew's Church Institute on March 23, transacting very much important business during its nine sessions.

Representatives from all parts of the Church, including two from the Maritime Provinces and several from the Western Home Mission Superintendents remain with the continuing Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Mr. Simons and Rev. Mr. Cameron, the latter becomes an active member of the Provisional Board on June 10th, the former was present at all sessions giving invaluable assistance.

The outlook for the continuing Presbyterian Church was found to be encouraging beyond all expectation, surprisingly so, indeed, especially in view of the pre-voting claims of the Church Union Committee. Up to March 10th the total number of votes cast in all Canada was 196,195, of these 95,799 were for and 100,396 against, a majority against of 4,597. At the same date the majority against in Ontario was 13,122.

Instead of the handful which the Union Committee before the voting conceded as possibly remaining Presbyterian, the Provisional Home Mission found over 500 congregations. Of these, after careful investigation, 80 per cent. are said to be self-sustaining and the number is still growing with more to follow.

The Provisional Home Mission Board was specially gratified to be assured of sufficient men to supply its Home Mission fields and minorities in congregations that have gone union. The names of 107 available students and ministers offering for work were before the Board, with assurance that as many more as might be needed could be secured. Students will be paid at present rates with board and travelling expenses to and from their fields. The financial provision is assured. Despite the enormous amount of work that has been done in the interests of the continuing Presbyterian Church, not one cent has been taken from money sent in for Missions or other Budget purposes. There is no debt, but contrariwise sufficient on hand and in sight to meet every demand. Every aid-receiving congregation and Mission Station that has remained Presbyterian will be looked after and special care is assured to minorities that have remained faithful in congregations that have gone union. The following resolution unanimously and enthusiastically adopted, covers the ground in this respect.

Resolved that with the assurance of necessary support in men and money the Home Mission requirements, including grants and appointments to non-concurring congregations and Mission Stations in the Synod of the Maritime Provinces and other Synods, be referred to the Moderator of the Provisional Synod and from others to be named by him, to report to the Executive.

There was before the Provisional Home Mission Board more than sufficient evidence to convince the most incredulous that a strong Presbyterian Church, maintaining the standards of our faith and government, will continue after June 10th, at the very same hour which sees the birth of the United Church, the Presbyterian Church will have its preparations completed for carrying on its work at home and abroad. In connection with that event the Board was very greatly interested in the preparation being made for the meeting of representatives and Assembly Commissioners. Representatives will be asked to gather in Toronto from every non-concurring Presbyterian Congregation in Canada, before June 10th. This gathering will be held immediately before Assembly. When the Commissioners to the Assembly who are entering Union March to the Metropolitan Methodist Church, those who do not intend to enter will adjourn to St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, King Street and there continue the General Assembly and constitute the continuing Presbyterian Church in Canada. There will be no break in its work. A Mission fund will be ready at that date for

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The immediate support of the Home lets should be provided for those Mission work of the Church. This attending the congress and Assembly will be the first claim on our in-ly of the continuing Presbyterian interest, as it will be the first to Church and its work which we can devote ourselves. The plan is that Railway fare and bil-

PRESBYTERIAN

There's Father coming with my Wrigley's



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