

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1922

SPECIALIZATION

Be earnest, earnest, earnest. Mad, if thou wilt; do what thou do'st as in the sight of Heaven, and this the last act before the judgment."

So sang a poet of the last century; so counselled the wise men of all ages. Earnestness, concentration, whole heartedness in whatever is undertaken; be it work or play, war or peace, is the sine qua non of success.

And yet the earnestness and the concentration may be so indulged as to narrow the horizon to shut out much that is worth while.

This is essentially an age of specialization. Commercial and industrial competition has become so intense as to demand all the energy and all the time and thought that can be devoted to the business in hand.

Even in the so called learned professions the scholar cannot browse contentedly among the flowers of literature; he must specialize upon some one branch of science or literature or philosophy and keep pace with its ever advancing, ever changing phases.

The doctor or the surgeon must confine himself to that particular section of anatomy in which he specializes; the preacher must keep his theology in harmony with the ever recurring phases of new thought and new revelation.

This thought is strikingly expressed in a sermon preached by the late Rev. Dr. Julian C. Jaynes, shortly before his lamented death last July, on his way with his family to his summer home at Keppoch, this province, and published in the current issue of The Christian Register, Boston.

The following is an extract:—"A test of the practical is to be many-sided. That may be a business heresy, but I am talking about the full abundant life and not about the virtues of a human gimlet. It is practical, we are told, to specialize, to sharpen one faculty to a point and never mind the other faculties. We want efficiency, it is said, and the efficient man is the man who knows one job and never misses a stroke. Modern education is growing in emphasis on that word "efficiency." We are going to get tired of it some day, unless we have already petrified into specialized lines. A young man goes to a school and elects to become, we suppose, a medical expert.

of service. There is so much to be known and so much to be done, that men must choose what to know well and what to do well, but that duty does not exclude the other duty of being a whole man with a foursquare frontage to the rich environment of life. And I venture to say that your expert who is drawing dividends from the investment of other faculties besides the highly specialized one is a better expert, and certainly a happier and broader man.

"I believe in smatterings. I believe in knowing at least a little of the so many things of which Stevenson says the world is full. I believe that life should lie, not like a canal with prim edges and banked dykes, but like a lake, deep at the center, and its shallow rim making excursions into the fragrant woodlands to receive the tribute of hillside springs. The fullness of living consists in the number of sympathetic contacts which existence has with the surrounding universe. An oyster has one contact, we will say. The fish has more. The bird still more. The man has as many as he chooses. With that magnificent privilege he has no right to go back and be an oyster. He has no right, after God has given him ten talents, to tie nine of them up in a napkin and spend the other one so that he shall come to the end of life an intellectual wreck, or a moral wreck, or a physical wreck. He owes it to himself, to society, to the Giver of the gifts, to become the full, round, appreciative, many-sided, complete man. That is being practical—permitting no idle capital."

ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE! Yesterday's Patriot contends that in calling on the bye-elections at present the Government has accepted the Guardian's challenge test the latter might accuse them of cowardice. It agrees with the Guardian that it is exceedingly unfair to put candidates to the expense and trouble of contesting an election for one session and intimates that this might have been averted had the Guardian spoken sooner.

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Politicians may learn something from the prolonged negotiations that have taken place between the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational churches with regard to organic union. These are much alike in faith and practice. There appear to be so many reasons in favor of union that both the Methodist and Congregational bodies are fairly unanimous in favor of it, while a strong element of opposition has developed in the Presbyterian church, which has been productive of delay with the possibility of ultimate failure. It may turn out that the much talked of fusion between Liberals and Farmers will in like manner be delayed if not in the end defeated. We must wait and see. Fusion is not yet an accomplished fact.

The announcement that the long delayed provincial bye-elections are to take place on August 30th, has caused no great political sensation. The long delay in bringing them on is now to be followed by a frantic attempt to obtain a snap verdict in favor of the Government by giving the shortest possible notice. Something like this was to be expected from the deceivers who now hold

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Notes By The Way

In London where horse teams and motor cars have been accustomed from the beginning to turn to the left, the opposite rule of turning to the right has prevailed among persons who go on foot. Just why the individual should turn one way when driving and the other way when walking is a matter that has never been quite satisfactorily explained, but such are the requirements of British custom. Recently a great campaign was conducted in London to induce pedestrians to adopt the "left turn" and so give uniformity of practice in that regard between those who walk and those who drive, but the campaign ended in failure.

The incident illustrates the difficulty of changing an established habit or custom in cases where there is no very sound or important reason for making the change. On crowded thoroughfares it is important that all who are walking in one direction should keep to one side of the walk, as a matter of convenience and safety. The matter of moving men and women should pass each other on the right or the left involved nothing affecting their security or convenience. The sensible Londoners were quite right in refusing to reverse an old custom for the sake of change.

A report recently current to the effect that a fusion or close alliance was shortly to be brought about between the federal Liberal and Farmer parties has now been traced to its source. It originated with a leading Liberal Journal published in Quebec. What is more significant is the fact that the rumor was coupled with a warning to Premier King, that many Liberals would not approve of such an alliance. The Liberal Premier and the Toronto Globe strongly favor alliance which Le Canada and leading French Canadians as strongly oppose. Progressives as well as Liberals are almost hopelessly divided on the alliance question and it would appear that almost any form of union would endanger the disruption of the organized Agricultural party.

It is quite their own affair whether the two parties shall come together or not. It is true that they have much in common with each other, and it is probable that their coming together would be largely a matter of indifference to the Opposition led by Mr. Meighen. Not a few Conservatives would like to see the fusion brought about, believing that it would speedily result in a quarrel. The cat and the dog usually get along very well together in the home circle, but once tied together they will fight viciously. In the human family there are no more bitter and inveterate disputes than those which occur between persons nearly related to each other.

The decision of the majority in the Government party to avoid a general election now and to hold on to power and their nefarious indemnity grab as long as possible shows that they are running true to form. This also had been expected and causes little surprise. Their record has been notorious for deception, for broken promises, lavish expenditures and taxation beyond all precedent. It has been a record of internal quarrels and bickerings, of most important public duties neglected, and of valuable public utilities starved or destroyed. It is a record of the most flagrant and deliberate of the arteries, in addition to slowly lowering the physical condition of the people.

What To Do Most of the heat we produce goes to keep our bodies at their normal temperature of 98.6. The rest is carried away by various means, by the evaporation of perspiration, by direct radiation from the skin and by warming the cold liquids and solids we put into our stomachs. If, for any reason, we produce more heat than can be carried off, we suffer from heat exhaustion or heat stroke. But long exposure to heat has other, if not so clearly perceived consequences. It has been proved that high temperatures produce rheumatism, skin troubles and other of the arteries, in addition to slowly lowering the physical condition of the people.

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It is Important to Dodge the Heat

So far this Summer we have not had much trouble in keeping cool, and the prospect is that we shall have still less trouble next Winter. Warmer weather may reasonably be expected in the next month, however, and this fact makes of timely interest an article on the subject of heat, by Harold Cary, in Collier's Weekly. He seeks to show that we have a tendency to treat the heat too lightly, to laugh at the sight of a fat man's discomfort, and generally to fail to see the serious effect that heat waves have upon those who are caught in them. He predicts that the time will come when the people will insist upon having air cooling devices in their homes and offices, just as they now insist upon furnaces and grates. They will realize not only that in such cities as New York more people die in hot weather than in cold weather, but that excessive heat is an enemy to efficiency, dulling the brain power and acting unfavorably upon the nerves. The writer has little doubt that one reason why so much of the real work of the world has been done by people living in the temperate zone is because only in a moderate climate could this work be done.

An Odd Experiment The writer mentions a curious experiment made in the Eighteenth Century by three members of the Royal Society of London. They entered a room that had been heated to a temperature of 225 degrees and remained there for 15 minutes. Now, water boils at a temperature of 212, and it might be supposed that these adventures would be either baked or roasted, but they were not. They suffered no injury, with the exception of a slight burn that one received by touching his watch chain, although a piece of meat on a platter beside them was cooked. The meaning of this, we suppose, is that the human body for a short time can withstand terrific temperatures, even though it cannot function properly if exposed to much milder temperatures for a considerable period. One authority says that 85 degrees is a critical temperature for the white man, bringing the blood to the surface of the skin tends to produce anemia of the cortex. The cerebral functions begin to break down. The superficial aspects of civilization

Dr. Hill's Conclusions Dr. Hill remarks: "In a crowded room the air confined between the bodies and clothes of people is warmed up almost to body temperature, so that the cooling action of the skin becomes almost impossible. The blood is sent to the skin and stagnates there. Hence arise the feelings of discomfort and fatigue. The fans in our chamber whirled away the blanket of stationary wet air around the bodies. The relief became far greater when we allowed the temperature to drop about ten degrees lower. The discomfort of crowded rooms and overwarm places of business can be entirely removed by moving and cooling the air. Those who have a feeble circulation and deficient heat-regulating mechanism may collapse at a temperature from ten to fifteen degrees lower than that which affects a strong man, while almost all may feel discomfort and fatigue." Going naked would be best if hygiene alone were to be considered, and the next best thing is to wear absorbent clothing which, when it becomes wet with perspiration, acts like the Indian water bottle in the desert, for the evaporation from the cloth will cool the skin almost as well as though one wore no clothes at all.

Keep the Air Moving Experiments have definitely established the fact that if the air is only hot it causes no great inconvenience. Hot air that is moving, even if it is not pure air, has no such enervating effect as hot pure air that is stagnant. Therefore, that useful little contrivance, the electric fan, will give freedom from nearly all the effects produced by heat in temperate zones. It is asserted that a man can work better in a big draft at a temperature of 130 degrees than he can in still air at 90 degrees. The purpose of the draft is to dry the perspiration and remove the envelope of hot air around the body and underneath the clothing. The chief authority on this branch of the subject is Dr. Leonard Hill, of the Physiological Laboratory of the London Hospital Medical College, who shut up students in cages and made innumerable tests. He found that invariably, when an electric fan was started the students were not affected by the oppressive atmosphere. One student braced the air from outside the chamber through a tube, but found little relief, while another experimenter standing outside breathed the air from inside and felt no discomfort.

Others' View Points THE GERMAN REPARATIONS (From the Ottawa Journal) While there is persistent doubt as to what Germany is going to do in the matter of cash payments on reparations account, it should not be forgotten that the terms of the Allies included other than settlements in gold marks. Certain commodities were to be handed over, and their value credited against the total liability. Up to the end of March last Germany had made payment in this way of the following sums:—

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Includes Coal, Cattle, Dyestuffs, Coal by-products, Pictures for Belgium, Drugs, Louvain Library, Various, and Marks.

of 781,000,000 each. Since these two sums make up an annual payment of 1,657,000,000 gold marks, she would still be short 97,000,000 marks each year. That is why France is so insistent that Germany should pay. She does not wish to run further behind; and moreover, she is anxious to carry out a comprehensive reconstruction programme. Britain is in practically the same position as to liabilities; but she is disposed to look ahead with an eye on Germany's ultimate ability to pay. There is such a thing as helping your debtor and yourself at the same time.

The butterfly is on its flower; The wasp is at its play; The wind to bramble lane and bowler Whispers of yesterday. The afternoon goes to its close, With bright attendant states, Like some calm queen who seeks repose Behind her palace gates. Oh, look, my heart, your pining cease! That way, at last, you shall find peace.

By Madison Cawein

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