

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1929

AN HISTORIC ANNIVERSARY

Charlottetown today extends a cordial welcome to the sons of St. Dunstan's University, some of whom have come from distant parts of the continent to pay their tribute of respect and affection to their Alma Mater on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of its founding.

FOUNDER HONORED

Sir Robert Baden-Powell, now a peer of the British Realm under the title of "Baron Baden-Powell," is receiving recognition throughout the world as founder of the Boy Scout movement on the occasion of the present international jamboree of boy scouts in England.

ever is to be said in its favor, has had this regrettable effect, that it fixed the popular mind too exclusively upon "rights." We are assertive of our "rights" and tend to be rather slack as to our duty.

COME AGAIN!

"I had always believed," says 'Gasoline Gypsy' in the Halifax Chronicle, "that Prince Edward Island had perfect roads. Life is full of disillusionment, isn't it? For the road from Borden to Charlottetown is not a very good road. It is wide and straight but it is high crowned and rather rough."

Gasoline Gypsy is surely mistaken! Had he gone to the Minister of Public Works and complained about the Borden-Charlottetown road, he might have been assured that it was in perfect condition. Had he ventured to carry his objection to the Liberal press, he would doubtless be referred to the back files, in which, only recently, editorial satisfaction with all the roads was expressed in most convincing language.

ARE WE INTERESTED?

During the past two weeks two important visitors have toured the Maritime Provinces in the trade interests respectively of the British West Indies and of India and Ceylon—without, however, visiting Prince Edward Island.

"Baden-Powell may not have posed as a great educationalist, or a great philosopher, but he has served in the tremendous work of building up the character of the young manhood and young womanhood of the country. His name will go down with those of the men who have given a new direction and new impulse to the education of the young, and therefore to the shaping of the national life."

Notes By The Way

Saturday Night of Toronto takes notice of some extortions practiced upon tourists in Ontario, of which the tourists complain and which have increased since last year to a great extent.

The Secretary of the Ontario Motor League alleges that small municipalities connive at this sort of thing. It may be that the practice is not widespread or general, but one greedy official in a hundred can give a province a bad name.

It is beyond doubt that on both sides of the international border residents expect to make some profit from tourist visitors, in a fair and reasonable way, and so these profits, insofar as they are fair and reasonable, are cheerfully paid by Americans coming into Canada and by Canadians crossing the border southward.

We can assure our visitors that whether they come from sister provinces, or from the States they will be treated with equal fairness in Prince Edward Island, and that here and throughout the Maritime Provinces. They will not be troubled or annoyed by such official extortions as are reported from Ontario.

A sun-spot of unusual size has for days past partially dimmed the light of the great orb of day. It is now universally admitted by scientists that large sun-spots have a material effect upon the light, heat and electric currents that emanate from the sun, and especially upon the rainfall, or its absence.

One of the largest sun-spots that has appeared on the sun occurred in October 1903. It was so large—50,000 square miles—that it was visible through smoked glass to the naked eye.

So when we read of a snow-fall in Ottawa such as was reported the other day we may just say "sun-spot" and let it go at that. Ottawa is usually a rather warm locality in midsummer, even when Parliament is not in session.

Premier Gardiner of Saskatchewan refused to resign and the Lieutenant Governor declines to dismiss him, although the Conservatives Progressives and Independents, separately and collectively, have called for his resignation or dismissal.

Mayor Houde of Montreal and recently chosen as Conservative leader in Quebec, is evidently an accomplished linguist. Recently in addressing a polyglot meeting of his constituents in Montreal he made three speeches in succession, each of the same meaning as the others but in a different language.

Forest fires still rage in the thickly forested region around the Lake of the Woods in north-western Ontario. The writer of these notes sailed over this Lake in company with a large party of newspaper men, their wives and women folk in 1882.



By James W. Barton, M.D. WITHSTANDING THE HEAT

When the weather is hot and you are endeavoring in every way to keep cool, you naturally think about food. You know that the whole source of heat in the body is the food you eat, and you perhaps wonder if there is anything you can do about your diet that will give you strength and yet lessen the amount of heat created in the body.

In fact the heat may so affect you that you are not interested in food, have no appetite.

It is just at this point that you make a mistake. You eat and drink "cold" combinations that are not the usual kinds of food you eat, and you find your stomach upset, and perhaps, pain and tenderness in the intestine, followed by diarrhoea.

If this persists for two or three days you feel very miserable, and the hot weather then has you feeling weak and languid.

Sometimes these unusual combinations of food will cause the hives, or a burning of the skin which is so itchy and irritable that you are unable to sleep. And loss of sleep further prevents you from withstanding the heat to any extent.

You will be greatly tempted to drink much water. Don't be afraid to drink, even to drink often, but just take a small amount at a time.

Often so much water is taken at one time that the stomach is distended and drops downward so that the food material has a hard time climbing up to get out of the stomach into the intestine.

This delay in emptying often means that another meal, or more food, is taken into the stomach before it has emptied the previous meal into the small intestine.

This means discomfort, pain, and loss of appetite.

The thought then is that during the hot weather that the usual articles of food be eaten, cutting down somewhat on all foods and particularly on fats and pastry. Water or liquids to be taken only in small quantities.

The meals should be kept well apart, so that you will be hungry, you have a natural appetite and eat the usual articles of food instead of being tempted to eat combinations of unusual foods that may upset your digestion and cause you to be in poor shape to withstand the heat.



I hear the north wind roaring down the valley to the sea, And what can soothe the anxious heart and dry the tears of me? For one I love is sailing where the yeasty billows roll And uphruat fangs of hungry reefs from ships and men take toll.

I hear the north wind's saga blend with the thunder's tone And the crash of myriad pounding waves upon a shore rockstrewn, And I am sick with longing for a harbor sunset bright And the splash of ripples at the bow as boats draw in at night.

Ah, north wind, cease your raging! Call your mad cohorts back! Bid your trumpeters be silent—no longer raid and rack, And the sailors beating landward and the trembling souls ashore Shall know that keenest rapture of loved ones met once more! —Marion L. Jackson.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

TRADES UNIONISM IN CANADA

Q. What is the strength of Trades Unionism in Canada. A. Trades Unionism in Canada continues to develop in strength on the basis of unions and membership. Organized labor has over 300,000 members in 2600 branch unions while the Trades and Labor Congress has 116,000 members in 1400 local branches.

The 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.

"LINKS OF EMPIRE"

Sir,—May I call your attention to the work of the Links of Empire? The Links came into being in 1926, under the presidency of Lady Apsley, and sponsored by the British Empire Union.

Papers, books and magazines all give a wide view of the horizon, but the Links aim at the more intimate and personal details. We read what Wise Men say in the papers, and although we are impressed we stand aloof. It is the personal letter from a friend that brings the far off land close home to us.

So many things are wrapped in a thick mist of prejudice, and this can only melt away before the knowledge that comes of better understanding.

It is all to the good that we should differ in our outlook, for that means that we have each something to give and something to take, for no one has a monopoly of wisdom, and it is only by friendly contact when the armour of contention is laid aside that we can learn to appreciate another point of view and modify our own.

All that is necessary to join the Links of Empire is to send the name and address to me, as the Hon. Secretary, and just a few details as to the kind of Link desired, and I will endeavor to find a congenial friend. Trusting that you will give us the aid of your valuable influence.

I am, Sir, etc. MRS. C. L. BOWLING, Hon. Secretary L. O. E.

(Enclosure)

We are all of us proud of being part of the Greatest Empire that the World has ever known and we want to suggest to you a way you can share in its growth and development.

The world has been discovered for us and we are climbing the Ladder on the rungs our Forefathers made for us and, when we read the thrilling story of how our Empire was built up by the bravery of heroes in the past, many of us feel discouraged because there seems so little left for us to do. But we want to point out to you that a great deal still remains to be done and what was gathered together by Bravery, Toil and Hardship can only be held together by the bonds of sympathy and comradeship!

When Gulliver fell asleep in the land of Lilliputia he awoke to find himself tied hand and foot by thousands of invisible threads woven around him by the industrious little Lilliputians. So this Empire can be held together by the golden threads of Good Fellowship and Understanding, and every Link can help to weave them!

In this age of wonders we have almost forgotten how to wonder, but if you stop to think for a moment, it really is a piece of Wonderful Magic that a tiny bit of sticky paper—a postage stamp—can bring you a friend from the other side of the World! And with no further trouble than to send your name and address to the Secretary of the Links of Empire!

The young people at Home have much to learn of the wide spaces, the free life and the great opportunities that are waiting over-seas. Then the young people of the Dominions have much to learn of the history and traditions of the Old Country that sent out their Forefathers—and their Foremothers too—to people the empty places of the earth. So either side can give and either side can take, which makes the perfect friendship.

There are many good reasons for joining the Links, and these are just a few of them:— (1) The British Empire is the greatest safeguard of peace in the world.

Over \$25,000,000 is disbursed annually in death, sick and accident benefits. Half of the trade union organizations are affiliated with international craft organizations. Strikes have never been so few or settlements greater.

For Sprain and Bruises, There is nothing better for sprains and contusions than Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. It will reduce the swelling that follows a sprain, will cool the inflamed flesh and draw the pain itself away from the site of a bruise by counteracting the inflammation. A trial will convince any who doubt its power.

- (2) The Young People hold the future of that peace in their hands. (3) Good Fellowship is the keynote of the Links. (4) We have need of each other and can help each other. (5) We stand for the three great Essentials—'For God, King and Empire.'

RURAL SCHOOLS

Sir,—To the ordinary person the opportunity the rural school affords in offering what is really two years of high school work, may be thought a splendid and convenient advantage, but, to those more in touch with the condition it seems indeed advisable that a moderate change be made.

To demonstrate my point I shall give one or two practical examples of just what the conditions in the average one room rural school are, and may I stress, that it is only one room rural schools I am referring to.

We now have separate text books in English, Reading and Grammar for Grades VIII and X, so there is no possibility of taking both those grades together; of course there should be quite different instruction in Grade VIII from that given in Grade X in those two subjects, but it was compulsory to run the grades together from pure lack of time in a one room school.

Then we go on to enumerate the subjects on the timetable a Grade IX or X has:

- Mon., Wed. & Fri. English, Arithmetic, Latin, Geometry, English History, Canadian History, Rural Science, Grammar. Tues. & Sat. French, Geography, Hygiene, Algebra, English History, Canadian History, Rural Science, Grammar. To this must be added: Dictation, Drawing, Writing and Physical Drill.

Allowing one half hour for each of the Monday's and Tuesday's lessons, that allows for six subjects at one half hour each (a very inadequate period) three hours are devoted to possibly one Grade X pupil and the remaining two hours to the remaining fifteen or twenty children in the school.

Could anything be more ridiculous or unjust, let alone, the results on the education of the remaining pupils, who possibly will be called upon to solve more vexing and complicated problems, than the majority of those who learn a little whereby to make a living, and who, in the majority of cases become employees of one type or another, working, yet not called upon to exert the intelligence which initiative demands?

When I was teaching in rural schools some nine or ten years ago the rudeness of this situation forced itself upon me, and may I insert a paragraph or so, which I wrote when teaching them.

"Did you not often hear a teacher in the mixed, one room rural school say 'Mary and Arthur are going to try the Entrance examinations, so I'm putting an extra amount of time on them and it leaves the day so short for the other work'?"

"Maybe there are fifteen or twenty other pupils, and this advanced class rarely exceeds three, and is the teacher going to give half the school day to those three and the other half to the remaining twenty or so?"

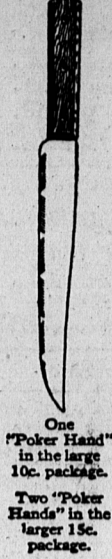
"Some people stress the success of the one roomed rural school which turns out a number of successful entrance pupils each year. Now, I do not say that is so, if we examine further we may find that the success of those few may have been bought by the teachers, having to neglect the others. I count that a good rural school that turns out pupils who have creditably passed the 'Leaving Certificate Examinations,' and which permits as few as possible to drop off before that stage; this latter is a more desirable condition than the former."

So much for my observations of nine or ten years ago, to which my timetable of last year will possibly bear testimony. I had pupils grading as follows: Grade I—5 pupils, Grade II—5 pupils, Grade V—3 pupils, Grade VI—2 pupils, Grade VII—2 pupils, Grade X—1 pupil. In all eighteen.

Now let us glance at what I and any other one room ungraded school teachers has to attempt, and draw your conclusions as to the system, and its results.

Here is a glance at a rough timetable: Mon., Wed., and Fri. 9.30—9.50—Latin, Grade X. 9.50—10.05—Teach Spellings, Grade II. 10.05—10.15—Teach Spellings, Grade I. 10.15—10.30—Grade V and VI on Reading. X and VII. 10.50—11.00—Recess. 11.00—11.15—Dictation, Grade X & VII. 11.15—11.30—Eng. History, Grade V and VI. 11.30—11.40—Gr. II, Arith., Drill. 11.40—12.00—Geometry, Grade X. 12.00—1.00—Noon Recess.

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- Tues. & Sat. 9.30—9.50—French, Grade X. 9.50—10.05—Teach Spelling, Grade II. 10.05—10.15—Teach Spelling, Grade I. 10.15—10.30—Grade V & VI Reading. 10.30—10.50—Can. History, Grade X and VII. 10.50—11.00—Recess. 11.00—11.15—Dictation, Grade V & VI. 11.15—11.30—Geography, Grade X and VII. 11.30—11.40—Grade II, Arithmetic. 11.40—12.00—Grade II, Dictation. 12.00—12.05—Noon Recess.

- Mon., Wed. & Fri. 1.00—1.10—Grade I, Arith., Drill. 1.10—1.30—Grade V & VI, Arithmetic. 1.30—1.45—Grade I, Reading. 1.45—2.00—Grade II, Reading. 2.00—2.20—Grade V & VI, Grammar. 2.20—2.30—Recess. 2.30—3.00—Writing, all grades. 3.00—3.20—Grade X & VII, Reading. 3.20—3.30—Singing.

- Tues. & Thurs. 1.00—1.10—Grade I, Arith., Drill. 1.10—1.30—Grade V & VI, Arithmetic. 1.20—1.30—Grade V & VI, Can. History. 1.30—1.45—Grade I, Reading. 1.45—2.00—Grade II, Reading. 2.00—2.20—Grade V & VI, Geography. 2.20—2.30—Recess. 2.30—3.00—Drawing, all grades. 3.00—3.20—Grade X, Grammar. 3.20—3.30—Grade X & VII, Hygiene.

Besides this Grade VII had a separate Grammar lesson to be taken when possible. Those who wonder why so many fall in Prince of Wales Matriculation examinations may do well to just glance at the time given to such subjects, as Latin, etc., and figure the amount of time available for instruction in Algebra and Arithmetic. Still this one pupil, for there was only one in Grade X, and in a former school I had only two, took up an unfair amount of time from the other seventeen.

Again people wonder why so many fall in Prince of Wales College. About one third complete first year there successfully, some fall at Christmas, some in May.

About one quarter complete second year in Prince of Wales College successfully, and, I believe, all third year students attain a satisfactory standing at the end of their year.

Possibly the analysis of the situation would reveal that pupils begin first year in Prince of Wales College with failures in one or more subjects from their entrance examinations, consequently they usually fall when new work is attempted, and yet I may say, through the imperfection of the scholarship of the first year students, much work, such as Algebra, Arithmetic and Latin, which should have been thoroughly mastered while in Grade X, has to be more or less repeated, and then to make up for this, work is piled on second year students in such a degree that the results are very disheartening to say the least, not to say wasteful. The foundation is not solid.

A well-equipped Grade X student means one who can tackle and master Grade XI or first year Prince of Wales work, without repetition or with a standing in scholarship in conformity with other students; some second year Prince of Wales put onto first year and third year would make a more sane show than formerly, with all credit to staff and all concerned.

You may say, well, what is the remedy? It will be a big expense to send our Grade IX and X pupils to graded schools.

I would not advocate sending pupils to far-away schools, although the after results might more warrant such procedure, financing by producing successful grades in our. But I do think, and I am not than certain, that where a graded school of at least two rooms does exist within a radius of five miles, room in connection with some graded school should be erected, be devoted to Grade IX and X pupils.

Pupils of those grades are hard to handle, and any other method of conveyance themselves, and attend daily and still live at home with their parents, where they are. All pupils would not be five miles from school, but I call it a school centre, but by taking a radius of five miles, and by that I mean that the pupils attending such a centre, be from schools, which are five miles or less from the centre, about to be established, they would be at varying distances.

Continued on page 6

"The Man With Asthma" tells of his death and the suffering he sees ahead only years of torment with intervals of rest, and are themselves fraught with the ceasing fear of renewed attacks. Let him turn to Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy and know what complete relief it can give. Let him use it faithfully and he will find asthma a thing of the past.

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