

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SHIP AHOY!

Our citizens will extend to the officers and men of H.M.S. Despatch a cordial welcome during their stay in Charlottetown. The "Despatch," which is the flagship of the America and West Indies Squadron, in command of Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril T. M. Fuller, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., will remain in port until the 27th inst. During this time there will be the usual formal visitations and informal exchange of courtesies between ship and shore. In this connection a few hints on naval etiquette may not be out of place.

During the war there was scarcely a family in the country that did not have at least one member in the army. Everyone came to know the difference between an infantry corporal and an artillery bombardier, and to recognize their badges of rank. The Navy absorbed only a small fraction of the number of men who went into khaki, and most of them were recruited from the seafaring and long-shore population. They spent much of their time at sea. Though military uniform was seen in remote country villages, a sailor was a rare sight even in the big centres of population.

The present occasion is a good one on which to acquire a smattering of naval knowledge, sufficient at least to enable one to avoid the more obvious pitfalls that entrap the "landlubbers," when conversing with naval visitors. Naval officers, when in uniform, may be distinguished by the gold stripes on their sleeves, or by similar stripes on their shoulder straps when wearing great-coats or white uniforms. Midshipmen have no stripes, but wear a white "patch" on the lapels of their jackets. Flag officers have special devices on their shoulder straps, but wear stripes on their sleeves. Captains and commanders have a wreath of laurel, worked in gold lace, around the peaks of their caps, and flag officers have two similar ones. Cocked hats are worn on certain occasions by all officers except midshipmen. Warrant officers have uniform similar to that of commissioned officers, but with a single, thin gold stripe.

Flag officers are admirals, the title being derived from the fact that they fly a special flag when afloat and in command of a naval force. The highest rank—and, incidentally, the highest rank in any of the fighting services—is Admiral of the Fleet. There are at present four on the list, the senior of whom is Earl Beatty. Admirals (who rank senior to full generals) are next in importance, then come Vice-Admirals and Rear-Admirals. Commodore is a temporary rank, corresponding to brigadier in the army, and the holder of it flies a broad pennant instead of a square flag. Captains have four broad stripes; the rank, of course, needs no explanation. It should be noted, however, that any officer in command of a ship, irrespective of his rank, is given the courtesy title of "captain." Commanders, wearing three stripes, are the senior ward-room officers. Then come lieutenant-commanders, with two broad stripes and one thin one; lieutenants, with two broad stripes; and mates, with one stripe. It should be noted that all officers below the rank of commander are addressed as "mister," except when on duty. Also, it sends cold shivers down a British sailor's spine if he hears you say "left-tenant;" it should be "loo-tenant;" or something approximating to the French pronunciation of the word.

Chief-petty-officers (always abbreviated to C. P. O.'s) wear a uniform something like an officer's, but with only three pairs of buttons on the front of the jacket and a smaller cap badge. Rating is denoted by badges worn on the upper arm, according to the branch of the Service to which they belong. Junior ratings wear jumpers and flannels, jean collars and buttoned trousers. Their status is also indicated by devices worn on the upper arm. The chevrons, that look so much like an army N.

C.O.'s stripes, have nothing to do with rating, but indicate service and good conduct. Remember, when boarding a ship by a brow (or gangway) leading over the quarter-deck, to raise your hat in salute. This is a custom handed down from the middle ages, when every ship carried a crucifix at the break of the poop. When descending ladders on board ship, go down backwards and turn your feet sideways, both in the same direction; this will avoid spills. When moving between decks, mind your head, or you will carry ashore a souvenir in the shape of a fine, big lump.

Be careful what you touch, because there is bound to be a lot of oil and grease about in gun turrets and machinery spaces. Do not talk about being ON a ship. People live IN ships, not on them. Do not refer to all big ships as battleships. There are only sixteen, all told, in the Navy today. There are only four battle-cruisers flying the White Ensign, and only nine in the world. "Vessel" is a useful generic term which can be dragged into use whenever there is any doubt as to how a craft should be described. "Warship" is another descriptive word of the same sort, which can be used with advantage when you are not certain to what class a ship belongs. Vessels never CAST anchor. They either drop anchor, let go anchor or moor. Conrad wrote a little satirical epigram around the "cast-anchor journalist," as he called him.

You do not go downstairs in a ship; you go below. You go forward or aft, and not to the back or front. The right-hand side is the starboard beam and the left-hand side the port beam. A final word of warning. Do not parade your knowledge of naval phraseology and Service matters. Sailors will be cross if you call them "Jack Tars" or "Bluejackets." There are dozens of other apparently harmless expressions which may sound quite seamanlike but which cause naval men to groan inwardly. When in doubt on these matters, "pipe down."

DEVELOPING PEAT BOGS

The recent formation of a company to exploit peat bogs near St. Stephen, N.B., and to ship moss, recalls the many uses to which this substance has been put in recent years. Peat—or bog—moss, also known as sphagnum, is used extensively in floral work and in the making of new lawns. It was gathered and prepared in large quantities during the world war by voluntary workers for use as a surgical dressing. During the latter years of the war peat came into greater use as a fuel, due to the scarcity and cost of coal, and this augmented use has continued since. Bacterized peat is now manufactured into blankets, carpets, rugs, wadding, paper and card-board, and also produces peat gas for power purposes. It is also largely used in the cultivation of bulbs and other plants. Peat bogs covering about 228,000 acres are situated in all parts of eastern Canada. There is a proportionate acreage in this Province, which has never been utilized to any great extent. It has been used successfully as fuel in some localities, and more extensively as fertilizer. The plant at St. Stephen is nearly completed, and it is estimated that shipments will amount to 5,000 tons annually. The experiment will be watched here with great interest.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Even in the short time the British cotton strike lasted the workers lost \$15,000,000 in wages. In thirty years of unsuccessful effort to lift the America's cup Sir Thomas Lipton is said to have spent \$10,000,000, while it has cost American sportsmen \$4,000,000 to defend the trophy. This makes a grand total of \$14,000,000 and if the value of the cup is added the amount is not far short of \$14,000,000.

Notes By The Way

Sales managers from Great Britain are now touring Canada with the hope of increasing the trade between the two countries, especially by inducing Canadians to buy more goods in the Mother Country. They are fully aware that while Canada's exports to Great Britain and to the United States are about equal, Canada's imports from the United Kingdom have of late amounted to only about one-quarter of the Dominion's imports from the big Republic.

The mere statement of these facts makes a strong case for increasing our purchases in the British Isles. What the British sales managers have yet in part to learn is the large extent to which Canadian manufacturers are already supplying our home market with machinery and electrical equipment and appliances specially adapted to our needs.

They will be speedily made acquainted with the fact that there is no indisposition among Canadian people to buy British goods and wares such as we need, at fair prices. If British merchandise were as extensively advertised in Canada as United States goods and products are, especially if they were advertised in Canadian newspapers and other Canadian publications, they would doubtless meet with largely increased sales in this country.

Ex-Judge P. A. Choquette, recently appointed a Senator, is quoted by the Mail and Empire as saying that "never in his 15 years as a Judge had he sent so many delinquents to jail as during the present year. In two months alone," he said, "I sent between 70 and 75 offenders to jail, the great majority of them being newly arrived immigrants whose tales of being deceived about the glorious opportunities offered in Canada are always the same."

He thinks that something should be done to find out what experience these men have had before they are allowed to enter the country and also to curb the influx of undesirables, for, he says, "the prisons are full of them."

If we admit that the Judge's experience is confined to the Province of Quebec, this arraignment of the Immigration Department is a severe one. Chain stores, chain groceries, chain hotels and other forms of chain business are familiar words to newspaper readers in these days. Chain farms have more recently come into the list, as established business enterprises in both the United States and in Western Canada. Glowing accounts are published of the extent of their operations and alleged success in a financial way, but this form of success as paying concerns has been sharply challenged and for the present may be taken as in need of further proof.

Anyway, we don't want all of our 14,000 farms fastened together with a chain, even to carry out the famous Million-Acre-Farm idea. There is still room for individual enterprise in farming, and we need competition as well as co-operation, but no monopoly in our cultivation of the soil, stock-raising and dairying pursuits.

When the clouds are full of rain they will empty themselves upon the earth even if there is a great Exhibition going on and exciting horse races overdue. Some people think that so many airplanes aloft create a combination in the atmosphere and by that means bring on a shower. Who knows?

Fairs are not so safe in Charlottetown in Exhibition time as they were in former years, before they had Chief Birtwhistle as a check upon their cool calculatingascalities. It is better so, and innocent honest folk rather like it.

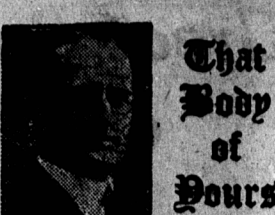
The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada will meet in Saint John next week and will investigate and report upon the extent to which subsidized immigrants recently arrived in Canada have displaced others who had been born in the Dominion, or who had resided therein for some time—a matter of deep interest to many Canadian workers.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Q. What is the present strength of the United Church of Canada? A. As on January 1st, 1929 the strength of the United Church of Canada had, Membership—646,881; Congregations and Preaching Places, 7,897; including 1,871 Home Mission Field; Families 408,284; total under pastoral care, 1,489,150; received by profession of faith, 27,864; by certificate or otherwise 28,891. Sunday Schools 5,892; Officers, teachers and scholars 612,878; Young People's Societies, 8,720; membership 150,824.



By James H. Barton, M.D. REDUCING WEIGHT SANELY

It is amusing and yet almost tragic, to see the manner in which an overweight individual will weave away potatoes, bread, or other starchy foods as if they were so much poison. And yet this same individual will calmly eat large quantities of other kinds of foods and drink large quantities of liquids in the belief that he or she is "dieting" in a sane manner.

It is true that the starchy foods are more fattening than the other foods, but these other foods all have a percentage of fat producing substances in them. Dr. F. Salzman has had some success by varying the diet in overweight folk.

He prescribes three so-called mutton days, two vegetable days, and two mixed diet days, cutting down on the fat and sugar.

Dr. E. Springs prescribes diets the basis of which is meat and vegetables. In sufferers from constipation the meat is cut down to a very small quantity or omitted entirely.

The amount of foods and vegetables eaten is gradually lessened, as it is the total intake, rather than the kinds of food, that is really the important factor in reducing weight.

The secret of success in dieting is to get the co-operation of the patient. It is for this reason that many really excellent diets fail. The patient looks them over, and finds many articles of food that he dislikes or does not relish, and does not find many of the things that he does like.

The thought, of course, is that overweight should be put in a class with other conditions requiring medical oversight. After a thorough examination, heart, blood pressure, and urine particularly, the patient should go carefully over the diet list as prescribed by the physician, and not hesitate to ask if articles he likes could be substituted for some on the list which he does not like.

This would create more enthusiasm and develop more stickativeness on the part of the patient.

And it certainly requires both these qualities. However, other things being equal, cutting down gradually on all food stuffs 10 to 15 per cent. is usually a safe method to get down to normal weight.



HOMELANDS FAR FROM HOME

Oh brave, old Islands of the Sea, Whose sons by millions roam, We love to see thy Ensign wave O'er homelands far from home!

O'er Tasman's vales and Zealand's bluff And Austral's glad domain We greeted it upon the wind And felt at home again.

And here beneath the northern blue Of Canada's broad sky Its folds through countless memories Draw all the homelands nigh.

Oh, dear old Islands of the Sea, Whose sons by millions roam, We love to greet our kinsmen too In homelands far from home!

The same glad smile and cheery word And welcome frank and kind The rovers from the old homeland In newer homelands find.

Lord, bless the homelands, old and new To stranger far and near; And guide us all, as pilgrims true Unto Thy Home most dear!

Ah! merry Islands of the Sea—Whose sons by millions roam, We love the homelands here below, But Heaven is our Home.

—M. J. L. in The Montreal Gazette. Wife: What would you do, George, if you were like a widower? Hubby: Oh, I suppose the same as you would do, if you were left a widow.

Women's Missionary Societies, 4,829; Membership 141,228; Membership of Men's organizations 15,224. Contributions to Missionary and Maintenance Fund \$2,479,505. Paid Ministers salaries, \$2,261,357.

The Jamboree

(Manchester Guardian.)

The assemblage of the youth of the world which the Duke of Connaught opened at Arrows Park recently is without parallel. The miles of tented streets that house the 80,000 boys, the city in the fields that has sprung up, with its banks, post offices, and shops to meet their needs, would be notable enough as a triumph of organization. But it is the far distant origins of the lads who come together and the common bonds which unite them that stir the imagination and raise hopes for the human race among all who watch the Jamboree assemble. Twenty years ago at the Crystal Palace Sir Robert Baden Powell saw the first gathering of the clans he had called into being. They were few in number and confined to the country that gave their organization birth. Five years ago, at Copenhagen, the happy portent of today's vast concourse could be seen, for the representatives of thirty-two nations gathered in Denmark to honor the Scout ideal. Today, to celebrate the twenty-first birthday of the movement, forty-two nations sent their boys to England. Brazil cracks jokes with Switzerland under the trees; the Scout from Nigeria tries his sign language on the Scout from Japan; the youth of America teaches Red Indian lore to the youth of China, and the songs of the veld mingle with those of the Arctic steppes. It must be a day of singular happiness for the man whose vision made it possible; for the Chief Scout can little have thought when he asked the King's permission to bring to the cause of world citizenship his unique gifts as a soldier, and launched the great experiment with twenty-five boys on Brownsea Island, that he would live to see his dream an actuality that cuts across creed, race, and class and brings the boyhood of the ends of the earth together.

What is the secret of this bond whose appeal has seized upon the youth of the world in less than a generation, and with the Great War intervening? It is that which all wise thinkers on education from Socrates to Pestalozzi have cherished as the main spring and vitalizing principle of their work. It rests on the realization that true education lies less in imposing modes of thought upon the growing mind than in eliciting and liberating its natural interests and impulses. But where the experts have fumbled or feared, a soldier with a vivid memory of the helpful excitement of his own youth has found the simple idea, pursued it; and seen it triumph. The most sophisticated of siders who dips into "Scouting for Boys," will cease to wonder that wherever the great game is known it readily makes converts. The instinct to love the open and to wish to understand, "better is in all boyhood worth the name. The love of simple craftsmanship is not less strong. The fondness for team work, for the formation of clubs, groups, and gangs, is the boy's characteristic of the world over, whether it takes the dangerous form of street-corner adventure or is turned to the fascinating tracking pursuits of the Scout. To these among other natural affections of boyhood Scouting makes irresistible appeal. Let the old boy who thinks his youth well behind him consult, if he dare, the Chief Scout's hints on tent-pitching, bridge-building, night scouting, animal-tracking, and the observation in general of the fascinating detail of the life about us, and still, if he can, maintain that the Scout's enthusiasms baffle him. That the enthusiasm thus born are shaped to a sense of service and of world brotherhood is the movement's chief glory; and too great praise cannot be given to the spirit which divests the vast concourse at Arrows Park of international championships, individual contests, and pot-hunting in all its forms, and makes it instead a friendly exchange and mingling of ideals and performances.

None can yet measure the full significance of this interchange of youth upon the future relations of the peoples. But it is of good omen that amongst the two million and more Scouts and Guides now scattered over the world such meetings as Arrows Park today sees upon a vast scale are in minor shape of constant occurrence. The chalet at Kandersteg in Switzerland, for instance, which was opened a few years ago as a Scout hotel has already been able to pursue the ideal of comradeship in the mountains among the lads of many nations, and it is the proud boast of the training college for scoutmasters which has its headquarters in Epping, Forest that so many come there from foreign countries to learn Sir Robert's secret as from the British dominions. Of the valuable heaven of international understanding that is thus set working the League of Nations, for one, is properly conscious. Its representatives attend the conference of the heads of the Scout movement, and a recent report of the Assembly summed up in language that the most ardent Scout could not have bettered the case for supporting the mingling of the boyhood of the world: "The thoughts and feelings of the younger generation lie in the highest regard."

in forming the conscience of humanity; a pure and healthy element freed from all prejudice, rancour, and memories poisoned by hatred, a sense of enthusiasm and generous sentiment." The tribute was well deserved, for on its coming-of-age the Scout movement can survey a growth which, not unsuspect in its beginnings of a tendency to militarism, has in its development made its founder's place secure in history, as a sterling contributor to the friendship of those on whom the future peace of the world must depend.

TO THE RAIN

Oh! why do you tarry in far away lands, Refusing thy blessing To our burning sands.

Not deigning to notice Our signs of distress; Our sweltering crops That call for redress;

But shunning us all With a haughty disdain, Refusing to notice Our sweltering grain.

Oh! return once again, We most humbly plead, And turn not away From our land in its need.

If thou grant us this favour We will never again In our ignorance and folly Speak ill of the rain.

"Bud"

Note: Since the above verses were written the rain has "returned once again" to the great benefit of the growing crops.

A young man while on a walking tour found himself skirting the borders of a very large estate. After covering some distance he came to an isolated cottage, where he made inquiries as to the chance of a meal. The only inmate of the cottage (an old lady) was quite agreeable and asked him what he would prefer.

"Could I have a couple of poached eggs?" asked the traveller. "I'm sorry," replied the woman, "that I have no eggs; but" (here she whispered confidentially) "I can give you a good dinner of poached pheasant!"

"Men who travel a lot seldom marry," says an explorer. A rolling stone gathers no boss.

"Ain't you going to get up and fight? I told you you've got him going." "That's all right, you tell me when he's gone."



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OUR COMB AND BRUSH SET VALUE CANNOT BE BEATEN. High quality comb and brushes at such reduced prices.

SEE OUR WINDOW.

The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE

Advertisement for Confederation Life Association. "It's your turn to have Mother..." "HONOUR thy father and thy mother..." "Cases are not rare where family quarrels have arisen because children don't want mother or father unloaded on them for so many months each year..." "Well, do you, yourself, want to be in this position when you will have become old?" "Certainly not! Then prevent it, so far as lies in your power, by setting aside a part of your earnings now, so that, when the time comes, you will not need to sacrifice your self-respect by becoming a burden to your children..." "Write for particulars of the Confederation Life Pension Bond guaranteeing a regular monthly income. Ask for the booklet entitled 'Your Key to Happiness' which describes it fully..." "Head Office: TORONTO. Branch Office: Bank of Nova Scotia Building, Charlottetown."

Mrs. Woodbury: "And yet you once called me the salt of the earth." Mr. Woodbury: "Nor am I the only man who has found he had the pepper when he thought he had the salt." "I heard today that your son is an undertaker. I thought you said he was a doctor?" "Not at all. I said he followed a medical profession."



The Old Guide's Warning. The old guide knows that careless hunters cause many forest fires resulting in the destruction of excellent hunting grounds as well as valuable timber. The good hunter is careful with fire in the woods.

Advertisement for HELP SAVE YOUR FORESTS. Issued by authority of Honourable Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior.

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