

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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PREPAREDNESS

We do not know—and neither the prophetic goosebone nor the meteorological department of the weather-wise hog can tell us what manner of weather we shall have during the next two months. One thing we know, however, is that we have a very large harvest of perishable products on our hands and these must either be shipped or housed before the severe part of the winter is upon us.

Not all our farmers have sufficient store room for their surplus potatoes but every farmer, if he takes the matter in hand in time, can make such preparations as will save him from loss through frost. Out houses may be made frost proof with very little expense and even the old-fashioned green house, that is, the protected out-door cellar may be made ready provided the matter is taken up in time.

FLEXIBLE TARIFFS

In the seven years that the flexible tariff system has been in force in the United States there have been numerous tariff increases ordered by the President. Canada has felt the effect of an increase from 30 to 42 cents per bushel on wheat; from 78c to \$1.04 per 100 pounds on flour; from 8 cents to 12 cents per pound on butter; from 1 to 1 1/2 cents per pound on onions; from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 cents per gallon on fresh milk; from 20 to 30 cents per gallon on cream.

President Hoover makes out a strong case for continuing to keep the tariff flexible. "No tariff bill ever enacted has been or ever will be perfect. It will contain injustices," he says. The flexible tariff provides an opportunity to remedy injustices and to deal with grievances between revisions of the tariff by Congress.

In one respect the American and Canadian systems of tariff revision are different, and different in a place that is important in consideration of the flexible tariff. Over there, tariffs are revised only about once every seven or eight years, and are revised in public by Congressional committees. Our tariff revisions are originally conceived in the cabinet, and are presented to Parliament by a finance minister who has a majority back of him and can push them through.

popular opinion and fails to revise tariff regulations which to the country are palpably unjust, there is no remedy but to replace the Government with men better qualified to deal with the situation.

REPRODUCING MODELS

The difficulty of reproducing models of ancient design is exemplified in the attempt to construct replicas of the ship with which Christopher Columbus sailed the Atlantic and discovered the American Continent. It will be remembered that so called replicas of these caravels were exhibited in Charlottetown some years ago and regarded as exactly true to the original Columbus ships.

It is quite unlikely that we of these modern days shall see anything but an approximate resemblance to the ship in which Columbus made his famous voyage. In any case we shall never reproduce the conditions under which he made that voyage into the unknown and in which he faced all the difficulties of inadequate navigation methods and the superstitious fears of his crew.

NO MORE HAM AND EGGS?

When highbrows foregather we have to steel ourselves to new assaults upon cherished prejudices and familiar institutions. Another established institution, nothing less than the domestic frying-pan, has now come under the ban of the medical profession. According to Colonel P. S. Lelean, Professor of Public Health at Edinburgh University, this homely chattel is the "fell foe," not only of digestion, but also of romance.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Picking, grading and sorting potatoes is now the order of the day, not only in this Province, but in many sections of North America.

Notes By The Way

"MacDonald may ask the removal of the guns at Halifax" is the announcement made in the Canadian newspapers. In the name of all that is British, what does this mean?

It is the Prime Minister of Great Britain who has made the statement. He himself has said it, and its not greatly to his credit.

This is not all. We are further informed that there are guns at Bermuda and in Jamaica the latter too near the entrance to the Panama Canal for Uncle Sam's sense of security, and it is suggested that these also shall be removed.

When we first read this astounding message we concluded that it was a hoax, a thing incredible that had in some unaccountable way got onto the wires. On the contrary, it turns out to be true.

It is now explained that it is "a gesture of international peace." Many patriotic Canadians will see in it a gesture of contempt that the British Flag is still permitted to fly over Canada and some of the West India Islands.

It is from Washington that Mr. MacDonald has issued his warning. He and President Hoover had been holding conversations about naval affairs and the parity of naval strength between the two great naval powers. At the outset Mr. MacDonald had intimated his willingness to give the United States whatever they wanted "in overflowing measure."

That is what he is trying to do and Canada gets the news from Washington in dribs, first that the guns in Halifax may disappear, then that the like "gesture for peace" shall be made is more to follow, as we shall learn in at Bermuda and Jamaica.

No one can now believe that these were all the matters affecting Canada that were talked about and tentatively agreed upon between the American and British (or anti-British) magnates at Washington. There the sequel.

So far as our information goes, and we may be mistaken, there is nothing of heavier calibre than six-inch guns in any fortification in British America. On the other part, Atlantic American forts from Portland to Panama are equipped with guns up to 16 inches calibre and an effective range of 20 miles.

Doubtless the magnates in their conversations and gestures, which we are told included rum-smuggling, talked over the St. Lawrence Waterway of which our Republican Neighbor is very desirous to get control. We believe there are some cannon at Quebec. If Mr. MacDonald is disposed to give Washington all that is desired and the guns at Halifax must go, what about the guns at Quebec?

As is well known Premier King is and has been as pro-American as Mr. MacDonald has now shown himself to be. It is apparent that Premier King knew in advance what Mr. MacDonald was about to say concerning the guns at Halifax.

Hence the snub he administered the other day to the Minister of National Revenue, admirably fits into the gesture of kowtowing to Washington.

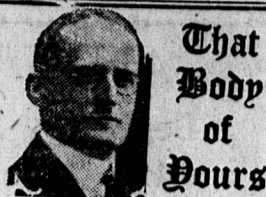
The end is not yet, but enough has been disclosed already to show that the much-vaunted peace-gesture involves an inglorious surrender by Canada and a deep humiliation for the Canadian people.

Nothing has done so much to spread the fame of Prince Edward Island throughout the world as the fact that here originated the breeding of the silver fox in captivity. The silver fox and the ranch in which he is bred, secure against escape, are all our own. The breeding of other valuable fur-bearing animals in like fashion has followed as a matter of course. These include all the fox tribes, red, blue and cross, the beaver, raccoon, martin, mink, muskrat, fisher, badger and skunk.

And for forty years Prince Edward Island breeders have continued to produce fur pelts of many kinds unexcelled by the best that can be found anywhere else on earth. The fame of our Island potatoes came later, and is still expanding. It is admitted that Canadian potatoes stand very high in the world markets alike for table consumption or for seed, with Prince Edward Island potatoes second to none in Canada.

The police report for September, as submitted to the City Council by Chief Birtwhistle, will be read by sober, orderly and peace-loving citizens with grave concern. The city guardians are discharging their duties with busy efficiency, but the conditions they met with in their daily work are far from satisfactory.

For cleanliness and healthiness use EZAL ment for man and beast.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Hours

FEEDING PATIENTS WHO HAVE ULCER

Some months I wrote about a young physician who was experimenting with the feeding of patients with ulcer of the stomach. He put a fine tube with a small weight at the end into the mouth and had the patient swallow it down until it went into the stomach, across the stomach and into the small intestine.

As the stomach had no food or water within it for all this time, any ulcer would have a real chance to heal because it is the movements of the stomach and the fact that the acid stomach juice gets into the ulcer, that prevents it from healing.

And now we have a record from two European physicians who treated sixty-three cases of stomach ulcer, in the first few inches of the small intestine adjoining the stomach. This fine thin elastic tube was introduced through the nose and pushed slowly downward right into the small intestine until it went past the places where these ulcers are located.

Food in liquid form was poured down the tube, and in this way the patient was given butter, milk, eggs, cane sugar, flour, and fruit juices. The mixture was passed through a fine sieve and was at the natural heat of the body. Small quantities were given at frequent intervals during the twenty-four hours. The patients were also given water several times a day, and treatment was continued for three to six weeks.

The pains generally disappeared shortly after the beginning of the treatment. All the patients recovered and some had very large ulcers. Only five of the sixty-three had a relapse. You can see that this would mean a lot of attention on the part of those attending such a patient, but it should be worth it all in cases where an operation was feared or was inadvisable.



ANCHORED

Afloat at sundown when the tides are set Seaward and gentle undulations lift The ship like mother's arms, our dreams may drift Out of the dusk beyond and we forget The hand that quells life's fevers and life's fret.

Still its deep soothing is upon our breast, Its dulcet lullabies enthrall our rest, Its tender watchfulness is o'er us yep! The terror by night may on the welkin rise Through vasty starlight and through moon-beamed skies, But it shall not come night, for here the sea Hath given us token of serenity, We lie us down upon her lap to dream Securely held and lulled by wave and stream.

—Wilmot B. Lane, in "Quinte Songs and Sonnets."

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

CANADA'S FIRST POST OFFICE

Q. When and where was Canada's First Post Office established? A. A historic tablet, in Halifax, commemorates the following: "In 1755 a line of packets was placed on the route between Falmouth and New York. This was part of a general scheme for closer and more regular communication between the colonies and the mother country. These packets called at Halifax. In that year and in this City was established the first Post Office in the Dominion of Canada as now constituted."

After serving as tea-taster for several years, Rev. Stephen Baker has resigned to become pastor of Upper Clapton Congregational Church at Hackney, England.

"A Power of its Own.—Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil continues to maintain its own. All who have used it know this and keep it by them as most valuable liniment available. Its users are innumerable and for many years it has been prized as the leading liniment for man and beast.

Laurels For Pepys

By way of doing the honors to Samuel Pepys, the famous seventeenth century diarist, an interesting ceremony recently took place at St. Olave's Church, London. This edifice, by the way, is dedicated to a saint borrowed from the Scandinavian calendar, and is one of the churches left stranded in the city. But herein was Pepys buried, and for many years during his career he was a diligent attendant at the services. It was in 1884 that a memorial statue to this remarkable personage was unveiled, the assemblage on that occasion including the Masters of Magdalen and Trinity Colleges, the wardens of the Cloth Workers Company, the Duke of Edinburgh, and the First Lord of the Admiralty. And Mr. James Russell Lowell, the American poet, then made the chief speech. The other day, Sir Charles Batho and Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, M. P., paid tribute to the work of Pepys, and the service being set to such music as "Samuel" in his day loved, a wreath of laurels set over the diarist's monument was solemnly unveiled. Doubtless the famous author of the diary in cipher would have been "mightily pleased" could he have witnessed the proceedings. And so far—well. It is now two hundred and sixty years since the diary was finished. Mr. Augustine Birrell, in one of his essays, opines that history could never be written rightly if the chronicler chose only to jot down the truisms and laws of factual events, and he tells us he prefers men's memoirs of themselves and of their times. He asks for men who can make themselves felt. It may be said that Samuel Pepys eminently fills the bill in this respect.

He was born, the son of a London tailor, in February, 1633, passed his youth as a sizar at Magdalen College, afterwards became elected scholar under the Spenscliffe foundation at Trinity House, married at twenty-two years of age Elizabeth St. Michel, and next year became factotum to the Earl of Sandwich. This led to a post at the Navy Board, and, described as the "life of the office," Pepys rose step by step until appointed Secretary of the Admiralty, a position he held until cashiered during the revolution. In 1688 he made a great speech before the House of Commons in defence of the naval administration. He wrote a journal of his tour in Tangier with Lord Dartmouth, and in 1684 was chosen president of the Royal Society. His last years were spent in retirement at Clapham. His library of three thousand volumes was bequeathed to Magdalen College, and the diary manuscript, written in a sort of shorthand, was deposited and remained there until first deciphered in 1819 by John Smith, rector of Baldock, and larger portions transcribed by Lord Braybrooke in 1825, and again by Mynors Bright in 1875, the entire script being edited in 1889-1899 by Mr. H. B. Wheatley.

Memoirs have been called the windows of the mind. Of the two diarists who recorded their impressions of the Merry Monarch's Court, John Evelyn and Samuel Pepys, the difference has been described as that between a sociological garden and a museum. Evelyn is throughout garrulous, frank, whimsical, shrewd and does not spare himself any more than he does others. He recites with amazing cheerfulness monochrome his own emotions, weaknesses, peccadilloes and follies, without any gloss or apology, the very things most folk are careful to conceal from themselves or from others. It is this forthright utterance on paper that constitutes the piquancy of the Pepys Diary. Mr. Wheatley says

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Pepys was vain, credulous, superstitious; and it has been alleged his style is slovenly and ungrammatical. For all that, the picture he presents is not likely to be forgotten so long as memoirs are read by the public who wish to know what the "good old times" were like. And Emerson rightly hit off the impression of this manuscript in saying, "Read Pepys. It is the best history of England extant." What was intended to be a private document has become one of the great books of the English language, and a part of our literary consciousness. The diary is a unique record of a mind formed of inconsistencies which might puzzle the most astute of psychologists, yet it deserves to be mentioned that Evelyn speaks highly of Samuel Pepys insofar as concerns his integrity in office and the assiduous discharge of his public duties, and he testifies that, as a strenuous asserter of order and discipline, Pepys is one of the ablest ministers England has ever known. And in fair dealing, this fact should be set down over against the roving eye and domestic tilts which are probably more amusing to the reader than they were to either Samuel or his pretty partner in life; yet they usually wound up with a solo on the flageolet, or some belated paragraph committed to the diary in a style that helps us to understand better the strange mixture of good and evil which belongs to the stuff we call human nature. Samuel's candle assuredly gives a light upon this winding staircase.

To relieve the unemployment situation, Leicestershire County, England, will spend \$5,000,000 in road improvements.

Historic jewels some dating back to the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, have been stolen from the church of St. Clare, at Naples, Italy.

Scotland Yard detectives are investigating the mysterious slaying of five pictures at famous Durham Castle, in England.

A concealed arms dump recently discovered at Carrigarbick Castle, Ireland, included 200 rounds of ammunition, two bombs, three revolvers and a rifle.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLES, RHEUMATISM. 4087 THE PRODIGY

Whooping Cough. Is dangerous and must be treated promptly if serious complications, such as, bronchial pneumonia, hemorrhages and heart affections are to be avoided. The speedy control of coughing spells and spasms is most essential. At the same time the throat and bronchial tubes must be cleared of phlegm and mucous matter which cause distress in the day time and sleeplessness at night. MAC'S WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY is so compounded from pure drugs and chemicals with the end in view to check the racking cough, bring up the phlegm, control the infection and soothe the inflamed respiratory tubes. Protect Your Child. Get Mac's Whooping Cough Remedy. 50 Cents Per Bottle. A tonic is necessary to build up the child who has or has had Whooping Cough. Pure Cod Liver Oil has a wonderful effect as a builder. The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE

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