

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per year (delivered) in advance \$4.50 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada and United States

TUESDAY, OCT. 2, 1923

THE GUARDIAN may be obtained from the following agents in Charlottetown: Maritime Stationers, Grafton St. Carter & Co., Queen Street. A. Brown, Stamp Vendor. Railway Bookstall. Stephen Duffy, Richmond Street. J. McKie, Grafton Street. P. T. Murphy, Prince Street Grocery J. P. Duffy, Queen Street. W. G. Wright, Kent Street West. R. Thomas White, 125 Elm Avenue. Wm. Daisiel Spring Park Road. John Kennedy, Longworth Avenue.

AFTER EXHIBITION.

Now that the Provincial Exhibition is over the management are to be congratulated on their good judgment or good luck in selecting for the show the only continuously fine week during the whole fall. The weather every day was ideal. Incidentally it was ideal weather for harvesting also, and many farmers found it more profitable to attend to their harvesting than to come to the Exhibition. The pressure of the late harvest no doubt shortened the number of exhibits in vegetables, grain and roots, but generally speaking those shown compared very favorably with those of former years. It is always a pleasure to hear commendation from visitors, and this year, those commendations were numerous and gratifying. Many of the visitors were old Exhibition fans, and they lavished unstinted praise on the farm exhibits, the cattle and particularly the races, which some of the race enthusiasts declared were the best races held in the Maritime Provinces this season. Much interest was shown in the running race, and one which it is hoped will be continued henceforth. Our horsemen need a little more practice in riding; we have the horses, and we have no doubt our Island horses will make a better showing next time.

THE BOY'S CALF.

Where is the boy who has not in his early youth owned a calf? As a reward for doing his regular chores, for diligence at school or for some other merit the boy was given a calf to be his own, to be fed and reared and finally sold for his exclusive benefit. But somehow the calf got mixed in with the other cattle; there was no sale for the benefit of the boy, and the once-prized possession, like the title, Honorable, of a defeated cabinet minister, fades into a memory. It were better had the calf remained the property of the boy; better by far if the boys on the farm were really given interests of their own, to be their own, their profits their own and the final proceeds their own. Boys are the most human stock on the farm; they have their hopes and their problems, their successes and failures, their achievements and their disappointments, and every boy who is worth his salt has his ambition. This ambition can be nurtured, can be made into a bond binding him to the farm. We have in mind a father who had several sons and several daughters. Each of those had a special interest in the farm. There were hens and pigs and cattle; there was a vegetable garden. A portion, according to choice was allotted to each and the proceeds with strict impartiality given to the young owner. Each year developed something new, something more remunerative and by the time they had grown to young manhood and young womanhood, each had a substantial bank account, sufficient with the father's help to settle each of the boys on a farm of his own. During the process the great lesson learned was—love of farming; this led to all that followed, kept them on the land and made them successful farmers and able to settle down at an early age in homes of their own. It has frequently been pointed

out at farmers' meetings, at public gatherings when men talk of the advantages of farming, that the reason so many young men leave home to seek a living elsewhere is that they have no prospect at home. The older son must wait till his father dies before he can have a home of his own; the younger sons must shift for themselves in the meantime, and they leave. The older son, discouraged, leaves also, and the farm is left to be worked by the father, or abandoned, which is very often the case. The young man with a prospect of making a home and a living for himself in this province will not be induced to go elsewhere. He knows that no part of the continent offers better opportunities for farming than Prince Edward Island. He knows that any farmer who goes at it intelligently and diligently will make a success of it, for he has abundant proof of this in the farms around his own home. The reason he goes, in the great majority of cases, is that there is no prospect of making a home of his own and he is induced to try his luck elsewhere. On any well regulated farm all the sons can be provided with farms of their own and they should be given an opportunity from childhood to find out for themselves how farming can be made to pay. This known they will stick to farming.

No one can truly say that the Province of Prince Edward Island has not, to large extent, fulfilled this highly important duty. Hundreds of schools in the Province, maintained by the Government, testify to the fact that the country is being instructed in many of the elements that are essential to good citizenship. But it is also true that the whole duty of the country in this regard is not yet being performed by its Government. Reasonable provision is not being made for the medical inspection of the children, their improvement in respect to defects, and their nourishment, to the end that there may be sound bodies to carry into effect the suggestions of enlightened minds. No special means have been adopted for the development of sub-normal minds to the end that "the best possible" and not the least possible, may eventually be obtained from them. No provision has been made by this Province for the reform of those youths who have been found guilty of petty offences and may develop into criminals to prey upon the community in which they live and to be a menace to and a burden upon, the Province and the Nation.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE. What might develop from an all-round imperial preference may be measured by what has taken place in the Canadian automobile trade with Great Britain. Four years ago the export of Canadian automobiles to Great Britain was negligible; the United States had captured the whole trade. In 1919 the British Government imposed a duty of 33 per cent. on all automobiles of external manufacture, Canada being exempted from this duty. As a consequence of this preference Canada shipped 12,000 automobiles to Great Britain in 1921 and this number was increased to 62,000 in 1922. Free trade sentiment is naturally still strong in Great Britain. To her free trade policy she owes her immense industrial development, but times have changed. Other countries have developed industrially and the product of their industry has invaded and in many cases dominated the British market. To save herself she is now obliged to impose a duty on some imports and this obligation is increasing year by year. Imperial preference, some arrangement by which the overseas dominions may trade with each other and with the Mother Country with advantage over other nations, appears at present to be a means by which the old British free trade policy may be gradually shelved to the advantage both of Britain and her dominions. The question comes up at the Imperial Economic Conference which opens in London this week.

EDITORIAL NOTE The gale of yesterday and last night was one of unusual severity and, with the heavy rain which accompanied it, will seriously hinder harvesting operations. While probably the bulk of the grain crop has been harvested much still remains in the fields, cut and uncut.

Notes By The Way

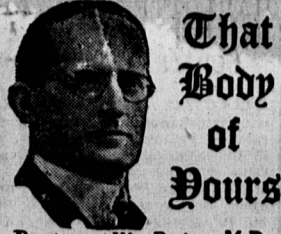
That children are the country's most valuable asset is a common saying; that the future of the country depends upon them is evidently true; that the value to the country of each child is incalculable; and that the child of the poorest parents may be of the greatest value to the country has been proved in the case of Mr. Lloyd George, who will be Canada's notable and welcome visitor next week, and in the case of many another benefactor of the world.

All this being absolutely true, it is clearly in the interest of the country that provision shall be made for the development by education of all the children in the country. Naturally the parents of the children are in duty, and affection, bound to rear their children to honesty and the ability to do good work on their own behalf as well as in that of the community in which they live. But all parents cannot thoroughly perform this duty—and too many will not. Consequently the Government must assist in the education and development of the youth of the country, and ought to see to it that each and every child is, to the extent possible, trained up in the way he should go—the way from which he (or she) will not depart when old—if the future of the country is to be enlightened, peaceful and prosperous.

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The existing position of Prince Edward Island in respect to the latter class of youths is that outside of Charlottetown and Royalty, a youth apprehended for a petty crime has to be sent to jail and may be committed to the penitentiary, to work among adult hardened criminals. On the other hand, the youth in such a case whose home is within the limits of Charlottetown and Royalty may, upon conviction, be either released upon probation and sent back to the home to continue in the evil way or be sentenced to a term in a Reformatory—outside the Province—in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or Quebec. Distance from the Province, inability to supervise the work of reform for which the Province has to pay, uncertainty as to the training and its effects, and other conditions to be considered by the Judge may cause the release of culprits upon probation and their escape from deserved punishment. The consequence has been an increase of juvenile delinquency in recent years.

The present situation in this regard is unsatisfactory in two ways; it admits of delinquent youths escaping punishment and not being supplied with means of reforms, and it admits of delinquent youths being sent to jail and incarcerated in the penitentiary to be confirmed in their evil and criminal propensities. Evidently this situation should be improved. To this end it has been suggested that the Provincial law affecting neglected and delinquent children be adapted to the whole Province, and that the Delinquent Act of Canada be made applicable throughout the whole Province. Further it has been suggested that a "Shelter Home" for neglected, dependent and delinquent children be provided, and that a Reform Farm School or schools for the delinquent youths of this Province be established as in the other provinces of Canada. Moreover, it has been suggested that the various services in behalf of the children of this province be consolidated, co-ordinated and made applicable to the whole Province, under the supervision of one of the Departments of the Government.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

THAT LUMP BEHIND THE EAR When we were youngsters and the lump behind a boy's ear seemed to be usually large or prominent we said that meant he was a good fighter. I don't know how much there is in that, but I do know that the lump may be able to tell you something important during certain illnesses. For instance in the case of a heavy cold, the Flu, scarlet fever in children, and other conditions a severe tenderness over this lump is always a warning sign to you, and to your physician. You see there is a little tube running up from your throat right into the middle ear. This tube as you know is to permit air to enter, so that the drum will have pressure from both the inside and outside. You've often noticed a hole in the side of a big bass drum in the band, which permits air to enter and thus keep both sides under equal pressure. So if you have a sore throat as in scarlet fever, Flu, or other conditions the inflammation sometimes continues from the throat right up into the middle ear along this tube. Then the ear begins to ache and the first thing you know the inflammation in the middle ear bursts right through the drum, and comes out of the ear. This usually relieves the pain somewhat and makes things fairly safe. However, sometimes the patient will complain of pain in the lump behind the ear. If it be a small youngster he will put his hand on the lump. The ear sometimes will seem to stand out from the head and be a little lower than the other one. Now what about it? Tell your doctor at once. He will likely enlarge the hole in the drum so that the discharge will come out more freely. Perhaps he will have the ear specialist on hand immediately, and a large portion of the bony lump will be chiselled away. Why? Well that lump communicates directly with the middle ear just as did the tube from the throat and the inflammation has extended into it also. So keep your eye and thought on the lump, when there is severe earache, or any discharge from the ear.

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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

"LOVE IS DIVINE" If every one would ask of the Infinite above To bestow on them the precious gift of love, This sad world would blossom like a rose And eternal rapture in every heart repose. Love is of mighty strength, a spiritual force, Bringing to life perfection and knowing not remorse. Love thy neighbor as thyself; thine shall be the gain, who feels the bonds of love, lives not in vain. Love is a golden harp, with many vibrant strings, Its music thrills the heart, until with joy it sings. Brings a smile upon the lip, a light within the eye, Fills the soul with gladness that will never die. This earth would be a paradise, if this gift divine. Glorified our being, radiant as sunshine; Warfare would then vanish, as dawn dispels the night. Every thought of evil swiftly take its flight. —Caroline Eleanor Wilkinson Niagara Falls, Ont.

It is, of course, to be borne in mind that Prince Edward Island is a small Province, and that there is need for economy in all the branches administered by the Government. On the other hand, it is to be remembered that the conduct of public services by charitable societies, such as the Red Cross and the Children's Aid, is, upon the whole uneconomical as well as sectional, unequal and inequitable. Some progress has, it is understood, been made in the preparation of a bill affecting Child Welfare in this Province; and the continuance of the work in the interests of culprits upon probation and to be worthy of immediate consideration by all those who have the future advancement of the Province at heart, as well as by the Government, its officials and advisers. The amateur who practises daily on a cornet in a thickly populated neighborhood has ample nerve for any undertaking.

Keep Canada's millions circulating at home. Dominion of Canada Refunding Loan 1923 5% Bonds 20 year Bonds due 15th October, 1943 On November 1st an issue of Victory Bonds matures. It is necessary to refund these Bonds. But it is even more essential to refund them in Canada. This will prevent millions of dollars in interest from passing out of Canada for many years, and keep these funds available for business here. Hence the expediency—and the necessity—for refunding the Bonds in Canada. The success of the offering is assured if: 1. Holders of Victory Bonds maturing on November 1st next, immediately exchange them for new Bonds. 2. Everyone who has money to invest subscribes liberally for this issue. To holders of 1923 Victory Bonds Holders of Victory Bonds due November 1st, 1923, are privileged to exchange them for new Bonds on attractive terms. They will receive in cash the difference between the face value of their maturing bonds and the purchase price of the new issue, namely: at the rate of \$1.75 per \$100 for 20 year Bonds. They will also receive a bonus of two weeks' interest as interest on new Bonds accrues from October 15th. Interest coupons should be detached before exchanging Bonds and presented for payment as usual on November 1st. To New Investors The desirability of these Bonds is at once apparent. The entire resources of the Dominion of Canada constitute the investor's guarantee of safety. They rank equally with Victory Bonds The interest rate is high. A wide and ready market is assured. If you have \$100, \$500, \$1000 or more to invest, you should buy these bonds. Price: 20 Year Bonds 98.25 and interest, yielding 5.14% Orders may be telegraphed or telephoned (collect) and exchanges made through your usual Bond Dealer or Bank.

CANADIAN NATIONAL EARNINGS In the statement of operating results for the month of August, 1923, issued today by the Canadian National Railways, another substantial increase in the net earnings of the System is shown. Gross earnings have increased \$1,566,123, or 7.7% as compared with August, 1922. After deducting operating expenses which amounted to \$19,940,909, a net operating revenue is shown for the month, amounting to \$2,027,385, as compared with net operating revenue of \$1,036,894 for the corresponding month of 1922. The net for August, 1923, shows a gain of \$555,157 over the preceding month of July, 1923, and is 95.5% in excess of the net shown for August, 1922. The net earnings for the Canadian National Railways for the first eight months of 1923 amount to \$5,911,845 as compared with a deficit of \$1,166,098 for the first eight months of last year. Gross earnings, operating expenses and net earnings for the month of August and for the eight months compare as follows:

	August 1923	1922	%
Gross	\$20,402,171	\$1,566,123	7.7
Operating expenses	19,365,277	575,632	3.0
Net	1,036,894	990,491	95.5

	1923	1922	%
Gross	\$159,749,815	142,507,747	12.1
Operating expenses	154,737,970	143,673,845	110.64
Net	5,011,845	11,064,125	7.7

*Deficit. 1,166,098 6,177,943

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FIND NICKEL ORE ON SPITZBERGEN CHRISTIANIA, Oct. 1.—The expedition to Spitzbergen, organized by the Northern Exploration Company, has returned to Tromso. The expedition has been very successful, the weather and ice conditions being excellent. The most interesting feature of the expedition was the discovery of nickel ore—the first of its kind on Spitzbergen.



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