


## An Ancient Easter Joy

No one knows for how many centuries bright colored eggs have gladdened the little folks, nothing takes the place of this old custom. We have Peas, Easter Egg dyes which are harmless.

### Chocolate Eggs

We also have a splendid assortment of Chocolate Easter Eggs and novelties made by The Webb Chocolate Co. which is a guarantee of purity.

**J. G. Jamieson**  
Druggist



**Big Ben**

The clock that rings, runs and stays on time. Come in and see him at

**G. H. Taylor's**  
Jeweler & Optician



**Montague Black Fox Exchange**

Correspondence Solicited  
**L. M. McKinnon, Manager**  
Montague, P. E. I.

### MARRIAGES

**HILL-MCLEOD.**— At the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. J. F. Floyd, Prince St., Charlottetown, on Wednesday, April 8th, Euphemia Jane Hill of Fredericton to Robert McLeod of Bradalbane.

### DEATHS

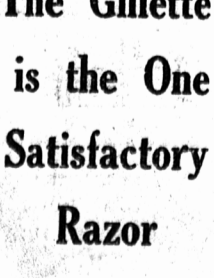
**CASWELL.**— Suddenly in Charlottetown on Tuesday April 7, 1914, Edward Caswell, aged 54 years. Funeral on Friday leaving the house at 2.45 for St. Paul's Church where service will be held at 3 o'clock.

### BIRTHS

**ENTERBROOKS.**— At 134 Elm Avenue, Charlottetown, March 1, 1914, Edna Esterbrook aged 5 years. Funeral at 11 o'clock to People's Cemetery. She leaves to mourn, besides a sorrowing mother, two sisters Marion and Harriet, both of this city and a large host of friends both here and the U. S. A. (Other Papers please copy.)

**NELSON.**— At China Point to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Nelson, a son.

## The Gillette is the One Satisfactory Razor



The one right satisfactory razor is the Gillette. Its every kind of whisker from the downy beard of youth to the wiry hirsute adornment of old age. It can be regulated for close, medium or quick shave. The blades are the no strapping, no honing kind that are always ready for work. Complete set, holder dozen blades in fine leather case. \$5.00.

**Fennell & Chandler**  
Victoria Row

## THE GUARDIAN

Advertising Phone.....132-3  
Subscription Phone.....132-2  
News and Edit. Day Phone.....133  
News and Edit. Night Phone.....132 & 133

Head Office at Charlottetown.  
Branch Offices at Summerside,  
Alberton, Souris and Montague.

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1914.

### DIARY OF EVENTS

TODAY

City Magistrate's Court, 9 a. m.  
Legislature 11 a. m.  
People's Theatre 7.30 and 9 p. m.  
Prince Edward Theatre, 7 and 9 p. m.

“Friday, April 10th Good Friday being a statutory public holiday, The Morning Guardian will not be issued on Saturday, April 11th.

“The Evening Guardian will not be issued on Friday but will be published on Saturday as usual.

Advertisers will please note these changes.

### PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT

The annual report of the Public Schools of Prince Edward Island for the year ending December 31, 1913, has just been issued.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year was 17,555 an increase of 477 over that of the previous year. The number of teachers employed during the year was 583 a decrease of seven as compared with the previous year. Of these 89 were First Class, 342 Second Class and 150 Third Class.

It is interesting as well as gratifying to note that the number of vacant schools in the province was only 4 as compared with five to nine years ago when the number of vacant schools ranged from 18 to 28.

The total expenditure on education for the year amounted to \$207,605.72 of which the Government contributed \$150,732.01, the districts contributing the balance, \$56,873.71 or a little over a third. The supplements contributed by the government amounted to \$17,066 while the supplements contributed by the school districts was \$24,322. The Government also paid in bonuses \$457.50; grant for attendance \$9,246.25 and in pensions \$762.50.

A table showing the number of school districts; teacher, enrolment, expenditure, etc., since 1885, tells the sad story of the decrease in population. The largest number of pupils enrolled during the period of 28 years was 23,045 in 1889. The number declined slightly until 1903 when it dropped from 22,803 in the previous year to 19,956, thereafter declining year after year until 1912 when the enrolled pupils numbered 17,078. Last year there was an increase, as already stated, of 477 which gives room for hope that the decrease of population has ceased.

The total amounts voted for supplements shows an encouraging increase from \$11,655 in 1880 to \$26,258 in 1913, the largest in the history of the province.

There are several points in this report that are worthy of special note. Although seven fewer teachers were employed than in preceding years the number of First Class teachers was greater by four and of Second Class teachers by 10 while the num-

ber of Third Class teachers decreased by nine.

The ratio of male teachers to female teachers increased also. These changes for the better are due to the greater encouragement now given to teachers.

The amounts voted by the school districts for teachers supplements and for ordinary expenses were considerably larger than those of the previous year showing an increasing willingness to support and a greater interest in the schools.

The condition of the schools also shows a marked improvement over former years. The Chief Superintendent in his summing up of the conditions obtaining in the schools generally, pays a fitting tribute to the good work done by the Women's Institutes through whose efforts “a marked improvement in the appearance, equipment, cleanliness and general sanitary conditions of the schools and school surroundings” had resulted.

### ARTIFICIAL MILK

In these days of wireless telegraphy and telephony, horseless carriages, seedless fruit, soulless corporations, etc., etc., the advent of cowless milk, and milkless butter and cheese will occasion no surprise.

A process of manufacturing synthetically a pure and wholesome milk has recently been brought to perfection in a London chemical laboratory.

The fluid, as far as its appearance is concerned, is quite indistinguishable from rich cow's milk. It is said to be “delightfully smooth on the palate.”

The new milk has been built up from a basis of casein obtained from the soya bean. The beans are treated by a special process whereby all oil and waste matter are removed and only the pure casein left. To this basis are added in exact proportions fatty acids, sugars, and salts and the whole is emulsified.

Milk, however, is something more than a food substance; it is a living fluid containing a definite strain of bacteria which assist in its digestion. In order that the synthetic milk may approximate in all respects to the real milk, bacteria of the required strains, including the lactic acid (sour milk) bacilli are introduced to the fluid and permitted to act upon it until it reaches exactly that state of what may be termed maturity at which fresh cow's milk is obtained. That it is indeed a real milk is proved by the fact that excellent cheese and butter can be made from it.

### NOTES

Mr. G. J. Hayes, General Traffic Manager of the I. C. R. will be in Charlottetown on Tuesday next, 14th inst., to discuss freight rates and other matters connected with the railway. This move will be appreciated by the commercial, farming industrial and other interests. There have been complaints about excessive freight charges and Mr. Hayes' visit is the strongest possible evidence that the Government wishes to act fairly with the patrons of the railway. If there are real grievances this will afford an opportunity to place them in a proper light before the department and if there is a possible remedy we have no doubt the department will do everything possible to apply it.

### PREMIER MATHIESON DELIVERS BUDGET SPEECH

(Continued from page 1.)

the public works what I have said.

### EDUCATION.

In the matter of education the teachers were paid supplements which were abolished for many years. Under the Act of 1877, the original school act, there was a supplementary clause which provided that where the people of the district paid a supplement, the Government would meet that supplement with an equivalent amount. It had been a great spur to the educational system of the Province. I know as a teacher in those days, how much it counted for, how much it encouraged and encouraged the people, and when that supplement was abolished it was a blow struck at the root of the educational system of this Province, and we always said that if the time came when we were able to afford it we would restore that beneficial provision. The time did come and fortunately the power given us to do it—the means came to us, and we have to be believed should be excluded done it. That is not all. The attendance in the public schools, the enrolments, had fallen to a point lower than at the time of the standard that school act in '77. There was no encouragement to the teachers to stay in the Province. The best teachers were going abroad. Strange to say, a rule was enforced that where one of our pupils passed the first-class examination, if he were going to remain in this \$20,000, Ontario gets \$20,000, Quebec province to teach, he would only get \$20,000 and every other province a second-class license and second \$20,000, and the balance of the \$700,000 class pay, but if he were going to leave the Province he would get immediately a first-class license. Now, these things did not you see that was the inducement as the result of realizing that we that was being held out if you are had a special claim and bringing that going to remain home you will have claim to the attention of the Govern- to teach on a second class license ment and especially of the Minister and on second-class pay for a year, of Agriculture and pressing it to a

then you may get your first-class; but if you are going to one of the western provinces come right up and we will give you a first-class license. That was one of the means by which our schools were being depleted; and the other was that the average salary of the teacher had steadily declined while the cost of living had steadily mounted. We have offset that by restoring the supplement. We have gone further and we have provided that the teacher shall be paid at the rate of \$2 for every scholar in average daily attendance in the schools. Now, you see what a stimulus that is to the teacher to procure as large an attendance as possible. And the plan is working out well. You know how difficult a task it is to stop a stone rolling down a hill. When any business has been run down for a long while, it takes a strong hand and a hard pull and a long pull to bring it to a standstill, and longer still before you have it turned back to recover the lost ground. We have reinforced the staff of inspectors, we have provided that where a teacher is going to leave the Island, having passed a first-class examination, that he shall not get a first-class license, but will only get a license good for one year; then if he teaches on the first class license, we will give him one good throughout. That is more than reversing the old system. We say to those who stay, we will give you a license that serves your purpose—it will give you first-class pay at once, and as soon as you teach year in this province we will give you an absolute first-class; but if you want to go away, we will just give you a first-class license for one year, and you can do the best you can. The result is that we are getting our schools refilled with teachers of the very best class and year by year we hope to displace the inferior teachers with teachers of the highest class, with the result that the schools will tone up and before very long we hope to reach the point of efficiency the schools had formerly reached, and having done that, to go on to much greater heights in the time to come. The school enrolments during the past year have increased 497 over the previous year. It is not very much, but this fact may be accounted for in part by this—that we have used every safeguard to see that the returns are properly kept and properly made and properly sworn to. It is almost incredible the laxity that had existed in the education office in that regard. There is every reason to believe that the increase in attendance has actually been greater than the amount which is shown. But we will have in years to come this basis of comparison.

Before passing on from the financial side of the case, I would like to make one further statement, one which I omitted as I was proceeding. My hon. friend the leader of the Opposition some days ago put a question on the order paper asking for a return of the expenditure for the three months, from the 31st. December, 1913, to the 31st. March 1914. And the hon. gentleman said I gave him more than he asked for. The return shows receipts amounting to over \$200,000, and expenditure to \$103,000, and a surplus in these three months of \$97,000. (Applause.) Of course, it must be understood that we are paid the Dominion subsidy half-yearly, and we had received the subsidy for the first half-year on the second day of January; and that is to carry us on until the first day of July. But you can see what a load we had to carry when we changed the end of the year from the 30th. September to the 31st. December. We had the burden of three months without any subsidy put into that term, and you see the advantage there would be to us to stop at that stage; if we were able to stop in the middle of a half year we would have a half-year's subsidy to the good of the half of it at any time we liked to make such a pause. When you come to reverse that again as we had to do, you would have to pay for it. We have had to pay for it and we have it on a footing that we can go ahead and live on our income.

### AGRICULTURAL AID.

Now in respect to agriculture, some changes of great importance have been made. In the first year, that is, 1912, the Dominion Government appropriated half a million dollars to be expended upon the encouragement of agriculture throughout Canada. That was divided between the Provinces according to population, (the share which fell to us was \$6,600. In the following year the Minister of Agriculture brought down a bill to appropriate ten million dollars for agriculture in Canada to cover a period of ten years, beginning with an expenditure of \$700,000 annually. The Commissioner of Agriculture and some members of the Government took the matter up with the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Burrill, and we urged upon him that the division of that amount according to population between the provinces was unjust, inasmuch as our population was chiefly a rural population and the grant was intended to encourage agriculture, while in British Columbia the population was chiefly an urban population, residents of cities, and that large cities like Montreal and Toronto were believed should be excluded from the grant. We urged upon the Dominion Government, and especially the Minister of Agriculture, that urban populations should be excluded from the calculation, and in encouragement to the teachers to stay in the Province. The best teachers were going abroad. Strange to say, a rule was enforced that where one of our pupils passed the first-class examination, if he were going to remain in this \$20,000, Ontario gets \$20,000, Quebec province to teach, he would only get \$20,000 and every other province a second-class license and second \$20,000, and the balance of the \$700,000 class pay, but if he were going to leave the Province he would get immediately a first-class license. Now, these things did not you see that was the inducement as the result of realizing that we that was being held out if you are had a special claim and bringing that going to remain home you will have claim to the attention of the Govern- to teach on a second class license ment and especially of the Minister and on second-class pay for a year, of Agriculture and pressing it to a

successful issue. If we had not succeeded in that, instead of \$26,000 we would have \$9,000. It meant a difference of \$17,000 a year to us. The \$700,000 will be increased per annum up to a million and beyond a million so that the average will make a million a year for ten years. We will reach in the end \$31,750 of that grant. That grant has enabled many things to be done. It has enabled a short course for farmers to be established in Prince of Wales Col-

lege a year ago, a short course, and in addition a long course in Prince of Wales College during the present year. Formerly we sent our agricultural students to Truro, a provincial college. We had no right there, they simply allowed us to go. They said they were very well pleased to have us and they treated us exceedingly well. But it is not a footing upon which an independent people can long stand, that of receiving favours without giving a return, and we

felt that the time had come as independent, self-respecting people when we were bound to provide an education for our own people, and I think I am within the facts when I say that the course that was given to the farmers last year and this year was at least equal to any course that they could have attended in Canada for a first-year's course and for a second-year's course. In addition long stand, that of receiving favours without giving a return, and we

felt that the time had come as independent, self-respecting people when we were bound to provide an education for our own people, and I think I am within the facts when I say that the course that was given to the farmers last year and this year was at least equal to any course that they could have attended in Canada for a first-year's course and for a second-year's course. In addition long stand, that of receiving favours without giving a return, and we

felt that the time had come as independent, self-respecting people when we were bound to provide an education for our own people, and I think I am within the facts when I say that the course that was given to the farmers last year and this year was at least equal to any course that they could have attended in Canada for a first-year's course and for a second-year's course. In addition long stand, that of receiving favours without giving a return, and we

## The woman of to-day has the “Dress Problem” with her, specially during Easter week

She thinks of what to wear, and where to get it. As a writer says she uses her common sense and solves the vexatious question.

The financial side of the problem is reached when she visits the big new store with the big new stock, where goods to wear, made and un-made are sold. No need to ever be a little out of date as to dress. This store renders that un-necessary.

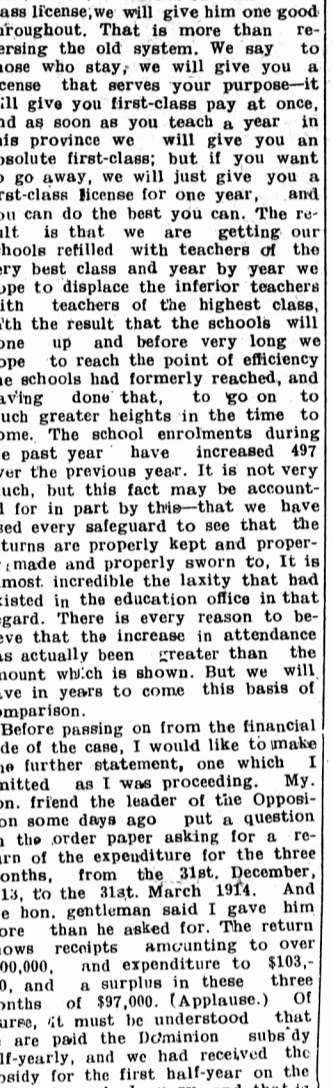
We have the best showing of new goods, east of Montreal.

Everything brand new and up to date, no old, or old fashioned goods at any price.

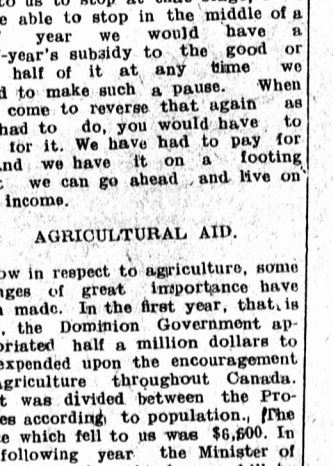
This is a brand new store with a brand new stock. Here are some of the Easter Week Specials.—25 Brand new sample spring coats, at a saving of 25 p. c. on the Dollar, not two alike,

Here is another special.

Brand new Easter Spring Suits, they are just like the pictures.



One hundred stylish Easter Hats right from Paton's Trimmers that will stand the most critical inspection, they are duplicates of what is being worn on Broadway, New York and London and Paris. Prices range from \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 up to \$30.00 if you want them. If you have not yet ordered your hat, consult our Miss Doiron and she will know what suits your particular style.



Some nice new White Wear and Neck Wear expected in for Easter Saturday. Easter Gloves, Easter Suits, Easter Coats, Easter Silks are all here in profusion. We congratulate ourselves on having one of the best lighted stores in Canada. Be sure and buy your Easter Furnishings at Patons.

## PATONS

Phone 9-6 Victoria Row  
1837-48M3i

successful issue. If we had not succeeded in that, instead of \$26,000 we would have \$9,000. It meant a difference of \$17,000 a year to us. The \$700,000 will be increased per annum up to a million and beyond a million so that the average will make a million a year for ten years. We will reach in the end \$31,750 of that grant. That grant has enabled many things to be done. It has enabled a short course for farmers to be established in Prince of Wales Col-

successful issue. If we had not succeeded in that, instead of \$26,000 we would have \$9,000. It meant a difference of \$17,000 a year to us. The \$700,000 will be increased per annum up to a million and beyond a million so that the average will make a million a year for ten years. We will reach in the end \$31,750 of that grant. That grant has enabled many things to be done. It has enabled a short course for farmers to be established in Prince of Wales Col-