

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1927

WHY THEY LEFT.

SINCE the first dozen young men left this province, thirty or more years ago, to seek their fortune elsewhere or to put the education given them here to more profitable advantage than was possible in their native country, we have talked—just talked—and have done nothing to prevent their going.

Why did they go? Why are they still going? Is it necessary to ask? Everyone knows they went and are still going, because they believed and still believe they can do better for themselves by going.

There is just one thing that will cut down our exodus by—roughly estimated—ninety per cent. That one thing is the assurance—not in words—that they can do as well here as anywhere else, a reasonable assurance that they would receive as high wages here as anywhere else.

We believe most of our employers are paying as high wages as their business will afford, but we believe also that, if we were true to ourselves and to our own we could do more business and pay higher wages.

Talk is the cheapest commodity we produce. Like many of our other products much of it is of excellent quality and we all like to hear the millifluous periods roll off the tongues of our orators, but at best it won't "buy the baby a frock" nor keep anyone at home who finds he must earn more money and who thinks he knows where he can do so.

The tragedy of the exodus—and this is true of every country—is that it carries away the best blood of our province. It is the adventurous and the courageous who go, the men who obey the urge implanted in the human race to go out, to explore, to go further.

it forth. It won't do any harm and may persuade ourselves that we are contented, but it won't keep anyone home.

POLICE COURT RECORDS.

IN August, 1927, the number of convictions for drunkenness in the Charlottetown police court was 6; for other causes, 19; a total of 25.

In September convictions for drunkenness were 18; for other causes 25; total, 43.

In October, there were 18 convictions for drunkenness; for other causes, 32; total, 50.

For November, there were 22 for drunkenness; 37 for other causes; total, 59.

These figures apply only to those who are unable to go home on their own power or who have made nuisances of themselves. The other stages of intoxication are not included. Incomplete as they are they tell their own story of the progress of Prohibition under the Saunders administration. Comment is unnecessary.

WORKED TO DEATH.

WHERE dollars and cents are concerned commerce refuses to be swayed by sentiment. It seems a pity, however, that one of the most sacred traditions of childhood should be robbed of much of its meaning and all of its mystery by the commercialization of Santa Claus.

Time was—and not very long ago either—when Santa and his reindeer made one delightful swoop from the North Pole and left ample evidence of their visit on Christmas Eve. No one ever heard or saw him but there was no denying the fact that he had come and gone.

Nowadays it is vastly different. For fully six weeks before Christmas Santa appears in many places and in varied guise. He parades the streets as a shabby sandwich-man, ballyhoos from street corners, presides in the toy department of half the stores in the country, or in an up-to-date motor car rolls smirkingly along crowded thoroughfares.

All the glamor, the mystery, the kindly secrecy, the exquisite intangibility of the jolly saint have vanished. He is here, there, and everywhere, regardless of season or of place. He squawks over the radio, drops notices from aeroplanes, and in general conducts himself in a manner too familiar by half. Santa has become common. His omnipresence must put a severe strain upon the most trustful and believing of his admirers. Their credulity is tested almost to the breaking-point.

And where is it going to end? Soon it may be found necessary to bring him down for a reconnoitre in mid-August or give his reindeer a preliminary canter around Labor Day. But it seems that poor old Santa Claus is being worked to death. It is only a matter of time until the sophisticated, discerning young folks will demand in disgust—"Fairy tales! Give us something new."—Quebec Chronicle.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Life is one thing after another. Now we have to shovel the snow off the sidewalks.

The first blanket of snow this season fell on the night of December 2nd to a depth of three inches.

The honk of the automobile will shortly give way to the merry jingle of the sleigh bells.

Be yourself! Speak your own thoughts in your own way, and let everyone else do likewise. In this way you will learn to mind your own business.

Notes by the Way

DOES Prohibition promote public health? The question is an important and timely one. Medical science and skill has vastly reduced the mortality from certain maladies that were once among the greatest scourges of mankind. Among these are plague, cholera, smallpox, typhoid fever, diphtheria, Tuberculosis, "the white plague" so-called, formerly it was believed to be incurable but it is now known to yield to treatment in its earlier stages and the mortality resultant from its attack is being steadily reduced from year to year in all civilized countries.

There are still other deadly maladies against which the warfare of science is being conducted with increasing energy and hope, but with more doubtful results. "Heart disease is today the leading cause of death in the United States. It accounts for 14 per cent. of the deaths at all ages and 23 per cent. at ages of 40 and over," said one noted medical authority recently. Doctors differ and this estimate may be too high. Cancer, which has in recent years advanced from the sixth to the third place among the most deadly of diseases, shows a marked increase in recent years in most civilized nations, but with one exception. France records a diminishing rate in deaths from cancer.

Diabetes is still a formidable malady among persons who have passed middle life, notwithstanding Dr. Banting's notable discovery of insulin. The mortality from this disease among patients of 45 years and upwards is reported to have more than doubled in the United States within the past quarter century, while in England and Wales there has been no increased mortality among persons under 65 years of age, but an increase of one-half among those of older years.

The death rate from all diseases taken together has steadily declined in all civilized lands, while the mortality from three or four deadly diseases has increased in nearly all countries, but in different measure. It has been claimed that the improvement in public health in the United States has been due to Prohibition. Against this claim is set up the counter claim that in England, Wales, France, New Zealand and other countries that have never had prohibition, the general rate of mortality has been reduced to a greater extent, and the death rate is distinctly lower than it is in the United States.

Has Prohibition tended to increase our population in this Province? Has it not on the contrary tended to stimulate the exodus from our Province? No one would claim that Prohibition has been the only cause of the regrettable loss of our population, but has it not been a contributory cause? Here we have had Prohibition longer than any other province of Canada, and here the exodus has been greater than from any other province. Again, if we take the Maritime group of provinces and compare them with any other group of provinces, the same holds true—the largest exodus and the slowest measure of growth in population lies in this group of three provinces, all of whom have clung to Prohibition until the present year.

Apply the health test. Where in Canada is the highest death rate, from the white plague? We all know that it is in one of the Maritimes that is still under Prohibition. There is certainly now and has been a greater measure of prosperity west of the province of New Brunswick and all the way to the Pacific Coast than there has been or is in the Maritimes. And they say throughout the Central and Western provinces that we are a lot of pessimists and grouchers down here in the Maritimes, and that we ought to be optimists as they are. Our Prohibitionist friends may say that all this difference is due to other causes and has nothing to do with Prohibition or Government Control.

There is some truth in what other Canadians say about us Maritimers. Their greater prosperity has made them more optimistic than we have been or are. They, in their optimism, repealed Prohibition, adopted the control system and are now more optimistic and hopeful than we were before. We in our pessimism have clung to Prohibition until New Brunswick broke away a few months ago. All of which goes to show that Prohibition and pessimism are inseparable, while optimism demands a better temperance law than Prohibition. Seven provinces be-



By James W. Baston, M.D. MUSCLE MOSTLY WATER.

When you look at a well muscled athlete such as Tunney or Dempsey and then stop to think that this muscle is mostly water, you can get some idea of the value of water to that body of yours.

As a matter of fact one half of all the water in the body is in the muscles. The blood which one thinks of as so "watery", contains but seven percent of the water of the body.

Now Nature has this water distributed throughout the body in the best proportion to do efficient work. If anything happens to interfere with this distribution then harm results. For instance there are times when too much water is removed from the system by bleeding, intestinal irritation, or excessive perspiration, and immediately an intense thirst arises, which necessitates the drinking of much water to make up this loss.

Sometimes the organs that should remove water from the body become congested, particularly skin and kidneys, and you then see the swelling in hands, feet, and abdomen.

In order to test just what actually happens when water is removed from the body, Dr. Skelton, of University of Minnesota, withdrew water from the body by bleeding, and then added water by injecting fluids. He found that although the muscles in proportion to their size lose less than other tissues, nevertheless they give up more fluid than any other tissue. The muscles also take up the greatest amount of any water added to the body.

He found that the liver and intestine also respond more quickly than the other tissues, and the skin also responded in an emergency, but the muscles represent the most important water reserves in the body. They store the greatest quantity of any excess, and act as a safeguard against the loss of too much water.

What does this mean to you? That those folks who belittle exercise or make fun of those who are trying to teach its value, are unaware of the importance to the whole body of well developed muscles.

Well developed muscles not only give strength and good carriage, but actually hold within them the reserve of water which is so essential to health, and to resistance towards ailments of all kinds.

The Land We Love

By Frank Yelgh

Champlain

Q. Who was Champlain? A. Samuel de Champlain has been called the Father of New France. He made three exploratory trips to Canada, the first in 1603 up the St. Lawrence to the Lachine Rapids; the second in 1604, to Acadia, and the third in 1608, when he founded Quebec city. He died in Quebec in 1633, having made many journeys inland.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

December 5, 1927

JUDGMENTS THAT COMFORT: I remembered thy judgments of old, O Lord; and have comforted myself. Psalm 119:52.

PRAYER: Lord, Thy judgments are true and righteous altogether.

IT'S ALL IN THE GAME.

I'll win if I can say Cyrus Green. As he patted his bay mare Gypsy Queen. The track is some rough, that I do know. But the rougher the going the better she'll go.

'Cause she's none of this 'ere fancy kind That needs an excuse to keep her behind; For when she is beat, she's beat on the trot. Weather nor track never matters a lot.

She wears a flat shoe with never a cork. A plain leather bit, and a check that is taut, An ounce or two here, an ounce or two there, Never figured an iota with this foal old mare.

For there's trot in her head and trot in her feet, And when she won't trot, she's a fizzle complete. But there's just one thing more and it makes me feel glad, She's as true a race horse as man ever had.

So why should we growl if she don't always win? It can't be expected every bet she'll cash in; For we humans ourselves have our ups and our downs, One day it's all smiles, the next day all frowns.

So I've figured it out that a horse is the same; And when it's all over, and Life's

That Body of Yours

Your Child in School

By Dr. Frank W. Ballou (Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C.)

No. 11: An Educational Delusion

Programs of advertising in business and campaigns for the raising of money for charitable purposes and business and social life and directed toward reaching the so-called "average" man. Because he is thought to be so numerous and so typical, plans are evolved for selling him something or appealing to him for his cooperation.

This same work has found its way into our educational thinking. We hear the "average" student spoken of as personifying the boy or girl who is about midway between the dullard on the one hand and the genius on the other.

Of all the mistaken educational notions this one is perhaps the most delusive. There is no such individual as the "average" student and there never can be. Individuals differ radically. Physical differences among individuals are among the outstanding characteristics of human beings. These differences are so universal that we seldom stop to think of them. We all know that people differ in height, weight and features. These differences are the basis of all our personal relationships. Even some pairs of twins do not look alike.

While a casual acquaintance with twins who appear identical, may not enable one to recognize differences between them, their closest friends usually are able to easily recognize the differences. Individuals differ quite as much mentally as they do physically. Every teacher knows that children are able to master their lessons with varying degrees of success. Some work rapidly, some work slowly, some work accurately, and some work very inaccurately. Just as pupils differ in their physical strength as shown in their athletic contests, they also differ in mental capacity, in courage, in persistency and in ideals.

Among civilized peoples it is a well-known fact that human beings range from idiots to geniuses. The first group frequently are unable to care for themselves and must be supported in institutions at public expense. On the other hand geniuses are so-called because they have made contributions to the progress of civilization in the field of invention, science, medicine, law and all of the other activities of human society.

Even if it were possible it would be impracticable for the school to set up its educational program for the "average" student. It would be a dangerous practice educationally to aim at reaching any one type of student. It is the duty of the school to provide instruction for all boys and girls, and the educational program must be worked out in such a manner as to give equal opportunity to all kinds of children.

To group them together and attempt to reduce them by means of a common denominator—one type that will include many of the characteristics of all is a fruitless task because in formulating a program of instruction for an intermediate group it is inevitable that all who vary therefrom will receive little benefit.

To be successful, educational programs must be flexible. The boy who shows an aptitude in mechanical or scientific directions can be helped more by encouraging this aptitude than by forcing him to give his attention chiefly to subjects in which he has no interest. It is but another way of saying that we must adapt the school to the child and not the child to the school. The individual child is the all-important factor. School methods change but human personalities vary but superficially through the ages. Teaching methods are but means to an end. They exist only for what they can accomplish in aiding the boys and girls who are to be our citizens of a few years hence to be useful members of society. Frequently this fact is overlooked. Sometimes we view our schools too much in terms of class period, classroom exercises, fixed lessons to be mastered and particular tasks to be accomplished. Routines and definite programs, of course, must be determined but they never can be substituted for real education—which is training our boys and girls to carry on the work of a Nation.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Removing Stains

Before trying a stain remover of any kind on any delicate fabric, test it on some underneath portion of the garment where it will not show. If the remover affects the color, no harm will be done to the garment.

Draperies Instead of shaking or beating draperies, hang them outside on the clothes line when a strong wind is blowing. It will take out all of the dust.

Boiling Coffee If a small cork is fitted into the spout of the coffee pot, or the tea kettle, it will hasten.

When they have their off days, it's all in the game. When some feller wins, another must lose. 'Twould be a sad world if our luck we could choose. And when it's all over, and Life's

The New Idea Of Cancer

Many Cases Can Be Cured if Reported Promptly.

THE PREVENTION OF CANCER

It is probable that as many cases of cancer can be prevented as cured. Unlike most other diseases against which science is waging organized warfare, there are no sanitary precautions which have any effect upon cancer. The disease occurs without reference to the healthfulness of the environment. The rich and poor are affected alike. The ignorant and intelligent are equally victims. Over and over again attempts have been made to connect the causation of cancer with some article of food, either eaten to excess, insufficiently eaten, or harmful because of some property which it was supposed to possess or be deficient in. Many years ago the cause of cancer was supposed to be tomatoes; later, pork; just now it is salt. When subjected to the cold analysis of science, every theory which has thus far been put forward to connect cancer with food has broken down.

How, then, can cancers be prevented? Cancers in some locations can be prevented very simply. It is said by reliable authorities that cancer of the mouth and tongue never occur among persons who keep their teeth and mouths in good and clean condition. The jagged tooth, the ill-fitting dental plate, rubs until it makes a sore which develops into cancer. Sores upon the lip may be produced by holding a hot pipe too much in one position. Cancers of the breast are believed to be due in part to stagnation of the natural secretions. Cancer of the stomach may be induced by too hot food, too much strong alcohol or any other abuse of that organ. Cancer of the uterus may result from lacerations at childbirth. Skin cancers may be caused by continual irritation of moles. The way to prevent cancers caused in any of these ways is to avoid the conditions which lead to them.

THE TIME TO CURE A CANCER IS WHEN IT IS BEGINNING

If you think you have any of the symptoms described in these articles you should be examined by your doctor or at a hospital at once.

To-morrow's Article—"The Surgical Treatment of Cancer."

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "only a few people accepted his offer." Say "persons" when referring to a small or individual group.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: a climate; accent after the i, not on first syllable.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: leasure; ei, not ie.

SYNONYMS: wood, woodland, forest, grove, thicket. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: INVOLVE; to entangle; implicate; compromise. "I did not want to become involved in their quarrel."

HONOR ROLL POINT PRIM SCHOOL.

Following is the standing of Point Prim School for the month of November: Grade V (Sr.)—1 Agnes Marchison. Grade V (Jr.)—1 Vilma Gillis 2 Raymond Gillis 4 Helen Marchison. Grade III—1 Wanda Marchison and Jack Gillis (equal). Grade II—1 Norman Gillis. Grade I (Sr.)—1 Ruth Nicholson. Grade I (Jr.)—1 Mervin Gillis 2 Chester Gillis 3 Manson Marchison. Annie Marchison, teacher.

Minard's Lintment for burns.



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Do you occasionally wish to send money out of town? Step into any Branch of this Bank and secure a Draft for the amount--as conveniently and with no more delay or formality than in buying an article in a store. The Bank of Nova Scotia Drafts are payable at par at any banking point in Canada, and the scale of charges is very moderate.

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See our windows and show cases. It will be a pleasure to show you our display. Shop early.

E. A. FOSTER CENTRAL DRUGSTORE SUNNYSIDE

Modern Etiquette By ROBERTA LEE Christmas Suggestions FOR LADIES FOR MEN FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

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6 1/2% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds Write for circular describing this investment