

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A FARMING PROBLEM

BY common consent and as a result of years of experience, mixed farming is the natural industry for this province. For this our soil and climate are ideally suitable. We have made a success of our mixed farming although there is still room for expansion and improvement.

Dairying, also, by common consent and experience, is the chief corner stone in mixed farming, and we have made, comparatively, a success of our dairying. The product of our milk factories has made a name for itself in the markets of the world.

These difficulties confront many farmers and have become so onerous that many herds have been reduced to a limit which may be more easily handled. It is recognized by all, however, that the herd cannot be reduced without detriment to the farm.

True, in beef cattle we would be in direct competition with the farmers of the prairies and the Middle West who feed largely out of doors during much of the winter, and can therefore produce cattle much more cheaply than we can.

To go successfully into beef-raising it would be necessary to raise heavy beef herds. That we can do this has been proved. Some of our herds have successfully competed with the best cattle in Canada and the United States.

We are not advocating the abandonment of dairying, which we regard as the basis of successful farming in any country climatically and arably suited for such.

THE New Glasgow, N.S., Evening News evidently has no love, personally or political, for Mr. William Duff, the Liberal nominee for the one can carry the thing too far.

Notes by the Way

Canada is dowered with vast resources in water power because our fresh water areas are the greatest in the world. Our streams and rivers which for untold years flowed idly to the sea have in modern days been harnessed and put to work in the service of man.

The tables show that per each 1,000 population Canada has installed 387 horse power, while Norway has 740, Sweden 266, Switzerland 437, France 63, Germany 18, Italy 59, Japan 29 and the United States 97.

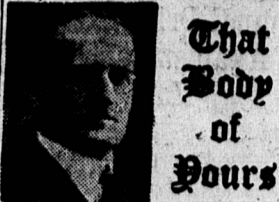
Ontario and Quebec are far ahead of the other Provinces in the development of water power, with British Columbia, Manitoba and the Maritimes following in the order named but far behind.

Our American neighbors were for generations past indoctrinated with the notion that Britain was a tyrant and oppressor. History as taught in their schools and Fourth-of-July orations is largely accountable for this.

Premier Bruce of Australia has spoken out manfully in both the United States and Canada since his arrival, in favor of Dominion making provision for its own defence on sea and land.

The federal bye-election in Antigonish, fixed for January 18 promises to be a curiosity in its way. The Liberal candidate is a supporter of the King Government but has been outspoken against Maritime claims and rights.

"How far the little candle throws his beams! So shines a good deed in a naughty world." Hence the question arises, do the good deeds, which never were more numerous than now, receive as much prominence in the press news columns as the crimes and tragedies that are



By James W. Barton, M.D.

HEAT FROM YOUR TISSUES

When you think about work or exercise you quite naturally think about the tissue that does that work, that is the muscle tissue of the body.

Whenever all the tissues are working more or less actively all the time, even when the body is at complete rest and no digestion going on.

The measurement of the amount of heat the body is making when it is at rest is now measured, and is considered as important as taking the temperature, pulse, and respirations, in a patient.

Now you might naturally think that tissues are only tissues, and all do about the same amount of work, and create therefore the same amount of heat.

However two United States physicians have been able to prove that some tissues develop more heat than others in the body during rest.

They have been able to show that muscle tissue develops about one half calory per hour for every pound of tissue, whereas in the liver develops twenty times that much, and the other organs in the abdomen two or three times as much as the muscles.

Now when you remember the tremendous size of the liver, and that at body rest it develops this much heat you can see how important it is from the heat standpoint.

With twenty five per cent of the blood always in the liver, and the capability of the liver cells to create so much heat, you can likewise readily understand how the liver duty of the governing people lies in maintaining or creating practically one third of the animal heat of the body.

In severe chills of shock from the bricks, properly protected, or electric pads applied about the body in the region of the liver, is going to be very effective.

I certainly seem to talk a lot about the liver, but the more we learn about it the more important we find it to the welfare of the body.

You will remember that a little bending, exercise or deep breathing will help to massage the liver.

THE LIFE OF MAN.—In God's word is the soul of every living thing, and the breath of all mankind. Job 12:10.

PRAYER.—So teach us to number our days, Lord, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

BEYOND THE RIVER Time is a river deep and wide: And while along its banks we stray, We see our loved ones o'er its tide Sail from our sight away, away. Where are they sped—they who return? No more to glad our longing eyes? They're passed from life's contracted bourne, To land unseen, unknown, that lies Beyond the river.

Our Educational System

(W. L. Cotton.)

There is a feeling abroad that the system of education in operation here is not as it ought to be. It is stated by men of intelligence who have travelled, that "Prince Edward Island is behind other provinces in Canada, and away behind the United States in respect to its system of education."

In the course of his lecture, delivered a few evenings ago, Professor Lloyd Shaw, of Prince of Wales College, described the existing system of education in this province and said:

"It seems to me, however, that the time has now arrived for a different type of action. We must realize first of all that parent, teacher, trustee, superintendent of education, board of education, all constitute our educational system, with the child in the midst. If we are to fulfill our duty to the future citizens of our country, it seems to me that forgetting traditional courses of study, personal likes and dislikes, feuds, fancies and hobbies of all kinds, we should gather round the conference table, there to work out as well as our means and abilities will permit, a system that will send every child out to his life's work well trained for the particular task in society for which nature endowed him, remembering to provide for his hours of leisure as well as his hours of labor."

This is the opinion of a teacher who has taught in the public schools of this province and inspected many of them. If it be correct, it is certainly advisable that consideration be given and measures taken to the end that a better and more practical training for life's work may be obtained by the youths of Prince Edward Island.

It is true, of course, that education begins on the mother's knee and in the home. The truth of the saying that "as the twig is bent the tree's inclined" cannot be contradicted. But if the twig is to be bent in the right direction, and so maintained, the director must be intelligent, religious and practical—educated in the true sense of the word—and to be so educated must be taught.

In this Province, as throughout America, children are taught in schools maintained at the public expense and controlled by public officials and the responsible representation of the electors in the Government and Legislature. The readily understood how the liver duty of the governing people lies in maintaining or creating practically one third of the animal heat of the body.

In the year 1877 a large minority of the electors of this Province expressed their opinion that religious instruction should not be eliminated from the public schools course; that the plan proposed by the late Hon. James C. Pope should be adopted—the Scottish plan, according to which the inculcation of religious beliefs is permitted while the public at large pay only for the results obtained in the purely secular part of the public schools. They thought that a system which was workable in Scotland and good enough for Scottish children—a system which was productive of such men and women as those who come from Scotland—might be good enough for the education of the youth of Prince Edward Island. But they were overruled by a majority of the electors; and, as good citizens, they bowed to the will of the majority.

The existing system, maintained since 1878—that is to say, for all but fifty years—must now, it is believed by Mr. Shaw and many others, be revised and improved if the Prince Edward Islanders of the future are to keep pace with their fellow-Canadians. There will, of course, be no attempt to abolish the system which, in 1877, was deliberately rejected by a majority of the electors; for everyone recognizes that it is better not to incultate religion in the schools than that there should again be such religious bickering as those of fifty years ago.

How, then, may the existing system be improved? At the present time, as one result of the existing system, many teachers are too young to influence strongly the minds and characters of their pupils. For the most part the young men who qualify to be teachers make the teaching profession a mere stepping stone to vocations in which there are "more money," and higher social position; and the young women teachers, all educated and attractive, are too soon induced to marry and make homes of their own. So the age and experience essential to efficiency on the part of teachers are not now found in the greater number of our public schools. In this respect there has been a lamentable falling off since the days of Henry Lawson and Edward Roche.

As Professor Shaw has aptly remarked, "we must have teachers who know the subject matter they are to teach and also how to teach it." How can such teachers be produced? Towards this requirement, a long step was taken when Professor Shaw was appointed to train those students of Prince of Wales College who intend to be

teachers. A mistake was evidently made when normal training was limited after the Normal School was amalgamated with the college. That mistake has, it is pleasing to note, been corrected. Mr. Shaw thinks that consideration and attention should be given to training our teachers while they are in service—"through teachers' meetings, study groups, and reading circles." This suggestion might be adopted in the towns and in many of the country districts which are adjacent. As Mr. Shaw has remarked, "the purpose of the school is to train every child and to train him (and her) in such a way as to give the best possible preparation for citizenship; and this purpose can best be achieved by teachers who combine varied reading with the ability to express and impress what they know."

One of the best of Professor Shaw's suggestions is that the pupils' mental preparedness shall as soon as possible be discovered, and attention be given to the development of those faculties in which they are likely to excel. It was recommended by the author of the great essay on "Human Understanding," that "if we can find out those measures whereby a rational creature puts into that state in which man governs his opinions and ought to act, we need not be troubled that other things escape our knowledge." In other words, teach the boys and girls those branches of knowledge which they can most easily and effectively learn through life, and let other branches of learning go unstudied. If a youth is naturally of a mechanical turn of mind, don't worry him with Latin and Greek. Train him religiously and morally, when a child, "in the way he should go," and then let him select, or select for him, the branches of learning which his mental ability and his aptitude incline, and for which he has time and means. The rigid adherence to the public schools to one line of study which all the pupils must necessarily pursue is not advisable.

These are a few of the points to be considered by our Board of Education, and all those who desire that the system of education pursued in the public schools of this province shall be so improved that the youths of the province will have an equal chance in life with those of other parts of America.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

THE FORTUNATE ISLANDS Bearded, with tawny faces, as they sat on the quay, looking listlessly at nothing with their travel-worn eyes, I questioned them: "We have adventured," they said,

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