

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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DOES FARMING PAY?

The question is often asked "Does Farming Pay?" As well might we ask if merchandising pays if practising law pays, if carpentering and blacksmithing and tailoring and shoemaking pay. The answer is yes or no. Travel from end to end of this province and ask if farming pays. The answer is to be seen in smiling farms, comfortable farm homes, good looking stock and all that goes to make life a pleasure. Seeing these not as solitary exceptions along the road but following each other in almost unbroken succession, the traveller unhesitatingly concludes that farming pays. Occasionally he sees an unkempt farm, bare, barren, weedy fields, a tumble-down dwelling and shabby out-buildings. His conclusion is not that farming does not pay, it is rather that, for some reason, the owner of such a farm was "up against it", either through misfortune or want of method in his system of farming. Such farms as the latter are the rare exception, not the rule, in this province and the comment of visitors who have toured the Island from end to end is that in no other agricultural country had they seen such an unbroken succession of prosperous farms as here.

Farming pays, as merchandising pays, as any other industry or calling pays, according to the skill and energy and the hard work invested in it. It does not pay, any more than anything else does, if allowed to run itself. Farming is hard work, doubtless, but no harder than any other calling into which a man throws all his energy. In this province where there is no cause for anxiety as to the possibility of having the years work "hailed out" or some fine afternoon, or destroyed in a night by an untimely frost, the lot of the farmer is infinitely freer from care and worry even than that of the merchant over whose head there is forever hanging the uncertainty of business changes and accidents, the possibility of losses through failure of others. Those and the like are the inevitable loads that business imposes and the farmer has fewer of them than most of his fellowworkers in other callings.

There are, it is true, fluctuations in farming as in other lines of business. There are the lean years as well as the fat years; there are low prices and high for produce; there are occasional losses among the animals. These are common to all callings, common to humanity with or without a calling. They are the rocks and the sloughs which make life's pathway educative as well as interesting. It is the overcoming of these that makes life worth while, that makes victories that makes the winning of the game which is the great aim of life.

Yes, farming pays, merchandising, carpentry, blacksmithing, shoemaking, tailoring, all pay provided we put our whole energy into the work and follow intelligent, common sense methods in planning and carrying on our work and there is no province in Canada in which farming stands on as sure a basis as in Prince Edward Island.

CANADA'S FISCAL RESULTS

The figures just given to the public by the Department of Finance at Ottawa show that in the month of August the net public debt increased by \$361,385; and that there is an increase of \$15,

920,730 compared with August, 1922.

Another notable increase is in the receipts of the Inland Revenue Branch of the Department. These collections cover the taxes which are paid including sales tax, stamp and licenses. The government collected in these ways during the five months of this fiscal year, ending with August, \$14,448,360 more than was collected in the year.

Hon. E. M. Macdonald said the same five months of last fiscal year at Pictou, during his nomination speech, that the government has not increased taxation. It would be interesting to have him explain where these additional fourteen millions of taxes came from if the people did not pay them.

The net public debt is now \$2,403,596,995. At the end of August 1922, it was \$15,920,730 less. Mr. Macdonald also referred to the debt; and may be able to explain why that is still going up.—Halifax Herald.

MARITIME CLAIMS

The Montreal Gazette in a recent editorial dealing with the frequently voiced grievances of the Maritime Provinces, claims that while these provinces continue to proclaim their grievances, they do not define what these grievances are, that Maritime rights are indefensible if they demand that the rest of Canada be mulcted to subsidize Maritime industries in order that these industries be put in a position where they can compete with the people who are subsidizing them, that the Confederation pact said nothing about rates on the Intercolonial Railway, that its terms were fulfilled with the construction of the road and that notwithstanding the protestation of the Maritime Provinces, both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have increased in population within the last fifty years at a greater rate than any of the northern New England states.

To this Mr. J. E. M. Baxter, M. P. replies in the Halifax Herald with the following questions which will require some explanation on the part of the Gazette:

"Why should our rates be higher in order that the territory affected by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement should have lower rates?"

Why should there be free canals and dear railways?"

Why should all the colonization energies of the Dominion have been devoted to the West alone, and the Maritimes ignored?"

Why should the Canadian National Railways not be allowed to the extent of using national, instead of foreign ports?"

Why should the compact for the national routing of freight by the Transcontinental be ignored, thus causing loss to the Maritime Provinces?"

We are not whiners—we are not secessionists—but we believe that the sooner Canadians realize that Confederation was intended to stretch from Halifax to Vancouver, and that it was created to help all and not some parts of the country, the better it will be for our national consciousness.

The Gazette's article will be answered by the questions I have put."

EDITORIAL NOTE

The falling of the leaves is another reminder that the summer is over and that winter is again knocking at the door.

Notes By The Way

The seizures of contraband liquors recently effected off our coasts were satisfactory to all law-abiding persons. Such drunkenness and loss as these liquors would have caused, has been avoided. The money that would have been paid for them will be expended in the purchase of necessities or comforts of life, or in other things of real value. Some of it may be deposited in the banks, now everywhere nearby, and be left there for "the rainy day" or to supply the needs of old age. It will not go for that which gives short pleasure and results in headache—it will not go to strengthen the forces of the Liquor Evil.

Another satisfactory point to be noted in connection with these liquor seizures is that they prove that some of the officials engaged to control and diminish the Liquor Evil are doing their duty. They are not all winking at violations of the law. They are not all tacitly abetting the boot-leggers and other dealers in doing that which by law is prohibited. Those officials who perform their duty in this regard are the more to be commended because their duty is not a pleasant one. It has been remarked that "duty is what goes most against the grain, because in doing it we do only what we are strictly obliged to do, and are seldom much praised for it." While those officials who fail to do their duty in respect to the illicit liquor traffic are contemptible, those who, in the face of difficulties, honorably and satisfactorily perform their duty—deserve praise, and ought to receive credit—not promotion.

The law in respect to the sale of intoxicants has, certainly, been too much honored in the breach. Its enforcement by officials, high and low, has not been in accord with all the demands of duty. Yet, the Liquor Evil, though still with us, is not nearly so great as it was half a century ago. No sensible normal man get drunk in these days. No man who wants to get on in the world pays money to the liquor dealers. The clerks in our banks and stores know that their continuance in employment depends absolutely on their abstinence from the intoxicating cup. Instant discharge would now follow such intemperance as was commonly tolerated in the olden time. Those who now "indulge" are, for the most part, foolish and careless youths, and men in whom the craving for intoxicants has been created by former follies—men whose willpower has been weakened by alcohol.

SEEKS INTERNATIONAL LAW TO DEAL WITH NON-SUPPORT

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 18.—Effective international measures for the protection of children whose fathers, of a different nationality from that of the mother, seek to escape their responsibilities by fleeing the country may soon be arrived at, if the plans of K. H. von Koch, Swedish delegate to the Geneva congress of the International Association for the Protection of Children, are carried through. There are two general classes of cases which involve special hardships for the children, says Mr. von Koch. One is where parents are divorced, and the father leaves the country without providing for his offspring; the other is the case of the illegitimate child whose father leaves the country of the mother in order to avoid the responsibility of support, which may be legally demanded in Sweden. The welfare of the child should be the first consideration, whatever its nationality, Mr. von Koch declares. He suggests that the first step ought to be the establishment of a central bureau of information in every country which would take a sympathetic interest in the welfare of waifs or other children without economic support. Such a bureau could advise the individuals concerned as well as the municipal or state authorities and institutions regarding the best means of providing for the child's support. For the present it is not planned to enact new uniform laws, but to utilize whatever legal remedies exist in the respective nations. In a majority of the cases, the author of the plan believes, voluntary settlements could be brought about by the central bureau without recourse to law. Mr. von Koch recommends that the various national sections of the International Association for the Protection of Children assume this new work.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THE MASTER I walked along the great highway, From busy streets I sought to stray To be alone, I knew not where My path would lead, nor did I care.

A great unrest that burned my heart, Seemed of my life the greater part, And recreant thoughts before me played, To torture till my soul was flayed.

Then suddenly my eyes grew dim; I caught a vision clear of Him Who cares, He smiled, "Just take my hand, My child; I know, I understand."

I walked along the great highway; From busy streets I sought to stray, But not alone, I now knew where My path would lead, for now I care.

J. M. Shively in The Kansas City Times.

COAL PASSES AS PLATINUM

(By Dominion News Service)

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The post-war fashion of platinum jewelry has led to the introduction of substitutes. Which unscrupulous jewellers are selling as the real thing; and there is a growing demand for a hall mark of the very precious metal to protect the public.

The substitute being mostly used is white gold. Which is a gold alloy, specially treated, the process being a trade secret. A press representative was informed in Hutton-garden to-day the price of platinum is \$125 an ounce. That of gold is \$22.50 and white gold guaranteed 18 carat, is \$35 an ounce.

It is at once apparent, therefore, that the unscrupulous use of white as platinum offers possibilities of great profit. Although such subterfuge is not, naturally, adopted by the more reputable jewellers, those of lesser standing can resort to it with little fear of detection.

White gold in fact, bears so close a resemblance to platinum that it is not possible for the layman easily or certainly to distinguish between the two metals.

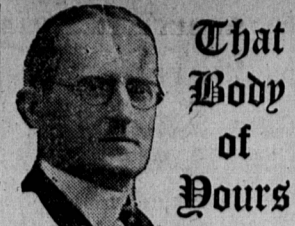
The difference in weight would indicate to an expert which was the real and which was the spurious, for platinum is the heaviest of the precious metals. The refiners, of course, give a guarantee to the jewellers who buy the metal for fashioning into rings and other jewelry. By all the chief refiners platinum is guaranteed to contain 99 1/2 per cent. of the pure metal. But there is no guarantee to the public by the jeweller.

Before the war most of the platinum used came from the Ural Mountains. The chief source of supply now is Columbia, although small quantities are found in South America and elsewhere.

It came largely into fashion for ornamental purposes during the war, at the time when to certain classes of people the passion to be in the vogue was of much greater consequence than what the gratification of the desire might cost.

Before that platinum had been used extensively for laboratory, scientific, and electrical apparatus.

The introduction of a hall-mark for the metal, such as is now stamped on all gold, could rouse no opposition from the leading jewellers who do not use substitutes and sell them as platinum, but it would protect the public against exploitation by the poorer classes of jewellers. As it is now, the layman who buys jewelry or sends precious stones to have them set, does not know whether he is buying platinum or white gold, although prices are based on the former.



By James W. Barton, M.D. SKIN TROUBLES

You may have learned by experience that if you eat certain articles of food that the skin will be itchy, or will break out into pimples or lumps. With some, certain forms of fish will bring on an attack of hives.

Strawberries or other fruits will likewise cause hives. In others, these fruits will cause eczema. Knowing this, you avoid these foods or if you do indulge, you use a purgative to get them out of the system as soon as possible.

Now what surprises me is that many people with chronic skin troubles never give a single thought to their diet. The eat anything and everything, and trust to local applications of skin remedies, to rid them of their particular form of skin ailment.

Now isn't it reasonable, when you think about it that if the eating of certain foods causes an acute eruption in some people, that in others these same foods over a period of time are going to cause trouble with the skin?

Thus for the ordinary pimples that cause so much distress in young people, pastry and candies can be blamed.

For eczema, raw fruits, white bread, and potatoes are often the causative agents. Even our old friend oatmeal porridge is the source of skin irritation.

If, in addition to the eating of these foods there is also a lazy intestine, you can readily see that your poor skin gets up against a stiff proposition.

First the blood brings the materials which set up the trouble, and then the lazy intestine does not remove the materials with their wastes fast enough.

Now local skin remedies are generally composed of sulphur, zinc, or mercury, all good elements of Nature. They will usually clear up any skin condition in time.

But the reason that some skin eruptions last so long is that they are being fed constantly, by foods that either create or maintain them.

So if you are a sufferer with a chronic skin condition just sit down and consider that daily diet of yours.

Are you eating freely of raw fruits, potatoes, white bread, porridge, pastry?

And finally the keeping of the intestine regular, is more than half the battle.

OBSERVERS SEE BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR EGYPT

CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 20.—Egypt was never so tranquil or so full of promise for the future as it is today, in the opinion of disinterested observers in this city. Great Britain's decision to "stand clear" and give the Egyptians a fair chance to run the country themselves has proved a wise measure, it is avowed. It has allayed anti-foreign feeling, put an end to the subversive activities of revolutionary organizations, and created generally a much clearer political atmosphere.

Meantime General Allenby, the British High Commissioner, is keeping a vigilant eye on the course of events. If Egypt finds the task of administering the country and promoting its progress and prosperity too great a task, England will again step in and guide the forces of the nation.

The most ardent Egyptians, even Zaki Pasha himself, after an absence in France, never envisaged England giving way as she has. It was Zaki's ambition to constitute himself a great heroic figure in Egypt's history. The British Government cut the ground from under him by releasing him from his bondage in Malta and virtually placing the future of Egypt in his hands. The sudden capitulation of England would appear to have confounded him. He is now asked to array all of Egypt's forces, to construct and not to destroy. It is admitted by all that he has a great task before him.

Hard-Up Young Man—Sir, I have come to tell you that I have long loved your daughter, and want to make her my wife.

Nouvean Riche—But, hang it, I haven't got a daughter!

Hard-Up Young Man—Good Heavens! They told me you had! London Opinion.

Little swear-wheels, in form not unlike the Burman prayer-wheels, are now in use on the golf links in Kashmir. They are conducive to silence, as, when one misses a particularly good stroke, one takes the wheel hurriedly from the caddy and violently turns it around.—Delhi Morning Post.

LOVE

Oh! never may Suspicion's gloomy sky Chill the sweet glow of fondly trusting love! Nor even may he feel the scowl-ing eye Of dark Distrust his Confidence in pleasing error may I rather rove, With blind reliance on the hand so dear, Than let cold Prudence from my eye remove Those sweet delusions, where no doubt nor fear, Nor foul Disloyalty, nor cruel Change appear. —Tighe.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM. BRIGHT'S DISEASE. DIABETES. BACKACHE. 4087 THE PROPER...

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It is no wonder that when we are prodigal of nothing else, when we are over-thrifty of many things which we may well spare, we are very prodigal of our Time which is the only precious Jewel of which we cannot be too thrifty, because we look upon it as nothing worth and that makes us not care how we spend it. The Laboring Man and the Artificer knows what every hour of his time is worth, what it will yield him, and parts not with it, but for the full value; they are only noblemen and gentlemen, who should know best how to use it, that think it only fit to be cast away; and their not knowing how to set a true value upon this, is the true cause of the wrong estimate they make of all other things.—Clarendon.

S. A. McDonald's Millinery Opening continues Today and Saturday. Our Miss Seaman and Miss Shaw, are two well known artists whose ability is well known to every lady in the Province. We are confident you will agree with us that our Millinery is in a class by itself. Grand showing of Mantles, Furs, Silks, Dress Goods and all ready to wear. Don't walk upstairs. Take the elevator. It is here for your convenience. S. A. McDonald

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