

"I Was Run Down"

"Body was completely covered with Boils"

"If you have ever had boils, you know how painful and annoying even one or two can be. But imagine having your whole body almost entirely covered with them! I am a watchmaker by trade, making a specialty of repairing the highest grade movements. This is probably the most trying of any mechanical work, particularly for a nervous individual like me. Working under great strain both day and night for three months, brought me almost to a state of collapse. I was so irritable and nervous that the slightest thing would send me up in the air. If I managed to get a few hours of sleep at night I was lucky. I had no appetite for food. I certainly was miserable. During this time boils began to appear on different parts of my body and the pain from them made life a misery. My suffering was so great at times that I felt there was nothing left for me to do but to end it all. I consulted doctors but they all told me that if I didn't give up my work and live out of doors, I would go into a decline. As I had no money I couldn't do this. In fact paying doctors' bills and buying medicines used up all the money I made. Finally in desperation, I decided that I would either kill or cure myself, so I began to study my case. I realized that I was completely run down as any one could possibly be with a bad case of nerves. What I needed was building up. After reading descriptions of different preparations, the one which appeared to be the best for me was Carnol. It has simply performed miracles for me. Four bottles have done more than months of travel abroad. I feel like a two-year old. I sleep eight hours every night and eat three good meals a day. My skin is like a baby's, free from blemishes of any kind and I have now almost forgotten that I have ever had such things as nerves. I want everybody who is ailing to know about Carnol, because I have such faith in it I believe it will cure any human ill."

Mr. J. H. Mc. C. Carnol is sold by your druggist, and if you can conscientiously say, after you have tried it, that it hasn't done you any good, return the empty bottle to him and he will refund your money.

For Sale By Hughes' Drug Store

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Charles Dalton, President, J. R. Burnett, Editor and Publisher, E. K. Currie, Associate Editor.

Morning Daily (founded 1887) \$5.00 per Year (delivered) in advance, \$3.00 per year (mailed) in advance in Canada and \$4.50 to U. S. A.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1922.

A YACHT CLUB

The organization of a yacht club for Charlottetown, reported in yesterday's Guardian, is being hailed with general enthusiasm. We have long advocated such an organization as we have unrivalled facilities for aquatic enjoyment. During the summer now nearing its close, visitors from inland parts of our own dominion and who came to the seaside for such enjoyment as the sea is supposed to provide, expressed surprise that with such beautiful stretches of water as are to be found here there is so little interest in boating and canoeing. In summer the sea, the rivers, the shore are almost universal attractions. Dwellers in inland parts and in cities invariably make for the seaside where they expect to find exclusively seaside enjoyment, bathing, boating, canoeing, sailing and motoring, aquatic sports and games, etc. It is largely for these things they come to the seaside, for these that tourist resorts are placed by the seaside. The want of such enjoyment is a disappointment and therefore a loss to the seaside city that does not provide them.

As no systematic arrangement can be made for general enjoyment without organization the formation of the Charlottetown Yacht Club is a solution of the problem. With such enthusiastic yachtsmen as Commander Lewin, R. N. R., and Mr. T. B. Grady, Superintendent of the P. E. Island Railway at its head as Commodore and Vice Commodore respectively, and an initial membership of thirty-seven enthusiasts to back up their efforts, we may confidently look to the Charlottetown Yacht Club for a lead in a new and necessary attraction for Charlottetown. We have a landlocked harbor, some fifty miles of beautiful river bordered by shores unsurpassed in North America for beauty and safety. With these to begin with and a well organized club to see the pace there is no reason why Charlottetown should not lead all our sister seacoast cities in the matter of aquatic enjoyment.

We already have a number of boats and canoes. These will be added to and we understand that already orders have been placed for boats and canoes so that next summer we may look for a white-winged fleet, a harbor and rivers dotted with boats and canoes, regattas, swimming contests and other aquatic sports.

We trust the already fairly large membership will be added to, and that our citizens generally will support the club by becoming members and by helping in every possible way in a movement which cannot but add to the collective and individual pleasure and profit of our people.

IMMIGRATION

For this province immigration is at present one of the most, if not the most, important of all our public questions. Our population has fallen off in the past twenty years by about 15,000. Our birthrate is barely keeping abreast of our death rate and, unless means are

adopted to bring in fresh blood, the decrease is likely to continue indefinitely.

Our constantly increasing prosperity as an agricultural country, strange as it may appear, has been the cause of our decreasing population. What really happened was, we employed machinery to do the work previously done by our sons and hired help. Modern machinery today enables one or two men to do the work formerly done by a dozen. There was no room for the dozen; we educated our sons for the professions or trained them in mechanics and handicrafts, there was no room for them as professionals or as mechanics and they were obliged to go to other cities and other countries. Notwithstanding the great exodus from our farms, we are today producing about double as much as when we had a population of 103,000 and had employment for all our sons and the sons of our neighbors.

There is a limit to safe depopulation and we have reached it. Any further decrease would spell disaster not only to our agriculture but to our commerce and our industries. Without a populous country, our general business, professional, industrial and commercial must languish and our young men and young women must increasingly go elsewhere to make a living.

Something must be done and at once to secure a share of Canadian immigration. The other provinces are moving; we also must move. The province of Quebec in 1920 set aside five million dollars for the encouragement of colonization and she is now expending it for that purpose. Thousands of her sons and daughters are in the Eastern United States and a move is being made to lure them back and the move is succeeding. Every other province in the dominion is making a bid for a share of European emigration. Every province has its Immigration Agent—except Prince Edward Island and we once had one, a very capable one, but economy necessitated by the war, compelled—excused—his removal as it did in the case of other provinces. The other provinces have had the office re-instated; we have not but we have a right to demand it.

The immigration policy of the federal government, so far as it can be understood from the outline given of it, is for the whole dominion to make a concerted move to invite immigration, each province to contribute its share of the cost and, as far as possible, to present its own claims and its inducements and so secure as many immigrants as it has room and opportunity for. What is Prince Edward Island doing in this movement? Has our provincial government moved?

There is much preliminary work to be done before we land our immigrants. We must ascertain what farms we have to offer and at what price; what assistance is going to be given by the government to the new immigrant farmers; how prospective immigrants are to be reached. A policy outlining all these matters would naturally be the first move.

Notes By The Wa

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company issues a valuable monthly publication of some 24 pages entitled Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada. The September issue contains the Government Estimate of the field crops in Canada for 1922 as compared with last year, showing an increase this year in round figures of over 20 million bushels of wheat, 83½ millions of oats, 4 millions of barley, 16 millions of flax, half a million bushels of flax seed and 5 ½ million tons of

hay and clover. This is most gratifying.

It serves also to recall the fact that in the past 42 years since the introduction of the National Policy of protection for home industries, there has been an enormous increase, not only in the production of Canadian farms, but also in the production of Canadian manufactures in districts. The annual production of these industries, save the authority we are following, "now amounts to \$400 per head of population, whilst the country's exports (manufactured products) equals \$150 per head or the highest in the world."

(Continued on Page Six)

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by its correspondents.

The P. W. C. Controversy

Sir.—I have read with considerable interest the letters on the above topic in the Guardian. What is the real object of the discussion? I have spent two years at P.W.C. and I have to say that I found it harder to get into the college than to pass out successfully. I found that the average student who did good honest work during the term had no great difficulty in passing examinations at the close of the year. It is true however, that many changes have taken place since my time—no doubt for the better. In those days there was no second chance. That is to say there was only one examination in the spring. This made it much harder as the whole year's work came under review in preparation for the final exams. At the present time those who wish to secure a teacher's license and who fail in the college exams, have what may be called a second chance after the term is closed. This ought to be an advantage to those who fall down under the college tests.

There are however, too many subjects on the P.W.C. curriculum at present. The chief purpose for which P.W.C. exists is doubtless to train teachers to teach in our public schools. How far is she doing this? Twenty-five years ago "School Management" was a farce. How much better is it today? Let some one who knows answer. I do not! Is there any member of the staff who have had special qualifications for this important work?

In the matter of examinations—why not have semi-terminal monthly "tests"? This would tend to safeguard the interests of any pupils who are inclined to go in for a "good time" early in the term, depending on what we call "plugging" at the end of the term. It would show pupils just where they are at. It would be a great help to nervous pupils by getting them "used" to writing exams, and thus help them to keep a cool head.

I am Sir etc
OLD-TIMER

The Percentage of Passes

Sir.—In the September 11th edition of your estimable paper appears a letter by "Parent" which endorses very strongly and markedly the opinions held by our worthy contemporary "Educationalist." He fairly falls on "Educationalist" neck, and weeps with him over the poor victims of this horrible and arbitrary machine—the P. W. C.—plucking atrocity.

In the first of his letter he states that he may not be in fullest sympathy with all of "Educationalist's" remarks, and then throughout the remainder of his edifying epistle he devotes his attention almost wholly to the staff of the College. Come, "Parent," do you not, in common with hundreds of us scattered all over the world, look back at the days passed in P. W. C. as some of the most enjoyable and profitable you have ever spent? And, even if this be due mainly to the friendships formed with fellow-students, would you not, with the place the staff a very close second in your favorable memory? Quite true, "Parent," you were correct when you said that it seemed scarcely credible that the Principal (meaning Dr. Robertson) could rejoice at a student's downfall. It isn't credible at all, for the very tolerable reason that it is NOT HIS, and will never be his! But "Parent," you know better than that.

In my former letter, I rather passed over the statements made by "Educationalist" with regard to the alleged "plucking" of 50 per cent. of a class at P.W.C., scarcely crediting the fact that "Educationalist" was really in earnest about this. I merely replied that it was a reasonable number to fail if that number did not work sufficiently hard to pass. We find now, however, that "Parent" has gobbled up this delectable morsel of information (?) intact, and finding such a suitable weapon at hand—ready-made as it were—proceeds to accept it as fact and therewith to fall unmercifully on the P. W. C. staff and "powers that be" generally. Such being the case, let us investigate the number of failures at Prince of Wales.

It can be easily shown that the number of really genuine failures at P. W. C. is approximately **thirteen per cent.** of the total number of students entering.

I am glad that "Parent" and "Educationalist" do not band numbers only—I will not say necessary for me to make any detailed inquiries as to the absolute accuracy of the following figures. "Parent" writes that "say 500 enter" and 450 fail. I believe the College never has three hundred students—certainly not as a rule—so we will try and be just a little more accurate than "Parent." If that writer wishes to be still more exact, I am sure the disadvantages will accrue to him.

My recollection is that at the beginning of the average year at P. W. C. the approximate number of students is as follows: First Year, 180; Second Year, 70; Third Year, 18. Total, 268. Now mark this carefully:—Of these First Year students about 40 have failed at Matriculation in one or two subjects, and are admitted on probation. Of the second year students about 20 have failed in First Year and just pass along to "try their luck." Out of the whole College about 15 get sick and leave during the year,



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about 7 leave for various other reasons, about 5 flunk at the last minute and do not write all the examinations, about 2 of the Third Year students have failed in Second Year, and about 3 are special students not trying for a certificate. Total—93.

I have purposely omitted mentioning the old students (not a few) who have no Matriculation to P. W. C. or who have failed in the Year below, and are let go on because they are too old to profit by re-entry. This has been done to insure conservatism in the foregoing figures.

Now, take these 93 students, those of them that left College through sickness, or other causes could not be said to be "plucked." Those who were conditioned knew what was ahead of them:—they knew that a special effort was necessary on their part; in short, they took the risk themselves (which was more often a chance pleaded for by anxious parents and granted by the ever lenient and willing-to-help philanthropist, Dr. Robertson) and, if they did not make the grade, are not Pilot's hands clean?

So we find that, of the 268 students in P. W. C., the College staff and curriculum are absolved absolutely from blame if 93 do not receive certificates.

(Continued On Page 8.)

They're Coming!

A Circus
with Bears
from the
North Pole
is Coming

BEARS
They're
Coming!

They're
Coming!
BEARS

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR ANNOUNCEMENT

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THINGS THAT COUNT

Not what we have, but what we use;
Not what we see, but what we choose—
These are the things that mar or bless
The sum of human happiness,
The things nearby, not things afar

Not what we seem but what we are—
These are the things that make or break,
That give the heart its joy or ache,
Not what seems fair but what is true;
Not what we dream but what the good we do—
These are the things that shine like gems,
Like stars in fortune's diadems.

Not as we take, but as we give
Not as we pray, but as we live—
These are the things that make for peace,
Both now and after time shall cease.

—Outlook