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# THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12, 1923

### OUR OUTLOOK.

A good deal of emphasis has recently been placed, and is still being placed, upon the exodus from this province. By a curious law of perversion the more emphasis we place upon any complaint the more the complaint is aggravated. It is quite true that there has been an exodus this summer; there has always been an exodus; there always shall be an exodus as long as our young men and young women have spirit and ambition enough to better their condition in life whether at home or abroad. The great majority of them remain at home and make good; some must seek elsewhere for opportunities which are not available here and, speaking generally, they also make good. We do not want to see them go; we do not want to see families separated, nor do we want to see them elbowing each other here for standing room.

Let us look this exodus question fairly and squarely in the face. On any one of our farms today our modern machinery does the work done on the same farm twenty or thirty or forty years ago by a dozen hands. The majority of that dozen must find employment either on another farm or in another province. The fact that this majority has left the farm does not decrease the production of the farm; on the contrary it increases it. We have abundant proof of this. For example we had our maximum population in 1891 when, according to the census of that year it numbered 109,078. We have no definite figures to show the value of our farm products at that time but in 1911, twenty years after the total value of our field crops was \$9,099,300. In 1920, with a population reduced to a little over 86,000 our field crops were valued at \$18,530,400. This means that with a population reduced at the rate of a thousand a year we more than doubled the value of our field crop, to say nothing of the increased value of our farm lands and our farm stock.

In 1900 the value of our dairy products was \$118,402; in 1919 it had increased to \$208,007, almost doubled in value notwithstanding a considerable drop in population. With these figures before us, substantial and incontrovertible evidence that the province is progressing by leaps and bounds, there is no cause for whining about the exodus. The great majority of our sons and daughters who have left us have bettered their condition; they are helping to build up other parts of our dominion and other countries and, in their absence we are doubling our production every twenty years we have nothing to complain of.

There is of course a limit beyond which our exodus cannot safely go. We cannot afford to have vacant farms; we cannot afford to have idle hands. It is true there are vacant farms at present and if conditions in the province were properly advertised abroad these would not remain vacant through a season. We have never had any kind of organization or made any concerted effort to secure immigrants and this today is one of our greatest needs. We could accommodate many enterprising farmers and if the farmers in Great Britain knew what we have to offer them; if they knew that there was an organization here to advise and to help them, our vacant farms would not long remain vacant.

Among the men who leave us there are many who, if they had an opportunity to compare conditions here with those elsewhere, would remain here. It is no pipe-dream to say that Prince

Edward Island is at least equal in fertility and in farming opportunities to any other part of Canada. The increase in all round production in the past thirty years is abundant proof of this. To the willing worker, to the man who is willing to work as hard and as long as he would be compelled to work elsewhere, there is a good, comfortable, honorable living on a Prince Edward Island farm, good educational facilities for his children, and as pleasant an outlook upon life as can be found anywhere else in the world.

### THE EDUCATION PROBLEM

We have heard much in the past few years of the stabilizing and general betterment of our educational system. As a matter of fact there has been no change whatever, certainly no improvement in many years past. There has been a betterment in teachers' salaries, due not to the effort of governments but to the insistent demand of the public generally and the not surprising refusal of teachers to continue in the profession at the salaries offered them. The salaries, still out of all proportion to those paid skilled and even unskilled labor, are better than they were some few years ago and this is a step in the right direction but only one step and that a short one.

We are paying much for education; the yearly cost absorbs a very large proportion of our revenue but the cost if judiciously administered is the most profitable expenditure we can make for the present and for the future.

It would be useless to compare the schools of today with those of say, thirty or forty years ago. Then, as now, the school was part of its environment. The environment has changed but the school has not kept pace with the change. It would be useless here to speculate on the causes which have separated the school from its environment. There are many causes. There are many reasons why our whole educational system should be thoroughly enquired into by a capable commission of qualified educationalists. This is being done, at frequent intervals in other provinces and in other countries. The best minds in the world are grappling with the whole question of education, nationally and internationally. No such enquiry has been made in this province and the schools of today are practically the schools of half a century ago with perhaps added defects as well as some improvements. Thorough enquiry into the whole system, corrections suggested where needed, the paring down of our overloaded curriculum, a systematized course which would obviate the necessity of driving prospective lawyers, farmers, preachers, doctors, mechanics, etc., through the same grooves in their preparatory training—these and kindred matters might well be looked into and obviously necessary changes agreed upon. In any case an informed examination of our whole educational system would give a new and much needed impetus to our school system.

### PATRIOT'S CONUNDRUM.

"As the King government, according to the Guardian, this morning, has been in office less than two years and in that time has written the word 'failure' across the whole dominion how is it that it has won the last three bye-elections?" Patriot Sept. 11.  
We give it up. And now let us ask one. How was it that the Bell government won three bye-elections in 1922 and didn't have a leg left to stand on after the general election of 1923?

### Notes By The Way

The need of co-operation in matters of Provincial, National and Imperial concern and importance is just now being borne in upon us. In the world at large, particularly in Europe, there is disunion and distress. The times are "out of joint, as members one of another, the Provinces of this Canada of ours and the Dominions of our world-wide Commonwealth must, therefore particularly at this juncture, stand together and pull together if the people are to enjoy prosperity and peace. "United we stand; divided we fall."

In families and in communities, as well as in the larger groups which make up our Dominion and our Empire the spirit of service—each for all and all for each—should now prevail. It is pleasing to note that the Maritime Board of Trade meeting at Halifax this week recognizes the need for closer co-operation on the part of all the Maritime Provinces, including the Provincial Governments, Labor and Capital, etc.; and it is to be hoped that due regard being had for the middle and Western Provinces, the efforts of the united Boards of Trade will be supported by the people at large and their governments.

The stabilizing of business and industries, the improvement of the situation in respect to our farms and fisheries, the further development of our national resources, the reduction, in so far as expenditures in connection with them will permit, of the rates of freight on the railways and steamships owned by the people, the promotion of the tourist trade—all these are objects which the Maritime Board of Trade has in view. If these objects can be promoted it will be well for the people of this part of Canada, and if they can be carried out it will be well for the country at large. Reason and justice kept in view, and maintained, that which is good for the Maritime Provinces is good for all Canada. If one member suffers, all the members suffer with it; and these Maritime Provinces should be placed in a position to prosper, Canada as a whole will be benefited. But there should be no attempt on the part of the West to gain an advantage over the East; nor should any further advantage be given the West at the expense of the East. Indeed, strict justice being accorded these Maritime Provinces will, ere long, we submit receive a substantial return for their co-operation in the purchase, development and prosperity of the Western Provinces.

But the spirit of co-operation should also be active in respect to matters of Imperial concern. Just now the Mother Country is beset by extraordinary difficulties. As in the midst of the Great War, Great Britain now needs the co-operation and assistance of those who live under the protection of the British flag and enjoy the liberty and peace for which the British Empire stands towards the world. The millions of unemployed men and women, stranded as a result of the disruption of the world's trade, and the complications in which her Government is now involved, as a result of the recent insensate actions of France, Greece and Italy call for the sympathy of her Daughter Dominions and their practical support at this juncture. And if the sympathy which is Great Britain's due be rendered, there can be no doubt that the Daughter Dominions will, in the surest and best way now open to them, promote their own interests. There can be no doubt that a system of mutual trade preferences would greatly benefit all the members of the British Commonwealth and contributed to the stabilization of commerce now so greatly to be desired by the world at large.

### BATTLES WITH SNAKE, FINALLY KILLS IT

SHENANDOAH.—Michael J. Coles had the fight of his life with a snake. He was strolling through the woods in Fritz Hollow, little Fountain when the reptile attacked him. Coles dodged the first two plunges, hitting the snake each time with a heavy sapling walking stick. This seemed only to lash the snake into greater fury. For nearly thirty minutes Mr. Coles battled with the reptile before he killed it. The snake measured 7 feet 2 1/2 inches.

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### The Public Forum

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

### Report of British Cattle Quarantine

Sir,—In connection with the recent unsigned report of the quarantine on Canadian cattle we have received the following cable from the Hon. Commissioner's office, London, England.  
"Yours of the seventh. British Ministry of Agriculture say no basis for statement which probably was made in connection with difficulty which arose at Glasgow, owing to suspected presence of Foot and Mouth Disease there, as explained in my cable yesterday. An Embargo was placed on certain Irish cattle which had arrived, and consequently, upon the Canadian cattle which were being landed at the same time. The Embargo on Irish cattle has now been lifted and Canadian cattle are also being treated as usual. Difficulty must necessarily arise whenever suspicious cases occur and could only be avoided if Irish cattle usually came to one port and Canadian to another."  
I am Sir, etc,  
Dominion Live Stock Branch.

### CURIOSITIES IN WILL-MAKING

To attempt to trace the origin of will-making would be a thankless task, but it is known that the Patriarch Jacob left a document more or less equivalent to the modern will. Specimens have been found in Egyptian tombs which were drawn up two thousand years before Christ.  
Among the oldest English wills are those of Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror, who bequeathed his newly-acquired realm of England to his son William Rufus. The palm of revengeful spirit must be given to the man who left to his wife the large sum of \$2,500 which, however, she could not make use of, but was to be expended after her death, so that she might have the "satisfaction of knowing that she would be buried in a style most befitting my widow."

An example of humor, conscious or unconscious, is afforded by the will of an old Scotchman whose son was a doctor. "I bequeath," he wrote, "my two worst watches to my son, for I know that he will dissect them."  
Full of grim humor was the will of a French lawyer, who left ten thousand francs to a lunatic asylum as a mark of restitution to those clients who had been mad enough to engage his services. A thousand pounds each was the legacy left by a testator to his hospital nurse and cook, for their respective kindnesses in driving a pink monkey from the foot of his bed and taking scarlet snakes out of his soup.

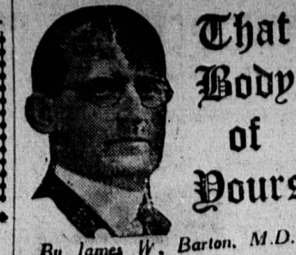
It is in the archives of Somerset House that all wills filed for probate are kept, and there are to be found many famous and curious testamentary documents. One is the portrait of a pretty girl, on which a soldier had written, "I leave all to her." Another is written in shorthand, and dated 1700, nearly a hundred years before Pitman invented the famous system of cipher-writing which bears his name. The testator had attached the key to enable his queer will to be deciphered. A strange record is the leg of a bed, in which a will was concealed, and to settle a dispute this cumbersome container was filed along with the document.

Napoleon's last disposition was characteristic of his hatred for England. "I die prematurely, assassinated by the English oligarchy," he bequeathed ten thousand francs to Cantillon, who attempted to kill the Duke of Wellington.  
The great Russian novelist, Tolstol, wrote his will on the stump of a tree. "Bury me where I die," he wrote.  
Rabelais, the French satirical

### Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

### MY NEEDS

Daylight to do the tasks my life has set,  
Darkness to soothe my soul when day is past;  
Honor to pay to life my certain debt,  
Courage to face the way alone at last.  
Kind hands to lead me through the ways of love,  
Vision, to see the duty that is nigh;  
Faith that is broad to think of things above,  
Friendship, to close my eyelids when I die.  
Vigor to stand the daily round's long test,  
Keeness of mind to meet another's views;  
Leisure to be with those I love the best,  
Freedom to live with Nature as I choose.  
Sorrow to help me feel another's woe,  
Patience to smile beneath the chast'ning rod;  
Mem'ries to cheer me whereso'er I go,  
Wisdom to leave the infinite to God.  
Big Valley, Alberta. —"Gwen."



By James W. Barton, M.D.

### A THOUGHT ABOUT SLEEP

A tired of mine was the subject of much teasing because the noise of a trolley car passing his door never even awakened him, but the "drip" "drip" of a leaking water tap kept him wide awake.  
Now how to explain it.  
Simple enough when you think of it. The trolley car was the usual every day occurrence and did not therefore interfere with his mind or thoughts.  
But the drip of the tap was unusual. It made him think. It, as it were, excited his brain.

The cause then of the wakefulness of many people is due to the fact that they allow their brains to work of something unusual does it for them.  
Thus any exciting play or literature, is an enemy of sleep as the brain is then tensed with blood.  
Remember the brain is not a muscular organ and depends upon the movements of the body to change the blood frequently throughout the day.

In a former article I mentioned various other factors that entered into the best methods of inducing sleep. You remember it was to ventilate the room, take a little light exercise before retiring, perhaps a little warm milk or broth, light bed clothing, hard mattress, warm feet if possible, and no drugs.  
So just as you should not take mental problems to bed with you, or allow your thought to recur to the exciting play or game of bridge, neither should you allow your thoughts to dwell on any unusual noise. Your brain must get its rest.

Your brain gets its rest by sleep and sleep only. During sleep no further fatigue products are being manufactured in your brain and so the products already manufactured are well swept out by the blood. Lying down is helpful to the muscles of the body as fatigue products are thus removed, but sleep, total loss of consciousness is necessary to refresh the brain.

writer, left a last memento of his cynicism in the following: "I have no available property; I owe a great deal; the rest I give to the poor."  
The wills of Royalty are kept sealed, but all others are open for inspection on payment of a fee.

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