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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MORNING DAILY, FOUNDED 1851 WEEKLY, NOW RURAL DAILY, 1887

CHARLOTTETOWN, PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1910.

25c A MONTH BY MAIL IN ADVANCE \$2.00 PER YEAR BY MAIL IN ADVANCE

GREAT WORK ACCOMPLISHED BY THE TRAPPIST IN CANADA

Not many people know that in Canada the Silent Monks, that strange medieval order of the Cistercians known as Trappists have settled at half-a-dozen different points, and farmed the soil of the Dominion with excellent success. Mrs. Georgina Newhall, in October Canadian Monthly, (formerly Canadian West), gives an account of them that is novel and interesting.

"As early as 1881," says Mrs. Newhall, "a party of Trappist monks had established a house at Two Mountains—a little four roomed house, three of the rooms being bedrooms or sacristy, as necessity demanded, and the fourth—kitchen, dining room—laboratory—lecture room, etc. By 1888 three hundred acres of ground had been cleared and a dairy had been established from which the surrounding country benefited, not only by the sale of milk, but by lessons learned from the scientific methods of the Brotherhood.

"In time a fine edifice displaced the four-roomed cottage, and in 1893 a school of agriculture in connection with the abbey was subsidized by the government of Quebec province. On the twenty-third of July, 1902, this fine building was destroyed by fire. Today a more recent structure, beautiful but austere in style, the embodiment of all that is ideal in the traditions of the Cistercians, nestles between the hills—a picturesque incident in a panorama which rivals the scenery of the far-famed Hudson.

"The community itself has increased

ed to more than one hundred, apart from the Juvenists, who are studying here, and preparing themselves to join when they are of age. The abbot who was elected in 1892, is Right Reverend Dom Antoine Oger, a man of impressive personality, with the beard of a patriarch and the eyes of a mystic. Yes far-seeing and idealistic as these eyes may be, they have in no wise overlooked the immediate perspective in which have found temporal advantages. His associates speak enthusiastically of his executive ability, and are fain to believe that a special intervention of Providence brought about his election to office.

"A sawmill, a wine called Oka wine, a secret process cheese—Oka cheese—are commercial ventures which prove that the ordinary monk adds to his ability as a farmer an aptitude for business. But it is through its fine school of agriculture that this monastery most appeals to Canadians of whatever faith. This school is now affiliated with Laval University, Montreal, and all branches of agriculture are taught to an ever increasing number of students of varying creeds. The dairy herd of one hundred choice cattle—Ayrshires—is kept in the trimmest and most hygienic of stables.

"The horticultural department, at the head of which is an expert from France, Professor Reynaud, is already well known as a supply station for high grade hardy nursery stock. The monks have acclimated many fruits



THE PAGOHI, A £300 HEAD DRESS WORN IN TIBET.

This is a picture of a Tibetan woman of the upper class wearing the Pagoh head-dress, which is ornamented with many turquoise, corals and small pearls, and is interwoven with the woman's own hair. The decorations can be removed fairly easily. This cumbersome affair distinguishes those women who are purely Tibetan and have not married Nepalese. The approximate value of the head-dress is £300.—(Photograph by W. C. Rose Meger in sketch.)



INTERNATIONAL BEAUTY SHOW AT FOLKSTONE.

The winner, Miss Kitty Darling of Plymouth. She is seventeen years of age and has commenced a career on the stage.

POPULATION OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Oct. 17—The changes in Europe since 1801 shows some remarkable reversals in States and politics. The Europe of 1801 counted 75 million inhabitants; its population today exceeds 438 millions. The population of France, which ran to 23 millions, exceeded then in number, cohesion, and living strength that of any nation except Russia, which, however, counted only 36 millions, not quite half that of France. The German Empire, counting its three hundred States, often war with one another, had in all only 25 million people. Italy was only a "geographical expression" at that time, but the whole peninsula in its duchies comprised only 17 million people. Austria and Hungary

together numbered only 25 millions. Outside of Europe at that time the world was either a desert or unknown.

The population of China had risen from 69 millions at the dawn of the Christian era to 333 millions in 1795, but no other figure was quoted for Asia. Africa was to the civilized world a mere outline. In America the official "census" of 1790 reported 4 million inhabitants, which rose, according to the census of 1800, to 5,308,433. No precise figure was given for the rest of the population of Oceania, Australia or New Zealand.

CHANGE IN EUROPE.

Today the political condition of Europe has changed with the change of population. France, which a hundred and ten years ago was the first and in a sense the only Power of Europe, is today of comparatively small account. The population of Europe has risen from 175 millions to 438 millions—an increase of 263 millions, or about 150 per cent. France has increased only from 33 millions to 39 millions, an increase of only 18 per cent. In 1801 France was in population one-fifth of Europe, today it is less than one-eleventh. The population of Great Britain exceeds 45 millions, an increase of 29 millions, or more than 180 per cent.

The German Empire has grown from 25 million inhabitants of rival and jealous States in 1801 to a homogeneous strength of 55 millions, an increase of 40 millions since 1801—the increase alone exceeding the population of all France today—and of 26 millions since 1870. The population of Germany today has increased by 152 per cent. since 1801. Austria Hungary has more than doubled its population, which now numbers 50 millions, and Italy, with 34 million inhabitants, has nearly doubled. Spain counts 20 millions, Belgium and the Lowlands exceed 14 millions, in place of 5 millions in 1801. Russia has increased in living strength

JAPAN'S GROWTH.

Japan has come out of the sea with 65 million inhabitants to take an important place in the world. In America, of course, progress is more marked. Canada has seven million people; Brazil 18 to 20 millions; Peru three millions; Chili 3 1/2 millions; the Argentine six millions; Mexico 16 millions and the United States, characterized as "a miracle of vitality, energy, prodigious industry, and world-embracing commerce," is itself a veritable New World, with nearly 100 million inhabitants.

The world has made great progress since 1801, and progressed in every

nation except one. France, which claims, and some years ago, justly claimed to be the land of progress and enlightenment, and of the growth and expansion of thought has remained in those 110 years almost outside the world's advances. In 1801 less than 200 million men counted in the play of historical or political events. Today nearly 800 million men know how to wield the same weapons to use the like implements and instruments in the struggle for life. A census tomorrow would disclose a world's population showing the prodigious figure of fifteen thousand have been attributed to irreligious, race suicide, etc., but the real cause must be left to her own people for elucidation.

HAS TOO MUCH SPERN AND HE WAS CANNED.

A youngster from some back-lot league had been clamoring for a try-out with the Giants for many days. Finally he was given a chance one afternoon, just before the game start. Jack Sharrott, the old-time pitcher, who won a pennant for New York, was batting during the practice and called for the youngster—Sid Jones was his name—to pitch a few over the plate.

Jones wound up like a big leaguer and really shaped up great. The first and only ball he turned loose struck Sharrott on the right elbow, breaking it in two places. He had laid up the team's star player, and was canned on the spot. That was the shortest career of any man in the big league.



Curate—(to lady who has taken refuge in ditch.) "Didn't I assure you that a cow is only dangerous when she has lost its calf?" She. "That's why I was frightened. I couldn't see a calf anywhere."—From Punch.



MILLE. LEPKOWSKA. of Russia, piquant and sweet.

THE BOYS OF CANADA.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier says: "The twentieth century is for Canada." We have the country, we have the natural resources necessary for the building up of a great nation. Now what we need is men—manly, moral and Christian men. What are we doing to produce such men? The home, the school, and the church all play their part but with limited success. Therefore, never was there greater need for an organization such as the Young Men's Christian Association, which stands for the physical, moral and spiritual upbuilding of our youth, than there is today.—D. Archibald, Chief Inspector, Toronto Police Force.

FOUND GREENLAND HAS GOOD HARBOR.

LONDON, Oct. 21—The latest expedition to return from Greenland's icy coasts is the Danish party under Captain Borg. It has reached Copenhagen after four years' absence in the polar seas.

The task was to explore and to chart the waters on the south-west coast of Greenland from Julianshaab to Godthaab. In order to facilitate navigation on the west coast of the island, Capt. Borg's vessel marked a number of dangerous channels and reefs with buoys. An important result of the expedition's work along the icebound inlets of the Greenland coast was to prove the existence of good harbors. To the south-west an excellent anchorage was found near the copper mines, which are believed to promise great wealth for future generations.

The chief cartographical fruit of the quest of Elnor was the mapping of several navigable skerries. Capt. Borg reports that last summer an unusual quantity of enormous icebergs interfered with the passage of the ship along the coast. At times during the four years the commissariat of the expedition ran very low and a mess of seal steak or fricasseed sealog occasionally offered the sole fare.



MILLE. JANE MARNAC, a dainty from France.

LITTLE FABLES OF THE RISING YOUNG MAN

Just at this season of the year, when Everyone is Sweltering and Sizzling, there are two types of Rising Young Men to be noticed in every and any place where one man employs another.

The one is the Chap who Makes Hay while the Sun Shines, and the other is the lad who Loafs Around in the Shade. Both may be splendid Workmen in the winter time, but there's a vast Difference between their Output just now.

The quotation, "Make Hay While the Sun Shines," is generally interpreted as meaning that it is wise to get to work and Accomplish Something while the rays of the Sun are shining encouragingly. And that view, no doubt, is all to the Merry—so long as it isn't a July sun!

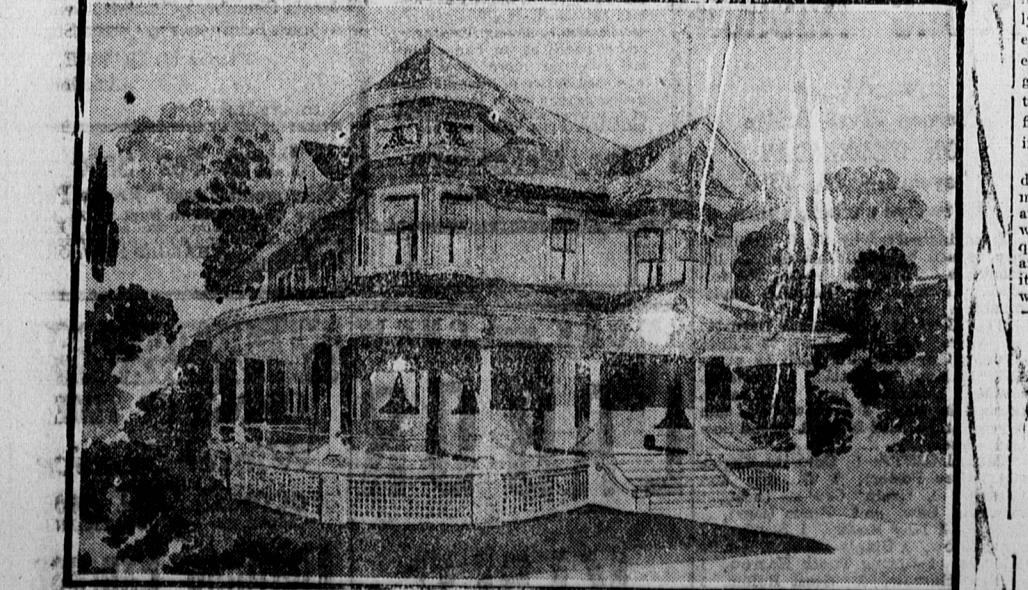
But, just now, a bigger Harvest can be reaped on a Cloudy Day than on a Boisterous To work in the Sun is about as Diagreeable and Difficult as it is Easy and Comfortable to Loaf Around in the Shade. And just that is the precise Difference between these two types of Chaps in question.

Chap No. 1 is hot and sweltering and sizzling. His collar is Limp and Run Down and his Brow wet in response to the rays of Old Sol. He feels like Chucking the Whole Works and Hiking Off to the country or the seaside for good and all.

The office is Stuffy and his Work almost "Cruelty to Animals." It keeps Piling Up on his Desk, too, just as though it was December when a Fellow can give his attention to his work without stopping every two minutes to wipe around the Inside of his Collar.

There's quite a bit of the Daily Grind that he could Fiddle and Foot over and put off until Tomorrow.—The Boss is heavy, perhaps. But he turns on the electric fan another notch and Goes To It. Then, besides there's all that extra Work of the Man Next To Him who's away on his vacation. Does he Growl and Grumble about having to do His Own

An Attractive Home, Costing \$5,500



The width of the house is 32 feet, and the depth 50 feet, exclusive of piazza and rear shed. Entering the reception hall, you are at once impressed with its original beauty. The reception hall and parlor are highly finished in white enamel and mahogany trimmings, the beam ceiling in harmony with the dining-room and den in Flemish oak and the dining-room in golden oak. The floors are of oak and birch to match. The accommodations afforded the kitchen are complete, with well fitted pantry, china closet and store room. There is a rear stairway leading up from the kitchen and down to the basement. The reception hall is a large, spacious room, with circled outer angle, arranged with three curved windows and window seat and a wide circling piazza outside. The outside cornices, piazzas, etc., are refaced in detail and carefully studied.

The second floor has five good chambers, all provided with ample closets and well lighted. There is a large, spacious bathroom, fitted in most modern manner and with an oriel window lighting. The main staircase extends up to the third floor, the same being divided into large amusement room and servant's rooms. The chambers have enameled finish and polished hardwood floors. The exterior is covered with narrow siding and painted light cream color, with green roof and white sash. This house is estimated to cost \$5,500, exclusive of heating and plumbing.

OLD AND RARE DOLLS

Countess De Blony's collection of dolls is unknown to connoisseurs as the most nearly complete collection in Europe. The oldest dolls in the collection came from Nineveh and were presented to the Countess' great-grandmother by Queen Marie Antoinette. These dolls are small terra cotta figures and ivories, beautifully carved and in a remarkable state of preservation.

Next in point of antiquity are the Greek dolls, of which there are several fine specimens. These dolls represent gods, heroes and common mortals. There is one kind with flexible limbs, and its clothes, antiquarians say, were made to be taken off and put on. Even the modern doll house, its supply of dishes and kitchen utensils, was familiar to the maidens of ancient Greece, as is shown by the specimens in the collection.

Somewhat less antique are the Roman dolls, of which the Countess owns three varieties—dolls of ivory, wax and clay. The Roman clay dolls, with jointed arms and legs, are among the oldest and most valuable in the collection. A rare specimen is the Fosti doll, from Assam, British India, presented by the late Prince Henry of Orleans. It is made of stiff paper and cardboard, painted red to represent an old man holding a fan, and is supposed to be the figure of a person addicted to opium-smoking.

There is a very fine Korean doll, representing a woman in a variegated dress of startling colors, riding a tiger. This doll is a degerate image of the Buddha himself.

