



That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D. THE NEW PARTNERSHIP There has been a marked change in the attitude of patient to doctor, and doctor to patient in the last few years.

That feeling of awe on the part of the patient toward the doctor is now departing. While it was well to respect the doctor and his knowledge, it often led the patient to try and doctor himself, as if the doctor were slight, he felt that perhaps a laugh or a slight rebuke would do him good.

Also from the doctor's standpoint, there is a more direct contact with the patient. Where formerly a doctor hesitated to explain the cause of the ailment to a patient, because he felt that the latter might think he was trying to "show off" his knowledge, he now goes into the simple explanation of the structure of the particular part, and what is likely interfering with its proper use or condition.

What's the result? Why he immediately has the cooperation of the patient, who with a common sense idea of what is wrong, uses common sense measures, with the aid of the physician, to get himself well again.

You see the majority of people have courage enough to face things, to actually fight things, if they know exactly what is wrong, and the proper way to meet it.

The thing that delays recovery and takes the fight out of people is "uncertainty." Thus all their time is spent in wondering just what can be the matter, whether or not they are doing the proper thing, and what will be the outcome.

With the new arrangement they get every chance humanly possible to diagnose their ailment, and tell their doctor everything; he explains the nature of the trouble and the necessity for certain measures, two interested parties are working toward the cure instead of one. Often the patient is undoing the treatment by fear and lack of knowledge.

It's all just good hard sense, isn't it?

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THE WAITING DAYS

The days are standing still, as hand in hand they wait for the closing cheer; With mellow sun and trees, a beautiful band, They wait the passing of the closing year.

A hush falls o'er the land, no sound is heard Save where the squirrels wake the echoes low; No sound of breeze, no voice of Summer bird, As time moves on with languid step and slow.

But in these waiting days we seem to feel The nearness of the One who made it all; These glorious days the loving care reveal

Of Him whose eyes mark e'en a sparrow's fall And so, when life draws near to Autumn time, When work is done and we are waiting still, May God's sweet spirit in our faces shine As Autumn glories crown the woodland hill. —Helen B. Anderson

Agriculture in P. E. Island

ORGANIZATION OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

(By W. L. Cotton.) The charter members of the Royal Agricultural Society were William Douse, James Herron Conroy, George Coles, Charles Haszard, Thomas Heath Haviland, John Beer, Jeremiah Simpson, Thomas Owen, Benedict Harry Cumberland, Henry Longworth, James Peake, Charles Hensley, Daniel Hodson and such other persons as were in 1849 subscribers to the original "Agricultural Society."

At the first meeting of the committee, held on 12th of May 1849, there were present: Hon. William Swaine, President; Hon. S. Reid and Hon. C. Hensley, Vice-Presidents; Hon. Judge Peters, Messrs. Charles Haszard, William Hodges, Henry Longworth, and George Beer, Jr., Governors; and Hon. J. M. Holl, Mr. Alexander Laird, Mr. Pethick, Mr. Lord and Dr. H. Conroy, members.

Mr. Charles Stewart of Rosebank, was subsequently appointed at a salary of one hundred pounds per year, and a store from which there was a sale and distribution of seeds was opened. Branch societies were formed in Georgetown and St. Eleanor's.

One of the first acts of the committee was to authorize the payment of premiums for the best and second best half acre of Swede turnips; the best and second best half acre of Yellow Bullock turnips; the best and second best half acre of Indian corn; the best and second best two acres of wheat — taking into consideration both quality and quantity; the best and second best acre of two rowed barley, and the best and second best acre of four-rowed barley.

A number of by-laws were adopted. It was ordered that a full meeting of the committee should be held on the first Wednesday in each month and that a general meeting of the committee should be held each year, on the day of the cattle show, at which meeting the prizes shall be declared. It was also ordered that no crop should be given to any person purchasing seeds, implements, or any other article from the stores of the society, and that all subscriptions should be paid in advance and become due annually on the first Monday in July.

At a meeting of the committee held on the 11th of July, 1849, the President read a letter received by the secretary from His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, enclosing a communication from Messrs. Coutts & Co., signifying that the Dowager Countess of Westmoreland had instructed them to hold the sum of £20 (instead of £10 as formerly advised) at His Excellency's service as her subscription to the society. At the next meeting a sub-committee of the society reported that the sum of £350 to £400 would be annually sunk in defraying the expenses incidental to the management of the affairs of the society, paying premiums, etc., and consequently that £600 might be considered as the amount at the disposal of the society for the importation of seeds, etc., of which the sum £220 appears to be already disposed of in the order transmitted to England; £200 more will be required for the importation of red clover seed, to be obtained from the United States, leaving the sum of £180 at the disposal of the committee for other purposes, provided all the subscriptions are paid up.

President, W. Chester S. McLure; Vice-President, J. R. Burnett; Secretary, Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O.; Editor and Manager, J. H. Burnett; Associate Editor, D. K. Currie; Montreal Representative—J. C. Morris; New York Representative—Frank R. Northrup; Chicago Representative—E. J. Power

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TUESDAY, OCT. 23, 1923

HISTORY OF P. E. ISLAND

It is safe to say that no publication of any kind has been more eagerly awaited by our people generally than the History of Prince Edward Island which, it has for some time been known, was the course of preparation by Hon. A. B. Warburton, D. C. L., K. C., Surrogate and Judge of Probate, of Charlottetown. We are pleased to announce that this book is now on sale, the first shipment having been received yesterday from the publishers, Messrs Barnes & Co., Limited, St. John, N. B.

We heartily congratulate Judge Warburton on the completion of a laborious and difficult task undertaken for the love of it and for the benefit of his native province for, until now, the history of Prince Edward Island had never been written. There had been scraps of history, some incidents more or less accurately recorded, but no compilation of facts which could be called history.

Judge Warburton has practically made a life study of the events, incidents and occurrences, ancient and modern, which marked the development of the island from its discovery to the present day; he has spent the past four or five years in the strenuous work of assembling his facts and correlating them in consecutive, intelligible and interesting history. The book is a neat handy volume of five hundred pages, excellently printed and bound in cloth boards, altogether an attractive book, with a number of illustrations, portraits and maps. It is a book for the home and the teacher rather than a text book for the pupils, a book which should be in every home in the province and in the hands especially of every teacher in the province, for the first duty is to learn all that there is to learn about our own province and particularly about our own beginnings. The early history of this island is a fascinating one and Judge Warburton knows how to tell it.

An extended review of this excellent history will appear later. Meanwhile we strongly advise our readers to procure a copy at their earliest opportunity as within the next few weeks the question among book-lovers will be "Have you read Warburton's History of Prince Edward Island?"

THE TECHNICAL SCHOOL

The Agricultural and Technical School will open shortly, the day classes on November 5th and the night classes November 12th. Full information as to the subjects, hours, etc., will be sent on application to the Principal at the Technical School.

To two classes of our people this school affords an excellent opportunity for betterment, namely to our young farmers and to the young men and women who, because of the necessity of going to work young, were obliged to abandon their studies. To these two classes the Agricultural and Technical School makes a strong appeal an appeal which should not be ignored. Prospective farmers will, in the agricultural classes, get into an agricultural atmosphere, will find many causes for effects which they have observed on the farm and will thus acquire knowledge which will be of great value to last year.

The young men and women, particularly of the city, who find themselves handicapped by their imperfect knowledge of the absolute necessary branches of education required for promotion in business or trade or industry are given an opportunity to brush up on things forgotten or hitherto unknown and so place themselves in a position to make the best of their time and talents. Many of the most successful men and women of the present day acquired in the night schools the means for their success.

Two hours in a well conducted class in a night school is infinitely more profitable than two or three hours in the dance hall and to a normally healthy mind much more enjoyable. The habit of study is as easily acquired as is the habit of questionable enjoyment and the two lead in entirely opposite directions, the one to necessary intelligence, the other too often to heedlessness or worse.

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It is hoped for the sake of our young people and their future that all who possibly can will avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the Technical School, now within reach of all and offering to all opportunities for usefulness and advancement. The school should be well filled during the winter months. Many now filling unremunerative positions because of indifferent education will find in these classes the means necessary for climbing to more profitable and more useful occupations and the opportunity should not be neglected.

Canada's foreign trade presents many encouraging features, also features which suggest warning. Our total trade for the six months ending September 30, showed an increase of \$165,950,000 over the same period last year. This is certainly a considerable growth and would be very satisfactory if it were not for the fact that the increase is largely made up in our imports, indicating that we are buying more than we are selling.

Last year, in the six months until September 30, our exports exceeded imports by \$24,317,000 whereas in the corresponding period this year our imports exceeded exports by \$10,560,000. The adverse balance this year is probably largely accounted for by the lateness of the harvest and when the year's figures are available no doubt a more favorable result will be shown.

When we feel like boasting of the increase in our foreign trade it is always well to observe what the increase is made up of. The merchant who buys more than he sells may show an increase in total business, but the balancing of his books may show that he has not been doing a profitable business. In Canada's case, however, the export goods we have to sell is good stock, much of it wheat, and is saleable so that there is little ground for complaint. Our export of agricultural products for the month of September fell short of September 1922 by \$3,324,000, but this, as already stated, was largely because of the late harvest and we still have the wheat to ship. Export of animals and animal products for the six months ending September 30, this year fell short of the corresponding period last year by about \$2,000,000. Our main items of export are wool, pulp and paper, these showing an increase for the six months of \$32,460,000 over the same period which will be of great value to last year.

The value of our imports has been imported to the value of \$84,214,000 since April last as against \$48,711,000 last year. A

The number of motor cars and trucks in New Brunswick is at least 17,000. The St. John Telegraph-Journal estimates their value at over \$1,000 each, or nearly \$20,000,000 in all and notes that some car owners reckon upon a yearly depreciation of one-third, or say \$6,000,000 in all yearly, with five or six millions more for the cost of gasoline, upkeep and repairs. Here in Prince Edward Island the New Brunswick figures for depreciation would be thought to be too high. The life of a car should average five years at least. Still, as our contemporary says, the amount of money invested in motor cars as a voluntary expenditure is remarkable and nobody can guess where all the money comes from.

A large proportion of this increase has been due to coal which has been imported to the value of \$84,214,000 since April last as against \$48,711,000 last year.

What did Sir Henry Thornton mean when he told the members of the New England Traffic Club in Boston the other day that while Canada now has public ownership of railways the Government leaves their management in the hands of a Board of Directors who are railway men? He certainly gave the impression that this Board is made up of railway experts, which is very far from the fact. The Montreal Times tersely remarks that "with the exception of Sir Henry himself not one of the Board of Directors is a railroad man. The directorate includes such men as Mr. Zough, of Home Bank notoriety, while the others are mostly politicians pure and simple, some of them in the broken down class."

Henry Ford, of automobile fame, and a multi-millionaire in wealth, is believed to have consented to become a candidate for the United States Presidency in the election of 1924. He has expressed his approval of the presidential clubs that his agents have been forming throughout the land. Just what his qualifications for that high office are beyond his great wealth and his success as a manufacturer does not appear. But he is widely known and might possibly succeed as a Prohibitionist, or as an Independent, it is said. Thomas A. Edison, the wizard of electricity, says the election of Ford "would spoil a good man," meaning in a business sense, we presume. But much more might be spoiled if a man who has never given attention to public affairs were made President of the nation.

What is the world area in which the liquor traffic is banned by law? The International Record tells that the United States is bone dry in all States and Territories, the Philippines excepted. Canada has six Provinces dry, as well as 85 per cent. of the other three. Newfoundland and Labrador are under bone dry prohibition. Mexico has four States bone dry and a fifty-mile zone in support of American prohibition. The Pacific Islands of Papua and Samoa have prohibition, along with twelve large districts in New Zealand, and Australia has several dry areas in all its States. Greenland has total prohibition and so has Iceland, except for wines.

Finland maintains prohibition against strong opposition. Great Britain has prohibition fifteen hours a day in London, sixteen hours in the country, and prohibition for all young people under eighteen. There are 3,000 dry parishes in England, 342 dry areas and total prohibition on Sundays in Scotland, and many dry areas in Ireland and Wales.

The highest altitude yet attained is an aeroplane is 35,100 feet, which height was reached by Sadi Lecoq in France in August last. Before that, Lieut. John A. Maccready, of the United States Army Air Service held the record for two years at 34,509 feet. Maccready is announced to make an attempt this fall at Dayton, Ohio, to reach a height of ten miles (52,800 feet). It is very cold at that elevation and the air is very thin. The daring aviator will be supplied with oxygen to assist his breathing and electric heat within his clothing to supply warmth. He will use the same machine, a LaPere plane, with which he made his previous record flight.

The Toronto Globe has been trying to find how many votes were polled by each political party in the recent Ontario election. It gives the figures as follows: Conservatives, 469,241; United Farmers, 207,691; Liberals, 198,235; Labor, 49,190; Independents, 26,167. The total is 950,524. Farmers, Liberals, Labor and Independents collectively polled a little more than half the total vote while, as frequently happens the successful party—in this case Conservative—gained a majority of the seats. Something like that happens at most elections.

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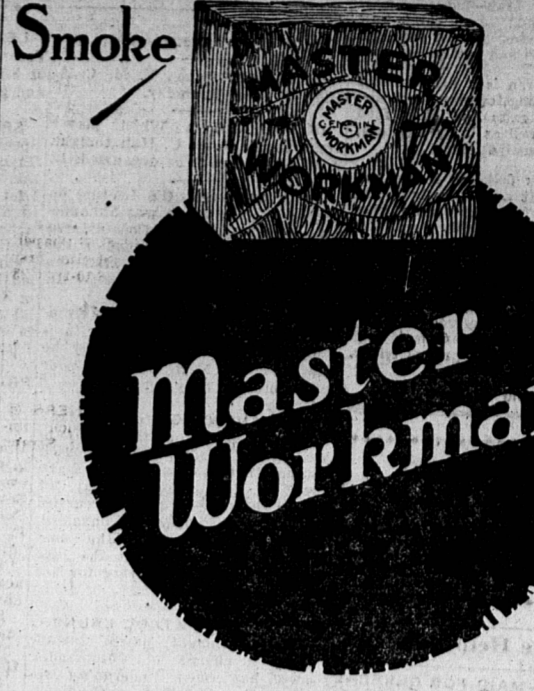
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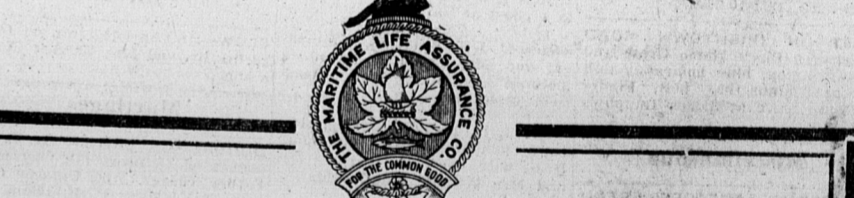
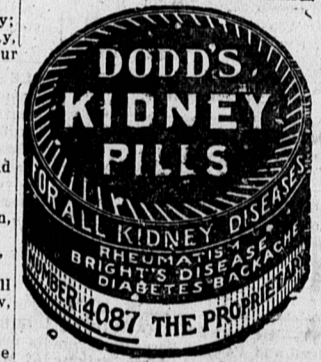
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Beautiful Garden of the Gulf, How can thy children stray, From thy fertile farms, and shores so red, To other lands away? 'Tis not because they love you less, But 'tis the lure of gold, That makes them bid farewell to thee, And leave thy sheltering fold.

Will caress you while you sleep; God loves you and will keep you safe, As He has done before, Then let your children praise him And His Holy Name adore. Written by MRS. A. M. SMITH



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