

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1919.

SIR CHARLES DALTON GOES SOUTH

Elsewhere we publish an address presented to Sir Charles Dalton, accompanied by a tangible gift from the people of his native town, Tignish, on the eve of his departure from the province, which though not permanently, promises to be for a considerable time, as since the break in his political career, there is nothing to interrupt his travels and residence abroad.

The sentiments of affection and esteem expressed in the address will be endorsed by all throughout the province who know Sir Charles personally and by all who know what he has done for the province.

Sir Charles, during recent years has been blessed with more than ordinary worldly wealth, accumulated through long years by his own unaided efforts and his indefatigable persistence in accomplishing one of the greatest undertakings in the history of the province, namely, the founding of the fox industry. His success in this line is known throughout the dominion and the United States.

The wealth that came to him through this source he has expended very generously for the benefit of humanity. The Dalton Sanatorium, one of the finest institutions of its kind in Canada; Dalton Hall, the commodious annex to St. Dunstan's University are monuments to his generosity and his philanthropy that will commemorate his name through future generations. Nor is his generosity limited to public benefactions. As so well expressed in the address presented to him by his most intimate friends in Tignish, his is "the silent hand of a boundless charity." The poor and the needy knew and felt and appreciated a generosity of which none knew but they themselves and Sir Charles.

As a representative in the legislature and the government he was always faithful to his constituents and to his country and his wise counsel, whether recognized or unrecognized, has been a source of strength to the province.

His departure, even though not permanent, is a distinct loss to the province and will be regretted by all who have known him both in public and private life. That, in the evening—as yet the early evening—of his life, he may enjoy the rest to which he is justly entitled with his family, from whose fellowship his public duties have parted him for some time, is the earnest wish of his many friends in Prince Edward Island.

TRAINING THE YOUTH

The visit to our province of Major Willis, Organizer and Inspector of Cadet Corps for Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, recalls the purpose the authorities had in view when recommending military training for the young. The purpose, briefly, was to train the boys in manliness by discipline, healthful exercise and proper respect for their officers.

It is not necessary to state at the outset that military discipline is the highest form of discipline known. It means more than obedience to orders; it includes confidence in and respect for superiors, confidence in each other and a wholesome form of comradeship and co-operation, all of which are as necessary in everyday life as on the field of battle. By inculcating these principles in youth, a wholesome manhood is assured. It must not be supposed for a moment that the military training of boys is a training for militarism. It is the very opposite; it is a training in manliness.

Probably the most noticeable defect in the youth of today, certainly the one most commented upon, is want of respect for their elders. (We are not unmindful of the fact that an ancient seer whose autobiography, written in the first century and recently discovered, made the same complaint, with a retrospective reference to the better behaved children of his own boyhood days). Respect for elders and superiors lies very near to the foundation of a manly character. The youth of the present day may be no worse in this respect than those of former generations but, whether better or worse, one thing is certain, it cannot be overdone. Properly, this respect should begin in the home, as it certainly does in the best homes; should be insisted upon in the school, as it is in our best schools.

Cadet training is intended to supplement the home training and to supply it when the home training is wanting. Every boy has his hero; it may be his classmate, it may be his teacher, his clergyman, his officer in the cadet corps. Where the ideal hero is wanting the boy is hopelessly at sea and will create his own hero, often out of very harmful material. In these days of ours when the teacher, and too often the preacher, is discussed at home as a sort of unavoidable item of expense, there is little hope that the child's hero shall be one of these. The teacher and the clergyman, being the first real leaders the boy comes in contact with outside the home, should be his first heroes and a wholesome respect for these would be a standing safeguard for him through life. Too often, through criticism at home, the boy unfortunately concludes that neither is indispensable to his well being and as a result, he and the school and the church are losers.

Well organized and well trained cadet corps will do very much not only to correct wrong habits of thought and action but will afford a healthful channel for youthful spirits to flow in and build up clean and healthy bodies. We hope ere long to see a cadet corps in every school in the province.

MEN MAY LIVE LONGER AND CAN WORK HARDER

Since Theodore Roosevelt taught the doctrine of the strenuous life, it has been a popular habit to suppose that strenuousness is shortening the average term of life. We hear much about the great nervous strain of modern business upon its leaders and of ever-growing intensity wearing out great vitality. When Dr. Osler put forward, or is supposed to have put forward, the theory about the man of forty having finished the most productive part of life, and about chloroforming the man of sixty, there was a new spasm of public concern respecting the wear and tear of modern industrial life upon the human arteries, but that the arteries tend to become old and hardened far more quickly than they should.

Fifteen Years More.

Theories like these are, however, shot to pieces by Dr. William Mayo, the famous specialist. Addressing the clinical congress of the College of Surgeons, Dr. Mayo said recently that since the Civil War the life of the average man on this continent had been lengthened by 15 years, and he regarded it as not unreasonable that in the next quarter of a century the average life expectancy would be lengthened by another ten. The actuary tables have to take account, however, of sanitary conditions bearing on the longevity of life. If the average life is lengthened, it may not be so much because of the preservation of bodily vigor as from the elimination of many early deaths because of improvement in sanitation. The mortality from typhoid fever in Ontario, for instance, has fallen to next to nothing, whereas ten years ago it had a high rate. All these things count in the average life expectancy.

Old Men Who Keep Young.

But as we look around at men well up in years boldly tackling tasks that would strain the physical strength of a young vigorous man, and keeping at it day after day, we have to wonder if there is not, after all, some rejuvenation coming in the human race. People are healthier than they used to be. There is no doubt that some of the eminent old men, carrying physical burdens that would break a horse, are Theodore Vail, head of the United States Telephone Trust; Elihu Root, Thomas Edison, Samuel Gompers, John Wanamaker, Luther Burbank, not to mention Canadians and Britishers whose names are known everywhere in Canada. The war produced burdens that at times seemed almost beyond the power of man to bear. Yet Lloyd George in the sixties, Mr. Balfour and others kept going until it seemed as if some kind Providence had renewed their youth for the special occasion. We see Clemenceau, going on eighty years, only now giving up the reins of an office that carried tremendous responsibilities and trials. In physical vigor he seems almost to parallel Gladstone, who was actively in public life until about ninety years of age.

Wisdom Preserved to World.

Of great benefit to the world is this physical endurance, and even if these men are specially endowed with iron constitutions, the very fact that they can stand the pace is proof of what Dr. Mayo says. The world abounds

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

Furnished by W. S. Louson

CANADIAN BORN

We first saw light in Canada, the land beloved of God: We are the pulse of Canada, its marrow and its blood: And we, the men of Canada, can face the world and brag That we were born in Canada, beneath the British flag.

Few of us have the blood of kings, few are of courtly birth, But few are vagabonds or rogues of doubtful name and worth: And all have one credential that entitles us to brag— That we were born in Canada, beneath the British flag.

No title and no coronet is half so proudly won As that which we inherit as men Canadian born, We count no man so noble as the one who makes the brag That he was born in Canada beneath the British flag.

The Dutch may have their Holland, the Spaniard have his Spain, The Yankee to the south of us must south of us remain: For not a man dare lift a hand against the men who brag That they were born in Canada beneath the British flag.

POEM OF PAULINE JOHNSON.

with old men who are keeping their vigor and grip of life, who are daily submitting to physical discipline more severe than that asked of the rising generation. Thomas Edison, for instance, keeps going with the "insomnia squad," until the youthful inventive geniuses around his laboratory wonder if there is any limit to what he does. Edison may be accounted an exception, because his father lived until he was 102, and a great grandfather until he was 104. But it seems as if the chief explanation of how he and the others do it is whole-souled, vital interest in projects in hand. When a man tires, and loses interest, he goes rusty.

Hard Work no Harm.

So many men in later life let creeping apathy dull their minds and depress their bodily spirits for lack of some strong, compelling interest. Hard work never hurt any man, if in doing it he took care to have physical exercise, the outdoor recreation he ought to have, and understood how to relax at times. The truest thing said of human nature is not that it over-falls to work up to its real capacity. The busier some men are, the more they find to do, and the more they do, the more serene their spirit becomes. Physicians have sometimes been prone to warn patients about the dangers of too much work, but the complaint is really against injudicious other habits of life. If the average expectation of life has risen greatly in the last decade, there is that much larger opportunity for education, accomplishment and service.

THE REASON WHY

WHY WILL WATER RUN OFF A DUCK'S BACK

The reason that water runs off a duck's back is that the feathers of ducks are oily and, as water and oil will not mix, the water runs off instead of soaking in. The feathers on a duck are so thick on the body of the duck, top and bottom, that even if it were not for the oil which is on the feathers the water would have some difficulty in soaking through the feathers. But the main reason why the feathers on the duck's back cause water striking them to run off is that the duck has an oil gland which is constantly producing grease or oil and which the duck uses in giving his feathers a thin coating of oil to make them stick with oil and when any water strikes the duck it runs off. Other birds which live in the water a great deal have this oil gland for the same reason.

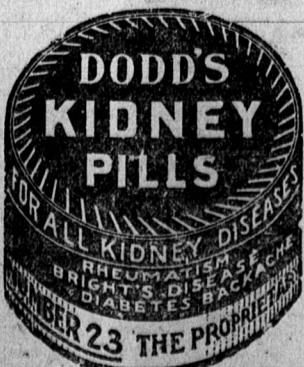
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POLITICAL RUMORS AGAIN AFLOAT

OTTAWA, Dec. 10.—Sir Robert Borden spent the day in Montreal with Hon. J. C. Doherty, the Minister of Justice, preceded him yesterday and where Hon. C. C. Ballantyne and Hon. P. E. Blondin, the other two Quebec members of the Cabinet, are at present. The Prime Minister's trip, which had not been announced, gave rise to a deal of speculation here, political rumors were inclined to suggest that it presaged some shuffle in the Quebec representation in the ministry, probably with a view to increasing French representation. Since the defeat and retirement of Hon. Albert Seigney there has been only one French Canadian Minister, Hon. Mr. Blondin, who is a senator. It has been reported from time to time that the Prime Minister was prepared to give larger representation in the Government to the French Canadian element in the population. One difficulty has been that only three members were returned from Quebec to support the Union Government. Of these two are Cabinet Ministers and the third Sir Herbert Ames, by resigning from the Commons might provide a seat which a new Quebec Minister might contest.

There has been gossip to the effect that Hon. C. C. Ballantyne might be compelled by the state of his health to retire from the ministry. The Minister of Marine, it is understood is by no means anxious to sever his connections with the Government at least while the shipbuilding programme is still incomplete he will remain if his health permits.

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Others View Point

The Richest Men in England.

London Opinion. The late Lord Astor was the richest man in England. The two most nearly approaching him are Sir John Ellerman, the shipping magnate and part owner of the Times and other papers, and Lord Joicey, the coal king. The centre of multi-millionaire gravity has completely shifted in this country in the past seven years, while during the war it got a specially severe jolt.

That England was a better country to spend his millions in than America the late Lord Astor had the good taste to recognize. And he spent them here pretty lavishly. He was distinctly not one of those millionaires to whom Spencer Leigh Hughes was referring when he opined that their means justified their ends.

What's in a Name?

F.P. in Vancouver World.

Walter Schiroppe Shrapnel was buried at Mountain View cemetery yesterday afternoon.

The name reminds one that there are many articles associated with men's names. The article is well known though the man or woman who first gave it the name has been forgotten.

We eat a "sandwich," but few know it got its name from the youthful Earl of Sandwich, who played cards night and day, and would not leave off to eat a regular meal. To prevent his master starving, his servant cut thin bread and meat and fed the profligate while he shuffled and dealt and played and lost at "Whites" or "Boodles" club.

In London I rode often in a "Hansom" cab, and one day I met at a party the son of Mr. Hansom, who invented it. "Call me a cab," said a man at the Gaiety bar to H. J. Byron, mistaking that wit for a waiter: "You are a cab," said Byron, "but only a growler; I can't call you han'son."

The mackintosh was named after one McIntosh, who invented that protection from a "Scotch mist." The "Wellington" and "Blucher" boots, now seldom worn, were named after the Waterloo heroes; and ladies' "bloomers" (excuse me) bear the name of the heroic American dress reformer, who was followed by jeering crowds when she paraded London in the bifurcated garment.

I believe the peaceable Vancouver family have no desire to boast of a connection with Henry Shrapnel, who died in 1842, and who invented the thin cased shell which explodes with a time fuse and scatters many small projectiles over a wide area. The many cases of "shrapnel" wounds among our "Tommy's" show that the Germans made good use of the British invention. British indeed, for Henry Shrapnel was born at Bradford-on-Avon, and the British military authorities used his shells to supersede the old "case" shells as long ago as 1803.

Canadian-American Trade Relations

In America's last fiscal year Canada sold \$400,000,000 of her products in the U.S. Market, but purchased there \$700,000,000 of goods. Thus \$1,000,000,000 of Canadian-American trade was affected by the fluctuations in Canadian Exchange. We maintain separate Foreign Exchange Departments under specialists at our New York, London, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver Branches, to offer you the fullest measure of assistance in your trade financing.

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