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Grade 8.—1. Anita Webb, 2. Thyra Clark, Robert Simpson.

Grade 7.—1. Ethel Wyand, 2. Helen Simpson, Ralph McNeill, 3. Dana Smith.

Grade 6.—1. Marjorie Clark, 2. Clarence Dolron.

Perfect Attendance.—Robert Simpson, Anita Webb, Helen Simpson, Dora Smith, Ralph McNeill.

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ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRIGGS' DISEASE

They are still suitable for potato

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY DEC. 11, 1923

FARMS FOR IMMIGRANTS.

The address of the Hon. J. H. Myers, Commissioner of Agriculture, before the recent Immigration Conference and reproduced from the official report in yesterday's Guardian, deals very sanely and practically with the general subject of immigration as it affects this province. We commend the report to the careful consideration of our readers.

That we need immigrants in this Province is not only admitted by all but it is admitted that we need them so much that it will pay us to spend money in getting them. There is an idea that we need immigrants to occupy our vacant and abandoned farms. This is not so by any means. On the contrary, as Mr. Myers points out, it would be a fatal error to permit any immigrant to settle upon a farm which could not support its former occupants. He points out that there are many farms, going concerns, fully equipped with stock and machinery, the soil still in good condition, that are available for purchase because the sons have gone elsewhere to take up some calling or profession, leaving the farm to the "old people" who are unable to work it and who would willingly sell.

One thing that must be constantly borne in mind is that every immigrant who settles here is, indirectly, an agent of the Province. Through his report to his friends and neighbors at home he either encourages others to come or prevents their coming. The aim, therefore, must be to make every immigrant who settles here a successful and contented settler. Every successful settler will be a continuous and practical advertisement for the Province and will do more to bring others here than any other kind of publicity. The reverse of this is also true.

The provincial government has taken practical steps to secure the right kind of immigrants, to help them when they come here, to see that the farms they purchase give reasonable hope of success and to give them such instruction in farming as they may require. Whether we get new settlers by this method or not, and there are good reasons to believe that we shall, the method adopted is the only practical one in sight. To extend a general invitation to all and sundry to come would not only be futile but suicidal. We must get the right kind of immigrants and we must look after them when they come.

What of our vacant farms? What of the farms on which their occupants could not make a living? Many of these farms were once prosperous. While the virgin soil was still rich, fresh from the original forest with its generations of foliage and plant life, these farms produced abundantly. Through faulty methods of farming they came to poverty, but not beyond redemption, although such redemption would mean years of almost fruitless toil.

These farms may be redeemed, as Mr. Myers pointed out, by growing potatoes with chemical fertilizer. This, however, is not an experiment for immigrants; it is a pretty sure speculation that may be undertaken by our own people and we hope to see in the very near future good crops of potatoes grown on farms that are now regarded as "run out." They are still suitable for potato

OPTIMISM.

"Give me the man who sings at his work," said a certain philosopher. Translated into the ordinary vernacular this simply means going about one's work cheerfully and hopefully, plans intelligently made beforehand and, assured of being right, going cheerfully ahead.

There is a so-called optimism that is akin to idiocy. Indeed the idiot is usually the most optimistic of human beings. He recognizes no danger and never worries about the future. His childish plans will work out somehow, and the result never disappoints him. Needless to say, this is idiocy, not optimism. Yet there are those who counsel such.

Practical optimism never surrenders to the "bludgeonings of chance." He knows his capabilities and his strength and relies upon these. In the crowded Stock Exchange in New York, two men millionaires before the Exchange opened, watch with others the telegraphed reports of the steadily falling exchange. At a certain point both realized that they were financially ruined, reduced from affluence to poverty. One went to his office and committed suicide; the other, although sore stricken, went to his office, arranged the transfer of all he possessed to his creditors, and began life over again. Within two years he was again a millionaire. The latter was the true optimist. He realized that he had succeeded before and that he could do so again.

To be optimistic is not to be ignorant of danger, nor to realize that there are difficulties ahead, nor to recognize trade depression and the incidental obstacles that reveal themselves in every walk of life. Sane optimism takes cognizance of all of these, takes such precautions as are possible to overcome them and, if beaten, goes at it again.

"Give me the man who sings at his work," says the philosopher, providing he sings sensibly and sanely, and providing that his solo singing does not hinder his work or annoy his neighbors, but heaven protect us from the man who sings with idiotic cheerfulness when in the midst of the breakers and when he should be pulling at his oar with all his strength of body and mind, and with no breath left for audible singing, but with the song of hope in his heart.

With the defeat of the Government candidate in Halifax on Wednesday, the Liberal party in the House of Commons is now in the minority. Previous to the last session the parties stood, Liberals 116, combined opposition 118. Just before the session two Progressives deserted their party and joined the Liberals, increasing the ranks of the latter to 118 and reducing the opposition to 116. Later in the session, A. R. McMaster, Liberal, deserted his party and lined up with the opposition, making the two parties even, 117 each, with the Speaker, a Liberal, holding the power of the casting vote in case of a tie. With the election of Mr. Black, Conservative, the score now is Liberals 116, Opposition 118. Should the Conservative candidate

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Continued on Page 5

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THINGS The past had dowered her with treasures rare. Lace like dream-gossamer, as frail and fine; Old books that bore the family booksign; Real Lowestoft and Sheffield; crystal fair; And jewelry too old and dear to wear. The portraits of the forebears of her line; Mahogany on which they used to dine— She worshipped them and lived to give them care! After the fire—we scarcely dared to name Her loss—but when we hesitatingly came To comfort her, she met us quietly. And, with dry eyes, said "Do not pity me. But for the blindness that has

Notes By the Way

The first loan of the Irish Free State, for \$100,000,000 has been over-subscribed. It was raised entirely in Ireland. The response to the loan is a striking proof of the faith of the Irish people—Catholic and Protestant alike—in the future of their country, and the stability of its institutions. Ireland as a Free State with a constitution whose main features are those of the Dominion of Canada, is more contented and peaceful than it has been in the lifetime of living persons. The subscribers to the loan will have a strong interest in supporting stable government and promoting the future prosperity of the nation.

The population of the Irish Free State is about the same as that of the Dominion of Canada when it was first organized in 1867. Looking backward to that date we must all realize how impossible it would then have been to have floated a loan of a hundred millions within the bounds of Canada. It has since become possible to float many loans of that and of greater amount within our Dominion, but it was in a federation whose area, potential resources and population have been vastly expanded within the past fifty-six years.

The peace and prosperity of Ireland are of the utmost importance, not only to the residents of the Free State, but to many millions abroad in the English-speaking world. They will be pleased to note the evidence of pacification, stability and a brighter outlook toward the future which the prompt subscription of so large a sum by the Irish people themselves affords, and also to learn, not without some surprise, that after so long a period of turbulence and contention so large a sum should be voluntarily subscribed in support and furtherance of the new order of things.

Irishmen and their descendants in Canada, many in number as they are, have now had the experience of over fifty years, under Dominion rule, and must be satisfied that it gives as large a measure of civil and religious liberty and self-government as any form of government that has yet been devised, and this fact has no doubt greatly contributed to induce the Irish people at home to accept a similar constitutional equipment as the best available remedy for the unfortunate conditions that have so long prevailed in Ireland. All right-thinking people in Canada will join in the hope that the pacification of Ireland will be speedily completed and that a full measure of prosperity may follow.

Preparations are under way for the union of the Anglican Church with the United Church of Canada when the latter is legally established, says the Vancouver Sun. That journal states that this was the comment of Anglican clergymen upon the pronouncements of Rev. Doctors Gordon and Pidgeon, and Hon. N. W. Rowell at the present Church Union meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto. These gentlemen are quoted as saying that it would only be a matter of time until the Anglican Church would be brought in. Of course, these gentlemen did not have and did not claim any authority to speak for the Anglican Church. The preparation above spoken of will not be hurried, according to the statement of Rev. W. H. Vance, of the Anglican Theological College of Vancouver, as quoted by The Sun. Further negotiations will not be attempted until the merger of the three churches now seeking legislation is completed, the date of which is yet uncertain.

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.

The Service at the Capes

Sir,—Some of our people have recently organized an association to develop and increase the tourist business of the Province. We have many and valuable attractions—a splendid climate, beautiful and fascinating landscape scenery, delightful sea bathing and reasonably good accommodation with moderate charges. But these, which should prove attractive allurement, are greatly minimized if not completely destroyed by the causes I have been mentioning and especially by the folly of permitting Captain Read to run the service at the Capes in such a way as to cut off connection with all the important fast passenger trains on the mainland, thereby compelling the vast bulk of in-travellers desirous of visiting the Province on business or pleasure to remain stalled at Sackville for what amounts to an extra day during seven months of the year. A superficial consideration of the subject may suggest the query, how can this affect the summer tourist trade? Let me illustrate. Two men happen to meet in any one of the Atlantic or Gulf States of the American Union. One asks the other: "Where are you going to spend your holidays this year?" The other replies: "I am thinking of taking my family to the Island." "To the Island?" exclaims the former: why, you'll be tired to death before you get there. A fox had called me to Summerside in November, but I was held up almost a whole day at Sackville waiting to connect with the next day's train to Tormentine, and I have no doubt if you go you'll experience the same annoyance." "When I come to think of it," observed the latter, "I believe you are right, for I had a similar experience a few years ago in the month of May, when I tried to get to Charlottetown." "Wherever people are, whether at Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal or elsewhere, where a seven months' break in our train service acts as a damning advertisement against our Province to compel those who would wish to trade with us to seek other quarters to supply their wants. What businessman will long put up with the loss and annoyance of spoiling two whole working days between Montreal and Charlottetown when, with proper connection, you are accomplished in one. Not only tourists but fox and other buyers will diminish in numbers and importance until this great wrong is remedied. I never believed in the need of a second ice-breaker for the reason that I at no time took any stock in the Captain's after-night danger propaganda. I do not believe it would help matters in the least to have the passengers brought over by a ship's hold in no fit place for passengers. It is dark, dingy, and excessively hot, and the means of access to the deck are crude, awkward and unsafe. I hold there is no necessity as yet for parlor or pullman cars to Charlottetown, or Summerside, for the reason that practically no patronage would result if they were put on. Yet this man with a vanity that controls every act of his life is foolish enough to suppose that I have to go to him for my views on this subject. You may think you are a superior person, Captain, but keep it to yourself. He seems to feel deeply for the poor Tighish passengers lest they should be kept at Summerside over night, even so, that would be no worse than so keeping them at Sackville. But he forgets to mention that during the whole summer Tighish passengers coming by the late boat are obliged to remain overnight at the same Summerside. In his last letter referring to his calculation of the difference in time between Montreal and Sackville of the Ocean Limited and Maritime Express the Captain solemnly declares "I purposely made a mistake of twenty minutes." It would never do that he should place himself on the same plane with ordinary mortals by admitting that he had at any time or in any circumstances ever made a mistake. He does not hesitate, therefore to borrow from the pages of romance with the make-believe statement that he knew what he was placing before your readers was incorrect. He is always right. But he might reflect that the man who is always right is always a nuisance. In all of his letters he keeps harping on the taking up of the boys as adding to the dangers of the night trips. Will he dare say that they have been up since October 27th, or that they are up now, or will be taken up as long as present conditions continue? There seems little reason for taking in the boys till ice conditions begin to appear, and we have the Captain's positive assurance that there is nothing so safe for the steamer, her passengers and crew as the steady influence of ice. I would gather from his last letter that worried as he is over the mess his indiscretions have brought upon him, he is now about ready in order to win back the good will of the Boards of Trade, to abandon all his opposition to the building of a second ice-breaker and to concede that it is the proper thing to do. I am, Sir, etc., TRAVELLER.

The Public Forum

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That Body of Yours By James W. Barton, M.D. HALF THE JOB I am often asked if I believe in the use of purgatives. I might just as well be asked "Should a drowning man be pulled out of the water?" There are times when an immediate effective purge is absolutely essential, just in the same way that the sewerage system is sometimes flushed by the city authorities. But that this should be a frequent necessity is absolutely wrong insofar as that body of yours is concerned. What happens when a purgative is taken? The whole intestine is flushed out and the blood gives up considerable of its richness also. Now this is where the mistake comes in. You immediately begin to eat again, and usually of the same things that made the purgative necessary. In a short time, a couple of days, perhaps a week another purgative is necessary and you are at the same old routine. Now the trouble is that you only do half the job. When you have rid your system of excess waste material and often also of good material in the blood, your thought should be to build up your blood again gradually. What do I mean? You should eat nourishing food, with some roughage in it, like whole wheat bread, root vegetables and a small quantity of meat or eggs to ensure richness. Next make the body function by taking some exercise. If this exercise can be taken outside where the oxygen of the air can burn things up better, you are going to be sure of purer blood. During holiday times, and days when you feast it would appear that you must eat twice as much as usual. You sit around too full for comfort or effort, and wonder why you feel so miserable. Now there's just one point to this. If you should take a purgative remember that the blood must be further renovated and renewed by good food, exercise, and as much as you can get of the sunshine and fresh air.

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THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE Company of Canada HEAD OFFICE TORONTO P. A. FARQUHARSON, Branch Manager, Riley Building, Charlottetown

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