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Education
is the stepping stone to progress and prosperity. You, as parents, know this and send your children to school that they may not be handicapped in future years.
But do you know that about seven out of every ten school-children in this country have defective eyes?
Do you know that defective eyes are frequently the cause of poor school work, even though the child is naturally bright?
Have your child's eyes examined now and know what their condition is—do not guess.
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THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN
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FRIDAY NOV. 23, 1923

OUR RAILWAY PROBLEM
The railway problem in an old one in this province, old and hackneyed, so old that few of us remember its beginning and so hackneyed that the real problem is scarcely recognizable. As pointed out in the admirable letters of "Observer" and "Student" in our issues of the past few days, the real question is one of contract, a solemn compact entered into between the government of this province and the government of the Dominion. The government of Prince Edward Island entered into confederation on a definite agreement, stipulating to exchange certain privileges in return for certain privileges to be given by the Dominion Government. One of the latter was efficient railway connection with the Continental railway system. This latter part of the contract has not been fulfilled. It is now up to our Provincial Government, one of the parties to the contract to insist upon the Dominion Government, the other party, to make good its default. This is the crux of the whole situation and has been so clearly set forth in the letters referred to that further comment is needless. Our Provincial boards of trade have from time to time endeavored to effect improvement in our railway connection by pointing out the defects to the Railway Boards and some improvements have been effected. We are still far short of an efficient railway service. The Railway Board, the servant of the government, is tinkering and temporizing and there is no assurance that any effective improvement can be secured from that quarter. Our Provincial Government, late in the day as it is, must now insist upon its rights by going to headquarters, the Federal Government, and demanding its rights as per the contract. How and by what means this can be effected is the business of the Dominion Government; they made the stipulation; we did our part at Confederation by giving over our rights as a colony; it is now up to them. And, as pointed out in the letters referred to, this does not mean merely such a railway service as obtained in Canada at the time the compact was entered into; it means keeping pace with railway improvements since, placing us on the same level of efficiency as the rest of the Dominion. How far short we are of this it is needless to dwell upon here, nor is it necessary to attempt to sum up the losses we have sustained during the past fifty years, by reason of the non-fulfilment, on the part of Dominion, of the agreement made with our province. There is the problem, there the contract. Let our Government see to it.

HITCH IN B. C.
There appears to be a hitch in the British Columbia liquor law, another plebiscite is being advocated and it is said to be due before the end of 1924.
The question to be decided is whether Government control shall be abolished and prohibition be re-established. Another question will be whether provision shall be made for local option or whether it shall be province wide. It is said that the Government has no intention of bringing the Quebec liquor law into effect. Even if a plebiscite should decide that liquor may be sold by the glass in licensed premises the sale will not be nearly as open as in Quebec. This stand, it is said, has been definitely taken by the Government.

CANADA
Among the nations Canada is but a child in years but, in development and growth she has few peers among them all. In volume of export trade per capita she is first; in total volume of trade she is fourth; in 1915, the second year of the war she was tenth. Canada has today in the Savings Banks one billion, two hundred million dollars a little too much to have salted down and kept idle, but when the aftermath of the war has been readjusted much of this idle wealth will be invested in industries.
She has a national debt which is more of an asset than a liability as the greater part of it is owing to Canadians and they are receiving the interest yearly. Her wheat crop this year amounted to five hundred million bushels and of this she will export more than any other country in the world.
In actual area Canada is larger than the United States, although her cultivable area is less than that of the latter. Yet, acre for acre, Canada has the advantage even in area as many millions of acres in the United States are in undesirable locations, such as dry belts and cyclone centres. With a selected immigration the millions of unbroken acres of good Canadian soil will be occupied in the not distant future and Canada will

Notes By the Way
The exodus from the rural districts in Canada, which is so much deplored, is not confined to any one province, although much greater in some provinces than in others. The causes are various. In farming, as in all other callings, there are men who are not thrifty or industrious, or otherwise adapted to their calling. Very many make and persist in making the mistake of exhausting the soil, steadily reducing the farm's fertility until they conclude that "farming does not pay" and therefore sell out and move away.
The high prices paid for farm products during, and for some time after the war led many farmers and their families to spend money more freely than before and with the more recent decline in prices of the products they had to sell, they did not reduce their expenditures as conditions demanded that they should do, and when they found they could not make ends meet they grew discouraged and discontented and decided to quit farming. The like experiences were common to other callings, as well as to farming.
Undoubtedly the high cost of living, although less felt by farmers, who produce their own food and fuel than by other classes, has, along with increased taxation and heavier cost of necessary hired labor, done much to cause discontent, selling out and removal. And yet there is no surer nor safer way of making a comfortable living than by tilling the soil. The proportion of absolute failure is low when compared with mercantile and other pursuits when the number engaged in the different callings is taken into account.
The Canadian Forestry Association has been studying the loss of population and finds it due in numerous districts of Eastern Canada to the ruin of the forests on which the workers depended for their living. One community in Ontario had a population of 5,500 people twenty years ago which is now reduced to under 1,700. The exodus is entirely accounted for by the destruction of the lumber resources of the district and the inability of the land to attract a farming population. Flourishing lumber mills and subsidiary plants have been driven away by lack of timber.
New Brunswick has lost thousands of people in large areas from the same cause. Seventy-five years ago in the days of pioneer settlement one main object of the settler was to get the forest cleared away as speedily as possible. Vast quantities of valuable lumber were burned in the process. Saw mills and grist mills were established along every considerable stream. Three-fourths of the saw mills have since been abandoned for lack of lumber and many of the grain mills and wool carding factories have gone to decay while the workers employed therein have left the district.
In hundreds of districts throughout Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces this process has gone on and has been a fruitful cause of depopulation. In years long past lumbering and the building of wooden ships gave large employment both in winter and summer in this province, but the workers have disappeared with the forest. In the Central Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and in less degree in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia manufacturing industries have sprung up to take the place of the decayed or decaying lumbering, saw-milling and ship-building. Here in our own province we have been less fortunate in that way and have suffered more from the exodus in consequence.
Basil King, a well known author and native son of Prince Edward Island, expresses regret that big positions in Canada are allotted to citizens of other countries and notably to those of United States birth. He mentions the names of Sir Henry Thornton, Lord Shaughnessy and Sir William VanHorne in this connection. We are, however, in doubt as to the validity of the reason he assigns for this, which is that "Canadians have not the imaginative force of great intellectual development to tackle them and swing them." We do not think Canadians are lacking in imaginative force as compared with the citizens of the Republic.
Canada has exported an enormous volume of brain power to the United States. Its worth has been fully recognized and rewarded on the other side of the boundary line. Mr. Basil King is himself an example of the exported imaginative force, the lack of which in Canada

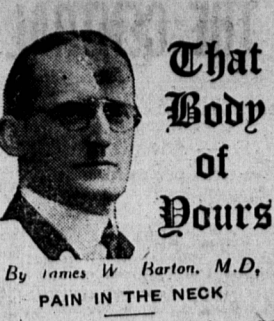
The Public Forum
This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by its correspondents.

Slow Trains And Slower
Sir,—"Traveller" takes up considerable of his letter referring to my predecessors, something altogether foreign to the matter under discussion, but now that he has mentioned them, I am going to make a suggestion to him.
He says: "It comes pretty near pure fiction to claim that there is any real danger in navigating this route after night up till the middle of January."
Captain Finlayson, Murchison and Kelly are all in town, I have not written to any of them, let him go to these men who know what it is to navigate without the use of buoys, after night in the fall of the year, and get their views, and publish them.
He talks of courage, "when the test comes." There is a chance for him to display some of his latest courage. Will he do it? Time will tell.
He says: "Much of the Captain's letter is taken up with an account of the hardships he claims to have endured while navigating the Straits." This is not so; I never mentioned hardship, it is not my style.
He finds fault with me saying: "He seems to be more interested in safeguarding himself than a long-suffering public." Why? When self preservation is the first law of nature, this was why they had dugouts during the war, and why some men use fictitious names to their letters. But this was the very point I offered to discuss with him when I offered to resign, if I could not prove that I always worked in what I considered the best interests of the Province, REGARDLESS OF MY OWN LIKES AND DISLIKES.
He says: "I have changed my mind many times in this subject, but never a word to point out just when, where or what the change was."
If I do not agree with him or even others, surely I have this right as a free born Britisher, besides why should I not be just as capable of knowing the wants of the Province as anyone else, for you must remember, it is not so long ago that I was one of the largest importers and exporters in the Province. Then, speaking from the standpoint of a passenger, have I not travelled as far, on as many different railways and in as many different countries as the most of us? On the other hand, now that I have taken to raising "hogs and other live stock" I am in a position to better know the needs of the farmer in the transportation line and when it comes to the Ferry Service, if I don't know about it I should.
What experience has "Traveller" had to give him any idea of the needs of the Province as a whole?
He says I am beaten in the Press, but does not say by whom, but let me tell him, when I am beaten it will be by some one with a better memory than "Traveller", and my advice to him is: Judge not, that ye be not judged, for in doing so he only invites comparison which is sometimes odious.
Let me judge the members of the Board of Trade only to bring attention to the fact that he did not have the courage to sign his own name to his letters.
Then on the 16th he sat on my case, and found me guilty of not agreeing with others when he wrote: "These views the Captain has lost no opportunity in opposing" forgetting that on the 5th he wrote a letter, "ANOTHER VIEW OF TRANSPORTATION" where in he agreed with everything I maintained and went one better and not only disagreed with what the others suggested but disagreed with me also.

That Body of Yours
By James W. Harton, M.D.
PAIN IN THE NECK
One of the slang expressions one hears is "That gives me a pain in the neck."
I believe the expression "That makes me tired," must have originated about the same time and about the same things.
Because as a matter fact—pain in the neck is just due in most cases to "tiredness."
So many complain about this pain in the back of the neck that I thought a few words about it might be of benefit to them.
If you have given the matter any thought you will remember that it was not whilst you were working or playing that the pain came on, but during a "resting period" either in your car or attending a lecture or concert.
And the cause?
Simply that you have held the head in the same position for such a period of time that the muscles get tired.
Perhaps you have tried holding your arm out on the level with your shoulder with elbow straight. In a few minutes your arm "ached" and you were forced to lower your arm. Similarly, holding the head slightly back, because you have allowed your shoulders to droop forward causes a sharp contraction of the muscles in the neck.
There is only one thing to do about it.
Sit erect with the lower part of your back against your chair, and

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers
JUST A BOY
He is just a boy with his eyes aglow,
Just a boy, and you love him so,
And his merry laugh and his roguish way
And those restless feet which turn to play
Are youth's rich treasures swiftly spent.

In his last letter, he advises "Observer" that the only way to handle this matter is: "BY MEETING AND OVERCOMING ITS OPPOSITIONS IN A STRAIGHTFORWARD AND MANLY CONTEST," such as hiding under a pen name and bringing in "HOGS AND OTHER LIVE STOCK" insinuations which of course to his standard is "STRAIGHTFORWARD AND MANLY."
He also scores him for saying: "A great Captain and an excellent public officer, with sound judgment in all that pertains to his duties," and then winds up the letter with the greatest compliment I ever got when he said: "The Captain crossed with his boat after night, evidently without any great difficulty during THE GREATEST AND MOST SERIOUS STORM we have experienced in fifty years."
Who but a "great Captain with sound judgment," could accomplish such a wonderful feat as described by "Traveller." Is it any wonder my cap is getting tight for me? But all jokes aside, it was not such a wonderful thing after all; we have crossed on better days I will admit but I am not going to bask in the glamour he has caused through his ignorance in continuing on Page Six



By James W. Harton, M.D.
PAIN IN THE NECK

Chilblains & Frost-Bite
As a remedy for those most troublesome of Winter skin afflictions, chilblains and "frost-bites," Zam-Buk is speedily effective. It takes out inflammation and reduces swelling in a wonderful way and soothes the fiery stinging irritation.
Where the chilblains are broken and have a raw ulcerated surface, Zam-Buk is doubly valuable because of its great healing power. Its pain-killing efficiency and its fine antiseptic properties place Zam-Buk far above ordinary ointments.
Miss Lehard, Beaverdale, Ont., writes: "Every winter I suffer agonies from chilblains. Nothing gave ease until I got Zam-Buk. This splendid healer completely rid me of this trouble. Zam-Buk is equally good for chaps, cuts, burns, sores, etc. Keep Zam-Buk always handy, 50c. box."
Zam-Buk
SOOTHES & HEALS

You had them once ere your boyhood went,
You raced and romped in the self-same way,
But you cry, "Keep still," for you're tired today.
Time was you jeered at an easy chair
And an hour of quiet was hard to bear;
Then life was filled with a thousand things
And your arms and legs were strong as springs.
And the old folks said as they looked at you:
"He races and romps the whole day through,
And he's never tired and he can't sit still."
He ought to rest, but he never will.
He is just a boy, and a boy must jump,
And a boy must run till his pulses thump,
Must swing his arms and kick his heels
Must rush in the house and bolt his meals
And long for things which run on wheels,
And whenever you find him sitting still,
It's not that he's tired—it's because he's ill.
Edgar A. Guest.
You'll not have a "pain in the neck."
This is a good habit anyway, as it gives your lungs plenty of room to do their work.

Holopros Hosiery
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Where can we find the best fitting Gaiters and Wool Hose and Holeproof Hosiery? AT GOFF'S
Where where can we find the best fitting Gaiters and the best Gaiter Fitters AT GOFF'S
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Dominion of Canada Victory and Refunding Loans at market prices.
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A Great West Endowment Policy offers a good safe investment combined with protection.
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TOYS! First Showing on SATURDAY
This year we repeat our invitation of former years: "Choose toys NOW while our showing is complete. Pay for them when you take them."
Don't procrastinate! Avoid the rush and crush and disappointment that inevitably awaits those who put off buying until the last minute.
We hope to welcome you to our Toy Dept. tomorrow.
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Furniture, Carpets, Linens, Beds, and Bedding

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
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MIGRAINE
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GOUT
GRAVEL
NEURALGIA
SCISSOR BACK
PAIN IN THE BACK
PAIN IN THE NECK
PAIN IN THE SHOULDER
PAIN IN THE WRIST
PAIN IN THE HAND
PAIN IN THE FINGER
PAIN IN THE TOE
PAIN IN THE ANKLE
PAIN IN THE HEEL
PAIN IN THE KNEE
PAIN IN THE ELBOW
PAIN IN THE THUMB
PAIN IN THE INDEX
PAIN IN THE MIDDLE
PAIN IN THE RING
PAIN IN THE PINKY
PAIN IN THE LITTLE
PAIN IN THE EAR
PAIN IN THE EYE
PAIN IN THE NOSE
PAIN IN THE THROAT
PAIN IN THE CHEST
PAIN IN THE STOMACH
PAIN IN THE LIVER
PAIN IN THE SPLEEN
PAIN IN THE PANCREAS
PAIN IN THE GALLBLADDER
PAIN IN THE BLADDER
PAIN IN THE UTERUS
PAIN IN THE VAGINA
PAIN IN THE VULVA
PAIN IN THE CLITORIS
PAIN IN THE PENIS
PAIN IN THE TESTES
PAIN IN THE PROSTATE
PAIN IN THE SEMEN
PAIN IN THE URINE
PAIN IN THE BLOOD
PAIN IN THE SWEAT
PAIN IN THE TEARS
PAIN IN THE SALIVA
PAIN IN THE URINE
PAIN IN THE BLOOD
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PAIN IN THE SALIVA