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After the CHRISTMAS RUSH and until NEW YEARS EVE

Carter's Book and Toy Stores

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Western Guardian

—SNOWSHOES AND MOCCASINS in stock at Brace's. 781-12-28-21

—BUY AUTO SKATES. hockey boots, sticks and pucks at Brace's. 781-12-28-21

—WANTED.—Well fattened Chickens or Hens fully drawn, at Malpeque, Kensington, or French River. Peter MacNutt & Son. 728-12-24-41.

—CONGRATULATIONS — Mrs. F. W. Strong, of Summerside, has received word of the arrival of a baby girl to her son, Mr. M. E. and Mrs. Strong of Toronto, on December 21st. Mr. and Mrs. Strong are being congratulated on the arrival of their first born.—S.

—DEATH OF MR. GIDEON DESROCHES—The death occurred last Wednesday at his home in Miscouche, after only two days' illness, of Mr. Gideon DesRoches at the age of 74 years. The deceased was a highly respected farmer and had lived most of his life in Miscouche where he had a wide circle of friends. There are left to mourn besides his sorrowing widow, four daughters, his only son paying the supreme sacrifice in the Great War. The daughters are as follows:—Mrs. James Morrel, of Malden, Mass; Mrs. Joseph Gaudet of Alberton; Mrs. Arthur Gaudet and Mrs. Philibert Gaudet, of Miscouche; also three brothers and two sisters, namely:—Mrs. Oatway, Mrs. LeClair and Mr. Terry DesRoches of Miscouche and Messrs. Joseph and Ignatius DesRoches of Charlottetown, to whom much sympathy is expressed in their bereavement. The funeral took place on Friday from the residence to St. John the Baptist Church and cemetery at Miscouche, Rev. Dr. Monaghan officiating and was very largely attended.—S.

—DEATH OF MR. ROBERT MACARTHUR—There passed away at his home in Ives Point on Monday Mr. Robert MacArthur at the advanced age of 84 years. Mr. MacArthur was formerly of Kensington, but for many years was well known in Summerside, where he was employed as blacksmith by the Hall Manufacturing Co., until about ten years ago. The deceased was a quiet and unassuming citizen and had a host of friends. There are left to mourn his sorrowing widow, three sons and three daughters namely: Mrs. Olson, of Marble Head, Mass; Mrs. William MacArthur, Earl and Alexander of Miscouche; George and Miss Ida at home, to all of whom the Guardian extends its sincere sympathy. The funeral took place from the residence of his son, George, at Miscouche to the Church of Scotland Cemetery at Wilmet Valley, Rev. C. J. St. Clair officiating. The pall bearers were Messrs. Peter Steele, Leo Steele, Peter DesRoches, John Small, Frank Squarebriggs and Jack Squarebriggs.—S.

—CHRISTMAS DAY — Christmas Day at Summerside dawned bright and clear. The light fall of snow during Christmas Eve made everything sparkle in the sunlight of a beautiful Christmas morning. Midnight Mass at St. Paul's Church was attended by a very large congregation. Rev. J. J. MacDonald celebrated High Mass and special Christmas music was rendered by the male choir. Rev. Mr. MacDonald preached an impressive sermon at this service. On Christmas morning there were three Masses, the children of Mary singing at the early Mass. In St. Mary's Church, Summerside and also at St. Eleanors, large congregations attended the

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choral celebration of Holy Communion. In St. Mary's Church, Miss Dorothy Wyatt took the solo part in the beautiful rendering of the Agnus Dei. Ven. Archdeacon White preached a very touching and beautiful sermon appropriate for the occasion. The offertory was for the vicar and at the close of the service Ven. Archdeacon White received the tangible expression of appreciation from his parishioners of a well filled purse, accompanied by an address, which the Archdeacon warmly acknowledged.—S.

—SUDDEN DEATH OF LIFE LONG RESIDENT OF THE BRAS —The sudden death on Monday evening of Mrs. Barbara Ellen McAlar, of The Bras, Lot 9, cast a sad gloom over the district. Mrs. McAlar, who lived with her son, Jack, on the homestead, was preparing her Christmas baking when she was taken suddenly ill and passed away within two hours. The deceased was 79 years of age and had lived in the district all her life. She was noted for her many fine qualities and kindly nature and was held in the highest esteem by an exceptionally wide circle of friends. There are left to mourn two sons, Hubert, of The Bras, and Jack on the homestead; also two brothers, Mr. William Milligan and Mr. Alexander Milligan of The Bras, to all of whom much sympathy is expressed in their sudden bereavement. The funeral took place on Christmas afternoon to the Bras R. C. Church and Cemetery, Rev. William McCabe officiating, and was largely attended. The pallbearers were Messrs. Ambrose McDonald, Angus McLean, John McLeod, Lewis Gaudet, Gus McIsaac and Austin Costello.—S.

PERSONALS

—Miss Rowena McLeod, of Messrs. Strong and Co., Summerside, spent the Christmas holiday at her home in Coleman.—S.

—The many friends of Dr. Lockhart, of Kensington, will regret to learn that he has entered the Prince County Hospital for treatment.—S.

—Mr. Jack McKie, of Fredericton, N. B., and formerly of West Devon, has been spending a few days with his brother, Mr. Walter McKie of West Devon and other relatives.—S

—Mrs. Arthur Johnson left on Tuesday for her home in Carleton, N. B., after visiting her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Johnson of Summerside. Mrs. Johnson received a cordial welcome from her many friends during her pleasant stay in Summerside.—S.

Eastern Guardian

..*CLEARANCE SALE.—Commencing December 28th and continuing until January 4, we offer our entire stock of Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Men's and Boy's Clothing, including Sweaters and Overcoats at greatly reduced prices. We have some real good bargains to offer, which will enable you to make substantial savings on all purchases. McLeod & McGregor, Montague, P. E. I. 763-12-27-41.

..*SAD BEREAVEMENT — The death occurred on December 24th, of Helen Hessian, aged 3 years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Hessian, Georgetown, after a few days illness. She was a bright and loving child, a favorite with everyone and her passing away at such an early age, leaves a sadness in the home that time alone may efface. Everything possible was done, but God claimed her as His own and her sweet holy spirit returned to God, who gave it and who said "Suffer Little Children to Come Unto Me" and Forbid Them Not for such is the Kingdom of Heaven. Many were the tears shed as she lay in her little white casket. She leaves to mourn, besides her heart-broken parents, three sisters, Evelyn, Louise and Phyllis and one brother Fred. Sincere sympathy is extended.—A.

..*Mr. and Mrs. Fred Chandler, Charlottetown, are visiting in Georgetown, the guests of Mrs. Chandler's parents, Mr and Mrs. Murdoch McLean.—A

The Founding Of Halifax



The foundation of Halifax was an early Canadian experiment in town planning and assisting immigration. In 1749 the British Government decided to establish a settlement in Nova Scotia. Parliament voted forty thousand pounds to support the project, and the Lords of Trade and Plantations, the body which directed the colonies at that period, issued a proclamation inviting disbanded officers and men of the army and navy, artisans and agricultural workers to join the new settlement. Free passage and provisions for the voyage were to be given, subsistence for a year after landing would be provided, arms, ammunition and tools supplied, and settlers were promised free grants of land and the privilege of civil government as in the other British colonies. Besides those immigrants drawn from the mother country, a number of Germans were recruited by an agent in Europe, who was paid for each settler he procured. By these means some 2500 men, women and children were gathered, and early in the spring set sail for the land of promise. The territory to-day forming the province of Nova Scotia was then shared by Great Britain and France. By the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, which ended Queen Anne's war, France had surrendered Acadia, with the exception of Cape Breton, then called Isle Royale, and the present day Prince Edward Island, or Isle St. Jean. France gave up Acadia with great reluctance, for it guarded the approach by sea to Canada; but she hoped by the fortune of future war to win back this bulwark of her position in North America. With this end in view, the powerful fortress of Louisbourg was built at the south-eastern point of Cape Breton. In its sheltered harbor could be assembled a French fleet to block any British attempt on Canada by way of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Before long, notwithstanding nominal peace, Louisbourg became the nest of a swarm of privateers which threatened to ruin the fisheries upon which New England depended. Years of dispute and encroachment on each side at last came to a head in open warfare in 1744. The following spring the New England colonies mustered an army of militia which with the aid of some ships of the British navy besieged and captured Louisbourg. It was an astonishing feat, and the downfall of the great fortress brought joy to the American colonists. But their triumph was short-lived. When peace put an end to the costly and indecisive conflict in 1748, each country agreed to give back what it had captured. Louisbourg was restored to France, to the indignation of the New Englanders who had done so much to achieve its conquest. To offset the loss which diplomatic necessity had thus forced upon her, Britain determined to strengthen her position in Nova Scotia. Though she had been in possession of Acadia for over thirty years, there had been little immigration from the mother country or the American colonies, and the bulk of population was French by race and sympathy. The province had to be peopled with English settlers, and a harbor for the fleet, capable of being fortified had to be found. Southwest of Louisbourg, on the Atlantic coast, the harbor of Chebucto stretched inland, with secure anchorage spacious enough for an Armada. Here the new settlement was to be planted to checkmate Louisbourg. The new Governor of the colony was the Honorable Edward Cornwallis, a younger son of a noble family, thirty-seven years of age, who had served in the army and reached the rank of Colonel, and had won a seat in the House of Commons. He was sensible, energetic, straight-forward and honest. He possessed a quick temper and brusque directness of speech that was invaluable in getting things done. From all accounts, and from his personal correspondence, one gathers that he was an ideal man for the work before him. On the 21st of June, 1749, the sloop of war, Sphinx, carrying Cornwallis and his staff, reached the harbor of Chebucto, several days ahead of the transports bearing the colonists. He went ashore at once to look over the ground. Next day he wrote to the Duke of Bedford, giving him his first impressions of the place. "All the officers," he says, "agree the harbor is the finest they have ever seen.... The country is one continual wood, no clear spot to be heard of." Within a few days the transports began to arrive, and the lonely harbor echoed to the sounds of busy human life. On George's Island, tents and rude shelters were erected, and as many of the sea-weary settlers as possible were camped on shore, while the men were set to the work of clearing the trees on the mainland. This was no easy task for the inexperienced immigrants, most of whom had never swung an axe before. The town plot was surveyed and laid out in squares, each containing sixteen lots of 40 feet frontage by 60 feet depth with streets 55 feet wide. The settlement was named Halifax, in honor of the Earl of Halifax, the President of the Board of Trade and Plantations. Cornwallis' difficulties were numerous. Not the least of them was the character of many of the immigrants. Writing in July, he says, "the number of industrious active men proper to undertake and carry on a new settlement is very small. Of soldiers there are only a hundred, of tradesmen, sailors and others able and willing to work not above two hundred." The rest were idle and worthless persons who embraced the opportunity to get provisions for a year without labor, or sailors who only wanted a passage to New England. Many were sick or unfit for settlers, many so poor that they were without shoes, stockings and shirts. All were ignorant of the methods of building log houses, and it was necessary to hire carpenters and woodsmen among the Acadians and in the neighboring New England colonies, with their efficient American axes, to help in putting up their dwellings. Boards, planks and shingles were imported from Massachusetts for the barracks, officers' quarters and store houses. The demand for sawn lumber raised prices, and the shrewd New Englanders drove a brisk and highly profitable trade of schooners from the colonies flocked to the harbor, sometimes as many as twenty a day, laden with timber and grain and fresh meat and great quantities of rum. It was a hard drinking age, and it is recorded that in addition to the liberal daily ration served out as a matter of course, ten thousand gallons of rum were consumed by the thirsty settlers between July and December. Desertions were frequent; many slipped away on the New England ships to escape the rough labors of a settler's life. Danger, too, threatened the colony. The Micmac Indians, allies of the French, watched with sullen disfavor the intrusion of the English on their territory. Scalping parties prowled in the surrounding forest, and rumors reached the settlement that they were planning an attack upon the town. Though there was peace between England and France, the Indians still held some of the prisoners they had taken during the war, and these had to be ransomed. In August, some of the chiefs came in and signed a treaty which promised security. But with so many questions unsettled, and so many interests clashing, neither French nor English regarded the peace as other than a temporary

BRACE'S FOX FEEDS

- Carload quantities just received Harris' Boneless Horse Meat Harris' Beef Tripe Harris' Lamb Tripe Harris' Lamb Plucks Harris' (beef) Beef Liver Harris' Horse Liver Harris' Beef Hearts Harris' Beef Trimmings Harris' Beef Tongue Trimmings Fishmeal Dried Milk Powder Charcoal Meal Biscromel Dried Yeast Newfoundland Clear Odorless Cod Liver Oil R-M. Meat and Milk Fox Biscuit R-M. Charcoal Meat Fox Biscuit R-M. Puppy Meal Shredded Wheat Broken Sodas Vitaminizer, (a mineral feed and conditioner) Mealblend, (a cereal, vegetable, nut and liver meal for foxes) Sold in any quantity. All orders appreciated.

BRACE, MCKAY & CO. LIMITED SUMMERSIDE, P. E. ISLAND 780-12-28-11.

Grants To Fishermen

The Biological Board of Canada offers to assist thirty-five fishermen from the Maritime Provinces to attend the short Course for Fishermen to be given at the Fisheries Experimental Station, Halifax, N. S., during a term of six weeks commencing on January 22nd, 1930. Each will be given on completion of the course the sum of Forty-five dollars plus the amount of railway fare for a return trip between Halifax and the railway station nearest his home. Only bona fide fishermen from 17 to 35 years of age, who have passed through grade six in the Nova Scotian schools or an equivalent grade will be able to obtain these grants. All applications should be in by January 18th and must be addressed to Dr. A. H. Leim, Director, Fisheries Experimental Station, Halifax, N. S. 12-28-21.

PILGRIMS FROM AFAR VISIT BETHLEHEM

BETHLEHEM, Dec. 24—Pilgrims from many parts of the world came to this historic biblical town tonight and joined in the simple, devout celebration of the birth of the Nazarene. A clear, starlight night, following a day of brilliant sunshine, added to the impressiveness of the observance.

Among the faithful who visited the holy sites of the first Christmas were 300 Canadians and Americans. The celebrations in general did not attract the throng of other years. It was estimated that not more than 1,500, other than residents of Bethlehem and near-by Jerusalem, were in the little town tonight.

Anglican Christmas hymns were sung in the Greek convent adjoining the Church of the Nativity, while at the same time choirs of boys and girls began the old Latin chorals as midnight was ushered in with the ringing of bells.

The Latin Patriarch, covered with diamonds and clad in purple, celebrated a Pontifical Mass in the presence of the Governor of Jerusalem and Consuls of the Catholic powers

Special Dinner on Sunday's at the PARKER HOUSE

- MENU — Consomme a la royal, Lettuce and Celery, Queen of Fritters, Sliced Tomatoes, Roast Dressed Chicken, Brown gravy, apple jelly, peas asparagus tips, cream of potatoes, prime sirloin roast beef, dish gravy, sliced beets, mashed turnips, mashed and boiled potatoes, English plum pudding, hard sauce, apple and lemon chocolate sauce, sponge cake, tea, pie, french pastry, vanilla ice cream, coffee, St. Trons, cocoa.

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FARMERS— Our dollar is only worth about 98cts. in the U. S. A. Why? Just because we Canadian have been buying more in the U. S. A. than they bought from us Canadians and with the new TARIFF they will buy less again from us. If you want your money to be worth 100 per cent. "BUY IN CANADA" Canadian Products or at least from within our British Empire. When you buy from us your dollars remain in this country. It often comes back to you. We have no American Shareholders in our Company. "We have appointed Mr. M. J. McIver of Kinkora as our general agent with the help of Mr. G. Perry of St. John, N. B., to whom please write for our prices and agency proposition."

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