

THE CHARLOTTE TOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY JANUARY 14, 1924

TOURIST ASSOCIATION

The Executive of the Tourist Association held an important meeting last week when arrangements were completed to begin a campaign for membership. Mr. J. J. MacKinnon, Chairman of the Finance Committee is in charge of the campaign and with him are associated a number of active co-workers who will carry the undertaking, we trust, a successful conclusion. The securing of members for the Association is necessarily the first duty. Funds are needed and the only means of procuring funds is through the modest membership fee and such contribution as may be handed in by those who recognize the need of a Tourist Association. In view of the well known fact that the whole province stands to gain by the tourist trade, that, properly and efficiently promoted, such a trade would mean many thousands of dollars to the province. It is expected that the enrolment of membership at the nominal fee of one dollar a year will include practically every man and woman in the province. In view of the greater benefit to be derived from the tourist traffic by merchants, hotels, garages and similar callings it is expected that generous contributions will be received from these in addition to their membership fee.

Canvassing along these lines will begin at once all over the province and for the sake of the province and all its interests, we look for a general province-wide enrolment. Organization meetings will be held in different parts of the province, the first to be held in Montague on the 16th instant and one at Souris on the 21st. It is earnestly hoped that these meetings will be well attended and that the discussion of the whole matter will result in a complete understanding of the advantages to be derived and a general determination to push the undertaking to a successful issue.

SELLING POLITICAL LAMBS.

Our farmers in this Province are thoroughly conversant with the process of co-operative selling of lambs. The farmers raise the lambs and naturally want the highest market price for them. A lamb buyer establishes himself in one of the principal centres and intimates that he might want a limited number of good lambs for a special market. The farmers, learning of his need, appoint one of their shrewdest bargainers to interview the magnate in the city. Mr. Bargainer goes to town, and by shrewd enquiry finds out where the buyer is putting up. He meets him, accidentally of course, and by a tactful but circuitous route, directs the conversation towards the general subject of lambs.

The wily buyer is not interested. Incidentally, however, he intimates that he might place a few lambs, provided he got the right kind and at a figure which would enable him to dispose of them without loss. A "dicker" follows, the buyer wants the lambs at any price, although he does not admit it; the bargainer is very anxious to sell, and the ultimate result is that the bargainer succeeds in selling the lot for a pretty good figure.

From Ottawa came the word the other day that Mr. J. A. Crerar, former leader of the Progressives, and Hon. C. A. Dunning,

Liberal Premier of Saskatchewan, were on their way to Ottawa. It was well known in Ottawa that both these gentlemen had lambs to sell. It was also well known that Premier King wanted a number of lambs in his business. The Premier and the two gentlemen from the West met, accidentally, of course. In fact, they met several times during the day on which they arrived, not the three at once but the Premier and one of the others on each occasion.

No one knows what took place at these conferences as the western men refused to talk outside, and Premier King vouchsafed the information that the visit of Messrs. Crerar and Dunning had no political significance, that he merely wanted to "talk matters over with people from all parts of the Dominion."

Guileless lamb-buyer! Shrewd lamb-seller! There is no doubt that a bargain will be struck, no doubt that Premier King will buy the lambs, but it will require infinite wisdom and much re-arrangement of figures to find out who pays for the lambs and at what cost.

THE CENSUS 1921

Those charged with the compilation of the census returns of 1921 have not distinguished themselves by any marked alacrity. So far on meagre information has been made public, the details being left in abeyance.

Bulletin No. 2 has just come to hand through the courtesy of Mr. T. E. McNutt, Census Commissioner for Queens County. According to this bulletin the number of occupied farms in Prince Edward Island, containing an area of one acre or more was 12,883 in 1901; 14,112 in 1911 as against 13,701 in 1921. There was thus a decline of 412 in the number of occupied farms during the ten year period from 1911 to 1921. A comparison of acres occupied, however, shows an increase during both decades, the figures being 1,194,508 acres in 1901; 1,202,354 acres in 1911 and 1,216,483 in 1921. The average size of farms in 1901 was 92.7 acres; 85.2 acres in 1911 and 88.8 in 1921.

From 1911 to 1921 the value of farm property increased by 39.8 per cent. The largest increase, 91.9 per cent; was in implements and machinery; the smallest 22.0 per cent being in live stock. The value of all field crops in 1910 was \$6,613,172 and in 1920, \$10,440,050.

Much other valuable information is given in this bulletin, all showing, amid many changes, that the prosperity of the province is steadily increasing notwithstanding the fact that vacant acreage is not showing any signs of improvement.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Many a good cause has been permanently ruined by over-zeal. Enthusiasm is a necessary for the success of any undertaking but when enthusiasm reaches the stage of fanaticism it, like ambition, "over-leaps itself and falls over on the other side." The world is in need of many reforms and there are many willing and earnest reformers but their efforts are often thwarted by the few among them who refuse to recognize any view point but their own. At this stage they become fanatics and their usefulness is over.

Notes By the Way

The number of the births, deaths and marriages in Canada exclusive of Quebec, are published from month to month by the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. The latest report available is for the month of March, 1923. With the monthly tables comparative statements are given of the number of births, deaths and marriages in each of the eight Provinces in each of the years 1920, 1921, 1922 and 1923. In each case the year ends with the month of March.

The Birth Rate. The total number of births in the eight Provinces in the month of March, 1920 was 15,406 and the annual birth-rate per thousand of the population was 28.3, a good average as compared with most other countries. But this rate steadily and progressively declined from year to year. In 1923 the number of births in the eight Provinces in March was only 12,996, a decrease of 1,400 and the annual rate per thousand had fallen more than four points to 24.6. In Prince Edward Island the number of births fell off from 222 in 1920 to 168 in 1923 while in the same period the rate per thousand of population declined from 30.7 to 22.5. In Nova Scotia the rate per thousand fell during the four year period from 27.0 to 22.4 and in New Brunswick from 33.0 to 30.3.

The declining number of births was not confined to the rural districts, where it might be attributed to the removal of people to the cities or beyond the Canadian border. As a rule Canadian cities have increased in population during the past four years, while the opposite has been the case in the country. Yet in the thirteen leading cities within the eight provinces and having each a population of from 30,000 upwards there were fewer births in 1923 than there were in 1920. The cities of Hamilton and Windsor alone show a slight increase in the number of births during the past four years.

The death-rate, like the birth-rate is a varying quantity. In the eight provinces from seven to eight thousand persons usually die in the month of March and a proportionately larger number during the year. The annual death-rate per thousand was 11.8 in 1921, 12.9 in 1922 and 13.6 in 1923. These figures are however, based upon the mortality in the different provinces in March, 1923, in which year and month Prince Edward Island made an unfavorable showing and also the three Maritime Provinces showed less healthful conditions than Ontario and the Western Provinces. In a country so vast as Canada one Province has different weather conditions, from another every month in the year and a general average of healthfulness throughout the year is difficult to reach. It appears, however, that in March, 1923 there were 13,996 births and 7,735 deaths in the eight Provinces.

The Marriage Rate has seriously declined in every one of the eight Provinces of Canada during the past four years. And in like manner with the birth-rate this decline has been much greater within the past two years than ever before. Between 1920 and 1921 there was a slight increase from 6.7 to 6.9 per thousand of population. From 1921 to 1923 the marriage rate per thousand fell from 6.9 to 4.6 in the eight Provinces and from 3.5 to 1.7 in Prince Edward Island. Regrettably the marriage rate is shown to be much lower in the Maritime Provinces than in the central and western sections of the Dominion, the eastern average being 2.06 as against an average of 4.7 in Ontario and the Provinces further west.

The net result of this analysis is that throughout Canada during the past four years there has been a sharp decline in the birth rate and in the marriage rate, and that much the larger part of this decline has occurred within two years past. The death rate per thousand which fell from 16.2 in 1920 to 11.8 in 1921 has since advanced to 12.9 in 1922 and to 13.6 in 1923. Here again we have a very unfavorable change during the past two years. In what measure these regrettable changes may be attributable to the change of government and public policy with which they are coincident the reader may be left to decide for himself. The coincidence is at least somewhat noteworthy. Premier King being a bachelor cannot be credited with any effort to sustain the falling birth-rate.

Marriages and births largely determine the country's growth in population. When they are abundant they symbolize prosperity. When they decline the indications

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 SEED POTATO SITUATION

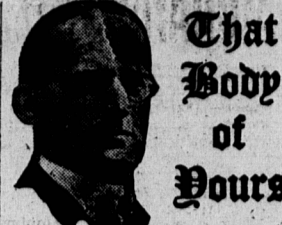
Sir.—Mr. Hyndman answers one of my questions in your issue of the 11th inst., and the answer is in substance as follows:—No request was made to Supt. Grady for an extra trip of the Car Ferry on Saturday, the 17th of November. The request of the Potato Growers' Association was only made on the afternoon of the 17th, asking for a special trip of the boat on Sunday, 18th of November. The local railway officials have not the authority to order the Car Ferry to make a special trip on Sunday. This can only be arranged by application to Mr. L. S. Brown.

Mr. Boulter, Secretary of the Potato Growers' Association, was and is my authority in this matter. Mr. Boulter states that about noon on Saturday, the 17th of November, he went to Supt. Grady's office and asked him to have the refrigerator cars brought over to the Island from Tormentine, so that they could be placed Monday morning, loaded that day and set rolling the next day, Tuesday. Mr. Grady at first refused to do this, and ended by declining to act but at no stage in the conversation did he state or even intimate that he had no authority to act. Mr. Boulter was then obliged to phone General Manager Brown at Moncton. Mr. Brown told him that if the situation on the Island was as described, the cars at Tormentine should be sent over at once. They were not, however, brought to the island till Monday afternoon. They could not, therefore, be loaded and set in motion by Tuesday, and in consequence the orders were cancelled. I might here state that Capt. Read has often made extra trips on week days and special trips on Sundays, and has never refused to do so when asked or when it is necessary. Railway officials appear to be adept at passing responsibility from one to another. I think this practise should be stopped.

Mr. Boulter further states that in September, 1923, he gave a written application to Supt. Grady for the refrigerator cars that would be needed the first week in November, and he understood from Mr. Grady that the cars would be supplied. When November arrived there were practically no cars available and none could be obtained without great difficulty. He had, therefore, to write officials at every point where he thought help could be secured. In fact the difficulty of getting suitable cars gave more trouble and worry than all the rest of the business put together. The other questions which I asked Mr. Hyndman, and which he did not answer, were as follows:—When Mr. Boulter wired Mr. Wheeler at Ottawa on November 15th, telling him that the situation here was serious, he (Wheeler) replied that the General Supt. had assured him the situation here was not serious. Who gave the General Supt. this information? Again, who was it who said that we could get no refrigerator cars in the fall of 1922, but when Mr. Rippey at Moncton was applied to he sent them along at once? Of course, I realize that Mr. Hyndman is under no obligation to answer these questions, nor is he under any obligation to ask Supt. Grady to prepare answers for him. I do think, however, that the Charlottetown Board of Trade, or the Transportation Committee of the Board should endeavor to get answers to these questions from the proper authorities, or get information that would show their worthlessness. But I fear that neither the Board nor the Committee will do anything of the kind, because members of the Board and the Committee have told me and others (whose names I can give if necessary) that they were afraid to antagonize Supt. Grady, lest he might discriminate against them in the matter of cars and railway service. No stronger condemnation could be pronounced against a railway official than to say that he would not hesitate to use his official position and a public utility to avenge his personal dislikes, and no stronger proof could be given of the uselessness of men occupying responsible positions in public or semi-public bodies than for them to admit they were afraid to do their duty lest they might incur the enmity of a public official. It is a terrible state of affairs. Possibly, the Potato Growers' Association will not be satisfied to leave this matter where it now stands.

It is hard to accomplish much for the public good, if one has to work practically alone. It is harder still when one encounters the opposition of those who should help.

It has been said that I am actuated in this matter by unworthy motives. But I am prejudiced against Supt. Grady for political and denominational reasons. It is hard to refute a charge of this kind, because it is difficult to submit positive outside proof to the contrary. I can say, however, that the charge is absolutely unfounded, and I feel satisfied that time are not of prosperity but the reverse. An Ottawa despatch tells that the net debt of Canada on 31st December last was over three million dollars greater than it was at the beginning of last year. In the face of this fact along with the conditions shown and the vital statistics above referred to, one needs to be very optimistic to find in them satisfying evidence of the approaching prosperity which the Liberal leaders two years ago promised we should be now enjoying.



By James W. Barnes, M.D., SHOULDER ACHE OR SPRAIN

You fall on your hand or shoulder and the next day or sooner, you get a pain under the shoulder cap. Perhaps you do not remember injuring it, but as you attempt to put on your coat, vest, or blouse, you feel the "ache" in the shoulder. This pain has been called rheumatism, neuritis, neuralgia, and various other names.

What really is the matter? Well, in various parts of the body Nature has provided a bag of water—a sort of cushion—underneath the muscle. There is one at the side of the big toe joint. When it becomes inflamed it is called a bunion. There is another just below the knee joint, and when it becomes inflamed and swells up, it is called house-maid's knee.

And so there is also one beneath the big muscle that forms the shoulder cap. Now how can you tell whether it is this bag of water that has become inflamed?

Well, if you raise the arm sideways from the body it is very painful, in fact you usually raise the whole shoulder with it. At a certain point in raising it sideways from the body, the pain disappears as the tender point slips under the shoulder cap. This is an important point to notice.

The arm can be turned inward and even placed behind the back and causes no pain.

Sometimes the material in the sack gets thick, in fact turns into a sort of chalky substance like lime. If it should go on this far, the chalk often has to be removed by surgical measures.

And so if you feel a pain at the point of the shoulder, not on top, get busy with it. If the injury is recent give it two or three days rest first.

If it is of longer duration, then apply hot water for about fifteen minutes, and then raise and lower your arm quietly for two or three minutes. After this, use hot water again, which will ease the pain and remove some of the products which were manufactured when you exercised the arm.

This should be done a half dozen times a day. It would vindicate me. Moreover, it would surely be difficult to bring such a charge against Mr. Boulter. But no matter what some people may think or say, having put my hand to the plough, I will not turn back until the discharge of what I believe to be my duty.

I am, Sir, etc. J. J. HUGHES. Charlottetown, January 12, 1924.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

CHALLENGE

Better the steel snapped shorned  
In the ringing shock of a battle  
thrust.  
Than a weapon cobwebbed over  
and under  
And pitted deep with rust!

Better the tall tree, burnt and  
riven  
By the lightning's stroke on the  
high hill's crown,  
Than dead limbs stark on a scornful  
heaven,  
As the slow rot gnaws them  
down.

Better to fall in a last mad rally,  
And fall with the goal almost in  
sight,  
Than drowse at peace in a tight  
walled valley  
With never the grit to fight!

Play to the end—and a fig for  
the gerdon!  
Grin at defeat—and a shrug for  
shame!  
But pity the shirker who dodges  
the burden  
And shrinks from the heat of the  
game!  
—Ted Olson, in Forbes Magazine.

A LOVE IDYLL

(By Dominion News Service)

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The romantic attachment of a pretty Greek girl to a British Tommy is revealed by the visit of the girl to Nottingham and her departure for India.

The story begins at Constantinople, where the girl and the soldier, whose home is in Nottingham, fell in love with each other. They were married according to the rites of the Greek Orthodox Church. After many days passed in happiness, the young soldier, anxious to do his best for his wife, decided to send her to England. But she was not received there with good will, and while on further the husband discovered that long inquiries had been instituted as to the legality of his marriage abroad. It is alleged that he therupon washed his hands of the matter. In her plight the young girl came to the notice of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, the Greek Legation was communicated with, and it was decided that it would be in her

Canadian Citizens of all Churches

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- 2. Thousands will be prevented by Parliament from worshipping God according to their conscience.
- 3. Thousands will be forbidden the use of trust funds legally and morally their own.
- 4. Will the people of Canada allow Parliament such power over the religious freedom of all its citizens?
- 5. What happens to Presbyterians, may happen to members of any other Church, if this bill becomes law.
- 6. The Presbyterians are fighting the battle of religious freedom for all the Churches of Canada.

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Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., report by cable that their market is becoming very active, owing to an increasing interest on the part of Continental buyers.

A good demand exists for White Fox, Raccoon, Muskrat, Southern Muskrat, Skunk and Opossum, and a fair demand for Mink and Northwestern Wolf.

Generally speaking, Messrs. Lampson & Co., expect to realize full October prices at their January Sale; but it is possible that, if the offering of American staple articles proves to be short, some improvement in prices may take place.

11-20-24

ONE LOOK AT BRIDE ENOUGH

(By Dominion News Service)

LONDON, Jan. 12.—The mother of Franz Murn, a handsome Bavarian peasant of 21, had long been trying to persuade him to marry Pauline Berndt, a rich widow with a large farm. His objection was that the widow was 53 and ugly. Finally the mother persuaded him to sacrifice himself for the good of the family and take the widow and her money. When the bridegroom saw his bride totter up the aisle to "join him at the altar, his revulsion was so great that he went mad, drew the dagger which every peasant in Bavaria carries, and cut off his mother's nose. The bride fled. Murn's Liniment Relieves Colds



BACKACHES

can be quickly relieved with Sloan's. Stroke it on gently. You don't have to rub it in. Tense muscles relax. The pain eases off when stops. Get a bottle from your druggist today—35 cents. It will not stain.

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