

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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New Railway Board

The appointment of four Maritime business men to the reorganized directorate of the Canadian National Railways cannot but be regarded with satisfaction by the people of these Provinces. As announced in Saturday's Guardian, the new directors include Messrs. James T. Cumming, New Glasgow, John D. Palmer, Fredericton, Murdoch Kennedy, Bradairene, P. E. I., and George Henderson, now of Montreal, but a native of Nova Scotia with extensive business in Halifax. This is a strong Maritime representation on a board of fifteen members, and provides ample assurance, if such were necessary, that the railway interests of this section of Canada will be well looked after.

Mr. Kennedy, the new director from this Province, is a capable and experienced business man. He has served his Province also as a member without portfolio in various Conservative administrations, being first elected at a by-election in 1906 for the first district of Queens, and re-elected subsequently at every general election, in 1908, 1913, 1915, 1919, and 1923. In 1927 he received his first defeat after being in the House for the unusual period of twenty-one consecutive years. He was also frequently mentioned as Federal Conservative candidate for this County. Born at Bradairene in 1879, Mr. Kennedy has conducted, for many years, a general merchandise and shipping business, and is widely known and esteemed throughout the Province. Mr. Nelson Rattenbury, the retiring director for Prince Edward Island has performed valuable services in that capacity. He has been deservedly complimented by Sir Henry Thornton, and his wide experience as a business man and life member of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, of which he was one of the founders, eminently fitted him to act with judgment and ability, as a member of the Board.

Mr. Kennedy, whom we congratulate most heartily upon the distinction conferred upon him, will, we feel sure, prove a worthy successor to Mr. Rattenbury. This is saying much, as all who are aware of the high standard set by the latter gentleman will readily concede. Indeed, the selection generally of the personnel of the new Board has evidently been made with great care, and is a promising augury for the future progress of Canada's great national railway system under the capable management of its president, Sir Henry Thornton.

Old Dobbin Holds His Own

"Old Dobbin," as the farm horse is affectionately known, is not being so rapidly supplanted in Canada by the farm tractor and the motor car as many may suppose. According to a Government bulletin there were in June, 1930, 3,285,028 horses on Canadian farms compared with 3,400,352 in June, 1929, or a decrease of only 105,324 in 10 years. With the present prices of grain the prospects are that the horse may regain some of his former popularity among farmers in Canada. The decrease in the number of farm horses from June, 1929, till June, 1930, was 81,459. The combined figures for Alberta and Saskatchewan, where there is a constant tendency to mechanize farm work, were 80,073 less than the year before, a figure which accounts for practically all of the decrease in the whole country.

The number of cattle which includes bulls, milch cows, calves, and other cattle on the farms increased from 8,824,632 in 1929, to 8,937,133 in 1930.

There were 2,041,786 sheep and 1,681,263 lambs, a total of 3,696,049 in Canada this year. This total is slightly in excess of that for 1929. The Province of Ontario leads with 1,134,457 sheep and lambs, followed by Quebec with 870,773. Alberta with 430,000.

The swine on Canadian farms numbered 3,999,934 in 1930. Of these 506,865 were brood sows. This is a slight decline from the previous year. Here again Ontario, with 1,661,556 leads, followed by Quebec with 702,756, Alberta with 636,402, and Saskatchewan with 497,927.

The census of the poultry on Canadian farms in June, 1930, gives a grand total of 60,795,169, an increase of 862,206 over the year before. Hens, which numbered 56,247,141, were by far the most numerous. There were over two million turkeys, more than a million geese and slightly under a million ducks on the farms at that time.

Pro and Con

The Halifax Chronicle (Liberal) carries an interesting story of the working out of the new liquor law in Nova Scotia over Christmas. Prohibitionists and anti-prohibitionists alike will find in it much food for thought. Those who opposed liquor control will doubtless feel strengthened in their opposition by the fact that the liquor stores in Nova Scotia were thronged on Christmas Eve, that the three government stores in Halifax were unable to supply the demand and that even with the opening of the Commission's warehouse hundreds were turned away empty handed. Those who, on the other hand, endorsed government control as a temperance measure will point with satisfaction to the Chronicle's statement that "with all the immense sale of liquor, very few drunks were reported in the Province over the holiday. In Halifax only a few names distinguished the police blotter; in Kentville the cell doors stood ajar; while Truro and Glace Bay reported only two or three drunks." And again: "For all the immense turnover of the stores, public drunkenness was absent; the lightest in years, said police officials."

Corroborative of this report is the statement in the Halifax Mail and Halifax Herald by Chief of Police Palmer and Chief Commissioner Blake, that the Christmas holiday in Halifax was one of the most orderly in recent years. Arrests for drunkenness totalled four.

And so it goes. The facts, as in all arguments of a controversial nature, are open to whichever interpretation one is predisposed to make.

The same may be said for the statement in Friday's issue of our local contemporary about conditions here: "Altogether," says our contemporary, "it was a very sober Christmas and in the city there were only five cases of drunkenness before the police court."

If five drunks constitute a "very sober" Christmas under prohibition in Charlottetown, one can only conjecture how many drunks would be required to make a "wet" Christmas under government control in Glace Bay, Truro, or Halifax.

Editorial Notes

Our local contemporary, under the heading "The Guillotine," criticizes the discharge of twenty-five rural postmasters in Canada, against whom complaint has been made that they actively participated in the last general election—not as voters, but as party heaters. Our contemporary, it will be remembered, was not so prompt in coming to the defense of the postmasters who were dismissed wholesale under the King Government until "Veniotism" became a by-word among decent people of both parties. The present Postmaster General has put his foot down on that sort of thing; and only those postal officials who have gone openly out of their way to meddle in politics need fear for their positions, be they Liberal or Conservative. If the present Government can be charged with using the "guillotine," the only term adequately to describe the Veniot methods would be "the slaughter of the innocents."

Notes by the Way

Despite the present unemployment in Great Britain says an exchange a great many more people have regular work than before the war. England's present difficulties are in part attributable to a marked increase in population consequent upon the stoppage of emigration to other lands. The Mother Country cannot furnish work to its growing population so long as it remains the dumping ground of high-tariff countries. This is why the policy of intra-Empire preferences recommended at the last Imperial Conference, has taken hold of the British imagination.

With Mr. Lloyd George paying the piper with Liberal votes, and exercising his privilege of calling the tune, a bill has been introduced into the British House of Commons providing for the alternative vote. Not even Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, inexhaustible in finding moral reasons for nearly everything he does, makes any high bones about this measure. It is simply and frankly a price that Mr. Lloyd George has exacted for keeping Mr. MacDonald's Government in office, with the possible ultimate result that it will lead to something like a conditional Labor-Liberal alliance in the next election, and afterwards.

There can be little prosperity on the farm where the soil is unresponsive and the same crop is grown year after year and marketed through inferior livestock. Good crops, including legumes, must be grown before returns can be much increased.

There must be something distinctly modest in the atmosphere of Nova Scotia, says the Windsor Tribune. The late Hon. W. S. Fielding declined a knighthood, W. A. Black, M. P. Halifax, refused to be a Lieutenant-Governor for Nova Scotia and Mr. Stanfield's first attitude toward the appointment was negative.

It was Marcus Aurelius who said: "Let it make no difference to thee whether thou art cold or warm, if thou art doing thy duty; whether thou art drowsy or satisfied with sleep; whether ill-spoken of or praised; whether dying or doing something else. For it is one of the acts of life, this act by which we die; it is sufficient, then, in this act also to do well what we have in hand."

Twelve Italian seaplanes have completed the first leg of a flight across the Atlantic from Italy to Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. The adventure is a most ambitious one and of a kind that Mussolini would fancy. If the majority of the flotilla succeeds, the achievement will bring universal fame to Italy and its aviators.

In an editorial on the Spanish situation, the Boston Globe says, that Alfonso has the unfortunate distinction of being the head of the only elder monarchy in Europe at the present day which reigns and also attempts to govern. And when he attempts to govern, he is compared with the "old-fashioned Hapsburgs." The article concludes: "By driving hosts of Spanish teachers and thinkers and reformers into exile he created outside centers of propaganda against the dynasty. By suppression and drift at home he ripened the public mind for this message. His policy lurched and staggered. His rigors have ended by alienating the hitherto loyal Spanish liberals from the dynasty. Thus the Spanish mind has grown bitter and explosive, and has been revealing itself as increasingly restless for several years. A statesman might yet manage the situation. But neither Alfonso nor his henchman, Berenguer, is one."

We hear from London that Sir Oswald Mosley's proposal for a dictatorship in England has become a fiasco on account of premature publicity. It is far more probable that it is a fiasco because there is no one in England today fitted to become a dictator. If there were, he would not need a manifesto or the help of a "Big Five." He would simply go ahead and dictate. If he couldn't manage it, that would settle the matter.

Business depression is receiving broadsides of irony from several directions in the United States. The Publishers' Syndicate observes: "Just to keep even with Mr. Babson, we predict that business will be normal again when everybody makes \$5 a day and spends \$10." Liberty furnishes the following definition: "Depression: an economic condition characterized by people over a large area being depressed by the idea of being obliged to work for their money."

The Spanish throne seems to have settled back once more to a state of comparative stability. The revolution which threatened for a time to overthrow the ruling King Alfonso and



By James W. Barton, M.D. RESTING THE THROAT

That Body of Hours

When you have a cold that affects the vocal cords and makes the voice husky the first thought is to try and rest the vocal cords by not using the voice. Where the voice must be used, allowing the words to come out without effort, keeping voice low, practically at a whisper, is the next best method of resting the vocal cords. Soothing and relaxing the vocal cords by inhaling friar's balsam or tincture of benzoin compound, is excellent. A teaspoonful of this is put in a large jug and a quart of boiling water poured in on top of it. Placing a towel over the head the patient inhales this "steam" for some minutes. A simpler and more comfortable method consists of making a tube of a piece of paper, putting the end down into the jug but not touching the liquid, placing towel in top of jug around the tube so that the steam can only come up through the tube. The patient breathes up the steam through the mouth, and blows it out the nose.

Where the nose is "blocked" from the cold the towel over the head method must be used, when nose becomes "free" the tube method may be used.

One of the most distressing ailments is when tuberculosis strikes the throat. In order to obtain rest the method has been to insert a tube through neck into lungs and have the patient breathe through this tube while the throat rested; because rest is the big factor in the treatment of tuberculosis in any part of the body.

However a new treatment, originated in Europe, offers a less dangerous, and a more effective means of giving rest to the throat. The method is to temporarily paralyze the nerve going to the throat by injecting it with an a-cobolic solution. This gives the throat a complete rest for from four to eight weeks.

In a series of 15 cases, 9 recovered, 3 showed no improvement, in 2 the tuberculosis continued to grow steadily worse, and of the remaining cases no information could be obtained.

As this method is not dangerous and gives good results it should prove of great help to patients afflicted with tuberculosis of the throat. Also to the patient's family and friends that they will no longer be distressed by the sight of the tube which formerly had to be used.



(From "The Wanderer of Liverpool") They had secured their beauty to the dock, First having decked her to delight the eye. After long months of water and the sky These twenty saw the prison doors unlock;

These twenty men were free to quit the ship, To tread dry land and slumber when they chose, To count no bells that counted their repose, To waken free from python Duty's grip.

What they had suffered and had greatly been Was stamped upon their faces; they were still Haggard with the indomitable will That singleness of purpose had made clean.

These twenty threadbare men with frost-bit ears And canvas bags and little chests of gears.

To set up a republican form of government appears to have been suppressed for the present at least. Of course, the King is by no means secure as yet. The revolutionary party make no secret of the fact that they regard the apparent failure of their plans as a setback that is merely temporary, and these revolts against constituted authority have an unpleasant habit of breaking out again just when everyone considers that they have been crushed.

According to the report of the secretary of Agriculture just issued from Washington, losses were shown in almost every class of agricultural enterprise. Livestock producers are estimated to have lost more than \$500,000,000 and cotton growers more than \$400,000,000. This is not very encouraging to the sponsors of back to the land movement in the U. S.

The Output Of Books

(The Montreal Star) One of the most astonishing features of modern civilization is the steady increase in the output of books. This is out of all proportion to the increase in population and, therefore, of putative readers. Figures of an illuminating character have just been supplied by the Publisher and Bookseller in England which show that for the first six months of the current year 8,017 new books were published, this being an increase of 40.45 per cent. over the 5,708 books issued during the corresponding period of 1929. This means that if the rate of increase is maintained to the end of the year—and present indications show no sign of abatement—the total output of new books in Great Britain for 1930 will amount to nearly eighteen thousand.

The total for the United States is generally a little less than that for the Old Country, so that the books published for the two great Anglo-Saxon peoples of the world during the current year are likely to reach the amazing total of thirty-five thousand. What this means in the actual number of books printed is sensational, as it would run up to many millions.

One thing is proved beyond the shadow of a doubt. The present generation is a reading generation. Nor does it confine its reading solely to fiction. An examination of public library records here, in the United States and in Britain shows that a very fair proportion of the books are science, philosophy, poetry, travel and technical literature.

A very real benefit is conferred upon the reading public by thus throwing open wider avenues of thought. There will always be some wastage at publishing enterprises, but the trend of public reading is certainly not on the downgrade. Rather does it indicate a much keener and more cosmopolitan outlook upon life than was apparent when the twentieth century dawned.

Quite Right

(The New Freeman) The introduction of religion or politics into spheres where they need not at all be an issue was rightly scored by J. W. Boulter, deputy minister of agriculture in Prince Edward Island addressing the annual convention of the Nova Scotia Fruit Growers at Kentville recently. He said:

"For heaven's sake keep politics and religion out of your industry. In our Island co-operative organization we never hear them mentioned, and though I am Deputy Minister of Agriculture, no one ever asks me what my politics are and I would not tell them if they did. The man in England, I can assure you, does not care a hang whether the apples he gets in this province are grown by a Grit or a Tory."

Mr. Boulter is correct, for what difference does it make if an apple is grown, a fish caught or an article manufactured by a Catholic or a Protestant, a Grit or a Tory. These who inject religion or politics into such affairs, and so seek to discriminate are not the best class of Canadians.

Child Marriages

(Beston Transcript) Katherine Mayo need not go as far afield as India to find social conditions that need mending almost as badly and that are equally difficult to control. Within the last year, that is, during 1929, nearly five hundred boys and girls who had not yet completed the high school course in New York City were dropped from their class registers because they had married. Among these was one girl of twelve and another of thirteen, and out of twenty who had married at fourteen, there were eighteen girls. Most of the girls, it is to be presumed, married youths who were earning some kind of a living; perhaps had homes with their parents, but it is hard to imagine that these young impatient couples were welcomed by their elders with warm parental blessings.

The British Way

(Ottawa Journal) Whatever many people may think of Ramsay MacDonald and Phillip Snowden and the other leaders of Britain's Socialist Government, it must be admitted that in filling high posts they show an admirable spirit. Last year, selecting an ambassador to Washington, Mr. MacDonald went into the Foreign Office, picked Sir Ronald Lindsay, an aristocrat of the aristocrats, certainly no adherent of Labor. And now we have the same Prime Minister advising the King to send to India Viscount Willingdon, who if he has any politics at all is a Liberal. They play their politics keenly

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE OTTAWA, CANADA. To My Fellow Citizens, Everywhere in Canada. Ring Out the Old, Ring in the New! Another few days and 1930, with whatever it has brought us of success or of failure, will have passed into history, and our thoughts will be centred on a new year, and on the better times we sincerely hope it has in store for us. While the opportunities of the past are gone beyond recall, the future is ours to make of it what we will. And we can make it a far brighter, a far more prosperous future, for ourselves individually and for Canada as a whole, if we all resolve to profit by the lessons our experience has taught us. Among those lessons, surely we have learned how dependent each of us is for his own opportunities and his own advancement upon the well-being of Canadian producers as a class, and how much better it would be for every one of us if in our daily buying we were all to favour Canadian products. If you believe that "Produced-in-Canada" doctrine is sound common sense, that it points the logical way not only to relieve unemployment but to lay broader and deeper the foundations of our national prosperity, why not make the practice of it one of your foremost resolutions for 1931? Celebrate the new year by ringing out old habits of carelessness in buying, and bringing in the new resolve henceforth to be studiously careful. For 1931 let this be your creed: "I believe in Canada. I love her as my home. I honour her institutions. I rejoice in the abundance of her resources. I glory in the record of her achievements. I have unbounded confidence in the ability of her people to excel in whatsoever they undertake. I cherish exalted ideals of her destiny as a leader among world nations. To her I pledge my loyalty. To the promotion of her best interests I pledge my support. To her products I pledge my patronage. And to the cause of her producers I pledge my devotion." If you are willing to embrace this creed, a copy of same artistically executed in colours, and on heavy stock suitable for use as a wall hanger or for framing, is yours for the asking. Just clip and fill in the coupon herewith. Address your envelope as shown on the coupon. Mail it without affixing stamp, for this particular letter will be carried free. Very sincerely yours, A. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

Name (Write plainly—preferably print the letters) Address (Add Street or R.R. Number when possible) Post Office (Town or City) Province Version (English or French) Please mail copy of "MY CREED" to The Minister of Trade and Commerce Ottawa, Canada

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