

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THE LAST STRAW.

atoms of the Central Creameries, number in the vicinity of a hundred throughout the Province. There is concrete evidence of the damaging effect on the dairy industry of the importation of New Zealand butter into the Maritime Provinces. This large company announces as a reason for the reduction of cents a pound on butter fat this month, that the New Zealand limitations have practically forced Canadian butter off the market. One month ago, they were selling 10 cents per lb. to the Sydney at 4 1/2 cents, the best offer they can get present from the same market is 3 cents. This statement from the Central Creameries is in accord with facts brought out at the recent meeting of the National Dairy Council. During the last fiscal year, 25,000,000 pounds of butter entered Canada at 1 cent per pound; and the Council strongly urged in the Federal Government the reduction of the former duty of 4 cents. A similar request was made last year. Yet the Government has persistently refused to take action, the Liberal press and party, federal and provincial, have united in a campaign to suppress the facts and guide the people of Canada that Australian treaty which brought us this ruinous competition in no way affects the interests of our dairy industry.

From the outset the Australian industry has been condemned by Canadian business men and farmers. It stands, not only as an obstacle to further development but as a menace to the very existence of the dairy industry in this country. Every year the unequal competition is heavy by several million pounds, and the Canadian market, which this year would be exceptionally strong for home product, is being flooded with New Zealand importations against which the preferential duty of 1 cent per pound is ridiculously inadequate.

Adding insult to injury when a Liberal politician or newspaper editor writes cheap lies about "butter propaganda," and the need of legislation in the interests of the consumer. Upon successful and progressive dairymen depend many other lines of cultural activity, and if our dairy industry is destroyed by the tariff fixing of the King Government, it will help the Canadian consumer.

CHRISTMAS TREES

The Christmas Tree Trade in Canada is the subject of a timely booklet by Mr. E. H. Finlayson, director of forestry in the Department of the Interior. Like many of our existing customs, the use of the Christmas tree is traced back to ancient Rome, where it was adopted from the Roman legends by the Germanic peoples, to whom it seems to have had a special appeal. The Christmas tree custom was not generally adopted in England until the early years of Queen Victoria's reign, when her marriage to the German Prince Albert resulted in its introduction, and it is now firmly established throughout the English-speaking world.

The favorite Christmas tree, says Finlayson, is the young fir or spruce, about ten feet high, although the pine is almost equally popular, and the larch, Juniper and pine are used when more favored species cannot be obtained. The best trees for Christmas demand are those grown in the open, in pasture fields, for instance. They serve no useful purpose in the pasture and usually are cut down in that location. On the timber lands, thinning of young trees is desirable, and if a Christmas tree can be found for even a small portion of such forest growth it would be a step in the right direction. It is desirable, however, to cut all trees in a certain area and then remove the trees that are suitable

for the Christmas market, or to cut trees six or seven inches in diameter and then remove a small part at the top to be sold as a Christmas tree. In the United States about 10,000,000 Christmas trees are required yearly, and Canada is being called upon to furnish an increasing number each year. In 1928 there were exported from Canada to the United States 2,769,685 trees valued at \$332,825 and in 1927 Canada exported more than 3,000,000 trees valued at \$319,238.

MAY VISIT CANADA

A London cable reports that General Smuts, leader of the Opposition in Parliament of the Union of South Africa, will sail on Christmas Eve for the United States, where he will be the guest of the League of Nations' Association for a period of ten days. General Smuts always has been an ardent supporter of the League of Nations, and one of the several public addresses he will deliver whilst in America will be heard in New York at the League of Nations' anniversary meeting on the 6th of January next. Afterwards, General Smuts will go to Washington and thence, possibly, to Ottawa. In reply to an invitation to Canada, he expresses a hope that he may be able to visit the capital of the Dominion before returning home by way of England. That hope will be cordially reciprocated by every class in Canada.

PAGE THE POETS.

A lively controversy that would have delighted the heart of Dr. Johnson has been started in England by the British Broadcasting Corporation. Aware of the effect which the radio is bound to have on common speech, the Corporation issued certain instructions to its announcers on the pronunciation of words. Its decision to place the accent on the second syllable of Milan aroused the ire of one correspondent in the Times, who quotes Tennyson:

"O Milan, O the chanting quires" and wants to know if any poet has accented the second syllable. Another promptly mentions the lines from Hellas:

"Its unweary wings could fan, The quenchless ashes of Milan."

Adding that these lines were written by a greater poet than Tennyson in a greater ode than Tennyson ever wrote. A third remarks sharply that a greater than either Tennyson or Shelley asked in one of his plays:

"Was Milan thrust from Milan, that should become kings of Naples?" Finally another correspondent, more peacefully inclined, is of the opinion that poets use whatever accents suit the exigencies of their verse, and he does not see why any rule should be laid down about it at all.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Now is the time to begin worrying about the Christmas shopping.

Of course, Premier Saunders may think union with Nova Scotia an easy way of getting Government Control.

It is a moot question in dairy circles whether the cows are more contented when the price of milk advances.

The fat gobbler that escaped the block before Thanksgiving is only out on suspended sentence. Before Christmas bells chime its head is likely to drop in the basket.

As showing the interpretation put upon Premier Saunders' alleged statement at Amherst the following excerpt from the Toronto Globe of Nov. 18 speaks for itself: "Maritime union is a live question," says the Premier of Prince Edward Island. That statement is itself the most significant made on this subject for many years."

Notes By The Way

Two of the original States of the big Republic beside us, Rhode Island and Delaware, have a smaller area than Prince Edward Island, but both of them have a larger population. The area of Delaware is 2,054 square miles. That of Rhode Island is 1,053 square miles. The area of Delaware is 184 square miles less than that of Prince Edward Island, and the area of Rhode Island is less than half of ours. But the people of those States value their Statehood and would not part with it at any price.

On July 1, 1873, Prince Edward Island became a Province of the Dominion of Canada. Before that date this island was a sovereign Province, having its own Governor and Legislature, made its own laws and its own customs and excise tariffs, coined its own metal currency and made its own treaties with other countries, as, for instance, the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States in 1854.

Many of these important rights and privileges which the Island had possessed for 100 years were surrendered when we entered the Dominion. We have since 1873 but a very feeble voice at Ottawa in regard to matters which were of the first and most important interest to us, such as customs and excise taxes, our fisheries, our post office service, our militia and defence, our treaty making and many other vital matters.

The Island was formerly a military district in Canada. That privilege which was taken away. We entered the Confederation with six members in the House of Commons. We have but four left now, and only after a long and bitter fight was our quota of members saved from being reduced to two or less. In regard to all the larger questions, with which our people are concerned, British Columbia, thousands of miles away on the Pacific Coast, has a much more potent voice than Prince Edward Island.

We may learn a lesson from a neighbor. Newfoundland is still a sovereign Province having all the powers and prerogatives of self-government that Prince Edward Island once had, but gave away. Our Island has a far richer soil and better climate than the mid-Atlantic Province. And yet Newfoundland has nearly doubled her population since 1867, while our own Province has lost 20,000 of its own people in the past 25 years, and has left a smaller number than it had in 1873 when entering the union with Canada.

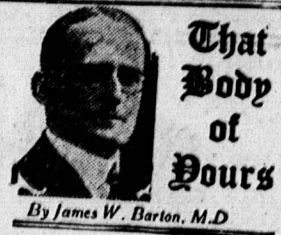
The above recital is written as preparatory to the question, Do the people of Prince Edward Island value their status as a Province? Or, having surrendered so much of our power and dignity as a self-governing people, do we now propose to abandon what remains by surrendering it to the control of another Province beyond the Straits? For that is what Maritime Union really means. Nova Scotia has a considerably larger population than New Brunswick and this Island together.

Our bargain with Canada in 1873 was a hard one, in many respects unfortunate, and it has been sadly abused, as is the fashion of selfish majorities. But it did not ask that Charlottetown should cease to be a capital city, or that Prince Edward Island should cease to be a Province. It did not mean that our Governor, our provincial Government and Legislature, our provincial Supreme Court, our self-governing and law-making rights and powers, and our civil service, with the control of our schools, roads, bridges and ferries would pass away to the mainland.

All these are involved in Maritime union, and there is a Dominion-wide conspiracy to bring it about by persuasion, purchase, or legislative enactment. It is but natural that Nova Scotia should favor it, but why should public men or newspapers in other provinces inter-meddle with our affairs as they have been and are doing? Premier King has proclaimed his personal favor for it. Premier Saunders, a political follower of his federal superior, can tell us when he is good and ready whether he stands with his leader in this matter or not.

Earthquakes occur almost every day in the year in some part of the world. They have prevailed in all ages past, the explosive forces imprisoned beneath the earth's crust, seem to be as powerful, as widespread and as liable to break forth at any time as in the past. Most of them are comparatively more alarming than destructive, but since the Christian era several earthquakes have each destroyed within a few minutes from 50,000 to 500,000 human lives.

Premier King says he does not know when the next Dominion election will take place. This is no doubt true, but he knows very well whether he intends that it shall take place in 1930 or not. The Opposition will be



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE SECRET OF GOOD VENTILATION

When you stay at one of the older hotels or visit some old homestead you are immediately struck with the great height of the ceilings, ten, twelve and even fourteen feet. This tells us in a practical way the general idea of ventilation of just a few years ago.

Every room had a high ceiling so that there would be plenty of fresh air for everybody. It was figured out that each individual should have a space of 1000 cubic feet, that is a space ten feet wide, ten feet long, and ten feet high, or measurements near to this.

Further, it was estimated that the air in this room should be changed by exhaust fans, or by open windows or doors.

It was thought, and so taught, that the air expired from the lungs—that is used air—was harmful because it contained carbon dioxide and also because it contained some organic matter from body wastes.

It has been shown that carbon dioxide as found in even a greatly crowded room has really no ill effects upon the system.

Now your body needs to throw off waste matter and heat by way of the skin. If the surrounding air is warm and moist the skin cannot rid itself of the body's heat and moisture, because the air has already too much. This then causes the danger and discomfort.

If the air can be kept in motion by doors, windows, fans and other measures, then the warm moist air surrounding your body gets moved away, and you feel comfortable again.

The Poets' Corner

LEAF MOULD

What's the chief charm of woods—beside mere trees? Not tang of balsam; not the grey voted-crown Of pine harp, with a bird call flashing bold Against it; nor the fingered light on moss And flowers that play 'I spy,' courted in turn By bourgeois bees and foppish butterflies; Nor rabbits dodging with their stuffy tails, Or the striped chipmunks et cetera, jauntily Rehearsing family secrets. No, I think It's leaf mould. Only fancy if the trail Were asphalt, or macadam! Leaf mould gives The heartbeat of the mystery, all the sap And vigour of centuries underneath your soles At every buoyant motion. Stretch your thighs And run your bravest, leaping root and stone, Rising and plunging on the mounded trail To float as on delicious tropic waves. So will the leaf mould be transformed again To living rapture. Leaf mould, damp and dark, The wreck of woodland life—you vent a sigh, For the lost green and gold, the trail well advised to be ready for the fray at any time.

Since the first electric cables were laid across the Atlantic in the fifties of last century they have greatly multiplied in number as well as in the rapidity of transmission. Now for the first time in 70 years more than a dozen of these cables have been put out of business by an earthquake. Very fortunately, wireless telegraph has come in and provides a substitute for the broken cables in news and business communication. What could the world do now without wireless?

The Art Of Printing

The London Times is issuing a special number designed to illustrate the history and development of the art of printing. The subject is of deepest interest. Next to the invention of an alphabet and the building of a fire, the art of printing has produced the mightiest revolution in the record of the ages. It has been a slow process, achieved by gradual stages, and brought to its present state of excellence by the application of an immeasurable amount of study and talent. The ancient Babylonians impressed their arrow language upon clay tablets. The Egyptians made use of papyrus leaves, from which paper gets its name. The Hindus employed palm leaves upon which to etch out their script. The earliest approach to book form is probably due to the Sumatra people who doubled their manuscript in "accordion pleats" and bound them in a leather cover. But printing proper, with a dozen other great innovations, goes to the credit of the Chinese people, and those who are interested in some very early specimens of this art would do well to visit the Chinese section of the McGill Library where they will be able to inspect some most beautiful documents imprinted ages before the art became known in the Western Hemisphere. These primitive forms were fashioned from block type which, for many generations, antedated the movable type now everywhere in vogue. Who first invented movable type is a question not easily resolved, and there are several claimants to this honor. But by common consent the great stride thus made in the printing art is attributed to Johann Gutenberg of Mainz, Germany, whose press was the simplest and first of its kind ever constructed; and the first book printed from it was the Bible. As already hinted, however, Gutenberg's machine was not the earliest form of printing apparatus, in that prior to his famous edition of Holy Writ blocks were used from which lettered and pictorial impressions were taken. Amongst the earliest of formats to which the term "book" can be applied, and probably the earliest known in the Western world, is an imprint made by Henricus Van den Bogart in the year 1440, thus done into print ten years before Gutenberg brought out his invention which revolutionized the converse of nations.

That Body of Ours

Now your body needs to throw off waste matter and heat by way of the skin. If the surrounding air is warm and moist the skin cannot rid itself of the body's heat and moisture, because the air has already too much. This then causes the danger and discomfort.

An Early Work

This Henricus Van den Bogart was born in 1382. He studied at the university of his own native town, Louvain, and spent part of his time as a school teacher. At the age of thirty he retired from the world and became a member of the Canons Regular of the rule of St. Augustine, doing duty as prior in the monastery

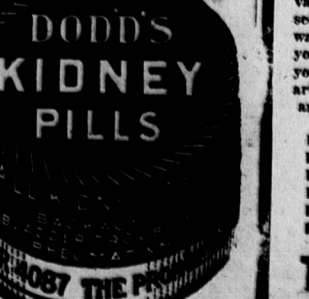
THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGE

Q. What is the history of the Lachine Canal? A. Between 1818 and 1825 the first Lachine Canal was built with seven locks to accommodate vessels of four and a half feet draught. From 1843 to 1848 it was enlarged and deepened to nine feet and again in 1885 to 14 feet as at present. A canal of 25 feet depth is now recommended with provision for a further deepening to 30 feet. The present canal is eight and a half miles long overcoming the Lachine Rapids which were thought by the early explorers to be the waterway to China, hence the name La Chine.

slain flowers, For balm dispersed, for happy songsters dumb With unrecorded fame; but from this mould Is born new wonder: fragrance, colour, song, All freshly woven by the patient years. When I tread leaf mould, a dark thrill of strength And awe speaks through me like a tacit voice: Here is a perennial joy fed rich on death."

—Charles Wharton Stork, in the North American Review.



FOR THE DESK! Show the banality of the "usual" stolen this Christmas... give a Waterman's Fountain Pen Set for the Desk... it's so different, so acceptable! There are bases of marble, or onyx... some are mounted in gold, others plain... some have two pens, others single... and they all have long, tapering penholders—a beautiful and useful gift for the busy office desk or the home secretaire. "Use Waterman's Inks" Waterman's Service and selection at 1,500 Canadian Merchants

The Public Forum This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents. QUAKES IN CHARLOTTETOWN Sir,—Speaking of earthquakes, it has been stated that about five years ago, a shock was felt in Charlottetown, and that previously there was nothing of the kind since 1833 or thereabouts. I may say that on October, 1809—the year of the "Saxby" storm there was a distinct shock in this city which was felt both in the houses and on the streets. I can remember it was early in the morning, and on realizing the tremor I jumped out of bed and looking out of the window saw a man swaying on the sidewalk. Can any of your readers remember the circumstances, the gale and the tidal wave? I am Sir, etc. SAXBY.

Bourjois "Ashes of Roses" And "Evening in Paris" Most people know these two exquisite lines of Toilet Preparations. We have just received a splendid assortment of the very newest designed packages for the Holiday Season and they are now on display in our store. These include Perfumes, Compacts, Face Powders, Toilet Waters, Dusting Powders, etc. We will be delighted to have you call and look them over. You certainly will be delighted especially with the "Evening in Paris" line. E. A. FOSTER, Central Drugstore

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one of the earliest examples of color design appeared upon the labels attached to bottles of a well-known brand of shoe polish. There is no need to comment upon the enormous developments which have taken place since about the year 1841. But it is interesting to note that this colorful form of advertisement was thought wonderful enough to be called "printing by magic." Our show-cards and Christmas cards are slow-ripened from this modest beginning.

cured in The flavor of H. & N. Black Twist is cured in—you'll have the time of your life trying to chew it out. Ask for it and enjoy yourself. HICKEY & NICHOLSON "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING The 2 Macs

COME SEE AND BUY After one look at our line of high-quality rubber goods, your knowledge of such things, your experience, will quickly tell you that here is positively the best value in rubber you have ever seen for the money. Without wasting further time, suppose you phone it. We know that you will like them because every article will give you good service and long value. Hot Water Bottles... 50c up Fountain Syringes... \$1.65 up Face Bags... 40c up Ice Bags... 75c up Rubber Gloves... 45c up Rubber Tubing... 45c up