

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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NEW HOSPITAL

After long and deep consideration of present circumstances and conditions the directors of the Prince Edward Island Hospital have decided to proceed with their building scheme this summer. The site selected at Brighton is one of the best and most desirable in the city and the building to be erected will be one of the most modern and scientifically complete in Eastern Canada.

look. At a time of strain and stress the United States and France went to the assistance of the Bank of England and the Bank of England not only lived up to its obligations but repaid the loan considerably in advance of the due date.

CLASSIC PLAYS

The other day in referring to the visit of the Hart House Quartette we referred to the advantage it was to a community to be able to hear and enjoy such high class music, pointing out that the cultivation of a taste in classical music was essential if our standards were not to be permitted to be wrecked by jazz and crooning.

U. S. AMBASSADOR

The exceptionally cordial welcome given in London to the new United States Ambassador, Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, shows that the relationship between the two countries was never better. There was a tendency to strain relations for some time over the alleged hoarding of gold in the United States, but since our neighbors to the south have begun to experience the pinch of hard times and especially since affairs in Great Britain have and then all the trifling, pithless, been on the ascendant, the two countries have got more closely together again and appreciate more than ever the good points in each other's policy and commercial out-

NOTES BY THE WAY

It is reported that Mr. Stimson the American Secretary of State, goes to Geneva under instructions not to participate in any discussion of the debts question. And this may be. Yet disarmament and debts are so linked up together that he may find it impossible to avoid some reference to this economic aspect of the present emergency.

Here is another puzzle for those who like to ponder on such things. In British Honduras the human race knew not of the hurricane that was to sweep the island. And yet in Bermuda the famous silk spiders were weaving their skeins on low bushes, as close to the ground as possible instead of in the high trees, as usual. Natives of the island know that when the spiders do that through the summer, there will be a season of hurricanes. How do the spiders know?

Rightly or wrongly, the British people feel that they have suffered from their generosity toward the rest of the world. Imperial sentiment is strong in Great Britain, and it has been kept well in the foreground, but the driving force which has brought about a radical change of policy has arisen from the grave situation of British trade and from the necessity for doing something for millions of unemployed men and women.

It would be idle to disguise the fact that the path of Imperial Preference is beset with difficulties, but the most serious obstacle of all will at once be overcome if every unit of the Empire launches such a program simultaneously, and this is the hope held out for the Ottawa Conference. We consider that pure self-interest should induce Ceylon to make a gesture in favour of reciprocal preference. If the Empire generally adopts reciprocal preferential tariffs, Ceylon dare not stand out without damaging consequences to her trade with the other parts of the Empire. It will merely be sound business for Ceylon to declare in favour of Empire Preference, but an essential condition should be its introduction throughout the whole Empire on a real basis of reciprocity.—Colombo Times of Ceylon.

The astounding report by the American Powerboat Association, which proves that no fewer than nine contestants recently conspired to trick Mr. C. H. Harris into losing the deciding heat in the famous Miami speedboat race is a tribute to the good sportsmanship of those officials. In this latest episode the British contender was cheated by an organized group of United States "sportsmen," who applied the mass production principle to the trick used by Gar Wood against Kaye Don. While the revelation of the conspiracy is sure to disgust true sportsmen from one side of the world to the other, the chief effect will be felt in the United States. That an important body has been courageous enough to make public the whole disgraceful episode is an indication that American sporting circles are awakening to the dangers consequent on the growth of the "beat-the-gun" ideal.—Toronto Globe.

The moral influence of depression is the subject of an inquiry made by the Welfare Council of New York. Its report is decidedly unfavorable. It finds discouragement, depression, even desperation, sometimes leading to crime; bewilderment and mental confusion, loss of self-confidence, of initiative, responsibility and courage. The victim becomes obsessed with the necessity of finding work and this leads to neglect of other activities. There is a tendency to rebellion against government. Dr. Elliot, head of the Hudson Guild, takes the contrary position, holding that the trouble brings out heroism in the family, and binds the members closely together in the effort to meet the common foe.



That Body of Yours

There is so much written about goitre now that many readers may have become confused regarding its cause, and treatment.

As you know the gland in the front of the neck is known as the thyroid gland which manufactures a juice which has the power to regulate the rate at which the different processes in the body act. If present in normal quantities brain and body do their work in a normal manner.

Many years ago it was discovered that iodine formed a large part of the juice of the thyroid gland, and that foods rich in iodine greatly increase the store of iodine in the gland.

That taking iodine would prevent goitre was known to the Chinese over three thousand years ago. In 1917 an attempt to prevent goitre on a large scale was made by giving school girls small doses of iodine over two weeks and repeating each autumn and spring. Of 2090 girls to whom iodine was given, only 6 developed goitre, while 2305 girls not taking iodine 445 developed goitre.

Remember then that the thyroid gland is necessary to life; that the proper amount of juice regulates various processes of the body; too much juice wears the individual down to almost a shadow, whilst insufficiently makes one sluggish mentally and physically; that iodine is of use in preventing goitre, and in the treatment of simple cases; that rest, X-ray, radium, or surgery may be necessary to save life in severe cases.

The Poet's Corner

(From "Paradise Lost")
Now came still evening on, and twilight grey
Had in her sober livery all things clad;
Silence accompanied, for beast and bird,
They to their grassy couch, these to their nests
Were sunk, all but the wakeful nightingale;
She all night long her amorous descant sung;
Silence was pleased: now glowed the firmament
With living sapphires: Hesperus that led
The starry host, rode brightest, till the moon
Rising in clouded majesty, at length,
Apparent queen, unveiled her peerless light,
And o'er the dark her silver mantle threw.

England today, says the Kingston Jamaica Gleaner, has to build upon a new foundation, and the only foundation broad enough for her needs, under modern conditions, is the foundation of the Empire. The essential first step towards laying that foundation lies in the restoration of economic security and financial stability in Great Britain, whose market and whose industries are still the dominating factor in Empire production and Empire consumption, and whose finance must long be the mainspring of its development. The next step in reconstruction is to work out in consultation with Great Britain's partners in the Empire—the Dominions and overseas possessions—a common or complementary fiscal policy. Such a reconstruction can only succeed if behind it there is the driving power of positive economic doctrine, and of a definite vision of the future.

CHARLOTTETOWN

(By Prof. D. C. Harvey, in the April issue of the Canadian Geographical Journal. Reprinted through the courtesy of the publishers.)

Charlottetown is both a modern city and a city of memories. It was not incorporated as a city until 1855; but its memories go back beyond 1765 when it was designated by Captain Samuel Holland as the capital of St. John's Island, to 1720 when Denys de La Ronde and Sieur de Gottenville de Bellisle chose the south-western side of its harbour as the site of Port La Joye—the administrative centre of the Island during the French regime and the scene of many a stirring incident.

Charlottetown is situated on one of the finest harbours in Canada, capable of receiving ships of heavy burden into a sheltered basin formed by the junction of the North and West rivers with the Hillsborough River. Into this harbour came Denys de La Ronde in the autumn of 1720 and in the following year he wrote: "We are in Port La Joye, one of the most beautiful harbours that the eye can behold. Here came the New Englanders in 1745 and took temporary possession of Isle St. Jean. Here, in 1768, the Acadians of the island were embarked prior to their deportation to France, and on that occasion an eye-witness has recorded that he saw 'a 20 and a 13 sail of transports lying at anchor in the harbour.' Hither came two American privateers, in November, 1775, to plunder the town and to carry off the administrator of the government and one of his councillors to General Washington's headquarters.

At intervals during the American War of Independence, the "Diligent," the "Hunter," the "Cabot," the "Danse," the "Lisard," the "Camilla" or the "Hind," British ships of war, rode at anchor in the harbour or kept a watchful eye upon the American privateers, much to the delight of the hundred citizens who lived there at that time in fear and trembling.

In 1788 Charlottetown was again noticed by the British Navy, when Rear-Admiral Sawyer paid his respects to Lieutenant-Governor Fanning, who wrote in haste to the Colonial Secretary: "The favourable opinion the Admiral has been pleased to express of the depth of the water, facility of entrance, and security of the harbour, has afforded myself and all the inhabitants of the town infinite satisfaction."

Since 1775 Charlottetown's memories of ships-of-war have all been pleasant. During the difficulties with the United States over the fisheries, just before the Reciprocity Treaty was negotiated, Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour paid a call with the "Basilik" and the "Devastation" to assure the island of protection; while Commodore Shubrick of the United States Navy also entered the harbour with the "Princeton" and the "Pulton" to show his goodwill and desire to keep American fishermen within the law. In 1888 Commodore Le Baron de La Ronciere de Noury of the French Navy called at Charlottetown in the "Gassendi."

But the warships visits which thrilled Charlottetown most of all were those of the vessels bringing the Prince of Wales in 1860 and Prince Arthur in 1869. On the former occasion, particularly, the whole city turned out to meet the Prince, who arrived on the "Hero." A thousand children greeted him with the national anthem, and a numerous and brilliant assemblage attended a ball in his honour, where he "dined with much splendor" till "after three o'clock" Prince Arthur also met with an enthusiastic welcome. In the words of Acting-Governor Hodgson, "His Royal Highness's right princely demeanour and courtesy has won for him the hearts of all classes in the community."

But, if Charlottetown's memories of arrivals in her harbour are mingled, no less mingled are her memories of departures. At one time her piers were thronged with ships being built or registered there. Between 1830 and 1873, 3,000 vessels averaging 200 tons were built in Prince Edward Island. Of these Charlottetown had her share. At least five shipyards were steadily employed along the waterfront from the Esplanade to Kensington Range. The best-known shipyards were owned by Douse, Peake, Duncan, Heard, and McGill. From the Duncan shipyard the largest ship ever built on the island, registering 1,748 tons, was launched in 1858 and christened the "Ethel," with appropriate ceremony. From the Peake shipyard came, among others, the "George Peake," a photograph of which has fortunately been preserved. Most of the smaller vessels were used in the coasting trade and the fisheries, but the larger ones were loaded with timber and sold with their cargo in England or in the West Indies, the proceeds being employed in further building to a similar end.

One local product, however, was destined for another fate. This was the "Fanny," built by James Peake, sold in 1849 to a group of 40 islanders who had caught the California gold fever; and, in this vessel of 250 tons, sailed around the Horn to San Francisco, a voyage of six months. In San Francisco they found about 700 vessels riding at anchor while their owners sought the yellow dust. The owners of the "Fanny" sold their vessel; distributed the proceeds; and, during the next three years, drifted about the diggings, only to return to their native province, little richer save in experience. Shipbuilding was an industry which produced seamen as well as carpenters and financiers. Many an old-time citizen of Charlottetown had, through this industry, closer contacts with the British Isles and Europe than he has ever had since the decline of the industry; for the great stream of commerce now goes past the little island to Quebec and Montreal or to Halifax and St. John. But the memories of the old days survive, and it is pardonable, however inaccurate, in those who treasure these memories to blame Confederation rather than the depletion of timber reserves and the advent of iron steamships for the loss of a picturesque industry.

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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.

RURAL CHURCHES Sir—A letter appeared in the "Guardian" signed "Imp Luxury" which has in it a challenge that Mr. Farmer ought to accept. The following quotation is taken from "Imp Luxury's" letter: "When there is any evidence that the present salaries are becoming a burden on the churches then that burden will be quickly lifted." I presume that "Imp Luxury" is a minister; if so then in order to find out if his salary is a burden or not, let him and all other ministers make announcements similar to the following: "We as ministers wish to find out if the people are able to pay the minimum salary of \$1,800, therefore our elders will call on you during the week and in any way consistent with the church laws you can register your vote." If the majority are in favor of paying the present salary, then I feel sure that there is enough of the spirit of democracy in the minority to carry on even if the burden is heavy. But on the other hand if the majority should decide that a reduction is necessary, then we trust that the minister will abide by the decision of the majority. My opinion of the matter is that \$1,800 a year is not too much salary for a professional minister; but whether or not it is too much for a christian minister is a question that is not so easy to answer. If they can take the view that Christ would not preach unless he was guaranteed a certain salary, or that Paul who was more learned even I presume than "Imp Luxury" would not go to the Gentiles unless they promised him a salary, well we will say that he could live on in comfort if not in luxury. Sir, if they can take this view of the early Christians then the Ministers are perfectly right in making a fixed minimum salary of \$1,800. "Imp Luxury" and I suppose other ministers, are reminding us what they pay to charity of which "Mr. Farmer" does not know anything about. Of course he did not stop to think that it was "Mr. Farmer" who made it possible for him to have the money to give to these worthy causes. "Imp Luxury" may say that he earned the money by hard work; that may be quite true, families; but his councillors refused. On appeal to the Secretary of State, Patterson was upheld and some surrenders were made, but from this date a feud commenced between the Patterson and Stewart-Desbrisay families and full restitution was never made. But it was the obsequious and petty-fogging Lieutenant-Governor Fanning who commenced tampering with the Charlottetown Common, establishing the precedent by which the common was ultimately lost to the citizens of Charlottetown. First it was agreed that to lease the Common for a period of years would be in the interests of the province. Then, it was gradually appropriated, bit by bit, one for each member of the officers.

NEW FERTILIZER COMPANY Sir,—From the letter appearing in the "Guardian" under the date of April 14th, signed "Interested Farmer" there seems to be some misunderstanding as to the workings of the contract proposed, offered to the potato growers. Prince Edward Island by the Associated Shippers Incorporated. In fairness, therefore, to the growers who might be misled, that letter, the proposed contract is outlined herewith. The new Company proposes to supply fertilizer on a contract which the grower agrees to deliver to the Company a sufficient quantity of potatoes at 20c per bushel Certified Seed, or 18c if 2 1/2% Tubestock Mountains, or 15c regular Canada No. 1 Grade Tubestock are supplied, to cover the amount of his fertilizer bill, on the potatoes delivered against the

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