

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SABBATH OBSERVANCE

In view of a recent discussion by City Councillors on the subject of gasoline selling on Sunday, it is of interest to note that in Victoria, B. C., a majority of gasoline station owners have petitioned the City Council to make it compulsory for gasoline stations to close at eight in the evening on week days, and all day Sunday. An exception is made in the case of certain central stations in the city, which would be allowed to remain open continuously. The draft of the suggested by-law has been drawn up by the gasoline dealers, and is receiving considerable press comment. A feature of the proposal is that no gasoline shall be supplied to anybody after closing hours on Sunday, if at the time he has more than a gallon of gasoline in his tank. The Vancouver Province thinks this a "ridiculous" suggestion, and asks what a city doctor is to do who receives a long-distance call in the middle of the night to go on some errand of life and death. "We suppose," says the Province, "he is to be refused gasoline at an all-night station because he has a gallon and a half in his tank. Or else that he must drive around the city until he has reduced his supply to the legal minimum!" Certainly there are difficulties in the way of limiting the sale of what has become a necessity of modern life. The Charlottetown City Council recently discovered that it had no jurisdiction to compel restaurants to close on Sundays, and if the Vancouver gasoline dealers' proposal goes into effect it may also strike a legal snag if a test case is brought into court. On the other hand, there is a general feeling that Sabbath observance is less marked than it was a generation ago, and that automobiles have had much to do with bringing this situation about. Drastic legislation is not the solution to the problem, which is one that has given serious concern to thinking people in every part of Christendom.

KEEP THEM AT HOME

Reference was made in these columns recently to the city's asset of nicely kept lawns and gardens. Many of our citizens have been active during the past few weeks in preparing to beautify their homes in this manner. It was suggested that passers-by, particularly children, should be careful not to tramp over front lawns at this season. But there is a nuisance, worse than careless children, of which every owner of a lawn or garden has had experience. This is the depredation of wandering dogs. As a contemporary exchange remarks, the most devoted admirer of the canine species cannot make out a case for permitting his pet to annoy his neighbors, damage their lawns, bury bones in their tulip beds and generally conduct itself like a joyous young colt. The place for a dog is on its owner's premises or at the end of a leash. If this is not good enough its owner is entitled to buy himself a large farm where canine liberty of action will not involve trespass and damage to property. There is a general misconception, it seems, concerning the rights conferred by a dog license. Such a license does nothing more than to confer upon the animal the privilege of existence within the corporate limits. If it gets out, unaccompanied, to make the grand tour of the district gardens it is running at large, subject to capture and confinement in a "pound," and its owner to a fine and costs.

IN THE WORLD'S EYE

The Ottawa Journal estimates that the publicity which the Canadian capital is presently receiving in the press of the world could be purchased for a million dollars.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Austria has appealed again to the League of Nations. She finds herself utterly unable to meet her foreign obligations. Once before, after the war, the League aided her in rehabilitating her finances, but the depression has thrown her back to the breaking point. Shorn of her territory and prevented from making a trade agreement with Germany, because France feared her absorption by that country, her position at the moment is well-nigh hopeless.

Mussolini has lately submitted what he regards as necessary to lift Europe and the world out of their difficulties. He recommends: 1. Cancellation of reparations and war debts; 2. Removal of tariff barriers before they bring international trade to a standstill; 3. Restoration to order of the Danubian and Balkan states; 4. Revision within the framework of the League of Nations of those peace treaties which constitute grounds for unrest among the nations and threat of eventual war; 5. A halt on the unduly frequent summits of international conferences which arouse hopes only later to produce disillusion.

The following, relative to Canada's radium policy, appeared in the Wall Street Journal: "Following statement by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, government leader in the Senate, that government control of radium production and conservation is having the 'immediate and earnest' consideration of the government, Maj. Gen. A. D. McRae withdrew his resolution for appointment of a commission preliminary to government taking over the radium deposits at Great Bear Lake. General McRae urged that steps be taken so that control of the Great Bear Lake field not fall into the hands of foreign interests now in control of the African radium supply."

Sir Herbert Samuel, the Home Secretary, states that in the last three years more British people have lost their lives in the peaceful traffic of the highways and town streets than were lost by the British armies in the Napoleonic wars, and this year 20 per cent. more people have been killed on the roads than last. Speed is largely responsible, and Sir Herbert says that if there were some slowing down to the customary speed of motor traffic, satisfactory results would ensue. There are two million motor vehicles in the country and the Home Secretary appeals for a general feeling that "to drive fast is not done." This moral persuasion should have an effect on the majority, and as for the contrary minority the police will have to look after them.

Reported outbreaks of miliary in the Japanese navy, and in part of the army, add to the gravity of the situation created in Japan by the assassination of Premier Inukai by half a dozen men wearing the uniforms of the army and navy. The crime, making the third violent death of men prominent in Japanese public life within recent months, appears to have been committed in a spirit of perverted patriotism and by extremists who demand that they call a "second restoration." Constitutional government, they hold, has been broken down by corruption of politicians and extreme means have been adopted to establish a new State. Their idea is supported by the confession of a number of young men who were associated with the bombing of various buildings at the time of the attack on the aged Premier. When they gave themselves up they declared they were members of the Young Officers' Association, a body which declares it is opposed to weakness and corruption in government. As the members are likewise opposed to capitalism there is evidence of Fascist influence being directed to overthrow constitutional government in Japan.

Those to whom the land calls are men with some taste for agricultural labor—men with a will to cooperate in the creation of permanent settlements that in due season shall have all the utility of productive colonies. If they respond, the back-to-the-land movement will be a real factor in the solution of the present economic problem.

It is easy enough to complain that the Government spends too much money, or that Canada shouldn't have gone in for this, that and the other thing. But that sort of talk, common though it is, and perhaps true, is terribly futile. The reality is that we're in a difficult, and the call is not for people to argue and debate about how we got there, but for people to help get us out.

It is interesting to observe the various reactions to changing things.



By James W. Bacon, M.D.

APPLES

When we were youngsters apples were considered a real treat, particularly if they were gathered in an orchard where there was a watch dog or other methods of protecting them. To-day it is quite a common sight to see thousands of apples lying under the trees, sometimes, but not always, to be food for farm animals. It is true that certain varieties are carefully picked and find a good market abroad, but hundreds of thousands of barrels of apples go to waste every year in North America.

It is hard to understand why apples are not used more, eaten raw, in salads, in pies, baked or roasted. The old saying that an apple a day keeps the doctor away is really true, yet it would seem that because other fruits, some of them coming from distances of thousands of miles, are brought to our attention by advertising or other methods, that the real value of the apples is forgotten. Aside from its vitamin and food value, which compares very favorably with most other fruits, it has an especially helpful action on the intestine.

Dr. W. Schrieber, Berlin, shows that in acute and catarrhal intestinal ailments including the common dyspepsias, an apple diet causes a change in the large intestine so that the helpful organisms there are increased and the harmful ones decreased. This means that those miserable symptoms that accompany some forms of dysentery, diarrhoea, gas formation, and severe gas pressure, are relieved by the use of apples.

Of course it cannot be denied that there are some individuals who cannot eat raw apples without getting a stomach ache. If the apple is chewed slowly this can often be overcome. However the majority of people can eat a baked apple without feeling the slightest distress.

Just as vitamins have the power to make two foodstuffs give more nourishment when taken together than when taken separately, so the apple seems to have the power to strengthen the helpful working organisms in the large intestine to act with more strength on the waste matter of the large intestine, and to lessen the power of the harmful organisms.

It would be a good health habit wherever possible to include apples in your daily fruit intake.

Planting Millions Of Trees

(Canada Week by Week.) Not only are farmers in western Canada busy these days seeding grain and other crops, but many of them are also busy planting trees to form shelter belts around their homes and farm buildings. It is estimated that about 3,500,000 trees will be shipped to farmers in the Prairie Provinces this spring from the Canadian Government Forestry Stations at Sutherland and Indian Head, Saskatchewan, to 3,300 farmers. The seedling trees are supplied free, the farmers paying the express charges. The trees most in demand are caragana or Serbian pine tree, which make excellent hedges, Manitoba maple, ash, poplar and willow.

In the past 25 years millions of trees have been given away annually by the Canadian Government to farmers, with the result that most of the farms on the prairies now have a shelter belt of trees, which in addition to serving as a windbreak also conserve the moisture and make a decided contribution to the beauty of the home surroundings.

conditions in this changing world. Great Britain, which for so long thrived on a policy of free trade, has become definitely protectionist, but only because she has been forced into that position. Free trade was a good thing for Great Britain so long as the world was not generally highly protectionist. So also was high protection a good thing for the United States so long as the tariffs of other countries were not a serious obstacle. It thus happens that while Great Britain has come to the conclusion that she must protect herself in such one-sided circumstances as she had found herself, the United States is beginning to realize that she has had too much of a good thing.

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.

FARM EXPORT

Sir:—The Danish farmer might have some advantage in the production of such bacon as is produced from his home grown grain, but as four-fifths of his hayfed is imported, it must cost much more in freight to import the grain and feed the hog in Denmark than to feed the grain in Canada and export the bacon."

From letter in Patriot of the 11th, instant, signed by "W. M. Lea." According to an editorial in the same issue this Mr. Lea is our ex-premier and Minister of Agriculture and is an authority on agricultural problems, particularly marketing ones because he spent several weeks touring Great Britain as a representative of this Province on the Canadian Marketing Tour. Apparently his time could have been spent to better advantage studying railway freight rates in Canada.

The tariff structures of our railways are very complicated and to the ordinary individual it is difficult to understand why such a number of different rates should apply to the same commodity. There are export, ordinary, community rates, etc.

However there are two rates in frequent perhaps general use; one for export and one for internal traffic.

Generally speaking the export rate is not more than half of the internal rate, e.g. if a dealer here ships a car of potatoes to St. John for export the railway will haul car to St. John and place it at the steamer's side for much less than a similar car will be taken to St. John and delivered there for local use.

Generally the difference between the rate on grain or feed from western Canada to any point in the Maritimes for local use and the rate on the same commodity to Halifax or St. John for export exceeds the water freight across the ocean. This is the condition during the winter months, it is still worse in summer when steamers can go up the St. Lawrence and load grain at Montreal. Hence a farmer in Europe or Great Britain particularly those living near the sea can purchase Canadian grain and grain products as cheap and perhaps cheaper than one living here can.

Bacon can be shipped from Denmark to Great Britain for much less than it can be shipped from here to Great Britain. A considerable quantity of grain and mill feed from Western Canada is fed to hogs and other live stock in this province.

The farmers of this province are urged to produce more bacon (incidentally to buy more mill feed) in order to assure a steady supply for the markets of Great Britain. The men in charge of the Provincial Department of Agriculture for many years past should, I believe, have endeavoured to remedy this condition. Apparently our ex-minister of Agriculture does not know these things and therefore has not endeavoured to remedy them.

Send us, Oh Lord, in th's our hour of need leaders who know whereof they speak. I am, Sir, etc, DISGUSTED FARMER

Scare Him, Anyway

(Butterfield in Vancouver Province) Under the impact of the Lindbergh crime there arises an opportunity to rid the world of a very septic fellow. Mr. Gaston B. Means has been a disgrace to the United States for some years. His low achievements have made his name a byword wherever it is mentioned. In cheating a simple-minded millionaire out of \$100,000, ostensibly to find the Lindbergh baby, he stated definitely that he knew about the kidnapping. All that remains for the authorities to do is take him at his word, accept his statement and sit him for a few minutes in their famous electric device for removing such people.

The Poet's Corner

ALONE I dream and from my mind The dead to living come; I build a marble Rome I give it to the wind. Athens and Babylon I breathe upon the night, Troy towers for my delight And crumbles stone by stone.

I change with white and green The seasons hour by hour; I think—it is a flower, Think—and the flower has been. —Robin Flower.

The Dickens Letters

(Montreal Gazette) The fact that seven letters of Charles Dickens, recently sold by auction in London, fetched in excess of two thousand dollars is evidence of the keen interest taken in this epistolary branch of literature, and once more brings to notice the surprising circumstance that some authors' letters, posthumously offered for sale, have realized more than the authors received for any one of the books which helped to make them famous, albeit this does not apply to the Dickensian epistles. But though letter-writing has been dubbed a lost art and it is sometimes argued that modern life is inimical to this form of self-expression, it still remains that letters are the chief charm of literature, both ancient and modern. For in them men of genius write out of the fullness of the heart, and curious readers are enabled to see the man with his mask off, to get a close-up glimpse of an author in his sanctum. And this is true concerning the letters of Charles Dickens, a volume of which appeared fifty years ago edited by his sister-in-law and his eldest daughter, and considered a fitting complement to the biographical sketch previously published by John Foster. Dickens must be reckoned amongst the great letter-writers of the world and a worthy exponent of the tradition so ably maintained by Chesterfield, Walpole, Cowper, Charles Lamb, Hannah More and Harriet Martineau, to mention but a few, due account being taken of the fact that the author of "Christmas Carols" and "Pickwick" conducted his correspondence in an entirely different atmosphere, one that accorded with the scenes and characters he put forth in novelist's guise. His thorough much light upon his methods of work as also those impressions which gave rise to many incidents and the person-

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