

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLaughlin... Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon... Editor—J. E. Burnett

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1930

Principle vs. Expediency

The difference between the two political parties of Canada was well defined by Hon. R. B. Bennett in his address at Kamloops, B. C., last Saturday when he said that the Conservatives are for a continuity of policy based on principle, whereas the Liberal Government at Ottawa experiments for purposes of expediency and the securing of power.

Civic Affairs

The annual reports of the City Council, which will be submitted at a special meeting of the Council tomorrow evening, will be awaited with great interest by our citizens. It will be recalled that at the last election there was some delay in printing and distributing the accounts. This year, it is hoped, all the accounts will be in the hands of the electors in good time before the polling day, which falls due on the second Wednesday in February.

The Council has been energetic in the discharge of its duties during the term, and its administration generally, we believe, has received the approval of our citizens. There are, however, a certain number who are not altogether satisfied, and it is necessary that they should have an opportunity of expressing their opinions and eliciting the information they require. This opportunity should be given by the Council at a public meeting, at which the members could give an account of their stewardship and answer any questions that might be asked.

While it may be said that no outstanding issues are likely to come up at the coming civic election, nevertheless there are matters of considerable public interest which should not be ignored. For example, it is very necessary that steps be taken to put the Market Hall, known as the Strand Theatre, into such a condition from a standpoint of safety that it will command the approval of the public in general. At the present time there is no other hall available for public meetings, and many people take objection to entering it on account of the fire and other hazards.

Other questions likely to interest our citizens are the electric light contract and the extension of the boundaries of the city. There is no question that Charlottetown is extending definitely beyond the present city limits. A far-sighted Council will see that provision is made in good time for adding sufficient of the surrounding territory for city development purposes.

With regard to the valuation of property for assessment purposes, the Council took a step in the right direction in appointing a permanent assessor for this purpose. One more

step forward would be a provision that the valuation placed by this permanent assessor on real estate should stand for a period of at least five years. Nothing is more objectionable and annoying than that from year to year property owners should be visited and have to defend existing valuations placed on their properties the preceding year. For the satisfactory development of the city it is essential that when a property has been valued and approved at a certain figure, that figure should remain for a definite period of years before being subject to revision.

There are other matters of interest involved in the question of civic assessment, but as these matters are awaiting decision on appeal in our Courts, it would be improper to offer further comment at this time.

In efficient police administration, in the matter of street work programme, public grants to the Provincial Exhibition, the diphtheria immunization campaign, etc., and in many other activities throughout the year, the Council has shown commendable judgment. The financial and other reports, when submitted, will enable our electors to judge of all these activities for themselves. Civic elections, as they are free from political rancor, are more likely to result in impartial decisions than sometimes prevails in the provincial and federal fields. With all available information early to hand, our citizens can be depended upon to weigh the issues fairly and reasonably.

Origin of Hilary Term

Hilary Term as applied to universities and law courts, says a writer in an Ontario exchange, is a memorial of Saint Hilary, bishop of Poitiers, France, who died on January 13th, in the year 368 of the Christian era. The son of pagan parents of high social standing, his conversion to "the new faith" was a sensation in Poitiers, but so enthusiastic an evangelist of Christianity was he that he brought hundreds of his fellow citizens to abandon their pagan worship and be baptized in the church of Christ. When, therefore, a bishop was needed for the new flock it is not surprising that the choice fell upon Hilary, who lives in history as one of the few bishops who reached that office from the laity without having passed through the diaconate and priesthood. Consecrated bishop in 353 he became famous as an opponent of Arianism, and created so many enemies that a few years later he was banished to Phrygia by the Emperor Constantine. He was a prolific writer of both prose and verse. Unfortunately none of his living treatises are his History of Synods; a survey of the Councils of the East; a defence of the Nicene faith addressed to the bishops of England; a work on the Trinity, defining the philosophic doctrine of the divinity of Christ; a commentary on Matthew; and an exposition of the Psalms.

Editorial Notes

In a recent address before the Knights of Columbus at Montreal, Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, announced a contemplated air mail service from Winnipeg to Fargo, North Dakota. Let's hope Mr. Veniot considers Prince Edward Island to be as important as Fargo, at least from the standpoint of the Canadian Postal Service.

An Amherst exchange takes a friendly interest in the future improvement of transportation between the mainland and Prince Edward Island. The new car ferry service, it suggests, will be welcomed by thousands of tourists who have been anxious to observe the charms of the Garden of the Gulf but have hitherto been deterred to a great extent by the delays in motor transportation at Cape Tormentine and Cape Breton.

Notes By The Way

In a private study class in Charlottetown last week an interesting discussion was had on the question of how the name of Great Britain originated. We speak of Britanic Britain, the British Isles, the British Empire and so on, but how and when did the name of Britain, from which all those words and phrases were evolved come into use? After much research the class were informed that Britain had no name until Pytheas, 24 centuries ago, seeing its painted people, wrote of it as the Pretanic Isles. (The Isle of Painted Men.) Men were painted then as some women are today. Pytheas was a famous citizen of Athens in the time of Alexander the Great, and was also a noted traveller, astronomer and geographer and visited Britain in his travels. The name he gave continued until the P. became B. and the Pretanic Isle became the Britanic Isle.

From a well-informed but unofficial estimate we learn that some 2-37 breeding foxes were exported to Europe from Prince Edward Island in 1929, representing a value of about \$1,500,000. In addition about 15,000 fox pelts averaging \$100 each were shipped to various world centres. That represents a combined value in animals and pelts of \$3,000,000 from the fox industry.

Among our small number of people, that is a very considerable revenue to be derived from a new pursuit that was unknown to the world a comparatively few years ago, which was discovered and developed here. Three million dollars is thus gathered in a year from the farms without encroaching upon the cultivated fields, the meadows, or the pasturage of other live stock which our farmers produce in larger measure than before. The fur farming industry is a just source of pride to every Islander.

Expansion of the forest productive industries in New Brunswick is spreading prosperity through the province, says Premier Baxter in a review of the past year. He mentioned increased activity in the port of Saint John, the establishment of municipal airports, expanding tourist traffic, improved highways, and satisfactory immigration of British settlers. Premier Baxter's review names the Grand Falls hydro-electric power development as the key factor in a \$40,000,000 program for pulp paper and power expansion in New Brunswick.

The Labor Government in England seems now unlikely to get through the session without defeat. It has had a narrow escape but a short time ago and was only saved because no party in Parliament desired an election. What has been moderately successful in the Government's course so far has been its foreign policy almost alone.

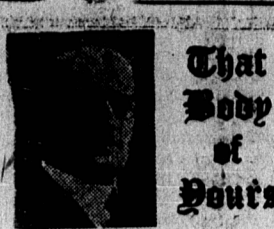
The measures taken to find employment for the unemployed seem to have ended in abject failure. The number of idle men who live on the dole has increased within the past few months by 200,000 according to official reports, the coal trade is in a bad way and the miners complaining. Among Premier MacDonald's minister's are a number of orators and persuasive speakers who are sadly lacking in administrative experience and in some cases they appear to be incapable of handling successfully the measures they had advocated with great fervor and eloquence. This is no new thing in political affairs.

Today is polling day in the by-election in Halifax County the result of which is a matter of supreme concern in Nova Scotia and of considerable interest in political circles in other provinces including Prince Edward Island.

Prohibition enforcement, says the Literary Digest, "has been fanned by Senator Borah into a conflagration that many predict will be the biggest in its history." The Digest stands strongly for prohibition, but it feels constrained to give from its exchange strong expressions of opinion on both sides of the question. Senator Borah, a Republican and prominent in his party gave Mr. Hoover valiant support. Now he says "the permit system is a scandal" and that practically open saloons are running throughout the country.

Two questions are raised—Is prohibition enforceable? and, is the Hoover Administration really trying to enforce it? Senator Borah affirms that it is necessary to state the facts that not only is the permit system a national scandal, but that it is being used in such a way as to demoralize the whole enforcement system.

The significance of the present situation lies in the fact that the bombshell thrown into the dry camp comes from the hand of a Senator of equal ability and influence, hitherto an advocate and defender of what he now denounces. And the whole



By James W. Barton, M.D.

KEEPING YOUR MENTAL BALANCE

As a youngster I lived very close to what we called the asylum in our city, a place where "crazy" people were kept.

I often played in the grounds because we were told that the patients walking about there were only the "silly" ones who wouldn't hurt you; the "bad" ones, or the ones who would do you harm, were always kept locked up.

This sounds as if it were away back in the past, but as a matter of fact the real sensible treatment of these cases is only at the beginning.

I have spoken before about the infections (from teeth, tonsils, intestines, and so forth) that were shown to be the cause of many of these conditions, and the removal of which removed all traces of any mental ailment.

However some of these cases have got down so far, that even the removal of the infection has not always brought complete results.

Of course the fact that these patients found that various things were being done for them, and that they were being treated just like any other patient, raised their morale.

After treatment was completed and even during its progress, it was found that patients who were given some "work" to do about the institution made more rapid progress toward complete recovery than others who were idle.

Now you and I who have our mental health like to do work we enjoy, and this is really the key note in the treatment of these cases by means of work.

In one Canadian mental hospital in Saskatchewan, every patient physically capable of working, is kept employed the greatest part of the time. Idleness is deadening and numbing. Work is therefore the chief form of treatment in this institution. Every nurse is expected to teach some form of work. Consequently the patients are easier to handle, eat better and sleep more soundly.

Every patient is studied individually, so that the work can be adapted to his particular personality.

(1) Those who cannot be trusted with tools, and these are taught basket weaving, brush making and chair caning.

(2) Those who may use some tools, and these are taught cement work, bookbinding and printing.

(3) Those who may be trusted with tools, and these are taught mental work, jewellery, carpentry, wood turning and so forth.

It is not to be wondered at therefore that many of these institutions are curing 50 to 60 per cent of the patients admitted.

And for you and me it means work, work we like, is a big factor in helping us to keep our mental balance.



ASHES

Years glide, and who may follow The drifting of the sands, That scarcely soils the hollow Of undiscovered hands? Despite your world's physicians, Life leads us on the road, Blindfold, through swift transitions, To the last episode.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

SOME FIRST THINGS IN CANADA

Q. What are some of the First Things in Canada? A. Among the first things in Canada are: first Indian Treaty, 1817; a first dockyard—in Halifax—in 1758; gas first used for lighting 1840; first daily paper—in Halifax—1752; first flour mill, at Port Royal, 1607; first life insurance company, the Canada Life, 1847; first election,

the sale slaughter resulting from the use of arms in enforcing the law gives weight to his words.

Archibald Lampman

Most estimates of Archibald Lampman have been affected by the tendency to consider him not as he was but as he might have been. So says Dr. Carl Y. Connor in his introduction to his study of Canada's Poets of Nature. He writes so sympathetically, with such an intimate insight of his subject, that he helps one to understand with a proper perspective the life and work of Lampman, from whom we might have expected the highest standards of poetry, but whose nature was so retiring that he seemed shy to sing the words of the great impulses which were coursing through his every fibre. Dr. Connor loves his subject, and clothes him so understandingly that you feel Lampman was not only a guide and friend of Canada's streams, forests hills and flowers but that he was a man whom it would have been an honor to claim as a friend.

To those who have no knowledge of Archibald Lampman, a very brief outline of his career may be of assistance. His father, Archibald Lampman, and his mother, Susanna Charlotte Gessner, were of United Empire Loyalist descent and so were insured to pioneer hardship. The Lampmans were hardheaded Hanoverian Germans, while the Gessners were of Swiss origin, a family of culture, numbering among the naturalists, classical scholars professors of mathematics and theology. He inherited from his grandmother Sarah Howart, of Scotch descent his gentle disposition, his brown hair and his retiring eyes. He was born at Morpeth, Ontario, 1861, but when he was five years old, his father was appointed rector of the Anglican Church at Ferrytown. His mother felt the change very much, as she was from Morpeth, Ontario, 1861, but when he was five years old, his father was appointed rector of the Anglican Church at Ferrytown. His mother felt the change very much, as she was from Morpeth, Ontario, 1861, but when he was five years old, his father was appointed rector of the Anglican Church at Ferrytown.

Lampman loved his residential city, and used to think of it as the Florence of Canada. You feel the breath of Ottawa in what he said: "Perched upon its crown of rock, a certain atmosphere flows about its walls, borne upon the breath of the prevailing northwest wind, an intellectual elixir an oxygen essence thrown off by immeasurable tracts of pine-clad mountain and crystal lake." In the city he writes: "The bell-tongued city with its glorious towers."

Lampman was not a wanderer abroad, although he managed to spend three very enjoyable visits to Boston with those wonderful canoe trips into northern Ontario. Towards the end of January, 1899, he gripped seized on his frail body, but rallying, he was at the office on February 8th on what was his last visit. He passed away on Friday, the 10th February, when the city clocks were striking the hour of one in the morning. Eulogistic editorials appeared in all the papers, the Ottawa Journal wrote of him with such sympathy that his mother said that "she had not thought that anyone could have understood her son so well."

HE LOVED OTTAWA

To sum up, he was of a retiring nature, alert to the little amenities of life, and the little flowers in the fields: kind sympathetic, but he did not seem to have a robust faith in his poetic work. He was too self-critical. If he had been of a passionate nature his work would have been of a higher plane; the Spectator ranked his work along with Longfellow's. W. D. Howells introduced him to the American magazines and we read that Robert Louis Stevenson commended it very highly. May his circle of readers continue to grow!

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He entered Trinity College School, where he made himself so popular that on Speech Day he was carried with much jubilation on the shoulders of the boys whom he had beaten in examinations. He entered as a Foundation Scholar in 1879, acted as Institute Librarian, attending lectures and debates at the literary society. In a magazine called "Rouge et Noir," so named from the school colors, his first appearance in print was made December, 1880, the title being a discussion on Shelley's "Reign of Islam."

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Friends J. A. Ritchie, and G. D. Roberts

All this time he was writing poetry, so we are not surprised at his only taking a second in the final examinations.

College days over, he entered life as a teacher, but as he could not settle down to it, he secured a position in the Post-Office Department at Ottawa through the assistance of Archibald Campbell. Now we have him in his career, which only closed with his death. The duties were not so exacting as to hinder him from writing in the evening, indulging in those long country walks, and on his holidays in canoe trips, which were so rich to him in his study of nature. He was subject to fits and starts in his writing with alternate periods of hope, exaltation and disgust. Altogether, one would have rather wished that he had possessed a strong faith in himself. He appeared so timid and shy, so reserved, but we see that he was proud to magnify his failures and discount what would have led him to success. "I look on every day with increasing disgust. What is a poet?—a corridor through which the wind rushes, not in which there is an occasional draught. I sometimes manage in lucid moments to make clear to myself, what a poet is."

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"What strikes the readers of Shelley and fills him with wonder is the variety and splendor of his imagery bold grand, profuse, but never strained never out of place." His second contribution was on "Friendship," in which he showed a mind serious beyond his years. In July 1883, he contributed an article on "Garibaldi." He also edited another paper, "the Episcopos," and prepared volumes, November, 1881, and March, 1882. At this period he counted among his

in Upper Canada, June 1792; first railway, in Ontario, the Northern—1853; first telephone invented, at Brantford, 1874; first telegraph line, Toronto to Niagara, 1847; first English-language newspaper in Canada, Dalhousie, 81; first Y. M. C. A. in America, at Montreal, 1854.

Mr. F. W. Barron, M.A., of Cambridge, opened an academy which Lampman attended. Barron encouraged boating, swimming and skating; his mother taught him to play the piano, his favorite set-piece being "Bonnie Dundee." From these lessons in music no doubt in after years, we were indebted for such poems as "The Organist," "The Child's Music Lesson," "Music," "The Violinist and the Piano." It would seem that he was a precocious boy, as he made friends with Mrs. Moodie, Mrs. Trull, Susanna and Catherine Parr Strickland. Passing into the Collegiate, he prosecuted his studies with good results, although we see him indulging in the usual boyish pranks. Brahms could not have been a very great favorite with him, or else his boyish trick of poking fun would not have taken the course it did.

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