

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester McLure. Vice-President—J. R. Barneth. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager—J. R. Barneth. Associate Editor—D. M. Currie.

60c per year (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States. Morning Daily (founded 1887) 50.00 per year (in advance) delivered.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1930

Air Mail Service

It is satisfactory to note that in accordance with repeated requests from this Province the Postmaster General has agreed to continue last winter's air mail service, at any rate during the present spell of severe weather and uncertain ice conditions. The air service promised is a daily one, but yesterday's snowstorm which effectually prevented the initial flight was a significant reminder that we are still subject to weather conditions and that we cannot expect uninterrupted winter service. The airplanes service, when in operation, provides for the delivery about noon of mails which, under normal conditions in the Straits, would be delivered here on the previous evening. It is therefore not an entire substitute, even under perfect flying conditions, for the regular ferry mail service; and it is, of course, no substitute at all for other transportation services.

There will doubtless be many days like yesterday, when it will be impracticable to make the trip by plane. Nevertheless, the service will be an improvement, and the decision of the postal authorities to comply with the request of our citizens will be appreciated. It is a gesture in the right direction, and in the present circumstances it is all that can reasonably be expected.

N. Z. Butter Propaganda

A canned article in the editorial columns of the local Liberal organ on Saturday, which bears all the earmarks of having been furnished by one Deachman, alias "the Consumers' League" who recently appeared before the Tariff Board to contest the right of Canadian dairymen for protection in their own markets, sets forth various reasons why the present trade relations with Australia and New Zealand should not be disturbed. It purports to speak for the agricultural interests of Canada, ignoring absolutely the fact that all meetings of the National Dairy Council of Canada held in the past three years have been unanimous in supporting the Council's request for an upward revision of the tariff on butter and cheese.

Some of the statements contained in this encyclical are certainly surprising. We are told, for instance, that "the large additional number of workmen given employment in Canada by reason of concessions made to our manufactured goods, consumed all the butter imported." No evidence is given to substantiate this argument; and indeed it would be difficult to find such. Within three years New Zealand has dumped over 30,000,000 pounds of butter into Canada, and it is expected that the importations for the present year will be still larger. This represents on a consumption basis about three pounds for every man, woman and child in the country. How many extra workmen have been employed as a result of the King Government's tariff tinkering? It is well known that a large proportion of the machinery sold under the Australian treaty is really manufactured in United States and assembled in Canadian branch factories in order to come under the preferential tariff. Recent news despatches indicate that unemployment conditions, which are acute in Western Canada at the present time, have also affected these branch factories. In view of these facts, the statement quoted by the Liberal organ would seem to have been made out of whole cloth.

Another curious argument advanced is that the Canadian Council of Agriculture, "speaking for the entire body of farmers in Canada," opposed the request of the National Dairy Council for tariff revision. This will surely be news to our farmers' organ-

izations in this Province! Every Province in Canada is represented on the board of the National Dairy Council, which is divided into three sections,—thirteen members for British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces; sixteen members for the Central Provinces, and four for the Maritimes. This is the Council that is asking for tariff protection against New Zealand butter. On the other hand, we have one Deachman, alias "the Consumers' League," and the so-called "Canadian Council of Agriculture." Enquiry at the Provincial Department of Agriculture has failed to elicit the slightest information with respect to this wonderful organization. All that could be ascertained was the fact that in this Province, at any rate, it has no representation and therefore cannot, by any stretch of imagination, be said to speak for the farmers of Prince Edward Island.

Improved Ferry Service

In view of the proposed improved transportation service between the Capes with the completion of the second car ferry steamer, and the erection this year of the Canadian National Hotel at Charlottetown, the suggestion of better steamer service between Charlottetown and Pictou might well be considered by the Federal Government. The S. S. Hochelaga, which operates on this service during the summer with the assistance of a federal subsidy, will scarcely be able to handle the increased traffic which may be expected with the opening of the new hotel. If the contract for next summer's service has been renewed, as The Guardian understands it is the case, some arrangement might even yet be arrived at for 1931, when the new car ferry will be in operation. It is the intention, we understand to operate the present ferry steamer as an additional service between Borden and Tormentine. Why not try this steamer out between Charlottetown and Pictou in the summer and between Georgetown and Pictou in the winter and have the Canadian National Railways take over the route and be responsible for the service as it now is for the Cape service? The service of a steamer of the carrying capacity of the present car ferry will certainly be required for this route when the new hotel is opened.

The Charlottetown-Pictou route can be made a very popular one for summer visitors. An adequate car ferry service will eventually have to be provided; and if the present steamer can be used in this connection it would do away with the expense of maintaining a subsidized private service. At any rate, the suggestion is made to the railway authorities for their consideration.

Editorial Notes

Hon. W. N. Sinclair, Liberal leader in Ontario, will, it is rumored, be elevated to the Supreme Court bench after the federal election. The King Government will have to act promptly in Mr. Sinclair's case, as it will have little time to reward deserving democrats after its defeat at the polls.

The death of Mr. H. C. Crowell, press representative of the Canadian National Railways for the Atlantic Region, will be regretted by many friends and acquaintances in this Province. Mr. Crowell covered the last provincial election campaign here for a Halifax exchange, and accompanied Sir Henry Thornton to Charlottetown last summer, on the occasion of his selection of the site for the Canadian National hotel. Mr. Crowell was a warm admirer of Prince Edward Island, and did excellent service in boosting our tourist and other advantages abroad.

Notes By The Way

The early history of man, according to the Mosaic account, shows the race to have been vegetarian. That fact is also in accord with human anatomy. Human teeth are unlike those of a flesh-eating animal. Man was at first given the herbs of the field and the fruit of the trees for his only food. It was not until after the flood that permission was given him to eat flesh food.

In those vegetarian days from Adam to Noah men lived to the age of nine hundred years and upwards—Adam 930 and Noah 950 years. In the after-the-flood period, man was given permission to eat "every living thing that moveth," in addition to the herbs and fruits before authorized, but his life was shortened to 120 years, the eating of blood was forbidden for all time as an abomination.

In the laws of the Jewish nation an elaborate code, now seldom read among Gentile peoples, was set up in which clean and unclean beasts, birds and fishes were listed clean beasts were limited to those animals that "both chewed the cud and divided the hoof;" clean birds were specified by name, and clean fishes that might be eaten were described as those that had both fins and scales." Frequent bathing of the body and washing of garments were enjoined for those who inadvertently or otherwise touched any unclean thing.

It was a great sanitary reform that has borne good fruit in the world, although it has been more honored in the breach than in the observance among Gentile Christians who claim to be free from observance of Mosaic restrictions in the matter of food. We leave the theologians to decide whether or not the destruction of the herd of swine at Gadara brought about by the intervention of the Founder of Christianity, has not some bearing upon the question of whether Christians may eat pork.

No one of the Apostles would have eaten pork in their day, but bishops, priests and parsons do so now, although it was an abomination to the pioneers of the Christian faith. Getting back to vegetarianism, it is a well known fact that Jews who eat only Kosher meat and reject pork are remarkably free from internal cancer, and Hindus, who are vegetarians, enjoy a like exemption.

One of the things for which our city enjoyed celebrity some 25 years ago was that tree which grew in a young woman's throat right here in P. E. Island. She was long troubled with a cough and while her husband went for a doctor she reached with thumb and finger into her throat and pulled out part of a leaf. Then reaching farther down and pulling harder, she painfully dragged out the little tree and its bloody roots.

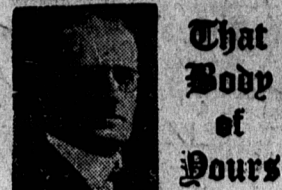
It was but a little tree, hardly more than six or seven inches long, which had germinated from a lemon seed that had lodged there and took root in the young lady's flesh. The story, which seemed incredible at first was investigated by doctors, botanists and others who fully identified the tree as a lemon tree by its leaves. All of which was recorded in The Guardian of that time.

The defence of New Zealand butter would be equally sound and convincing if its Liberal defenders would put it in this form: "New Zealand butter is a good thing for Prince Edward Island and for Canada. We want more of it." That is the legitimate conclusion of all their arguments.

James Thomson, poet of the Seasons, was born in Scotland in the year 1700 and died in London 48 years later. He wrote other poems of note including "Rule Britannia." In the Seasons he drew delightful pen pictures of Spring, Summer and Autumn, but of Winter he wrote in terms far different: "See Winter comes to rule the varied year, sullen and sad with all his rising train . . . Welcome kindred glooms; congenial horrors hail!" The terrible picture ends with that of a man, lost in the winter storm, unable to find his way home "a stiff-frozen corpse, stretched out and bleaching in the northern blast."

Quebec appears to make good use of the money raised from government control of the liquor traffic. The same may be said of other provinces. In our own province a considerable revenue is also derived by the Prohibition Commission from the sale of liquor. It is bought at merely nominal cost and sold at a big profit.

Doctors prescribe liquor, mostly whiskey, for aged and other sick persons and these scripts provide all the liquor that may legally be bought or sold within the province. The difference between the purchase price and the selling price may be estimated at 400 per cent to 500 per cent and this tax falls upon the sick and largely



By James W. Barton, M.D. NOISE FROM THE HEALTH STANDPOINT.

A popular writer some time ago told of his efforts to secure quietness in a big city. He spoke of moving from place to place but noise followed him everywhere and he was unable to write. In desperation he decided to try to sleep during the day and do his writing at night.

However he found that contractors had a day shift and a night shift and the steel riveting went on day and night. There is a law against nuisances, and it is under this law that noise from dance-halls, night clubs, dogs barking, and so forth have been dealt with, but it is only recently that the bad effects of noise on the health has come under consideration.

This puts it up to the medical health officer and many of them are doing their utmost to protect citizens from noise. Dr. C. W. Hutt, health officer for Holborn, one of London's noisiest boroughs, discusses the problem of noise in his annual report, just as he would report infectious diseases, an epidemic, or anything else that affects the health of the community. He describes the noises of the street as discordant, and without rhythm. He says "The noisiness of London means an enormous drain of energy even from those who are not really conscious of the noise as a nuisance but who nevertheless all the while are unconsciously putting up a resistance to it."

And those who are conscious of the noise and try to avoid its effects by closing all windows, naturally suffer all the disadvantages of poor ventilation.

And to those who are trying to concentrate on mental work, noise causes irritation and consequent fatigue. The pneumatic or air drills that are now used for so many purposes are among the worst offenders, and it will be up to the manufacturers to get some form of 'muffler' to lessen the noise.

New why is noise so harmful? Simply because noise, by striking the ear, causes an 'alteration' of the brain, and the brain sends down impulses to all the nerves and muscles of the body to be sort of 'on guard' all the time, just as if some danger were at hand.

This tenseness and alertness so tire the entire system that mind and body do not get an opportunity to do their full amount of their best work.

I am writing frequently about noise because noise lowers the whole tone of the body just the same as overwork, lack of food, or lack of sleep.



"CANST THOU LOOSE THE BANDS OF ORION?"

Down steps Orion to the West, High-headed, starry-eyed, Watchful beneath his starry crest, His sword upon his side.

Amid the unnumbered stars of night He fills his measured space, And covers under points of light The fashion of his face.

He makes no gesture, gives no sign; 'Yon form is all we know So, belt and scabbard used to shine Millions of years ago.

Upon his brow endures no frown, No tumult stirs his breast; In martial stride he still goes down With all his stars at rest.

Naught can they tell us by their light What binds them to his car: There, at the chariot-pole of night He stands, a shape of war.

When Earth was young and Night was old That harness he put on, And grit for war, with nails of gold The belted warrior shone.

Now to the east he sets his heel, Or now goes westward bound; And still, like flies upon his wheel, The starless stars move round.

upon those who are both poor and sick. Nominally the profits are expended to enforce the prohibitory law. Really it fills the jails to overflowing and inflicts upon the taxpayers the cost of providing free board, lodging for a class of idle delinquents whom we need not further describe.

Our Government is in the liquor business sure enough and finds the trade profitable. Whether it makes better or worse use of the profits than Quebec does our readers may judge for themselves.

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.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION AND FUNERALS

Sir,—Permit me to make a few remarks on the letter of "Layman." As the convenor of the Association's committee referred to, I think I might say, on their behalf, although we have not yet met, that we welcome every practical suggestion, given in a true christian spirit, which will help us in our inquiry, and tend to draw ministers and people closer together in the unity of the Spirit, the bond of peace, and righteousness of life. "Layman," arguing from a few particular cases, has come to the same conclusion as the Ministerial Association, viewing the matter generally—viz., that funerals in this Province are not conducted as they ought to be; hence the proposed action of the association. Your correspondent, in opposition to a uniform grave-side ritual, suggests the use of a gramophone instead of the services of a minister. The gramophone has been already used in funeral and other religious services, and most of us prefer it to much of what passes for singing at funerals. But who will provide the gramophones, which cost money? Ministers cannot be expected to do so. They receive no subsidies, no government grants, and not always even the full stipend promised them—yet they give their services gratuitously at funerals. And why limit the use of the gramophone to funerals? Uniform rituals are in general use at ordinations, baptisms and marriages. But we have not heard of records having been made, nor have we read that "John the only son of A. B., was ordained by gramophone, on such a date, in the store of the Smith Gramophone Distributing Co.," or "our popular school teacher, was, on such a date, united to Mr. Blank, in the bonds of holy wedlock, by gramophone." Then again, if, as seriously stated by "Layman," funerals, during recent years, have become, in very many instances, the enactment of a farce, it must not be forgotten that the family are themselves the authors of the farce. They produce it, stage it, arrange the scenery, and manage it according to their varying fancies, while the minister is merely conscripted as the actor of the principal part.

"I think the majority of your readers will dissent from my correspondent's statement, "that at most funerals, audiences assemble which could not under any other conditions be got together." The Sunday church services provide more favorable conditions. It is the earnest expectation that educated public opinion will lead to the elimination of Sunday funerals, as well as to have the church instead of the house of the deceased, or a "funeral parlor," used as the place in which to hold the funeral service.

The larger part of "Layman's" letter deals with a specific case, and is irrelevant. If a minister instead of passing judgment upon is led to speak well of one who, during life, "spent his days in comparative idleness, and his nights at card-playing and attending every dance within a radius of ten miles." ("Layman" presumably speaks from personal observation), it is his own concern, and does not come within the scope of our present inquiry. The ministerial association is a voluntary society for mutual spiritual benefit, and not a board of trustees or theological faculty with power of veto upon erroneous teaching which is being imparted in these days to candidates for the ministry by highly-paid church leaders and university and theological college professors. But the blame for this sad state of affairs lies at the

Across the regions of the night, Across the darkened lands He travels on in changeless night, And none may loose his bands. —Lawrence Housman. * Job 38:31. On winter nights, Orion in a striking constellation in the Western sky.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGS

CANADA'S PROGRESS DURING THE CENTURY

Q.—What has been Canada's progress during the century? A.—Canada's progress during the century and since 1900 has been most marked as evidenced by the following: field crops 400 per cent; mineral wealth 500 per cent; manufacturing 700 per cent; bank assets 600 per cent; electrical development, 3000 per cent. Her world trade has reached \$241 per capita; Great Britain's world trade \$194 per capita and U. S. \$77. Canadian manufacturers now produce 19 1/2 millions worth of goods daily.

door, not of the clergy, but of the laity, who, by their financial support, maintain these teachers and their institutions on this continent. In writing thus I express my own personal opinions only. The Ministerial Association is not bound by the findings of any of the Committees, until such findings are adopted. Neither are the Committees bound in any way by the opinions of any of their members.

I am Sir, etc. D. V. O'MEARA 102 Fitzroy Street.

George Meredith

Amongst the biographies recently published none is likely to bestir more interest in literary circles than that of George Meredith, whose personality and career are sketched by Mr. Robert Esmond Sencourt. Admiration is expressed for Meredith as a man, a poet, and a novelist. But the writer avoids those superlatives in which votaries of the Meredithian cult were wont to indulge, and on the other hand, those slashing criticisms which stressed all the faults of his style and largely ignored the brilliance of his mind and the penetrating depth and subtlety of his thought. As a matter of fact, it is not easy to gain a detached and balanced estimate of the man who has been called the last of the Victorian novelists and who for thirty years worked in obscurity ere he became recognized as a dynamic force in English literature. His first volume of poems appeared in 1851, when he was twenty-three years of age, and his first novel in 1866, it being entitled "The Shaving of Shagpat." But "The Ordeal of Richard Feverel" was published the same year as George Eliot's "Adam Bede," Thackeray's "Virginians" and the tale of "Two Cities" by Charles Dickens. Strange to say this story made no sort of impression upon the public at the time, nor did the "Egoist," which appeared twenty years later. In 1879 the question has been asked why Meredith's productions were so long and persistently neglected considering that a furor of public acclaim greeted books of far inferior merit whether judged by style or content. The query has not yet been fully settled. What can be said without fear of contradiction is that George Meredith's books are not easy reading. He compels close study. His diction is sometimes enigmatic and obscure. The story itself is almost of a mere pretence, but as an acute psychologist he has seldom been equalled and nowhere excelled. He constantly halts the narrative in order to indulge flights of imaginative impulse which turned prose into poetry, and reveal a subtle insight of human motives and human character that dazzles the reader's mind. It is in the brilliant use of metaphor that George Meredith excels and displays a rare and masterly power of linking the deepest human emotions with the sights, sounds, colors, and movements of natural objects and scenes. Then again, many of his epigrams bite like fire. His pages scintillate with brilliancy. A third feature of the Meredithian genius is the remarkable gift of dissecting the hidden motives of the heart and contrasting the intentions of the characters portrayed with their outward profession, address, and performance. Sir Willoughby Patterne in the "Egoist," is externally a model of correct courtesy and delicate taste. Inwardly he is a ravening wolf and a monster of revolting passion and selfishness. Who, save Meredith, could have drawn such a character? But also it deserves noting that the women in Meredith's novels are portrayed with a delicacy and beauty such as only finds its equal in the Shakespearean text. Meredith is said to have written for the elect, Richard Le Gallienne, in his comments upon this author, remarks that in his one quality of flashing a picture in a phase and of, so to say, writing in lightning, George Meredith is unrivalled. "We seem to see matters of spirit and never with our very physical eyes. The style so indicated may perhaps be best expressed in words Meredith himself puts into the lips of Diana of the Crossways. "The art of the pen is to rouse the inward vision, instead of laboring with a drop-scene brush, as if it were to the eye; because our flying minds cannot contain a flying description." And this "inward vision" is aroused whenever the work of Meredith is consulted. To cite but one example of many that might be given, taken from the "Egoist": "Rain was universal; a thick robe of it swept from hill to hill; thunder rumbled remote, and between the muffled roars the down-pour pressed down on the land with an eager great noise as of gobbling, much like that of the swine's trough fresh filled." Someone has likened the realist impression of Meredith's work to the vagrant winds that bluster and shake the ripened orchard boughs and bring down a rich shower of golden fruit. It takes a poet to rightly read a poet. And while it cannot be expected that Meredith's novels will never be popu-

Your Home in Halifax. The cosiest hotel in the city—the most convenient and the most economical. Away from trams, but within one block of the busiest part of Halifax. All leading stores and office buildings are equally near. Conducted on the American plan by an experienced staff under expert management. Write for reservations. Come to the CARLETON. WM. MOMBOURQUETTE MANAGER.

THE HARVEST IS SURE. THRIFT—planted in the field of life insurance, yields an unending harvest. The hazard of life's uncertainty is overcome and the savings set aside WILL PROVIDE protection for your family, an income in old age, an education for the children, or whatever requirements you have planned to meet. No other method of saving can give this assurance, and the premiums paid on Great-West Life policies earn an excellent rate of interest. For particulars write, stating age, to Hyndman & Co., Ltd. Lower Queen Street Charlottetown Provincial Managers — The Great-West Life.

FOR AROMA AND DELICIOUS FLAVOR USE BRAHMIN TEA. Sold Only in Red, Airtight Packages.

Hickeys. The best leaf and the longest cure give you the most lasting and delicious chew when you ask for H & N Black Twist. You'll have the time of your life trying to chew the flavor out of this fine tobacco. "BLACK TWIST" CHEWING. HICKEY & NICHOLSON.

A GOOD QUALITY HOT WATER BOTTLE. Is a necessary part of every household equipment. You will find it an excellent cold weather comfort and indispensable in the sick room. We have a splendid assortment (all new stock) to choose from and every bottle is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction. Prices range from 98c to \$2.50 — and the cheap bottle is a beauty. E.A. Foster CENTRAL DRUGSTORE. Perfection Ice Cream Bricks fresh daily — 35c pink. COLDS! Prompt and effective relief is obtained in Coughs, Colds, Chills, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough and Bronchial Troubles, in Infant and adult, by MACS SYRUP OF TAR AND COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND. This preparation is compounded from pure drugs and has been thoroughly tried and tested. Radiate colds quickly before they become deep-seated, thus tending the sufferer to serious bronchial and pulmonary conditions. 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE AT THE 2 MACS.