

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

Published weekly (in advance) mailed in Canada and United States... Price per copy (in advance) 10c.

President—W. Chester A. McClure... Vice-President—J. E. Barnett... Editor and Manager—J. E. Barnett.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1928

UNROLLING THE PAST.

Time's changes will be brought vividly to mind by the exhibition shortly to be given in London, England, of a collection of early cinema films under the title of "Royal Remembrances." The pictures date back to the invention of the "movie" camera in 1889, showing a scene at Hyde Park Corner—the first film ever taken—and continue with early views of the Henly Regatta, the Paris Exhibition of 1900, London street scenes—with motors missing and bearded policemen conspicuous—and the Derby of 1896, won by Persimmon for King Edward, then Prince of Wales.

Among the more prominent scenes to be shown are the first picture of a State visit; Queen Victoria's funeral; the C. I. V.'s leaving for South Africa and returning; the Coronation of King Edward; the return of Lord Kitchener from South Africa; several glimpses of Lord Roberts; King Edward's funeral; the Coronation of King George; the Prince of Wales' Investiture at Carnarvon; and the weddings of Princess Mary and the Duke of York. Many in this Province will remember the first movies shown here. Comparing those with the elaborate screen pictures of today one realizes the amazing development of this art and the possibilities it gives of historic representation. Had these thirty-year old films been two hundred or three hundred years older, what a wonderful historic panorama would be spread before the people of today! Think of a movie picture of the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth, of the British fleet leaving to meet the Spanish Armada, of Cromwell and his Ironsides, of Wellington at Waterloo, of the Charge of the Light Brigade, or any one of a hundred stirring events of British history! Yet scenes no less engrossing of recent happenings will be preserved and may be exhibited centuries hence. Future generations will be shown intimate glimpses of the battlefields of France and Flanders. They will be eye witnesses to the signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles, the celebration of the first Armistice Day, and all the momentous events of the past decade. They will thus be furnished with an historic background which no historical writer could ever supply or imagine. Other inventions will be perfected to imprison the voice, as the silver screen has caught the features and the movements, of celebrities who are dead and gone. We are living in a wonderful age, and the most wonderful thing about it is the seemingly incredible possibilities which lie immediately ahead. He would be a rash prophet who would predict a limitation to our resources in art or science in the next few hundred years.

ANOTHER CHRISTMAS DAY.

Another Christmas Day has been added to the milestones, many or few, in the lives of our people. That the holiday this year has been just as pleasant as any that preceded it would not be saying too much. So far as the city is concerned, we understand that business has been fully up to former standards. In the matter of enjoyment also, while the usual jingle of the Christmas bells was absent, the honk of the automobile made a perhaps prosy substitute and there was the usual interchange of visits; there were the usual family reunions and the usual exchange of felicitations. Customs change but little in the course of a generation. Additions are made but the underlying principle of Christmas and the Christmas spirit remains practically unaltered. While commercialism has entered into many of our institutions it has not materal-

ly subverted the old Christmas spirit of charity and benevolence. It is still the season of good will, still the uncommercialized enjoyment of children whose day it essentially is, and we trust that all will be able to look back to the day that is gone with feelings of pleasurable remembrance.

AN UNUTILIZED ASSET.

Practically the only place for out-door sports on Christmas Day was Government Pond, and it was pretty well patronized although the skating surface had not been improved by the mild weather. For weeks past this pond has been the favorite resort, especially of youngsters, although not a few grown-ups took advantage of the fine skating opportunities afforded by this natural skating rink. The desirability of having this pond utilized as an outdoor rink in winter and as an ornamental lake in summer has frequently been advocated in the press, and more than once favorably considered by the City Council. Some day the city will wake up to the fact that Government Pond, if properly utilized, could be made a great asset. Few cities have the advantage of possessing within its borders a lake of such possibilities. With a little trouble and expense it could be made a veritable beauty spot. In summer, with canoes, gondolas and other facilities for enjoyment, it could be surrounded with pleasant flower-bordered walks and bowers and might easily be made a very attractive spot, on which and around which citizens and visitors could spend many pleasant evenings. In winter, with a little care, it could be made a skating rink which all lovers of the sport would enjoy.

QUITE SO!

"In spite of all her protestations of innocence," says a satirical writer in the Toronto Saturday Night, "P. E. I. has been accused of being 'the cradle of public men' and has also been generally regarded as the Canadian home of the lowly potato. Once upon a time a Hollywood clergyman made the charge that necking originated in this province. The cries of protest only subsided when he added that he was simply referring to the fact that Prince Edward Island fox furs are worn all over the world. Besides having more skins per fox, P. E. I. has also more perkins per square inch, more school per boy, more cents per purse, and more land per landlord, than any other province of the Dominion. Would its golfers admit that it has also more strokes per hole?"

AS WALL STREET SEES IT.

"In reality Great Britain owns Canada," says the Wall Street News, "but the United States get much more profit from Canada than England does. From 1925 to 1927 our trade with Canada increased from \$1,103,000,000 to \$1,610,000,000. During the same period Great Britain's trade with Canada dropped from \$474,000,000 to \$420,000,000. During these two years our mere increase of commerce with our northern neighbor was nearly as great as the entire Canadian business with England, and today Canada does three times as much trade with us as with the mother country. In the same way American investments in Canada according to the Canadian Trade Commissioner to the United States, are \$5,300,000,000, while England's are only \$2,111,000,000."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Says Poor Richard: A good conscience is a continual Christmas.

Notes by the Way

The far-off Dominion of New Zealand, once only an insular Province like Prince Edward Island, is now one of the most interesting units in the great Commonwealth of Nations, commonly known as the British Empire. From the beginning as a small Colony it has developed rapidly and in its progress has frequently led the way in social and political reform, as well as in industrial and commercial forward movements. We may learn much for our benefit from New Zealand.

Sixty years ago the population of the North and South Islands of New Zealand was 226,000, and now it is 1,500,000, with a hostile but diminishing Maori tribe, which is now civilized, prosperous and increasing. Auckland, the capital city, has grown from a town of 11,000—less than that of Charlottetown today—to 200,000. The 3 1/2 millions of sheep have increased to 27 millions. The 3 1/2 millions of acres of land in occupation have spread to 43 1/2 million; less than 5 million pound of imports have been exported to \$44,429,357, and exports have increased from 4 1/4 million pounds to almost 55 million pounds sterling. A very few miles of railway sixty years ago, have given place in 1927, to a modern system of 3,104 miles.

It was in 1882 that the experiment of shipping mutton and lamb to England was first tried and proved moderately successful. A short time later freezing companies were established. Here was a chance to put profitably to use the rapidly increasing flocks and herds, and the butter that could not be sold except at a ridiculous low price. Co-operation among dairy farmers on lines similar to those of Denmark was established and the export business was systematized. The government fostered the enterprise, and became responsible not only for educating the farmers, in regard to production, manufacture and freezing (so far as the dairy industry was concerned) but also for compelling the inspection and grading of all produce for export before it was shipped. In this way an enduring market for the Dominion's mutton and lamb, butter and cheese, hemp and other lines was laid, and as the produce came to be known, a market was built up to reach the present remarkable proportions.

In political reform New Zealand adopted the principle of "one man one vote in 1889, and woman suffrage in 1893. Advanced legislation has since been enacted regarding the relation of capital to labor, old age pensions, free education, national health and other subjects. Hand in hand with all such matters of local concern, a spirit of loyalty and affection for the Motherland has been maintained, and this found expression as the years passed in tariff laws to develop greater trade with Britain and other matters of imperial preference, as well as in contributing to naval defence much more liberally than Canada has done.

New Zealand has 800,000 cows daily milked by machinery; dairying and sheep-raising have become the two staple farm industries. For the products of these activities the Mother Country had long been almost the only market, but other markets are being added from year to year. Nature blessed New Zealand with wonderful fertility and with a beneficent climate. It is said of Australia that the Commonwealth buys more British goods than any foreign country, not excepting the United States, and that the average family of four persons, expends a pound sterling a week in British goods. New Zealand is said to be an equally good customer for Great Britain.

Christmas has passed in brilliant sunshine by day, and with moon and stars shining and twinkling merrily at night. In point of temperature the day was a calm and delightful one, in continuation of the splendid weather conditions we have enjoyed during the past year. The great anniversary was fittingly observed and honored in the churches by large congregations and in the homes by happy, feasting households. It has been long since the majority of Prince Edward Island people have had a more enjoyable Christmas season. And within a few days the New Year will dawn upon us.

The days lengthen but slowly after Christmas, the sun rising a little later and also setting later during a few days, which is gained at one end being lost at the other. Soon there will be a minute or two added both in the morning and the evening. The sun is on his way back from his long journey southward.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

LIVER DIET FOR ALIEMENTS OTHER THAN ANAEMIA

You are hearing so much about the liver of nowadays in the treatment of an anemia that you have perhaps been wondering whether it is of help in other conditions. You will remember that Dr. Cornhill of McGill University was able to show that in good healthy normal individuals whose red corpuscles were normal in number and in quality, that the liver diet made no impression upon the blood at all. After regular daily feedings for one day the quality and quantity of the red corpuscles was unchanged.

However two British physicians, Drs. K. S. Smith and L. E. H. Whitby, studied the blood changes in younger patients who were not suffering from anaemia, but were in hospital for other conditions. Some patients were recovering from operations of various kinds, and others from illnesses that were not of surgical nature.

Fresh cooked liver was given daily, the amount varying with the age of the patient. The older patients received 3 ounces, and the younger ones 2 ounces. There was an increase in the number of blood cells which lasted for about ten days.

In addition to this increase in blood cells, there was an increase in bone marrow cells also, which as you know helps to make the blood cells. What does this mean?

That while liver is a good food all times, it has no special effect upon normal or healthy folks. However, in anemic individuals, or people with thin blood, it increases the quality and quantity of the blood, and even in other conditions of illness where the blood is not the cause of the illness, but the patients are below par, liver will increase the quality and quantity of the blood and thus help them to get better in a shorter period of time.

Therefore if you have a member of the family that has been ill, cooking liver in this virtuous and attractive way, now used, will make a change from egg-nogs, beef juice, broths, milk, and other foods now so generally used.

So general has the use of liver become that many of the hospitals are getting out a new method of preparing it, nearly every week.

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

December 27, 1928

THE COVENANT OF GOD—As for me, this is my covenant with them, saith the Lord; My Spirit that is upon thee, and my words which I have put in thy mouth, shall not depart out of thy mouth, nor out of the mouth of thy seed, nor out of the mouth of thy seed's seed, saith the Lord, from henceforth and forever.—Isa. 59:21.

PRAYER—Thy word, Lord, have I hid in mine heart, that I may not sin against Thee.

THE SONG OF CALLICLES

(From Empedocles on Etina) What Forms are these coming So white through the gloom? What garments out-glistening. The gold-flowered broom?

What sweet-breathing Presence Out-pertunes the thyme? What voices enrapture The night's balmy prime? — — —

'Tis Apollo comes leading His choir, the Nine, — — — The Leader is fairest, But all are divine.

They are lost-in-the-hollows, They steam up again. What seeks on this mountain The glorified train? — — —

They bathe on this mountain In the spring by their road. Then on to Olympus. Their endless abode.

— — — What praise do they mention, Of what is it told? — — — What will be for ever, What was from of old.

First hymn: they the Father Of all things; and then The rest of Immortals. The action of men.

The Day in its hotness, The strife with the palm; The Night in its silence, The Stars in their calm

—Matthew Arnold.

Modern Etiquette

By ROBERTA LEE

Q. What are the four courses of a simple, formal dinner?

A. Soup, main course of meat and attending vegetables, salad, and dessert, with coffee.

Q. When walking with two men, on what side should the woman be?

A. She should walk between them.

Q. How much should one tip the head waiter at a medium-priced hotel, when staying for two or three weeks?

A. From one to five dollars a week.

Merry Pranks Of Hogmanay

The night is called Hogmanay; We wish you all good cheer. With as many guineas in the house As days are in the year. And bless the master of the house, The mistress less also, And all the bonny bairnies, That round the table go.

The sentiments, traditions and customs of one's native land lie "far" in the human heart. They may smoulder for long in quiet obscurity but the time comes when their glowing embers of Auld Lang Syne are stirred up and fanned anew until they flame with all the warmth and brilliance of yesteryear.

The Scots of old were never "sweart" to meddle with the mystical side of human nature, and from these droll ongoings of that mysterious pagan period of ancient Scottish life has come a heritage of traditions which finds expression throughout Scotland to the present day, and especially in the country districts.

Old Fire Festivals.

With the ancient Scots Druids, fire was the mystic medium of worship, and the four great fire festivals in the old Scots year were May Day, Mid-summer, All-Hallows Eve and Yule. It is no exaggeration to say, however, that the "kenpeckle" occasion for celebration in Scotland is Hogmanay. It is quite impossible for people who are not of Scottish birth, and who have not lived in that country, to appreciate to the full the joy and happiness Scottish folk experience on the eve when the pealing of bells ushers in another new year. It is an occasion when all differences sink into complete oblivion and the "clannaire" join of one accord in a great triumphant expression of exultation, which takes the form of kissing, singing and dancing, and rendering of Scottish and other popular airs on bagpipes, and other and other musical instruments. The buying of red herrings gaily decked in colored paper, first footing and the partaking of shortbread, cake, cheese and wine.

Origin of "Hogmanay."

Many have "spieird" concerning the actual origin of the word "Hogmanay." In the first place, it is, of course, the name given in Scotland to the last night of the year, an event celebrated with holiday festivities in connection with the new year. In the Scotland of former days it marked the commencement of a period of boisterous revelry or a kind of annual Saturnalia which ushered in the new year with jubilation, accompanied by time-honored ceremonies. It is supposed by some that "Hogmanay" is derived from two Greek words, which mean "Holy Moon or Month."

Others combine the word with another sung along with it in a chorus, "Hogmanay, Trollolay," and claim it is a corruption of "Homme est ne—Trois rois la—meaning 'Man is born—three Kings are there.'" This hypothesis is, of course, an allusion to the birth of our Saviour and the visit to Bethlehem of the three Wise Men, who were known in medieval times as the Three Kings.

Another Conjecture

What appears to be a more plausible conjecture, however, is that it is derived from "Hogu-not, Hog-enat or Hogg-night," the ancient Scandinavian name for the night preceding Yule, and called in reference to the animals slaughtered on the occasion for the sacrificial and festive purposes, the word "Hogg" meaning to kill. The other derivation which is given is "Au Gui Menez," meaning "To the mistletoe go," or "Au Gui l'An Neuf"—"To the mistletoe this New Year." The fact that the custom of kissing under the mistletoe is popular to the present day perhaps makes the latter derivation most likely. As is generally known, if a lad can kiss a lassie under the mistletoe he has to receive a gift of some kind from the lady in question, while if the case is the reverse the gift comes from the lad who happens to be the victim of the pawlike osculation!

In the more retired and primitive towns in Scotland, it is still customary on Hogmanay for the children of the poorer classes of people to get themselves swaddled in a great sheet, doubled up in the front so as to form a vast pocket, and go along the streets calling at the doors of the wealthier classes for the expected dol of oaten cake and cheese. On approaching the door these children will cry out: Get up, good wife, and shake your feathers.

Household Scrapbook

By ROBERTA LEE

To Remove Rust

To remove rust from a knife, plunge the blade into an onion and leave it there for an hour or so. Then polish in the usual way.

To Distinguish Mushrooms

To distinguish mushrooms, sprinkle a little salt on the gills. If this turns the gills black, they are fit for food; if yellow, they are poisonous.

Sore Throat

An excellent remedy for a sore throat is to dampen a piece of woolen cloth in turpentine, just a small quantity, and wrap around the throat.

The Land We Love

By FRANK TIGER

Dominion Homestead Lands

Q. Who may hold Dominion Homestead Lands?

A. Every person who is the sole head of a family and every male who is 18 or over and is a British subject or declares his intention to become a British subject, is entitled to apply for entry for a homestead. A quarter section of 160 acres may be obtained as a homestead on payment of an entry fee of \$10 and fulfillment of certain conditions of residence and cultivation, viz. to reside on the homestead for at least six months in each of three years, he must have erected a habitable house thereon, and have at least 30 acres of his holding broken, of which 20 acres must be dropped. A reduction may be made in the arena of breaking where the land is difficult to cultivate. Almost every province has available free and crown lands.

And don't think that we are beggars, For we are barries out to play, Get up and gie's our hogmanay.

Night of Traditions.

Hogmanay is a night steeped in haunting traditions of bygone age, hallowed with quaint customs and superstitions dear to the heart of every Scot. Those who are far "true" the "Hameland" at this season will be thinking, dreaming and living over again the "Days of Auld Lang Syne." Could we enter that realm of reverie, perchance this is the picture that would flash up before our minds.

The scene is the principal street of a Scottish "toon," and the big clock on the sturdy weather-beaten tower of the "Toon Hall" is striking the half-hour before midnight. There has been a recent fall of snow, followed by a sharp frost. In the light of the "toon lamps" the streets would appear to be strewn with myriads of diamonds. Down lanes, alleys and main streets, "fast they come; see how they gather." Lads and lassies, milners, fathers and bairns. The night air is filled with many noises. Some folk are singing lilting Scottish ditties. A laddie here is having a blaw of the pipes, and over there a red-necked lassie, "wi' sparkling eyes" is doing the Heilan' thing. In another part of the crowd some lads are playing popular airs on melodians and singing lustily.

Red Herrings Popular.

"Look at that bonnie aye," exclaims a wee lassie pointing to a rocket soaring in the sky and leaving in its wake a constellation of dazzling lights. Then an elderly woman screams as a "barkin' doggie" explodes at her feet. The barrows laden with red herrings tied in colored papers are being besieged, for it is surely a very lucky offering to take to a friend's house that night. And so the happy bedlam reigns; old and young alike forget everything save that it is Hogmanay—the great night of the year. As the clock strikes the "quarter," the noise dies down, and a lad excitedly murmurs to the lassie beside him, "Only 15 mair minutes, Jeannie." Still the crowds gather. At five minutes to twelve, the street is packed with waiting folk. Slowly the big hand creeps nearer the hour, and the huge throng is hushed and awed—the old year is fast dying. Watches are peeped out.

"Aye, it's richt, only aye and a half minutes tae go," whispers some one—then a deathly silence. The clock booms out its deep warning notes—the nerves of all are tingling with excitement—then—one—two—three—four—five—six—seven—eight—nine—ten—eleven—twelve. "A Happy New Year!" "A Happy New Year!" "A guid thing and to be shod with the best brogues procurable, he or she would still be unwelcome in that capacity if either were regarded as an unlucky sort of a person. A dark person is always looked upon as a matter of fact, not a custom than can be entered into lightly as the "first-foot" will often be blamed for any disaster that may overtake the household during the year. To this day many people believe that if a fire go out after 12 o'clock on Hogmanay's Eve it is a sure sign of impending disaster.

The Visiting Begins.

When the revellers leave the "Toon Hall" to go "first-footing" they visit the houses of their friends, the first member of the party to cross the threshold being called the "first-foot." In the Lowlands of Scotland this is a time-honored custom, with which is associated a multitude of superstitions. For instance, a person with a low instep is never desirable as a "first-foot." If one enters a house empty-handed it is deemed very unlucky (to the inmates), his advent being regarded as the beginning of a year of poverty, hardship and misfortune. Should he

Daily Lessons in English

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say, "The moon looks beautifully as it shines above the trees." Say "looks beautiful," although it shines beautifully.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: alteration: first a as in "at" is preferred.

OFTEN MISSPELLED: alibi; two.

SYNONYMS: inconsistent, illogical, incongruous, incompatible, discordant, discrepant.

WORD STUDY: Use a word three times and it is yours. Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: MULTITUDINOUS; great in number or extent. It was confronted by multitudinous details.

Season's Greetings To our loyal friends who have had so large a part in the upbuilding of our business, as well as to those we hope to serve in the future, we extend our sincere wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year. Eastern Securities Company Limited. SAINT JOHN CHARLOTTETOWN MONTREAL HALIFAX

To All Our Friends and Customers In Town and Country We Extend OUR HEARTIEST—NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS The 2 MAC'S Drugstore 149 Great George Street.

BRAHMIN TEA Is better than ever. Sold only in Fed, Hygenic, Airtight Packages.

IMPERIAL FOX AND DOG BISCUIT IMPERIAL Their Choice A BALANCED RATION For Assured Results Feed "IMPERIALS" Manufactured by Imperial Biscuit Co., Ltd. Box 446, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

C. M. Lampton & Co., Limited. 64 Queen Street London, E. C. 4, England Public Auction Sales OF Raw Furs Shipping bags will be furnished without charge by applying to H. T. Holman, Ltd., Sumner, P. E. I. Represented by Alfred Fraser, Inc. 215 Fifth Avenue New York, N. Y.

No Thought Of Sleep Let us follow the movements of a "first-footing" party. Before leaving the house every member will partake of wine and cake, or shortbread and cheese, and perhaps some fruit, for every table is heaped up with good things. Having made a round of many friends, the

We have pleasure in announcing that Mr. T. C. Douglas is now associated with this firm and will represent us in the Maritime Provinces, with Headquarters at Amherst, N.S. Harley, Milner & Co. (Members Toronto Stock Exchange) INVESTMENT SECURITIES Private wire connections to principal financial centres 350 BAY STREET, TORONTO Telephone Adelaide 9071 HAMILTON—LONDON—WINDSOR—ST. CATHARINES