

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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EARLY CO-OPERATIVES

Writing in the current issue of the "Economic Annalist," a review of agricultural business issued quarterly by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Mr. A. E. Richards, agricultural economist for the Department, says:

"The oldest co-operative dairy on the Economic Branch records which is still engaged in active business is the Stanley Bridge Dairyming Company at Stanley Bridge, Prince Edward Island, established in 1883. For the past forty-eight years this company has been manufacturing cheese and butter and conducting a business on the co-operative plan. In the same province five years later, the Hamilton Cheese Factory which is affiliated with the Kensington Dairyming Association commenced business, and by 1900 there were eleven co-operative factories on the island serving their farmer patrons. It is regretted that our records do not associate the name of the founder with this early development of co-operation on Prince Edward Island. Co-existent with this development, or shortly after, co-operative dairies were established in other provinces, and today are performing a useful service for their farmer patrons throughout the Dominion."

Those familiar with the history of the dairying industry in this Province will note that Mr. Richards' statement has reference to two distinct periods. In 1891 Professor James W. Robertson, then Dominion Dairy Commissioner, visited the Province and introduced co-operative dairying as practised in Ontario. The New Perth factory was the first to be opened under this plan. It was successful, and in the following year other factories were opened at Vernon River Bridge, Kensington, Dunk River, Crapaud, Mount Stewart, Morell, Head of St. Peter's Bay, Gowan Brae, Murray Harbour, Murray Harbour North and Red House. Year after year other factories were erected and operated under government management and thus continued until 1896, when several of the companies first organized assumed independent management. In 1899 the Prince Edward Island Dairy Association was organized, the first officers being Messrs. Arthur Simpson, president, John Anderson, vice president and Alfred E. Dewar, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Fraser T. Morrow, present Dominion Dairy Inspector, was appointed instructor in cheese and butter making.

There was, however, an earlier period in the history of co-operative dairying in this Province, a period which, as Mr. Richards' comment indicates, preceded the movement in Ontario and indeed in any other part of Canada. In an article on the dairying industry written some years ago, Mr. John Anderson states that the first cheese factory was opened in Prince Edward Island in 1883, and the first creamery in 1887. The first cheese factories were opened as stock companies, but not altogether as co-operative associations. They were located at Mill View, Lot 49, in Queens County, Dunk River (Central Bedouque) and St. Eleanor's in Prince County. From various causes all these first factories, with one exception (St. Eleanor's) had closed when Professor Robertson arrived in 1891, and the revival of the industry since that time may therefore be attributed to his zeal and initiative.

As for the Stanley Bridge factory, Mr. Anderson, whose attention has been called to Mr. Richards' statement above quoted, holds firmly to the belief that it could not have been established as far back as 1885, and that Mr. Richards is in error on this point, though perfectly correct in his general comment as to the early lead taken by Prince Edward Island in co-operative dairy enterprise.

A RISKY EXPERIMENT

President Roosevelt's endeavor to raise United States commodity prices by means of his gold purchasing plan is being watched with considerable alarm in Great Britain, and other European countries, and the circulation of books had grown from with the greatest interest, if not

anxiety, in Canada. The intimation has been made more than once in New York that the President would not be satisfied until the dollar had declined to 50 cents, but the view held in Canadian financial circles, according to the Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, is that "the brakes are likely to hold" at 60 cents.

Canada, it has been said, will reap advantage from the drop in the United States dollar in that it will make it easier for this country to meet obligations payable in United States funds. This advantage, however, does not apply to the heavy obligations, federal, provincial and otherwise, that are payable in gold. Moreover there are distinct disadvantages. One is that the premium on the Canadian dollar across the line is an obstacle in the way of Canadian exports to the United States, and gives a corresponding advantage to United States exporters to this country. This, if it becomes dangerous to our farming or other industries, can of course be checked under the Canadian anti-dumping legislation. But another disadvantageous factor lies in the remarkable rise of the pound sterling coincident with the drop in the United States dollar. This means that payment of Canadian obligations in London is made correspondingly more burdensome.

Meanwhile, great uncertainty exists in the United States as a result of President Roosevelt's monetary experiment, one consequence being that United States capital is reported to be removing itself in large volume to the United Kingdom and in lesser volume to Canada and France.

IN AUSTRALIA

The fiscal year which ended on July 30 had witnessed a general improvement in Australian conditions, and the first two months of the current period have afforded grounds for increased optimism, writes Mr. M. T. Stewart, Assistant Trade Commissioner in Melbourne, in the current issue of the Commercial Intelligence Journal. Not since the beginning of the depression four years ago has such confidence in the future been evidenced. Official statistics reflect the general improvement, and the weekly clearances of the trading banks, saving bank deposits, quarterly returns, building permits, motor car registrations, company balance sheets, etc., disclose satisfactory improvement, an indication that more prosperous conditions are returning. Unemployment is still a grave problem, but the numbers of unemployed have steadily declined during recent months and it is hoped that a further improvement will be recorded. Seasonal conditions following recent spring rains throughout most of the pastoral and wheat-growing areas are now particularly favorable, and all fears of drought have been dissipated. The wholesale and retail trade have not as yet shared to the fullest extent in the general recovery. An upward movement is now, however, discernible, and the removal of a considerable degree of uncertainty by the favourable Commonwealth Budget, which was brought down at the beginning of October, should provide a considerable impetus to trade generally.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Dr. George H. Locke, the Chief Librarian of the Public Libraries of Toronto and of the Carnegie Commission, who visited Charlottetown in 1932 and advised the promotion of a library for the whole of the Island, celebrated the 25th anniversary of his acceptance of the position he now holds by a great gathering in Toronto, where it was recounted that in the past twenty-five years eighteen new public libraries have been built in that city and the circulation of books had grown from 1,600 a day to 16,000 a day.

Notes By The Way

Our forefathers, says an exchange, whose simple, rugged habits we profess to so greatly admire, never thought that they should be helped by the credit of the state. Individualists to the finger tips of their toll-hardened hands, they were content to help themselves to clear and work the land without a lot of bureaucrats in some distant city going financial ball for them—and most of them were reasonably successful. True, they didn't have paved roads running past their farms, didn't have their mail and morning newspapers left each morning at their front gates, were without refrigerators and radios, with programs provided by the state. On the other hand—and it was a great compensation—they weren't eternally bothered by tax-gatherers, weren't loaded down with mortgages, weren't exhorted by politicians and others to do this, that and the other thing in order to be saved.

In its second season of operation the Churchill elevator, which was to do great things for the Western farmer, handled 2,707,891 bushels of wheat—29,000 bushels less than in 1932. Montreal handled 44 million bushels and Vancouver 11 millions.

Under the plan of the civic department of health in Ottawa between 9,000 and 10,000 children, mostly of school age, have been immunized against diphtheria, since the campaign opened, 2,500 of them this year. There is no record of children given the treatments by their family physicians, but they would add hundreds, perhaps thousands, to the total. The school population of Ottawa is about 24,000, so it appears that about half of those in attendance are guarded against diphtheria. Immunizations completed this year roughly are equal to the number of births in the city. If the average can be maintained it follows that in a few years the juvenile population will be protected practically 100 per cent—and diphtheria but an evil memory of distress and suffering.—Ottawa Journal.

The town of Cloverdale, in Douglas County, Wisconsin, area 30,000 acres, population 400, three schools, a gravelled road to every farm, has no debt and has money to its credit in the bank. Why is Cloverdale not on the verge of bankruptcy, appealing for aid to the bankers, the governor, the United States Treasury? "Conservative operation of the town's affairs" is the prosaic explanation advanced to account for its enviable condition. In flush days it did not overspend; in lean days it does not want.—New York Sun.

Professor Edwin Cannan, in the current number of the Economic Journal, makes an impressive plea for the teaching of simpler economics. He points out that since the war there has developed a pronounced tendency among economists to concentrate on the more abstruse theoretical aspects of their subject and to allow the propagation of its elementary principles to be neglected. He claims that this has resulted in a more ready acceptance of fallacies by politicians and public than was customary in the past, and even fears it may lead to national and international economic disaster. His argument is worthy of the most serious attention from university and other teachers economists.

A national union is to be formed soon, says the London-News-Chronicle, for the protection of the Danish population against attacks from the air. Could there be a more astounding confession of the pass to which the world has come? Here is a peaceful, industrious little nation which it is difficult to conceive any other country desiring to attack, and which it is quite impossible to imagine attacking itself or any of its neighbours. There is no war either threatened or in progress anywhere near it; nominally, the whole world is at peace. And yet the notoriously level-headed citizens of this peaceful little State allow it to be published to the world at large that they are living in dread of their unarmed civilians being poisoned in their streets and their houses by bombs hurled on them from the air.

Ever since the world began there have been those who have given their lives gladly that others might gain. The 300 soldier boys who were wiped out at Thermopylae have inspired untold numbers throughout history because of their sacrifice. It would be interesting to know what the millions of boys who now sleep in the soil of Europe, would think, if they knew that just above their graves the countries for which they fought and died, were at this moment "at swords point" again? Was their sacrifice in vain?

Sir Andrew Macphail On War And Peace

(The following remarks are from the closing part of an address delivered at the annual Remembrance Day meeting of the Westmount Women's Club, Montreal, by Sir Andrew MacPhail. Sir Andrew spoke in place of Sir Arthur Currie, whose serious illness prevented him from being present. The first part of the address consisted of a warm tribute to Sir Arthur's genius for leadership, both as Commander of the Canadian Corps in France and as Principal of McGill University.)

What does the word "Armistice" mean? To most of us it means an eternal time of peace; that which marked the end of a war which was to end all war; that henceforth we could allow ourselves to fall into a lethargy such as that in which we lay in 1914, when we were suddenly aroused by the crying of the trumpets and the beat of drums. Armistice does not mean that. It merely means a temporary cessation by mutual agreement of hostilities between two armies in the field or between nations at war. Arma means arms, stice means status from stō, I stand. It means stand to arms, weapons in hand, idle for the moment but ready for use; nothing more than a truce.

Those arms during the past fifteen years have been in almost continuous use again. At the present moment there is war in Cuba, less than a hundred miles from the borders of the United States; and the world is waiting with bated breath for some trivial incident, like the murder at Sarajevo, which will unleash the passion of war once more. Whoever it was who started the great war, it was not we in Canada; but we were innocently involved none the less, as we shall be again.

The soldiers finished their task with the Armistice on November 11th. The statesmen might have converted it into a Peace, but did not; they gave us instead the treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations. The American Wilson who thought of himself as the supreme idealist was only an unrealist; the French were realists, and both were equally wrong. The Germans understood the meaning of the term Armistice; and every man of sense at Versailles knew that they so understood. They signed under torture; when the torture is removed the victim feels free to recant his signature.

The British may not appear to be the best in making war; they are the best in the world at making peace. They are aware that victors and defeated must continue to live in the same world. They made peace—not an armistice—with the Boers; and Smuts was their trusted adviser at Versailles.

Let us now come closer to the intent of this day. It is a day of remembrance not alone of the dead, but of the hour of victory but also of our own reviving sorrow, which is now the sorrow of the old; of those mothers who brought forth those young men doomed to an untimely end, who fondled them, who supported their earliest steps, who laughed at their first words, as the habit of women is, even whilst they themselves were in pain; the sorrow too of fathers now grown old, and every day demanding more insistently the young strength that has been destroyed. For us who are old those things do not matter much:

"The pale moon is setting beyond the white wave, And time is setting for us, O." Nor does anything matter to those for whom this day is one of especial remembrance. They will live as long as human remembrance endures. They have made expiation with their lives, and may well leave them in their honourable graves. They are no longer amenable to any human voice of praise or of sorrow.

Our pity should go out rather to the young who now face life in this new and troubled world, of the same age as those who fell. It is easy to die; hard to live. No wonder the Preacher praised those who are dead and rest from their labours. To this young I say: Do not think of those young men whom we commemorate on the morrow as strange heroes slain in battle; think of them rather as those who did their part as men, who in the indomitable Canadian army lived a life of temperance, poverty, chastity, and obedience, who did the soldier's simple duty in going to their death. Such a life can be lived in civil as well as in military life.

And after all, are you women who are mothers of 12-year old boys quite sure that you will not be called upon six years hence to face the problem that faced the mothers of 1914. There will be no problem. The boy will say in the

event of war, "I am going to the war." If he said he was not going, it is then you would search your hearts. I am well aware that in Oxford, which is in England, two hundred young men are under a vow never to go to war, and that it is openly proclaimed—not in Quebec either—that "it is time for us in Canada to resolve that in no circumstances will we fight for our king and country."

For those who have a free choice and whose lives are not at stake, war is, in words as old as Pericles, the greatest of follies; but peace and war is not the antithesis, the antithesis of a slothful peace is not war, but massacre. That has always been the fate of every docile, passive, and submissive people.

Do these people ever ask themselves what would have happened to them had we been defeated in the last war? Those who profess themselves dissatisfied with our present situation would do well to ask themselves that question. For such persons you women have your own method; and I suggest to you the words of old Chaucer:

"Now have ye lost my heart, and all my love; I cannot love a coward, by my faith."

In the world's code, cowardice is the one deadly sin.

To us of 1914, war was a new thing. For a hundred years we had lived in peace under the shield of the Empire; the sound of battle never reached these far-away shores. We have since clamoured to be called a nation. Now, it appears, we are part of a Commonwealth, a word some one found in the dictionary; but whatever the word means we are out in the world with a responsibility that cannot be evaded. The young may deride us that we did not create for them a new heaven and a new earth in which they could live in easeful idleness. Let them see to it that they acquit themselves as well.

By the life and death of the young of 1914, our freedom was assured. It is the business of the present young men to see to it that this freedom is put to a good purpose; that demands some sacrifice even if it is something less than the spectacular sacrifice of their lives.

If the issue is now less vast, there is yet room for private sorrow and even for the luxury of grief, which tempered our pride in the victory of the first Armistice Day, and may now help to assuage any bitterness in our present economic distress.

I have not spoken to you as Sir Arthur Currie would have spoken. You have missed the glow and passion of his words, but I have said for your meditation the things that are in my innermost mind, as you would have one speak, who speaks either to him or in his name.

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.

FIFTH CROP FAILURE

Sir,—I had an experience today that I would like to share with your readers in the hope they might reciprocate and share their blessings with those who are in desperate need in the "Dried Out Area."

I officiated at the funeral of a little baby seven months old. It was one of twins and I buried its little sister some five months ago. On this occasion, as on the other, the parents were not in a position to purchase a lot in the local cemetery or purchase a casket, so the little form was laid to rest in a home-made casket, made out of lumber, and buried in one corner of the homestead. The funeral service was held in the house, and I took for my text, "Suffer little children to come unto me." As I looked around that home, I had a feeling God had acted wisely in calling that little child to its heavenly home where there is neither hunger nor cold.

The home was meagrely furnished but clean. The bedclothes were thin and very much worn. There were six panes of broken glass in the windows, and the wind came in from the north over the snow covered ground despite the rags that were stuffed into the openings. One of the broken panes was just over the table upon which stood the home-made casket with its silent form that looked scarcely more than a month old. The cold north wind blew over the silent form and I had a feeling of sadness that the baby being safely

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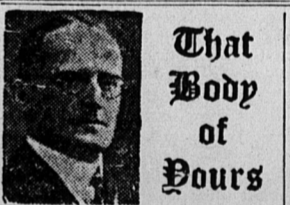
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MEN'S WEAR



By James W. Barton, M.D.

NOT AS MANY TONSILS REMOVED NOW

It would be interesting to find out if there are as many tonsils removed from children as there were a few years ago.

When it was definitely shown that rheumatism was due in many cases to an attack of tonsillitis, and that heart disease very often followed rheumatism, it was only natural that parents and also the medical profession would be anxious to avoid these two serious ailments, and see that infected tonsils were removed.

And even to-day the removal of tonsils that are frequently inflamed is considered advisable to prevent rheumatism, heart disease, gall bladder and appendix infection and other ailments.

sheltered in God's warm bosom could not feel the cold wind, and then my thoughts turned to the living who would have to endure the cold wind all winter long through lack of clothing and bedding. All the way back to town, the picture of that bereaved home was with me. The meagre furnishings, the worn out bedclothes, the broken windows, the home made casket, the lonely little grave, I could not forget them. Together they united in a great cry, a cry of need! As I listened I felt the challenge to meet the desperate need in this home, a need which is to be found in many homes in the "Dried Out Area," after five successive crop failures. As I was challenged by this need I tell of it that others may be challenged and accepting the challenge we may together help to meet the need.

I am, Sir, etc., (REV.) J. T. GAWTHROP, The Manse, Kincaid, Sask.

However there is not the wholesale removal of tonsils now, just because they are large or because there has been one attack of inflammation or tonsillitis.

The general feeling among physicians now is that as the tonsils are needed by children until they get well into their teens, unless they are giving trouble they should not be removed.

In discussing the treatment of tonsils Dr. T. B. Layton, London, states that in his opinion there is as yet no local treatment of the tonsils that can compare with removing them by surgery. Large size is no reason for removing tonsils.

I believe that most physicians will agree with the above; that is that there are frequent attacks of tonsillitis at any age the tonsils should come out.

The point is that the tonsils are useful as filters for the air being breathed and to remove poisons from the blood.

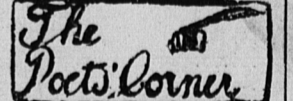
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COME BACK, COME BACK

Come back, come back, across the flying foam, We hear faint far-off voices call us home.

Come back, come back; and whither back or why? To fan quenched hopes, forsaken schemes to try;

Walk the old fields; pace the familiar street; Dream with the idlers, with the bards compete.

Come back, come back, Come back, come back; and whither and for what? To finger idly some old Gordian knot,

Unskilled to sunder, and too weak to cleave, And with much toil attain to half-believe.

Come back, come back, Come back, come back; and whither back? Back flies the foam; the hoisted flag streams back.

The long smoke wavers on the homeward track, Back fly with winds things which the winds obey, The strong ship follows its appointed way. —Arthur Hugh Clough.