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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1929

WHY CAMOUFLAGE IT?

An extraordinary feature of the exportation of New Zealand butter to Canada is the manner in which the butter is absorbed in the retail market. We know on the authority of the National Dairy Council, that 60,000 pounds were imported last year, and it is estimated that the amount this year will reach 34,000,000 pounds. It is shipped to Canada in 50 lb. tins. What becomes of it? One does not hear of New Zealand butter on retail market nowadays. If it is up and retailed in ordinary grocery packages, what means is there of identifying it as a foreign importation? The duty on New Zealand butter has been reduced from 2 cents to 1 cent per pound. Already the price of the Canadian product has been reduced two cents a pound as a result; so that two-thirds of the profit reduction now comes directly out of the Canadian farmer's pocket. This is bad enough, even if the precaution were taken to insure sale of the imported product under its own name. But the absence of New Zealand butter, as such, on the retail market, indicates a situation otherwise. In the case of printed matter or other commodities imported from abroad, it is compulsory to indicate clearly the country of origin on the wrapper or article. Has this protection been denied our Canadian dairymen against foreign competition? The sale of a foreign article in a domestic wrapper is obviously a sale under false pretenses. If this practice is resorted to in the case of New Zealand butter entering Canada, the sooner there is an investigation into the matter the better.

BREED FOR UNIFORMITY

In travelling over this Province one is struck with the want of uniformity in many of our herds and flocks. There are progressive farmers who have specialized in certain breeds and have made a success of it; but unfortunately these are the exception rather than the rule. In many a pasture field one sees herds of cattle, no two alike in size, color, or quality. There are some good individuals of no particular breed and from this they range down to the mongrel and the scrub. One of the disadvantages of such a herd is that the poorer animals are merely boarders and are an expense rather than a source of profit to the herd. Another disadvantage is the fact that the prospective purchaser of breeding stock would never go to such a herd to make his selections. Similar discrepancies appear among our swine and sheep. In the former case, a dozen or more types of hogs may be seen in one community. These are all sold regardless of fitness to the packer, and because of the general scarcity of hogs he is obliged to take what he can get. The result is that no uniform type of bacon in any large quantity can be produced. Similarly in our flocks of sheep there are to be found on many of our farms different varieties of breeds and conformations. The difficulty in connection with our herds of cattle may be easily overcome by co-operation. A community sire, of some standard breed, owned by a local organization would try herd of the community to a high grade. Purchasers of breeding stock would go to such a community herd animals, while the herd in every case would be assured of the highest returns for milk products from the local factories. In the matter of bacon production, it is absolutely impossible for a community of the size of Prince Edward Island with its variety of breeds and cross-breeds to arrive at a standard type of bacon, and without such a type we can never expect to obtain

the highest price for our hog products. We have a Swine Breeders' Association and we have also hog packers who are able to compete with the best packers in Canada; and it should not be impossible for these two organizations to get together and recommend a standard type of hog which would become general in the Province.

In sheep production we have a number of specialists in some of the best breeds. The names of these specialists are found year after year in the prize lists of our local and Dominion exhibitions, and there is no reason why our farmers who go in for sheep raising should not raise the best breeds possible. Prince Edward Island has long been noted for the high quality of its lambs; but we have recently fallen behind some of our sister provinces in lamb production. The lamb market is one of the most exacting. The high-class meat dealer wants the particular type of lamb which will make the best cut, and he is prepared to pay the highest price for it. At present we are producing about 20,000 lambs annually for the market, and the matter of a few cents a pound would make a vast difference in the revenue derived from this source. Our Sheep Breeders' Association should be in a position to straighten out this tangle of mixed breeds and recommend to our farmers generally the breed of sheep which it would be most profitable to raise.

Denmark has set an example to the world in the matter of uniformity of type. In bacon production she outclasses all competitors. The population of Denmark is something over 3,000,000, but in the whole country there is but one type of bacon hog, and that type is safeguarded by Government through breeding stations established over the whole country. We have many advantages over Denmark; we have better soil and a more equitable climate; we can produce all the feed required for our animals while Denmark has to import practically all her feed from abroad. If under these conditions Denmark can attain such high standards in hog, dairy and poultry production, we in Canada, and particularly in Prince Edward Island, should be in a position to lead the world. The keynote to success along these lines is co-operation between packers, dealers and producers in securing uniformity and quality; and the sooner we make a concerted move in this direction the better.

Why is Canada left without a permanent appointment of a successor to the office of Minister of Finance to succeed Mr. Robb? Various reasons are assigned for this anomalous condition in our financial affairs. Some observers see in it the inability of the Government to agree upon a choice; others note the apparent desire of the Government to avoid a by-election when a general election is so near at hand. And others take it as an indication that a dissolution and a general election are nearer than most people have been led to expect. Most Governments prefer to take the Opposition by surprise, as far as it is practicable to do so under the legal limits.

SAID A MOUTHFUL

Repeated misquotation of a famous remark of Disraeli in referring to his great rival, Gladstone, moves a correspondent in a Toronto exchange to cite the original extract for the benefit of the next writer or politician who feels called upon to give it local application. The correct quotation from Disraeli's celebrated speech reads as follows: "A sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination that can at all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of arguments to malign an opponent and to glorify himself."

EDITORIAL NOTE

Lloyd George is the new "Father" of the British House of Commons. It will find him a lively Dad. There is nothing narrow-minded about the Royal Winter Fair's idea of "live stock." Goldfish exhibits are included. Some have greatness thrust upon 'em. Premier Saunders is enjoying the unusual distinction of being quoted in the press of our sister Provinces for a phrase which he repudiates by proxy, but which has all the earmarks of an utterance inspired by Ottawa.

The Government of Turkey has announced its intention of adopting Sunday instead of Friday as the one day of the week set aside for rest and worship. This is the latest of a number of reforms introduced in Turkey which are bringing that country into conformity with other European nations.

From the beginning of history down to the Christian era the seventh day of the week was the Sabbath of the people who worshipped the Creator. In apostolic days while still observing the Jewish sabbath they began to attach increasing importance to the first day of the week as the day of our Lord's resurrection. This soon became the recognized Christian Sabbath, and commonly known as the Lord's Day.

Centuries later Mahomet, who borrowed much from theology and literature of the Hebrews, but was especially hostile to Christianity, adopted the fifth day of the Jewish week (Friday as the Sabbath of his followers. This mandate is now to be set aside, and thereafter we may assume, only Saturday and Sunday will be generally observed in Europe as holy days recurring weekly. The one exception will be Soviet Russia, which has abolished its Sabbath and adopted a five-day week.

"A New Dry Case" is the heading under which The Literary Digest has collected press opinions of many American journals on the appointment by President Hoover of G. A. Youngquist as the new head of the staff of the department of Justice for the enforcement, or prohibition. The press opinions are generally favorable. Mr. Youngquist is a Swede by birth, and a lawyer of ability.

He has been quick to make an announcement, as follows: "I am not a fanatic on the subject." This seems to suit both the dry and the wet, and his appointment seems to be generally accepted as an acid test of the practicability of successful enforcement of prohibition.

The Literary Digest also devotes two pages to "two Canadian Drink Decisions," these being the recent Ontario election and the plebiscite in Nova Scotia. Comments of leading Canadian journals, wet and dry, on these "decisions" are given and are enriched by a smiling portrait of Premier Ferguson. We are told that these events "have interested intelligent observers far beyond the boundaries of the Dominion."

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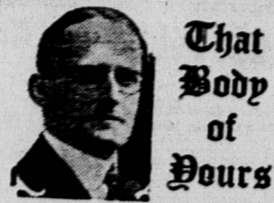
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The Prairie Provinces have high hopes of great benefits from the Hudson Bay route when it shall be completely equipped and ready for business. While it is not expected that any grain shipments will be made that way in 1930, there are great anticipations that the open season of navigation and shipment by that route, both outward and inward will begin earlier and continue later than has been hitherto supposed.

There are predictions afloat that other earthquake shocks possibly more serious than that of Monday last will follow it before long. Such prophetic visions were to be expected, but are mere guesses and are quite useless and unreliable. Nobody knows what may happen on the morrow; nor even how long our protracted and enjoyable Indian Summer of weeks past may yet continue.

Search for buried treasures around the shores of the Maritimes have been carried on for a hundred years, but with barren results. It is different with concealed whiskey in our prohibition country. It is found under straw and hay stacks, and buried in the earth. Not long ago an airship making a forced landing buried a lot of the stuff, and just now the tidal wave following the earthquake has delighted the thirsty ones in Glace Bay, N. S.

The soil of the Maritimes is so rich that if "ticked" a little it yields a plentiful harvest in winter or in summer. A steel chain weighing 60 tons is to be used to strengthen the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral in London.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

TONSILS AND HEART AILMENTS

As the tonsils cause most cases of rheumatism, and rheumatism causes most cases of heart disease, and heart disease causes most deaths, then the evidence is pretty clear that infected tonsils are dangerous to the health and from the life standpoint; also.

And when you can get the records of an out-patient clinic treating rheumatic children, then you can go your own thinking on the matter. Dr. A. D. Fordyce has seen 540 rheumatic children at this clinic 321 with apparently no heart ailment; 119 with a definite heart ailment but the heart was doing its work in a satisfactory manner; 41 with a definite heart ailment in which the heart was gradually failing. There were 9 with acute rheumatic fever and 16 who were born with heart ailment and these were not considered in the records as having real heart trouble. There were 9 deaths from rheumatic heart disease.

This of 515 cases with rheumatism 246 could be considered as suffering from no permanent heart ailment; 118 definitely had a permanent heart ailment but heart was doing its work well; 41 showed failing heart muscle and 9 had died.

In other words 90 or 10% had died or would die during childhood, and another 119 or 23% were permanently crippled to a greater or less extent.

Dr. Fordyce lays great stress on the removal of infected tonsils. Of the 331 children, 152 had the tonsils removed and in 67 cases operation is likely to be performed.

Thus in 213 out of 540 children about 40% of total, the removal of the tonsils was considered advisable.

Now what about operation when the youngster is suffering from rheumatism? "In none of the patients operated on did unfavorable symptoms develop from the operation, even when the rheumatism symptoms were quite active."

Now I think every parent can take these figures to heart.

Tonsils that are healthy even if large should not be removed, because they are of use to the system as a filter and to kill harmful organisms. But infected tonsils are the forerunners of rheumatism and heart disease. Why have your youngster take a chance of being crippled, or dying with heart disease?



SQUAW SUMMER

November days are mild with hinted rain. And winds, that might be winter-toothed are mellow. While leaves, like yellow lanterns, light the lane. And in the yard, chrysanthemums are yellow.

November skies keep something of June's blue. And from the woods, a feathered elf is flinging. Handfuls of crystal song to people, who. A month ago, bade farewell to such singing.

Yet, in the frost-tanned grass, the crickets grieve.— They know this June mirage brings death the faster, This false Squaw Summer, pitiful reprieve.

Prosperine has won from her cruel master. —John Hanlon, in The Chatelaine.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

INTERNATIONAL JOINT HIGH COMMISSION

Q. What is the International Joint High Commission?

A. The International Joint High Commission, composed of delegates or members from Great Britain, Canada and the United States, first met at Quebec in 1898 and later at Washington. The Commission then discussed several matters of international import such as the Alaska boundary, reciprocity, war vessels on the great lakes, the Bering Sea seal fisheries, the Atlantic coast fisheries, alien labor laws, etc. Few decisions were arrived at as the time but several of the questions of that date have since been amicably adjusted between the countries concerned until at the present time there are few if any pressing for conclusion or that are causing any anxiety or friction.

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.

PETE'S ROAD W. L.

Sir—As your Peter's Road correspondent has referred to the Institute in that place, we are indeed glad that he has begun to take notice of what has been done in one short year, by a small number of energetic women. But he should have gone a little farther, and had a peep inside the school and seen what a change they made there. The first thing he would behold, would be neat rows of hooks for the children's clothes, then a new floor nicely painted; also the walls and ceiling painted with cheerful colors to make school pleasant for teacher and children; also a new map, and windows placed properly as ordered by the inspector; and new window shades, and now a sand table board all ready to put on school. I am sorry your correspondent failed to see all this was done, although he noted the white washed outside that was not as white as it might have been. He also forgot to mention that last winter our Institute, which had just started its work, and was ready and willing to buy books for a library for the children, asked a few of our prosperous rate payers to furnish us with a book case and they refused.

I am Sir, etc. INSTITUTE WORKER

RURAL MAIL COURIERS

Sir—As the time is fast approaching for our members to be getting ready for Ottawa for the opening of the session, what we would like to know is what are they going to do for our Rural Mail Couriers? There is not a more faithful or harder-working class of Government employees. Year after year this matter has been brought to the attention of the Government and to the present Post-Master General.

Year after year the rural mail couriers have requested that their claims be considered, and that they be treated on some fairer basis, and on some higher standard than the contract system. Our rural mail couriers are discharging duties that are just as important as those of other servants on the permanent list. They are not similarly treated.

The duties to be performed by our rural couriers are exacting. He must be on the job every day, Sunday excepted, whether the travelling is good or bad. He must furnish ample security for the discharge of his duties. What our couriers ask for and what they expect to receive is to be put on permanent salary at the rate of seventy dollars per mile per year, and to be treated the same as other post office officials. There is nothing unfair or unjust about this.

Why should our rural couriers not get a few weeks vacation the same as other Government employees. Vacation is a necessity and not a luxury.

Railway mail clerks are not asked to tender one against another for their jobs, nor any other post office employees; only the rural mail courier. Although the Government preaches economy, it is spending money increasing the salaries of other officials not as entitled to it as our rural mail couriers. These are the apostles of economy, the friends of the poor man, yet they cannot pay a reasonable remuneration to men engaged in just as important work as the Premier or the Post-Master General.

I am Sir, etc. PRINCE COUNTY MAN

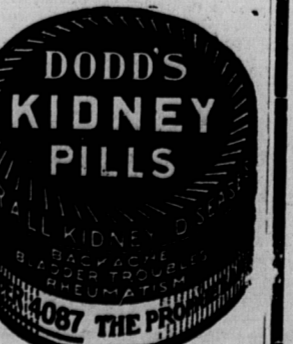
London men are starting a campaign against the top hat.

Farmers of Switzerland are becoming interested in automobiles.

Nanking, China, plans a modern waterworks system costing \$2,000,000.

Industrial production in Sweden is now the highest on record.

A donkey Derby was recently run at Leeds, England.



THE VICTORIANS

At the annual dinner of the St. James Literary Society, Dr. Hough, in response to the toast to literature, made reference to the attitude of moderns towards Victorian writers, and, befittingly remarked that we ourselves are brought into judgement by their achievements, rather than placed in any secure position to judge them. This is perfectly true.

We live in an age of intellectual ferment. Its chief sign is the inter-rogation mark. The impact of extra voltage comes with a shock. Turmoil may easily be mistaken for criticism. In truth, sound criticism implies clear insight, mental poise, balanced judgement. Perhaps the visibility is never so low as when a dust-storm is raised or a cloudburst threatens the earth. Just now, the Victorians seem to be undergoing a sort of inquisitorial ordinance. The tendency is to dismiss them with a curt nod. They are antiquies, too prim, somewhat Pecksniffian of deportment, dreamers or conventionalists, and, at any rate, unsuitable for the freer expression and resolute temper of this more adventurous generation. So it is argued. And the Victorians when they are not talked of as cold leagues away from our time, are given short shrift. This is no new phase of social fashion. It has happened in every generation. Each age is inclined to decry the age which has gone before it. Was there not a strange lapse for a hundred years after Shakespeare gave up the ghost? Did not the nineteenth century wisecrack seek to diminish the merits of era of Wesley, Walpole, Handel and Johnson? Contempt is a parochial disease. It is apt to be pharisaic, and both are forms of egotism. Perhaps our young bloods have yet to become acquainted with the Victorian authors, or again it may be they have concluded that a living dog is better than a dead lion. Literary fashions are seasonal, and frequently have all the variable moods that belong to what we call freakish weather. In art, science, politics, morals and literature, nobody can predict what choice will be made, what tastes will obtain, what movement will be most conspicuous for the hour—

"Our little systems have their day; They have their day and cease to be."

"GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS!"

All of which is true enough. Yet, when every possible and reasonable concession has been made to the sophists who tell us life is all a variorum, and the casuists who interpret history as simply the knack of seeing what is going on beneath our window, it remains that there is no justification for discounting or neglecting the splendid contributions made to literature by the great Victorian writers. And, as Dr. Hough suggested, if this temper prevails, it is we who are judged, and this not in any flattering way. For if the latter days of the nineteenth century have the characteristic of Indian summer and its pallid glow after harvest, still there are the "sixties" and "seventies," in which Victorian literature came into full fruition and opulence, shedding a lustre over the Victorian period such as can only find its fair comparison during the "spacious days of Queen Elizabeth."

An age which produced poets like Wordsworth and Coleridge, Byron and Shelley, Tennyson and Browning which saw writers like Carlyle and Macaulay, Ruskin and Herbert Spencer; which was marked by novelists like Dickens and Scott; by scientists like Darwin and Huxley; by artists like Holman Hunt and G. F. Watts; by statesmen like Disraeli and Gladstone; by philosophers like

"It's your turn to have Mother . . ."

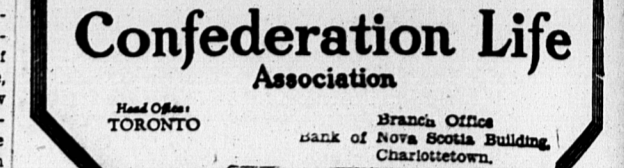
"HONOUR thy father and thy mother." Most of us remember the commandment but in later life when we become fathers and mothers ourselves we are apt to consider the responsibility for our own parents' upkeep a bit of a burden.

Cases are not rare where family quarrels have arisen because children don't want mother or father unloaded on them for so many months each year.

Well, do you, yourself, want to be in this position when you will have become old?

Certainly not! Then prevent it, so far as lies in your power, by setting aside a part of your earnings now, so that, when the time comes, you will not need to sacrifice your self-respect by becoming a burden to your children.

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John Stuart Mill and James Martineau—surely affords an education in the best and brightest traditions of literature and literary craftsmanship which no reflecting person can afford to ignore. "There were giants in those days." No one at all familiar with Victorian literature will question this statement. The superior spirit which affects to mark down at a disadvantage an age that produced such authors as Thomas Hardy and George Eliot, must be

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