

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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A Co-operative System

For an agricultural province like Prince Edward Island the key that must inevitably open the door to prosperity, a prosperity in which all shall share, is co-operation. No country on the continent is more favorably situated for a purely co-operative system than is Prince Edward Island. It has a soil capable of producing anything that can be produced in the temperate zone and a climate unexcelled anywhere in the world.

In the matter of systematic and successful co-operation Denmark has set us a striking example. Reduced to poverty and almost to starvation, the country was on the verge of being depopulated. A few public spirited men, realizing that the only hope for the country was in agriculture, led the way to the system of co-operation which is in vogue there today. It will be remembered that the soil of Denmark is almost barren, made up as it is largely of sand drifted in from the North Sea. Still it could produce something, and these far-sighted leaders realized that its productivity could be increased. The people gladly acted upon the advice of these leaders, and banded themselves together into communal associations, having for their aim the production of the very best that soil and workmanship could produce. So effectively was this system carried out that within a few years their products, particularly in bacon, poultry and eggs, found a place in the British market from which no competition from outside could dislodge them. This system of communal co-operation eventually dominated the whole agricultural life of the country, and today the farmers are independent, are masters of the situation and are in a position to dictate to the market instead of being dictated to by the market. The system followed in Denmark is intensive cultivation and rigid inspection of all exports. All marketing is done through a central committee and members are penalized if they fail to deal through this executive. Under such a system it pays to be loyal.

The average size of the largest farms in Denmark is about forty acres. On this little farm livestock, even beyond the capacity of the farm to feed, is kept. Eight per cent. of the food required to make the livestock fit for market is imported; and yet under these heavy handicaps the Danish farmer is prosperous. Co-operation of this kind requires leadership, and leadership is perhaps one of the greatest needs in our Province today.

Such as were experienced by the dairymen, the flaxseed producers, the glass industry, and others, under the 1922 rates. For this reason, I have been most anxious that the broad principle of the flexible tariff as provided in the existing law should be preserved and its delays in action avoided by more expeditious methods of determining the costs of production at home and abroad, with executive authority to promulgate such changes upon recommendation of the Tariff Commission after exhaustive investigation.

If Mr. Hoover, under pressure of existing economic conditions, gets his way with Congress, Mr. Mackenzie King will not much longer be able to evade the tariff issue.

intensely interested in President Hoover's declaration to Congress in which he says:

"An effective tariff upon agricultural products, that will compensate the farmers' higher costs and higher standards of living, has a dual purpose. Such a tariff not only protects the farmer in our domestic market, but it also stimulates him to diversify his crops and to grow products, and thus lessens his dependence upon exports to foreign markets. The great expansion of production abroad under the conditions I have mentioned renders foreign competition in our export markets increasingly serious. It seems but natural, therefore, that the American farmer, having been greatly handicapped in his foreign market by such competition from the younger expanding countries, should ask that foreign access to our domestic market should be regulated by taking into account the differences in our costs of production."

Canada is undoubtedly the foremost of "the younger expanding countries" against competition from which the United States farmer is to have additional and even prohibitive tariff protection. The President adds: "In order to lessen the American farmers' dependence upon foreign markets." In this his policy differs diametrically from that of the Canadian Premier who has lessened the protection of the home market and exhorted the people to seek foreign markets.

At another point Mr. Hoover, discussing the general tariff, observes: "It would seem to me that the test of necessity for revision is, in the main, whether there has been a substantial slackening of activity in an industry during the past few years, and a consequent decrease of employment due to insurmountable competition in the products of that industry."

The President is particularly anxious that the flexible principle may be left in the tariff so that he may be able to relieve suffering industries without waiting for slow congressional action. We quote:

"Injustices are bound to develop, such as were experienced by the dairymen, the flaxseed producers, the glass industry, and others, under the 1922 rates. For this reason, I have been most anxious that the broad principle of the flexible tariff as provided in the existing law should be preserved and its delays in action avoided by more expeditious methods of determining the costs of production at home and abroad, with executive authority to promulgate such changes upon recommendation of the Tariff Commission after exhaustive investigation."

Our freedom from divorce in this Province has excited the surprise of a writer in an American magazine and the press of our sister Provinces. They wonder how we can remain consistently monogamous when the modern tendency is towards more and better circulation of wives. Possibly it is because we have a sounder appreciation of Balzac's idea of love as the poetry of the senses. "It is as absurd," wrote Balzac, "to contend that it is impossible to love always the same woman as it would be to assert that a musician needs several violins in order to execute a piece of music and to create an entrancing melody."

An Empire Statesman

Canadians generally will receive with pleasure an announcement to the effect that on the occasion of the visit to Montreal early in January next of the Right Hon. Jan Christian Smuts, former Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, McGill University will confer upon this statesman, lawyer and soldier the honorary degree of doctor of laws. General Smuts, on Christmas Eve, will sail from England, where he has been visiting, for New York especially to deliver an address in that city at the anniversary meeting of the League of Nations Association; and he has been persuaded to extend his American visit to Canadian cities where he is assured of a cordial welcome.

Rhetoric and Facts.

Despite Premier King's eloquence, says the Ottawa Journal, many thousands of Canadian farmers will be

Notes By The Way

The Department of the Interior has been buying islands of late, as has been told in the Guardian thus enlarging the area of the Dominion was fairly large before. The purchase includes 27 or 28 islets in the Thousand Island group of the boundary river St. Lawrence directly southward of Ottawa. The islands bought have an area of 2,711 acres which are to form another national park for Canadians and Americans who will frequently visit it in summer.

The Parks division of the Department of the Interior has now one or more national parks in each of the Canadian provinces excepting Prince Edward Island if we mistake not. Our province is always the last to be remembered in the distribution of favours from Ottawa, and more frequently is altogether forgotten. Our representatives at Ottawa are either too sleepy to think of such matters as national parks, or so lacking in influence with the Government that their chief employ seems to be acting as rubber stamps to endorse ministerial orders.

The Liberal party in England has held a caucus in order to decide what is best to do with regard to the Government's bill dealing with the coal mines. Both Liberals and Conservatives are opposed to this measure, but both these are unwilling to have the Government of the day defeated. Both the Opposition parties are somewhat suspicious that the Prime Minister is "riding for a fall," believing that Labor would come back stronger after a dissolution.

But if both Tories and Liberals vote in opposition to the Government's coal measure the Government would be defeated, and neither of the two parties knows what the other will do. Each of them would like to be assured that the other party would vote with the Government and so prevent its defeat, while itself opposing the coal bill on principle. The Liberal caucus did not reach a decision as to the party's probable course of action.

What becomes of motor cars that have been used? They are taken back by the dealers in part payment for new cars, of course, and some of them prove useful to their purchasers for a time but the day soon comes when the cost of repairs and upkeep makes possession unprofitable. The net result is that Canada and the States have vast numbers of useless cars on hand.

Ontario car manufacturers are now complaining that thousands of these used cars are being dumped into Canada at the lowest possible valuation for duty, and sold for what they will fetch in Canada's glutted old-car markets. What will be the end of it? Is all North America to become a bone yard for old cars, sold for a song at last selling, until they won't sell for anything?

Ontario, with increased expenditure enjoys a surplus of over two and a half million dollars. All the provincial sources of revenue have been productive. The gasoline tax especially so. This tax is earmarked for the upkeep and extension of good roads. The revenues of the Dominion have also been plentiful, and Liberal propaganda forecasts an overflowing treasury when the fiscal year ends on March 31.

We have not noticed that the provincial Liberal press has issued any particularly rosy forecast about a big surplus in Prince Edward Island. If such a prosperous condition exists at headquarters on Queen Square it is probably held back as a sweet surprise for the new year.

Notice has been given by R. K. Smith, Conservative, Cumberland, N. S., of a resolution he will move at the coming session of Parliament. It calls for increased subsidies for the smaller provinces to place them in a more advantageous position to make progress concurrently with the big provinces of central and western Canada. This move seems likely to bring the financial relations between the Federal authorities and the Maritimes under extensive review and discussion.

How Federal money flies:—\$750,000 in back pay to C. N. R. express men is the latest announcement which comes by way of Winnipeg.

It will be difficult for the most ardent supporters of the official statement about unemployment in Canada. One statement is that "employment stands at the highest peak since 1920"; the other tells of 500 war veterans' families in Toronto who are in distress. What seems quite evident is that the Government does not desire any investigation that would bring out the facts concerning unemployment.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

INFECTED TONSILS IN ADULTS

I write very often about the removal of tonsils in children, but as a matter of fact there are a great many adults who are carrying about infected tonsils.

Some do not know that their tonsils are in bad shape, and after an X ray of teeth and removal of treatment of those infected, wonder why they still feel so lazy or still have pains in muscles and joints.

Other adults know that their tonsils are infected, realize that their joint condition is due to them, and even that organic heart ailments frequently follow attacks of tonsillitis.

And yet they refuse to have their tonsils removed.

Because they have heard that the removal of tonsils in adults, particularly at or past middle age is attended by a serious reaction, is very often dangerous, and the recovery takes a long time.

As a matter of fact my own observation has been, and now we have the authority of our throat specialists, that there is less local reaction and less discomfort with these older persons than those twenty to thirty years younger.

Of course a middle aged or older person is perhaps likely to have other conditions such as heart, kidney, liver, or other ailments, but these would have to have previous treatment and care before the tonsil operation is performed.

In older persons it is frequently advisable to use a local anesthetic, and as the specialist can talk quietly, encouragingly, and explain the simplicity of the procedure—like removing the kernel from the nut—the patient does not get unduly excited and the operation goes on without any trouble.

Further, as the removal of tonsils is now considered as urgent, and as important as the removal of the appendix, there is more care before, during, and after the operation, than there was some years ago.

The patient's blood is tested as to whether it will coagulate or clot properly and in a short time; his nervous symptoms are taken into consideration; his body is built up as much as possible.

Immediately after the operation, he is made as comfortable as possible, and in a few hours a glass of water is given at least every hour.

After he leaves the hospital he is advised to take things easy for a few days.

Remember, bad tonsils are dangerous, and their removal is now attended with very little risk.

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.

OUR DAILY HEE-HAW

Sir,—Since reading your issue of the 11th inst., I am deeply concerned for the welfare of "one of the 35,000." It seems that, entirely unwittingly, I have deprived "Humorist" of his (or her) 'daily apple' and by so doing have seriously jeopardized his health. Sir, you will readily appreciate the harrowed state of my feelings—days of agony and nervous indigestion, and nights filled with visitations of reproachful spectres! I feel as guilty as any teen age youth who has appropriated his kid brother's toy; as if I had robbed him of 'that which not enricheth me, and makes him poor indeed.' I fear me I should never more sleep a wink if I thought that in his heart of hearts "Humorist" accuses me of malice aforethought in filching his 'daily hee-haw'—as he very indelicately puts it.

To give the devil his due, I must thank "Humorist" for that spontaneous effusion of high-flown verbiage in which he exalted me to a position among the 'corps d'élite'—the 'intellectual cream of the Maritimes'—and my one regret is that being unaware of his identity I cannot return this courteous gesture. But I really do object to his statement that this

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK YEIGH

LOUIS JOSEPH PAFINEAU

Q. Who was Louis Joseph Pafineau?

A. Louis Joseph Pafineau was the leader of the so-called Lower Canada rebellion of 1837-38 concurrent with a similar uprising in Upper Canada. Pafineau finally led his compatriots into open rebellion with an encounter at St. Charles from which he escaped to the United States and then to France. Several of his fellow leaders were banished. Pafineau returned to Canada in 1846 and sat in the Legislature for a few years. His dominating personality and eloquence made him a natural leader of a popular party.

Yet you balanced an eel on the end of your nose—

What made you so awfully clever?"

"I have answered three questions, and that is enough."

Said his father, "don't give yourself airs."

Do you think I can listen all day to such stuff?

Be off, or I'll kick your downstairs."

group 'would be unable to understand a question of interest in a small province newspaper.' A most distressing thought is it, that by subtracting from them all powers of reasoning, "Humorist" with one fell stroke would heartlessly relegate the "Intelligentsia" to the category of mere robots, yes, he would even snatch away 'the noblest pleasure, the joy of understanding.' On the contrary, I would beg to remind "Humorist" that "though I think with the learned" I am sometimes obliged by cruel circumstance to "speak with the vulgar."

Now, Sir, granted I was presumptuous in dictating as to what constitutes a matter of interest (although what I really did was cite one instance which was not a matter of general interest) then I am obliged, however disagreeable the idea may be for me, to receive "Humorist" as a companion in the same boat; for has he not definitely presumed that to be of interest a contribution to the public forum must needs stimulate our risibilities? Indeed, if "Humorist" be correctly informed, and "humor" is the sole or even the chief criterion of interest on P. E. I., then I "weep all over me" for the prosperity of future generations. If we were even partly correct there would be more than a modicum of truth in that controversy said to have taken place between a native of P. E. I. and a Nova Scotian. The Garden-of-the-Gulfer contended that according to institutional statistics the percentage of weak-minded people in P. E. I. was lower than that of any other Province of the Dominion; and the Bluenoser replied, "The only difference between P. E. I. and Nova Scotia in that respect is that we look 'em up over here." I am firmly convinced that "Humorist" has not found the "open sesame" when he declares "interest" to be synonymous with "humor"—even on isolated P. E. I. But, with apologies to Tennyson:

"Who is he that cometh like a chronic pest,

With bluster and with discord, with gusto and with jest?"

Apparently "Humorist" is aware that writing anonymously or under a pseudonym is like possessing a ring of Gyges whereby one may do and say all manner of unmanly things and yet remain hidden from the public eye. Mr. Doull has given a detailed account of anonymity in his letter of the 4th inst. I shall merely say it is customary to ignore such letters and treat them as being "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing," but perchance I am unorthodox in these matters, and besides, I am bound to confess that "Humorist's" effort did hand me a few smiles. I do hope his humor wasn't of the "unconscious" type with which he seems so familiar, for then my mirth would be sadly ill-timed. My sense of humor not having reached the same peak of development as "Humorist's" I am incapable of being uproariously amused by unconscious humor which usually has its

(Continued on Page 7)

"The Haberdashery"



ARROW SHIRTS The Gift He'll Appreciate

Every man knows what fine shirts Arrows are—how superb their quality and tailoring—how beautiful they launder. Not a man but would appreciate the gift of one or more Arrow Shirts for Christmas. Broadcloth, Madras, Ara-Twill, Silk or Satin striped with Arrow collar on or to match. In Arrow gift boxes, most attractive. Priced.....\$2.00 to \$6.00

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Arrow pajamas, too, make welcome gifts. Materials Broadcloth, Rayons, Laviscon, in stripes, figures, pastels or plain colors. Styles with new collar or without. Trousers, two types self drawn strings or the new Hiplastic with expanding elastic and button. In artistic Arrow boxes. Priced.....\$3.00 to \$8.75

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We want you to see our mufflers. The range of colors and patterns is so varied—there can be no difficulty in making an appropriate choice. Plaids, checks, dressens stripes in Squares or reefer style.....\$2.00 up to \$5.00 White Silk evening mufflers.....\$2.00 to \$4.00 Pearl Grey Silk Squares.....\$3.50 to \$4.00

Fine Gift Sox

We take a pride in the sox we sell we stock only the best. The variety is very large, most good makes are here. Holeproofs in plain Silk \$1.00 in fancy \$1.25, in Silk and Wool a large showing \$1.00. Interwoven in Fancy Silks in all shades very smart, \$1.25, \$1.50. In Wool \$1.00.

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When it comes to linen gift handkerchiefs you got to take your hat off to us. We sell only real Irish linen handkerchiefs, Shamrock brand, plain linen hemstitched borders wide or narrow 3 for \$1.00 boxed. Plain linen finer quality 6 boxed for \$2.25. Finest quality Linen Handkerchiefs 6 boxed for \$2.75. Fine Linen Initial Handkerchiefs 50c each. Silk handkerchiefs fancy 75c and \$1.00.

Broadcloth Snap Spats \$2.50—\$3.50

Henderson & Cudmore Men's Wear

DO YOUR XMAS SHOPPING At the Two Macs Where Quality Counts

For HIM SHAVING SETS SHAVING BOWLS SMOKER SETS FANCY WRAPPED XMAS SMOKES MILITARY BRUSHES CIGARETTE LIGHTERS For HER IVORY SETS IVORY LAMPS IVORY CLOCKS TOILET SETS MANICURE SETS VANITY CASES DUSTING POWDER BATH SALTS FANCY CHOCOLATES 149 GT. GEORGE ST. DRUGGISTS

Christmas Chocolates

MOIRS — NEILSON'S — SMILES'N CHUCKLES

There's nothing more acceptable to a lady than a box of good chocolates, so when in doubt choose them.

We have a particularly large assortment in the best makes and the box designs are extremely pretty—in fact we don't think they could be improved on.

There will be no trouble in making a pleasing selection from our large stock as we carry them in boxes of every size and shape.

Call early and have yours put away. They are moving out steadily.

E. A. Foster CENTRAL DRUGSTORE Sannyside

The Poets' Corner

YOU ARE OLD, FATHER WILLIAM

"You are old, Father William," the young man said,

"And your hair has become very white,

And yet you incessantly stand on your head—

Do you think, at your age, it is right?"

"In my youth," Father William replied to his son,

"I feared it would injure the brain. But now that I'm perfectly sure I have none,

Why, I do it again and again."

"You are old," said the youth "as I mentioned before,

And have grown most uncommonly fat;

Yet you turned a back somersault in at the door—

"Pray, what is the reason for that?"

"In my youth," said the sage, as he shook his grey locks,

"I kept all my limbs very supple By the use of this ointment—one shilling a box—

Allow me to sell you a couple."

"You are old," said the youth, "and your jaws are too weak For anything stronger than suet;

Yet you have finished the goose, with the bones and the beak, Pray, how did you manage to do it?"

"In my youth," said his father, "I took to the law,

And argued each case with my wife; And the muscular strength which it gave to my jaw Has lasted the rest of my life."

"You are old," said the youth, "one would hardly suppose That your eye was as steady as ever;

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