

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THEORY VS. PRACTISE

Mr. Mackenzie King is so impatient to have the Bennett reforms placed in the statutes, that he cannot wait even to discuss the money votes. At the same time, he insists that most of the reforms contemplated by Mr. Bennett were advocated by himself in a book published twenty years ago, an exchange pertinently remarks that if the opposition leader realized the need of these reforms twenty years ago, his own condemnation is the heavier in that he made no effort to implement them by legislation during the eight and a half years he was Prime Minister of Canada and had the power to do so.

Mr. King is no doubt familiar with the great essay of Edmund Burke (1790-1797) on "Thoughts on the Cause of Present Discontents." Therein he will find the following passage, which might well have been written with an eye to Mr. King's own case, interpreted in the most favorable light:

"It is not enough in a situation of trust in the Commonwealth, that a man means well to his country; it is not enough that in his single person he never did an evil act, but always voted according to his conscience, and even harangued against every design which he apprehended to be prejudicial to the interests of his country. This innocuous and ineffectual character, that seems formed upon a plan of apology and disputation, fails miserably short of the mark of public duty. That duty demands and requires, that what is right should not only be made known but made prevalent, that what is evil should not only be detected but defeated. When the public man omits to put himself in a situation of doing his duty with effect, it is an omission that frustrates the purposes of his trust almost as much as if he had formally betrayed it. It is surely no very rational account of a man's life, that he lives always acted right; but has taken special care to act in such a manner that his endeavors could not possibly be productive of any consequence."

ISLAND ENTERPRISE

Prince Edward Island's contribution to agricultural progress in Canada is written indelibly in the history of such movements as the seed potato industry and silver fox farming. No less important, however, was the pioneer work accomplished in this Province in co-operative marketing of dairy products. This fact stands out prominently in a recent publication of the Dominion Department of Agriculture entitled "Farmers' Business Organizations in Canada." The author is Mr. A. E. Richards, agricultural economist of the Department. Published therein is a chronological list of the three earliest co-operative associations reporting to the Economics branch in each province, which were organized by farmers for the purpose of marketing their products or purchasing supplies. The earliest association listed is the Stanley Bridge Dairymen's Association, Limited, Prince Edward Island, 1895. Next is the Hamilton Cheese Factory, Kensington, Prince Edward Island, 1890. Third in order of priority are the New Perth Dairymen's Company, Prince Edward Island, and the Harvey Farmers' Trading Company, Coburn, New Brunswick, 1892. Nova Scotia's oldest association reporting to the department is the Acadia Dairy Company, Limited, Wolfville, established 1864. British Columbia comes next with the Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange, 1897. In the following year the Mount Middleton Cheese and Butter Company, Sussex, N.B., was established, and in 1899 the Champion Cheese and Butter Co-operative Company, Limited, Eldorado, Ontario. The establishment of Alberta's first co-operative was 1913; Saskatchewan's in 1908; Manitoba's in 1907; and Quebec's in 1910.

Mr. Richards' report is based on information obtained from farmers' business organizations in Canada in 1932. Eleven co-operative dairy companies still in existence in this Province reported establishment between the years 1885 and 1900—before the movement in most of the other provinces had materialized.

Detailed in the booklet are the activities of the farm co-operatives in each Province. Reports on 111 associations were received from Prince Edward Island. Combined membership in the Province totalled 9,197, with an investment of \$71,174 through the purchase of share capital or payment of membership fees, and with company assets totalling \$184,924 in value with reserves of \$34,777. Throughout Canada, returns were received from 795 farmers' business organizations having 2,706 local branches. The shareholders and members financially interested numbered 379,687. Combined assets totalled \$70,226,298, with plant and equipment valued at \$45,607,366. And it was from humble beginnings in dairy co-operative enterprise in Prince Edward Island that these vast organizations sprang!

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THE DUNCAN REPORT

Our contemporary, in its yesterday's issue, proves conclusively that if the Conservatives in 1926 had had their way, the Maritime question would have been settled by the Mackenzie King Government. Their opposition to the appointment of any commission for the purpose of "passing the buck" was amply justified in view of the fact that the most important recommendation in the Duncan report, namely, an immediate investigation and re-assessment of Maritime subsidy claims, was ignored. The finding of the Duncan Commission in this connection reads as follows:

"The terms of readjustment are obviously a matter for detailed determination and assessment, so that the actual amount—as well as the reasons and purposes attaching to it—can be recognized by the rest of Canada as fair and equitable. It is not possible, therefore, to make a final recommendation as to the increase and form of Dominion aid which is required to satisfy the just claims of the Maritime situation, but we recommend that the Dominion Government should give immediate consideration to the whole of this subject, with a view to a complete revision of the financial arrangements as between them and the Maritime Provinces."

It was the shirking of this responsibility by the Mackenzie King Government in 1926 which the Conservative members of Parliament anticipated. And it has been left for the Bennett Government, after guiding Canada safely through the worst depression in world history, to make good the omission.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Montreal Gazette—one of "the gods" of Hon. Mackenzie King, according to Premier Bennett, is evidently not overly favourably disposed toward our claim for a minimum of \$600,000 subsidy from the Dominion under the Duncan Commission finding.

Russia and Japan are now in a race for army increases; as U.S.A. and Japan are similarly engaged in a Naval expansion race, one wonders what the future holds for us in the Pacific. Something has got to happen—either new peace and disarmament pacts or the horrors of war and chaos in Asia among the coloured races.

That Russia is gradually regaining her position as a trading nation—but on strictly cash basis—is evident from the fact that orders for machinery and equipment involving more than \$5,000,000 on a cash basis, for shipment to Russia, have been placed in Britain. In addition it is announced that large purchases have been made in the British market of goods for re-export, mainly from the British Dominions and colonies.

The U.S.A. Senate, after all, defeated the protocol for the United States adherence to the World Court. It was assumed that as the President had a two-thirds majority behind him, (including favourable republicans) it would only be a formality for the vote to be taken. Alas, when the figures were announced, it was found the President was seven short of the necessary two-thirds majority. Some Senators had bolted, and now U.S.A. will be out of the Court for good—news known long ago.

Notwithstanding its own impetuous condition the City of Montreal has gallantly offered to come to the further financial assistance of the near-bankrupt University of Montreal. "The university must succeed," Mayor Houdou told a meeting the other day. "That seems to be the opinion of the City Hall. We must add to that which we have done in the past for the University of Montreal." And this is what the City Hall has done for the university in the past: In 1931, it extended it a \$1,000,000 grant towards the

Notes By The Way

The Communists are rough and ready in meeting out punishment. However, with regard to drunken drivers they have a method that effectually prevents a repetition by the same offender. A chauffeur who when drunk took a government car for a joy-ride during which he ran into and injured some sailors, was tried by court-martial and shot. He certainly will not do it again.

I know of no poison so deadly as hate in the heart. It was this very thing which brought about the recent World War—and left a path of ruin and dead in its wake which all time can never restore. It is opinion on our part as to whether we shall have hatred in our hearts or not. It's our heart, and we are the keeper of its gate. We can keep it out if we will! Hate in the heart is as deadly as destruction as any common poison taken into the body through the mouth. Great physicians have noted examples where it has completely disorganized the otherwise healthy body. On the other hand, the things which have been known to cure diseases, when all medicine has proved futile.

If you want to understand the success of the Soviet experiment, you can never over-emphasize the patience of the Russian peasants. Time means less to these people than to any other Occidentals. At every railway stop they stand in line with traps and samovars at the hot water tap—in every station you will see them waiting to be accommodated on one of the overcrowded trains—a seat may not be available for hours or even for days—a forty-eight hour wait is endured with patience fortified only by tea. Travel means, nine times out of ten, a permanent movement of the tractor. The old and the new exist side by side. Peasants with scythes and pitchforks gaze admiringly at a tractor. It is something they can understand. A tractor is far more interesting than an airplane. Every one knows that the soil must be tilled, but who can see any sense in flying through the sky?—John Groth in Esquire.

Latin is to be crowded out of the High School curriculum as not being of practical use. It is pretty difficult to say just what is practical in the training of the youth. After all 60 per cent. of our English language has come directly or indirectly from the Latin. Music is being proposed as a compulsory subject. Is music to the average youth any more practical than Latin?—London Free Press.

It must not be forgotten that agriculture is also an art. In its highest forms it is based on an instinct for the soil, long years of experience and observation, above all training to grapple practically with day to day problems as they arise. In a word, farming cannot be conducted by word of command, like the march of a body of troops. These are things which should be remembered when the wholesale planning of production from the soil is contemplated. Therefore, to whatever degree it is proposed that the country must rest in the hands of a few, it will neither be over-loaded with complicated machinery, nor made too rigid for safety, is the most important, both the farmer and the community as a whole.—Auckland Times.

The idea of the totalitarian State is the Marxist theory of the State in the transition (revolutionary) period. The Fascist State is not total. The society of property-owners rather becomes total and dominant. National Socialism represents the total domination by the dictatorial means of the society of monopoly property-owners over the State, using the terminology of the totalitarian State. It represents a new feudalism, and the new, therefore, unconsciously, the terminology of German feudal law in describing the relations between master and servant. Property today is no longer private institution. Property organizations are corporations, trusts, cartels and combines—are no longer private organizations. They are public institutions. Property today is a political function of the State.—The Contemporary Review.

I hardly think, says a writer, that any of us would make much of a success in this life were we not backed up by someone. Joseph Conrad tells of one of his first voyages at sea, when he was made chief mate. His Captain would retire to his cabin for several days and this is what Conrad has written: "I re-

hospital to be incorporated into its projected new buildings on the slopes of Mount Royal. And annually, it makes the university a \$10,000 grant.

The National Government in Britain with Premier Ramsay MacDonald at its head holds a somewhat analogous position to that of the Bennett government here in its endeavor to side the country over a critical period. Mr. Herbert Dunnico, former Labour member for Consett, promising the Prime Minister support, wrote: "The period through which we are passing is so critical and the issues so momentous that unity of purpose and effort is imperative if we are to grapple with these problems and escape these dangers which are threatening the existence of western civilization. My experience in the chair of the House of Commons has taught me how inimical to the national welfare political partisanship can be." (Mr. Dunnico was deputy chairman of ways and means during the Labour Government of 1929-31.)

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

FAITH HEALING
A few years ago such a thing as faith healing would never have been admitted by the medical profession. This of course was due to the fact that the physician had in mind such conditions as organic heart trouble, or hardening of the arteries, or hardening of the arteries. To-day as more than half the ailments are not organic, but they are worked and feel the things that if they were all right physically they would be all right mentally and so overcome their difficulties.

Now just as infected teeth, tonsils, or gall bladder, constipation, or undue eating, lack of sleep, or other conditions can cause symptoms which take their toll of one, so also it is now recognized that if the patient was "overprotected" as a youngster, he has inherited a "nervous" constitution, or his home or employment circumstances are unsatisfactory, he has the feeling that he is not equal to his work or responsibilities. This feeling can actually cause the physical symptoms in the stomach, intestine, heart, kidneys, blood vessels of which he complains. In urging his fellow physicians to become better equipped faith healers, Dr. J. S. Lankford, San Antonio, Texas, says, "Aside from his hereditary influences, the patient must be studied as an individual; his customs, habits, restrictions or freedom; his happiness or unhappiness; his home and possibly his domestic difficulties; his independence or financial troubles or when the physician has a patient who is unbalanced, his anxiety and doubts and even his religion.

The doctor must even, in so far as possible, put himself in the place of the patient with all his ills and troubles so that he may understand fully and get the patient's viewpoint. Then he can advise well. When the whole story is confided to the physician in whom the patient has absolute faith, half the work is finished and the rest is easy though it may take some time to affect a complete cure."

The Poet's Corner

A VISIT

The house had once been painted green with trimmings white. But rain and storm of many years had changed the color to grey and now it stood forlorn and grey upon the hill. Uncurtained windows looking out, the picket fence had many palings torn away. And grimed with wild, demonic, leaf through weeds and hay. We knocked upon the blistered door in darkening gloom. And quick sharp footsteps echoed through the empty room. Serene and dressed in silk we saw her standing near a window. The rustling jupitars gave a sudden chill of fear; We spoke and, through unopened doors, she looked at us. And quickly took the narrow path all wet with dew. Once there, our hurried feet like frightened swallows flew.

member that I felt quite flattered, and went blithely about my duties, myself a commander for all practical purposes. Still, whatever the greatness of the illusion, the fact remained that the real commander was the man in the uniform. I was behind a maple-wood cabinet-door with a white china handle."

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The Selkirk Settlers

Excerpts from the East of Selkirk Settlements, by H. H. H. Prince Edward Island, 1883; its Difficulties, Progress and Final Success.

VIII
After the timber is burnt, little more remains to be done: the fire has destroyed the vegetation which might have been inconvenient, and the surface, having been preserved in a mellow state by the shade of the trees, needs no tillage, further than to cover the seed with a hoe. In some parts of America, the harrow is used; but, in all the northern parts, the surface is too rough, owing to trees that have been blown down by storms, and have torn up the earth along with their roots, forming little hillocks, which remain long after the timber is entirely gone to decay.

When the stumps are removed, the plough may be used, though for the first or second time with some difficulty, from the roughness of decayed roots. After that, however, a farmer may follow the same agricultural process as in England, and, according to his management, may expect nearly the same produce as on similar soil in this country.

The first crop or two upon newly cleared land, are of course much inferior to those of England. But without any other manure than the ashes of the burnt timber, an acre may easily be made to produce 150 or 160 bushels of potatoes, and 200 is not an extraordinary produce. In the same rough state of the land, the usual produce of grain is about 15 or 16 bushels of wheat, and 25 or 25 of barley or oats. From 100 to a ton of timothy or clover hay, may be expected. If grass seeds are sown; but this is not usually done until the clearing is completed, the land may easily be brought, by tolerable cultivation, to produce crops of double the amount that the land in its original state would produce. But it must be allowed that the settlers who manage their land with sufficient judgment form a very small proportion.

Rings Around The Moon

(New York Herald-Tribune)
That signs and wonders in the sky have not altogether lost their power to thrill even the blasé New Yorker was evidenced by the flood of telegrams to the Weather Bureau and to newspaper offices about the moon rings seen on Friday evening. We wonder how many of the unaided spectators thought of making the one observation likely to be of scientific interest on such occasions, comparison of the apparent sizes of the rings with that of the moon itself. This is one way—indeed, it is almost the only way—of measuring the sizes of water droplets in fog or cloud while still high up in the air. Small droplets make large moon rings. Large droplets make small rings. Sharp-edged ice crystals if present instead of the rounded water drops, make the larger rings of definite sizes called halos, instead of the smaller one of almost any size called coronae.

Friday's rings were coronae. The inner one, the only one that most observers saw, was about twelve times the moon's apparent diameter, or about 12 degrees. If any one measured the ring's angular diameter more accurately with a surveyor's instrument, the measurement has not yet been reported. Outside this inner ring, observers at a few localities have reported a second and fainter ring which seems to have observed optical theory by being about ten angular degrees in diameter. Taken together these two measurements indicate that somewhere in the air above the city, perhaps a mile or two above the ground, there floated on Friday evening a thin layer of mist or cloud, the water drops of which were nearly of the same size and would have measured about six ten-thousandths of an inch. A ring of about 12 degrees in diameter would have been a moon halo caused by floating ice crystals, like the remarkable set of halos and mock moons observed by the savant Hevelius in Danzig on March 30, 1660, which event began the scientific study of these phenomena.

It is unfortunate that appearances so spectacular mean little. Both water droplets and ice crystals are common objects in the upper air and cannot be depended upon as weather forecasters. What has been seen is not absence of the droplets or the crystals but the fact that the floating layers of these are too thick or too irregular.

Mark Twain And A Reporter

(Winnipeg Evening Tribune.)

Celebrations of the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Mark Twain are already in progress. During one of his lecture tours, the great humorist visited Winnipeg. A Tribune reporter (known by the pen-name of W. E. Stearns) who, by the way, was a brilliant graduate of Manitoba University, he is now resident in Eastern Canada—was assigned to interview Mark Twain. In later years the reporter recalled his impressions, and a few of the humorist's observations in an article contributed to Saturday Night. A portion of the story follows:

To find Mark Twain in bed upon my only opportunity of interviewing him but to find him, nevertheless, as perky and whimsical as ever, was my good fortune. Many newspapermen have not been so lucky, for America's greatest humorist, especially in later life, had many sorrows and often for days at a time was unable to shake off the black dog from his mind. The interview took place in the middle "nineties" of the last century, in the Manitoba hotel, Winnipeg, then the most ambitious hotel west of Toronto. Mark Twain was at that time somewhat over sixty years of age and was on his final lecture tour about the world—a tour undertaken, like the heroic effort of Sir Walter Scott, because of the failure of a publishing house to pay debts that he did not owe. In all parts of the English-speaking world there was great sympathy for Mark Twain in this effort. At his two lectures in Winnipeg he had bumper houses.

Clemens at Ease
When application was made for an interview, the hotel clerk informed me that Mr. Clemens was confined to his bed from a carbuncle, and that he would see me if I would move quietly and speak softly, as not to unduly excite him. I expected to find a man with the bearing of a nurse with physician in the office. Instead when I was ushered in, he was comfortably reclining, clad in the blue and white pyjamas, on a bank of pillows, surrounded by a litter of magazines and newspapers, and smoking a long, black cigar. I had been seriously concerned about Mr. Clemens' health but then and there I concluded that the carbuncle, like the Rev. Leonidas Smiley, was a myth, and after several years' experience as a public lecturer I have to view it as a very useful myth; for a man who single-handed, has to entertain several hundred people at night has no right to expend his strength in talking to a dozen during the day.

Mark showed no lack of energy and talked so freely that it was evident his message of caution to the hotel clerk was one of his little jokes. He gesticulated lazily and every little while ran his fingers through his thick, white touseled hair which his pictures have made so familiar. There were several questions concerning his lecture tour and related subjects and there came a talk on his work. "After all," was one question put to him, "do you think you will be the longest remembered by your work in recording the life on the Mississippi in the old steamboat days?" "Yes, I have no doubt of it; the Mississippi was my first love, and naturally some of the best things I have done were connected with it."

Then what I had been longing to ask came out. "Mr. Clemens," I read your stories and among them that of the "Jumping Frog." I never dared to hope that I would ever have a chance to speak to you but I made you that, if you ever had, I would ask you to fill up that tantalizing gap and let me hear the story of Jim Smiley's yeller, one-eyed cow with no tail. I am all eager for the yarn."

"My dear fellow," replied Mark, "you are only bluffing, for you now know well enough that the cow has no tail, for had there been one I certainly would have told it. As a matter of fact there never was any cow, but there was a frog all right."

As to Genalogy

Down the Red River near the town of Selkirk, about twenty miles below Winnipeg, there lived at the time of Mark Twain's visit, a settler named Clemens who was said to be a relation to the author. M

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Clemens was therefore asked who came to his death by falling through a trap-door. Since then I have been feeling that genealogical yellow had to search any more and not to tell what he already knows. This settler down the Red River may be related to me but I certainly am not going to find out.
An the father of "Tom Sawyer" and Colonel Mulberry Sellers, lighting his cigar, offered his hand, and from his nest among the plums graciously bowed me out.

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