

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLeure, M. F. Vice-President, J. E. Burnett, F. J. L. Secretary—Lieut.-Col. D. A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Managing Director—J. E. Burnett, F. J. L. Associate Editors—Frank Walker, and D. K. Currie.

Morning Daily (founded 1877) \$5.00 per year (in advance), delivered. \$4.50 per year (in advance) mailed to Canada and United States.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1935.

CANADA'S TRADE

Injected into the discussions at Liberal political meetings in Queens County recently was the question of Canada's trade standing in relation to other world countries. It was contended that Canada has not made the progress which other countries have made out of the depression, that she has fallen from fifth to eighth position, and that her trade has dropped, since the depression, almost 50 per cent while world trade dropped only 40 per cent.

The answer to these misstatements will be found in the Patriot of Sept. 9, in which Sir William Stavert, well known financier of Montreal, is quoted as saying: "It may even be said that with regard to favorable balances of trade shown by governments, and returns, not only is Canada fifth among the nations in volume but is showing a tendency to lead its contemporary nations back to prosperity."

If our contemporary featured more of such items it would place its readers in a better position to vote intelligently on the issues in the present election contest. A few weeks ago, for example, an analysis of world trade figures by the statistical bureau of the League of Nations, representing a careful study which the League's economists have been carrying on for several months, was issued, amply substantiating Sir William Stavert's statements. The analysis showed, among other things:

1.—That during the past four years of depression Canada's record in maintaining her foreign commerce has been surpassed by only one of the great world-trading nations, namely, Japan.

2.—That while world exports in the past four years have declined 57.1 per cent, on a gold dollar basis Canada's exports on the same basis, declined by but 49.9 per cent.

3.—That whereas Canada's exports, on a gold dollar basis, have shrunk by 49.9 per cent, those of the United States have diminished by 69.9 per cent, of the United Kingdom by 57.2 per cent, of Germany by 65.8 per cent, of France by 58.4 per cent, of Italy by 56.1 per cent.

4.—That, in volume of goods, apart from gold dollar values, Canada contributed 3.71 per cent, of the total world exports in 1929 and 3.99 per cent, of the total world exports in 1934.

Figures such as these can't be dismissed by election oratory. What they show, and incontrovertibly, is that in the matter of trade, which is the foundation of employment, Canada in these years has been doing better than any other nation in the world, with one exception, Japan, where low wages create especially favourable opportunities for exports, has surpassed us, though only slightly.

What they show also is that in volume of sales, in the quantity of goods moving, decline in our trade is much less than is assumed. In that respect our record, comparatively speaking, is even better than when tested by values.

Canada now does a larger proportion of the world's trade than it did under Mackenzie King. It stands fifth amongst the trading nations of the world, being exceeded by only Great Britain, France, Germany and United States. An adverse trade balance of \$100,000,000 in 1929, has been changed into a favorable trade balance of \$130,000,000. It will take a lot of misrepresentation by opposition politicians to hide these facts from the electors.

SOVIET SCANDALS

Communist agitators in Canada continue to proclaim through their magazines and other mouthpieces that the people in the U.S.S.R. are better off than the dwellers in this country, so it is in order to draw their attention to some evidence that is furnished from Moscow itself. The Pravda recently commented on the apathy of the local authorities in various parts of Russia towards the appalling living conditions of thousands of workers. Special mention was made of New Zaporozje, where a census revealed that some 16,000 persons were living in 5,000 small dugouts, without water or lighting, and within a few yards of the great Dnepr river.

When is Government action untrustworthy and unreliable? When handled by men like Premier Hepburn and Premier Mussolini. With them reputation looms bigger than reputation. According to Prime Minister Bennett, Premier Hepburn speaks with his tongue in his cheek when he attacks the banks and big in-

terests. Mr. Hepburn told his Toronto financial supporters that he did so merely to "catch the man in the street." There is sincerity for you! Mr. King's parliamentary promise that he would lower tariffs 50 per cent, would, if carried out, close up 60 per cent of Canada's industries. Now, on the stump, he says he would lower the tariffs a reasonable degree. He is always endeavoring by some method to shirk making a specific statement. Where the Liberals had feared to "provoke" other countries in seeking markets, the Conservatives countered tariff for tariff, preference for tariff preference, resulting in a 100 per cent increase in Empire trade and 26 per cent increase in Canada's trade with foreign countries. We have reason to believe there is much resentment on the part of farmers who entered into agreements with fertilizer supply firms for potatoes at a maximum of thirteen cents per bushel. Verily "pigs in clover"—with the farmers representing the clover. Rumors that he would "seek a seat in another country," were referred to by Prime Minister Bennett at the Conservative convention in Calgary. They were not true, he said. He recalled Sir Thomas White having once remarked, "I will always think of you as Bennett of Calgary." "It rests with you," the Prime Minister said, "whether after Oct. 14 I shall continue to bear that proud designation."

TRADE WITH U. S.

On several occasions recently the Canadian Press has reported substantial progress in negotiations between Canada and the United States in the direction of a reciprocal trade agreement. It has also given publicity to the fact that these negotiations have been going on for a long time. The correspondence opened with an exhaustive presentation of the Canadian argument for wider trade relations dated Nov. 14, 1934, and closed Jan. 4, 1935, with a note from Mr. Herridge acknowledging U. S. Secretary Hull's agreement to open negotiations. Secretary Hull expressed appreciation of the arguments presented and particularly mentioned his "appreciation of the unflinching determination with which the Dominion and Provincial Governments have met their loan obligations." His government, he stated, was ready to open negotiations and he further suggested that the discussions take in the question of "methods of determining the value of merchandise for duty purposes in either country."

Mr. Herridge agreed to include this question in the negotiations, and agreed to the opinion expressed by Secretary Hull that negotiations would essentially have to be most exhaustive on the part of both countries, involving a close study of every item in the tariff schedule likely to be affected by the proposed agreement. Changes in long standing tariff schedules would have to be effected gradually. Experts of the Canadian and United States governments have been busily engaged in this work for many months both in Ottawa and Washington, and a party of Canadian trade and tariff officials recently visited Washington for round-table discussion. Notwithstanding these facts the local Liberal press has the audacity to say that because of Mr. Bennett's "failure to arrive at any definite basis of agreement" President Roosevelt has "decided to proceed no further with the negotiations as he prefers to deal with a Liberal Government under the leadership of Hon. Mr. King."

Such barefaced misrepresentation is unprecedented in political campaigning. EDITORIAL NOTES Well, well, it has come to this that the Liberal Party editor has himself to take the stump to help his candidates. The Gyo Club is to be commended on its decision to sponsor a recital in Charlottetown this fall of that world-famed Canadian organization, the Hart House String Quartet.

When is Government action untrustworthy and unreliable? When handled by men like Premier Hepburn and Premier Mussolini. With them reputation looms bigger than reputation. According to Prime Minister Bennett, Premier Hepburn speaks with his tongue in his cheek when he attacks the banks and big in-

terests. Mr. Hepburn told his Toronto financial supporters that he did so merely to "catch the man in the street." There is sincerity for you! Mr. King's parliamentary promise that he would lower tariffs 50 per cent, would, if carried out, close up 60 per cent of Canada's industries. Now, on the stump, he says he would lower the tariffs a reasonable degree. He is always endeavoring by some method to shirk making a specific statement. Where the Liberals had feared to "provoke" other countries in seeking markets, the Conservatives countered tariff for tariff, preference for tariff preference, resulting in a 100 per cent increase in Empire trade and 26 per cent increase in Canada's trade with foreign countries. We have reason to believe there is much resentment on the part of farmers who entered into agreements with fertilizer supply firms for potatoes at a maximum of thirteen cents per bushel. Verily "pigs in clover"—with the farmers representing the clover. Rumors that he would "seek a seat in another country," were referred to by Prime Minister Bennett at the Conservative convention in Calgary. They were not true, he said. He recalled Sir Thomas White having once remarked, "I will always think of you as Bennett of Calgary." "It rests with you," the Prime Minister said, "whether after Oct. 14 I shall continue to bear that proud designation."

are farmers henceforth to be independent of weather conditions, weeds and insects? It would seem like it, if crop control by electricity, forecast by Dr. S. M. Kinter, vice-president of the Westinghouse Company, becomes practicable. "The possibilities," he says, "appear almost limitless. In addition to the usual applications of power and light, much can be expected from the control of in-

sects that now infest grains and plants. "The seeds that are now carrying these vicious menaces will be freed and given better opportunity for their start in life. What will be the effect on plant growth of these new uses of radiations? No one can tell without extended trials. The treatments of some kinds of radiations like X-rays are known to influence the plant's characteristics to such an extent that new varieties are thereby created. One need go but a step more to imagine conditions of selection by some such means that would permit of destroying the undesired weeds and thus render available all the food wanted by weeds." Looks as if soon all farmers will have to do is to touch the respective buttons and he will have sown, cultivated and reaped his crops without leaving the shelter of his house.

Notes By The Way

Italian troop movements through the Suez Canal have already netted the operating company approximately \$200,000; so that will be another argument against closing this short-cut from Rome to Addis Ababa. Following the example of Great Britain a group of American promoters are preparing an elaborate commercial expedition to Latin America. An exhibit ship will demonstrate the efficiency of American bath-tubs, orange juices, etc., all the way from Maracaibo to Punta Arenas. . . . But alas! With all these gadgets, exhibits and entertaining, the American trade ship will have no Prince of Wales.—Washington Post.

The general expectation in Geneva is, however, that Italy will reject the plan of settlement prepared by the League council. Most believe that Mussolini is determined to make war, but that he may be content with one or two initial victories "to avenge Adowa" and then propose a settlement. This latter is more to be believed, it is unless the League is bent on self-destruction and falls to do its duty, a certainty that he cannot continue to wage war if denied imports. The League has only to stand firm in this respect and Italian operations will be brought to a standstill. Even now Mussolini is trembling at the thought of economic sanctions.

The Prince of Wales once said that a "ranch" was a "ranch" which merely lost money. Calgary reports that the long-sought crude oil pool which is believed to be the source of the millions of gallons of naphtha pouring from Turner Valley wells may be located beneath the E. P. Ranch at Felskito. It is evidently not to become a "ranch."

An attack on the League of Nations has been launched by Hitler over the situation at Memel, a city or district that belonged to East Prussia and was transferred by the Peace Treaty to Lithuania, subject to a kind of guardianship by the League of Nations. If Germany tried to recover Memel by force Russia would probably go to Lithuania's support. Hitler can only fulminate, but the League should, and probably will, try to insure fair play for the German population in the Memel region.

The Nazis have begun the process of defying Hitler, and soon he will be hedged with the divinity of the Mikado. The head of the labor front tells him he has given Germany "an exalted and holy religion," and the leader of the youth movement exclaims, "Fidelity in you is our gate to immortality." He is to be the Mahomet of the new dispensation. Ridicule will kill when even indignation fails, and when the rest of the world begins laughing at Hitlerism its end will not be far off.

"From being a leader on the smallest of stages General Smuts," in the eloquent words of the Times "has become a great imperial thinker and a man whose word counts not only with the British people, but far abroad in the world outside." To supplement that statement we would add that there is no room for any doubt that General Smuts could, if he wished, command the highest honors, great fame, and abundant wealth in several spheres where his opportunities of exerting a tranquilizing influence on international politics would be as vast as they would certainly be beneficially utilized.—Johannesburg Times

Collective security requires armament, and each country pledged to it must maintain its proportion of strength which is regulated by the strongest force. The strenuous efforts were being made to reduce armaments, the question of collective security was intentionally not emphasized, although the principle stood. In disarmament Britain led the whole world. When France and others feared to follow, she was forced to rearm; and then and then only did Britain, seeing no chance of peace by disarmament, come out as the champion of peace by collective action. Britain has been logical throughout, and has worked magnificently for world peace.

Germany has made deathless contributions to music, and has been known as a nest of singing-birds. But Hitlerism is death to all culture. Peter Dykema, professor of music at Columbia University, who has returned from a tour of Germany, says that German youth has put aside melodious folk songs and sings stridently of war and death. "In all this music," he says, "there is no attempt to create beautiful tones." In music painting and all the creative arts Germany is committing suicide for these things of the mind and spirit can only thrive when the mind and spirit are free.

seeds that now infest grains and plants. "The seeds that are now carrying these vicious menaces will be freed and given better opportunity for their start in life. What will be the effect on plant growth of these new uses of radiations? No one can tell without extended trials. The treatments of some kinds of radiations like X-rays are known to influence the plant's characteristics to such an extent that new varieties are thereby created. One need go but a step more to imagine conditions of selection by some such means that would permit of destroying the undesired weeds and thus render available all the food wanted by weeds." Looks as if soon all farmers will have to do is to touch the respective buttons and he will have sown, cultivated and reaped his crops without leaving the shelter of his house.

seeds that now infest grains and plants. "The seeds that are now carrying these vicious menaces will be freed and given better opportunity for their start in life. What will be the effect on plant growth of these new uses of radiations? No one can tell without extended trials. The treatments of some kinds of radiations like X-rays are known to influence the plant's characteristics to such an extent that new varieties are thereby created. One need go but a step more to imagine conditions of selection by some such means that would permit of destroying the undesired weeds and thus render available all the food wanted by weeds." Looks as if soon all farmers will have to do is to touch the respective buttons and he will have sown, cultivated and reaped his crops without leaving the shelter of his house.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barlow, M.D.

HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES—INJECTION METHOD AND OPERATION

Some idea of how the injection method of treating hemorrhoids or piles has taken the place of the old method of removing them by a surgical operation can be gathered from the report in New England Journal of Medicine of Dr. Balch of the Rectal Clinic, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. Since the Clinic was organized in 1928 the number of operations for removal of hemorrhoids done in the hospital has steadily decreased. In 1929 there were 42 cases; in 1930, 26; and in 1931, 8; and in 1932 only 5. These figures show pretty well how successful is the injection treatment of the average case of hemorrhoids.

During that time, 359 cases were treated by the injection method and Dr. Balch concludes that the injection treatment of internal hemorrhoids (not the kind that hang outside the body) can be satisfactorily carried out in about 85 to 90 percent of cases seen, with from 5 to 15 percent having to return for further treatment within three to five years. The treatment is almost painless and practically free from serious consequences. The patients are satisfied with the result.

After having treated more than 5000 cases of hemorrhoids by the injection method Dr. Frazier of Minneapolis in Journal of Iowa State Medical Society, re-emphasizes that only internal hemorrhoids that are not fibrous are suitable for injection. While it is very gratifying to know that the great majority of cases (that is really the average case) can be cured by this simple method there are thousands of cases in which this method cannot be used; and only surgery can affect the cure.

For those whose cases are not suitable for the injection method Dr. Frazier gives most encouraging information. In former years the operation meant ten days to three weeks in hospital with considerable distress immediately following and for some days after the operation, aside from the expense and loss of time from employment.

Dr. Frazier describes an operation now performed which, followed by hot Sitz baths the next day, and the bowels moved by an oil or water enema on the second day, allows the patient to leave hospital usually on the fifth day after the operation. "The thought then is that no one in ordinary health should suffer with hemorrhoids now the injection method will cure most cases, and the surgical method does not mean so much pain, expense, or time lost."

"From being a leader on the smallest of stages General Smuts," in the eloquent words of the Times "has become a great imperial thinker and a man whose word counts not only with the British people, but far abroad in the world outside." To supplement that statement we would add that there is no room for any doubt that General Smuts could, if he wished, command the highest honors, great fame, and abundant wealth in several spheres where his opportunities of exerting a tranquilizing influence on international politics would be as vast as they would certainly be beneficially utilized.—Johannesburg Times

THIRD PARTIES AGAIN

Sir,—Premier Gardiner at Montague told us what happened to the third parties in 1929. There must be something wrong here. Does the Liberal report him correctly? Or has it misinterpreted Hon. Mackenzie King? Mr. King was in power in 1929. In the Forum he emphatically declared, repeating it more than once, that there were "no third parties" under Liberal governments. They always disappeared under Liberal rule.

And Mr. Gardiner flatly contradicts him, describing them in 1929 the eighth year of King's government. I am, Sir, etc., WHO IS RIGHT?

WHAT IS FREE TRADE

Sir,—It would be difficult to conceive a more childish argument than that of Premier Gardiner, in attacking Premier Bennett's tariff against the States as inconsistent with his free trade ideas as crystallized in his reciprocity treaty. The Liberal idea of free trade is plainly, You may come and play on my yard, but I may not play on yours. You may sell freely in our markets, while you shut us out of yours. This is not free trade, it is sacrifice.

Premier Bennett says: "Come boys, let us open up both yards and be friendly and play together. Let us sell and trade with each other, and make it profitable to both our countries. This is protection, even if not a cent of duty is collected on either side, and it is also the essence of free trade, which Conservatives and all rational minded economists are seeking after. I am, Sir, etc., FREE TRADER

GARDINER ON BUTTER

Sir,—I hope Premier Hepburn will make a better job than Premier Gardiner, who made rather a sorry spectacle of himself on the butter question. He went far at sea both on prices and logic. After telling his audience that his province was getting about half the price for butter as we of the East were getting, he proposed that we send our butter out west (to sell at half price) and exchange it for western wheat, paying full market price for it, as an ideal of the Liberal policy of trading. Wonderful logic. With as much sang froid as if he were giving a truthful account, he declared: "I see from the records today that butter was 40c in Sep-

tember 1930, and that it was 21-4 cents in Montreal in September 1934. He did not mention what records he referred to, or whether his entertaining friends had inadvertently given him something to affect his vision. The Agricultural Minister, Hon. W. M. Lea, in his Report of 1930, published the average prices of butter: New Perth Creamery 29c; New Glasgow 26-50c; Lot 16 Dairy Association 30c; Lake Verde 30-76c. Thus on this side of the ledger Premier Gardiner was only 12 cents per pound in exaggeration. The Statistical Record of the Department of Trade and Commerce in September 1934 gives the price at that time as 23-9 cents per pound which shows his vision materially contracted on the other side of the issue. But he carefully avoided the year 1935, the first year in which the Bennett policy could have effect, when the March price was 29-6 cents, the April price 26-6 cents, with the prospect of record high prices in the near future. I am, Sir, etc., ROCK-BOTTOM-FACTS

ROUGH ON PREMIER GARDINER

Sir,—The Patriot praised Premier Gardiner in one column, then damned him in an adjoining column, a two faced stunt of Liberal inconsistency. After nearly a column of soft soap about his "magnificent address" at the Montague meeting it follows with a vicious editorial on "Pampering the Western Provinces," singling out "Saskatchewan." Mackenzie King (then Premier) said—"Not a nickel to a Conservative province." Premier Bennett said—"I will allow no province in Canada to default in its credit, or go into bankruptcy." Premier Fatullo, Liberal Premier of B.C. was the first applicant for relief from the mess into which he got into, the sequence of his proclivity. The Conservative government helped with a loan. Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, all followed and were helped out by Bennett to the extent of \$86,000,000 loans or guarantees. And now Alberta, under Aberhart, the supposed financial wizard, is helped out by a temporary loan of \$2,500,000.

After attacking these provinces, Premier Gardiner's Saskatchewan included, with operating to "CHIEF-EL" out of "Prime Minister Bennett at Ottawa" a "further loan," it proceeds to praise the recipient of one of those loans to the skies as a model to follow—presumably as an example of gratitude. No wonder Premier Gardiner had to travel to the Far East, as far as he can get away from the Western Provinces to abuse Premier Bennett. He knows he dare not try it at home or in any part of the West. I am, Sir, etc., NOT A NICKEL

RUSTICO'S APPRECIATION

Sir,—Dredging operations have ceased at Rustico Harbour and the fishermen in general and those in particular in front of whose stages the dredging was carried out are especially thankful for the great boon that has been conferred upon them by our present government. This plea by a small number of Rustico fishermen was respectfully listened to and obtained by our worthy representative, W. C. S. McLeure. Through the stage dredging accommodated only a few fishermen, still it was the sole means of them earning their livelihood for themselves and their families. Another instance of the noble work of our Rustico member is the highway, which his efforts on our behalf have made it possible for us to enjoy. For years a railway was talked of but nothing materialized. After all Rustico is only a very small part of our great Dominion and when we consider that we are favored with a highway, the only one of its kind in Canada, we can thank Chester McLeure. Only when we drive through other parts of our fair Province do we ask ourselves the question. Why are we so favored? Do not let us fool ourselves, thinking we are recognized in Ottawa in preference to other parts of the province. No—this is the result of the worth-while efforts of a worth-while man. One who felt and understood our needs and used his influence and forcible personality to obtain something for us which will be ours and our children's to enjoy for years to come. Men and women of Rustico, how can we show our gratitude? We are today facing a great crisis, where sound judgment and courage and good statesmanship are needed as never before. Will we experiment with new leaders or will we give our wholehearted support to Messrs. McLeure and Myers who have stood the test and have conscientiously given of their best to help place Canada in the proud position she

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion by correspondence of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not assume the opinions of correspondents.

After attacking these provinces, Premier Gardiner's Saskatchewan included, with operating to "CHIEF-EL" out of "Prime Minister Bennett at Ottawa" a "further loan," it proceeds to praise the recipient of one of those loans to the skies as a model to follow—presumably as an example of gratitude. No wonder Premier Gardiner had to travel to the Far East, as far as he can get away from the Western Provinces to abuse Premier Bennett. He knows he dare not try it at home or in any part of the West. I am, Sir, etc., NOT A NICKEL

MORE PROJECTS WANTED

Sir,—I see by your paper that the province has had a visit from the Deputy Minister of Labor, Mr. W. M. Dickson, Ottawa, looking over relief projects now in progress, such as the Trans-Canada Highway and the Rustico (McLeure) fund. I hope Mr. Dickson has found these satisfactory, but I also see that Messrs. McLeure and Myers had a conference with the Deputy Minister, and I hope that the joyful news spread by Dame Rumor is correct, that this conference had to do with a large labor relief project for the City of Charlottetown and vicinity when some three or four hundred men will have enough employment to carry them safely through the winter. On behalf of labor, I hope this is correct. We all remember the unemployment relief measure at the Provincial Exhibition grounds and the filling in of the swamp land. This was an excellent unemployment scheme, and all labor thank McLeure and Myers for that opportunity to work. But, Sir, I believe the representatives of labor here should have been called in on this conference. We are prepared to co-operate with our representatives, McLeure and Myers. If this proposed project will bring \$70,000 or more to the unemployed of this city and vicinity in the next three months, labor, I say, will be glad to co-operate to secure same immediately. Sir, I would like to hear more about this scheme and trust it will be one that will be of a similar kind to the relief project referred to above. I am, Sir, etc., LABOR.

MACS Hair Restorer

A delicately perfumed preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the Hair. IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. An excellent hair food toning up and invigorating all the glands, blood vessels and nerves of the hair and scalp, thus producing a rich and abundant growth of hair. Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Just follow the directions carefully and you will be amazed at the results. Price 50 cents.

The 2 Macs

Mail Orders C. O. D. Promptly Attended to.

E. R. BROW

Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis 146 Richmond St., Charlottetown



HEMORRHOIDS OR PILES—INJECTION METHOD AND OPERATION

Some idea of how the injection method of treating hemorrhoids or piles has taken the place of the old method of removing them by a surgical operation can be gathered from the report in New England Journal of Medicine of Dr. Balch of the Rectal Clinic, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. Since the Clinic was organized in 1928 the number of operations for removal of hemorrhoids done in the hospital has steadily decreased. In 1929 there were 42 cases; in 1930, 26; and in 1931, 8; and in 1932 only 5. These figures show pretty well how successful is the injection treatment of the average case of hemorrhoids.

During that time, 359 cases were treated by the injection method and Dr. Balch concludes that the injection treatment of internal hemorrhoids (not the kind that hang outside the body) can be satisfactorily carried out in about 85 to 90 percent of cases seen, with from 5 to 15 percent having to return for further treatment within three to five years. The treatment is almost painless and practically free from serious consequences. The patients are satisfied with the result.

After having treated more than 5000 cases of hemorrhoids by the injection method Dr. Frazier of Minneapolis in Journal of Iowa State Medical Society, re-emphasizes that only internal hemorrhoids that are not fibrous are suitable for injection. While it is very gratifying to know that the great majority of cases (that is really the average case) can be cured by this simple method there are thousands of cases in which this method cannot be used; and only surgery can affect the cure.

For those whose cases are not suitable for the injection method Dr. Frazier gives most encouraging information. In former years the operation meant ten days to three weeks in hospital with considerable distress immediately following and for some days after the operation, aside from the expense and loss of time from employment.

Dr. Frazier describes an operation now performed which, followed by hot Sitz baths the next day, and the bowels moved by an oil or water enema on the second day, allows the patient to leave hospital usually on the fifth day after the operation. "The thought then is that no one in ordinary health should suffer with hemorrhoids now the injection method will cure most cases, and the surgical method does not mean so much pain, expense, or time lost."

"From being a leader on the smallest of stages General Smuts," in the eloquent words of the Times "has become a great imperial thinker and a man whose word counts not only with the British people, but far abroad in the world outside." To supplement that statement we would add that there is no room for any doubt that General Smuts could, if he wished, command the highest honors, great fame, and abundant wealth in several spheres where his opportunities of exerting a tranquilizing influence on international politics would be as vast as they would certainly be beneficially utilized.—Johannesburg Times

THIRD PARTIES AGAIN

Sir,—Premier Gardiner at Montague told us what happened to the third parties in 1929. There must be something wrong here. Does the Liberal report him correctly? Or has it misinterpreted Hon. Mackenzie King? Mr. King was in power in 1929. In the Forum he emphatically declared, repeating it more than once, that there were "no third parties" under Liberal governments. They always disappeared under Liberal rule.

And Mr. Gardiner flatly contradicts him, describing them in 1929 the eighth year of King's government. I am, Sir, etc., WHO IS RIGHT?

WHAT IS FREE TRADE

Sir,—It would be difficult to conceive a more childish argument than that of Premier Gardiner, in attacking Premier Bennett's tariff against the States as inconsistent with his free trade ideas as crystallized in his reciprocity treaty. The Liberal idea of free trade is plainly, You may come and play on my yard, but I may not play on yours. You may sell freely in our markets, while you shut us out of yours. This is not free trade, it is sacrifice.

Premier Bennett says: "Come boys, let us open up both yards and be friendly and play together. Let us sell and trade with each other, and make it profitable to both our countries. This is protection, even if not a cent of duty is collected on either side, and it is also the essence of free trade, which Conservatives and all rational minded economists are seeking after. I am, Sir, etc., FREE TRADER

GARDINER ON BUTTER

Sir,—I hope Premier Hepburn will make a better job than Premier Gardiner, who made rather a sorry spectacle of himself on the butter question. He went far at sea both on prices and logic. After telling his audience that his province was getting about half the price for butter as we of the East were getting, he proposed that we send our butter out west (to sell at half price) and exchange it for western wheat, paying full market price for it, as an ideal of the Liberal policy of trading. Wonderful logic. With as much sang froid as if he were giving a truthful account, he declared: "I see from the records today that butter was 40c in Sep-

NO HIGHER Recommendation Than to say that our RIVAL PIPE Smoking Tobacco is manufactured from Ontario Burley leaf, one of the finest products on the continent. BURLAYS SMOKING QUALITY IS UNSURPASSED. HICKEY & NICHOLSON'S

Mr. Tea Pott Recommends as a refreshing drink BRAHMIN ORANGE PEKOE TEA

The Poet's Corner A DIRGE Call for the robin-redbreast and the wren, Since o'er shady groves they hover, And with leaves and flowers do cover. The friendly bodies of unburied men. Call unto his funeral dole The ant, the field-mouse, and the mole, To rear him hillocks that shall keep him warm, And (when a gay tomb is robbed) sustain no harm; But keep the wolf far thence, that's foe to man, For with his nails he'll dig them up again. —John Webster (1600)

Daddy was confined to the house with influenza, and mother was busy sterilizing the dishes which had come from the sick-room. "Why do you do that?" asked four-year-old Donald. "Because, dear, daddy has germs, and the germs get on the dishes. I boil the dishes and that kills the germs." Donald turned this over in his mind for several minutes, then "Mother, why don't you boil daddy?" Mrs. Brown—Did you see the Smith twins? Mr. Brown—Yes. Mrs. Brown—Don't you think the boy is a picture of his father? Mr. Brown—I do; and the girl is a like of her mother.

MACS Hair Restorer A delicately perfumed preparation which restores, strengthens and beautifies the Hair. IT WILL RESTORE GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR. An excellent hair food toning up and invigorating all the glands, blood vessels and nerves of the hair and scalp, thus producing a rich and abundant growth of hair. Promotes a new and superior growth where the hair is falling and is remarkably useful in preventing dandruff and destroying parasitic hair killers. Just follow the directions carefully and you will be amazed at the results. Price 50 cents.

The 2 Macs Mail Orders C. O. D. Promptly Attended to.

E. R. BROW Fire, Life, Accident, Sickness and Plate Glass Insurance at Lowest Rate. Agent at Summerside, Lloyd Lewis 146 Richmond St., Charlottetown