

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1934

ENCOURAGING

Under the heading "Trade Keeps Growing" the Ottawa Globe, (Liberal) gives front page prominence to a special despatch from its Ottawa correspondent which makes encouraging reading at this Christmas season, substantiating as it does the many evidences that the Empire preferences, while benefiting Canada, have in no way interfered with our trade relations with the neighboring republic. We quote:

"Empire trade has been stimulated by the Ottawa agreements. Imports from the United Kingdom to Canada and exports from this country to the British Isles show an increase of nearly 25 per cent. this year as compared with last. But there has been an even greater increase in Canadian imports from the United States. In every month of the present calendar year Canada has bought more from the neighboring Republic than in the corresponding month of last year.

Total purchases of American products to the end of October were \$239,000,000, an increase of \$69,000,000 over the corresponding ten months of 1933, or an average of nearly \$7,000,000 a month. "An interesting feature of Canada's external trade for the twelve-month period ending October is that total business with British Empire countries was \$487,000,000, and total trade with the United States \$392,000,000—only \$50,000,000 difference, worth of goods from the United States for every \$20 worth sold to that country, the picture of our trade with the Empire shows that British countries spent more than \$2 with us for every \$1 we spent with them."

This is an effective answer to those who contend that the Bennett policies mean "no trade with foreigners" and that there has been any undue discrimination against United States as a result of the Empire agreements.

It remains only to be added that in 1929 Great Britain spent nearly \$3 with us for every \$1 we spent with them, so that the present proportion, while still favorable to Canada, represents a decided improvement, from the British standpoint, over conditions prevailing before the Empire preferences became effective. Also, with regard to our United States trade, the Globe correspondent omits to state that while our imports have increased, our exports to that country have also increased. In the twelve months ending October, 1934, our exports to the neighboring republic grew from \$160,000,000 to \$206,000,000 despite the high tariff barriers which Washington imposed during the Mackenzie King regime at Ottawa, and which are still in effect.

CANADA'S PART

An interesting article on the issue between capitalism and socialism is contributed to the Montreal Gazette by Prof. W. Caldwell. The writer emphasizes the characteristic contribution Canada has made, and is actually making, to the world of today. It is the privilege of Canada, situated where she is on this North American continent, and playing the part she does in the British Empire Commonwealth, to stand for a true continuity in the matter of the undoubted progress and development that have come over our whole industrial and capitalist and social world since mid-Victorian times. Serious, indeed, as are the problems that confront us in the matter of an adequate moral and legal control over our public companies and our financial concerns, it is not a foreign slogan such as that of the "class-war", nor the idea of some scientifically organized economy, that delegates ethical and national and spiritual factors to a secondary place, that makes any real appeal to us. And it is not theoretically impossible, as Stalin actually remarked to Mr. H. G. Wells, that we can march step by step, even under capitalist conditions, towards what may be called Socialism in the Anglo-Saxon sense.

"There are," writes Professor Caldwell, "many generously inclined people in Canada and elsewhere, and also many disappointed and radically inclined people, who are prone to look with an undue enthusiasm upon what they think they see in Russia. It is not, however, the actualities of the Russian situation, and endless suppression there of freedom and all free opinion and of so on, but the semi-religious character, so to speak, of the laudable desire to bring all the hitherto oppressed millions into a common life that appeals to them. But the community feeling on the part of all its citizens that Russia, or any other country, should work for it as one in which noble living and high aims and emulation in well-doing, and 'communion' (the divine method as

well as the only method that makes us men) instead of "force," are the guiding principles. And we have certainly enough today in Canada in the way of addressing ourselves to the problems that immediately confront us, and in the way of the correlation of our local and our provincial and our Federal systems, to keep us from being unduly hypnotized by Communist Socialism or by the idea of any merely scientific organization of our economic life. It is our efforts, and our enterprise as a people and as individuals that have made us what we are. And it is only the continuation of these under high moral and national ideals that will help us to solve the problems that beset us in this post-war and post-crisis period."

POTATOES FOR FEED

An authority on agriculture dealing with potatoes and their worth for feed says: Considering present prices, the question of feeding is an important problem. Taking potatoes on the basis of digestible nutrients as compared with clover hay, if clover hay costs \$20 and if the digestible nutrients in potatoes are of equal value per pound, then one hundred pounds of potatoes are worth 34 cents. According to Pott, potatoes may furnish half the dry matter in the ration for fattening cattle and sheep and one-fourth for horses. Milk cows should not be fed more than 30 to 35 lbs. as large amounts injure the quality of the butter. They may be fed along with suitable dry feed to horses in amounts as high as 17.5 lbs. per day, raw or cooked. Larger quantities may cause digestive disturbances. Bousingault states that 200 lbs. of cooked potatoes mixed with cut straw replaced 100 lbs. of hay in feeding horses.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Poorer in pocket, richer in spirit and experience. Montreal is becoming a habit and repute "gimme." The days are lengthening, but still short enough for due bills. Japan and Russia are itching to be at one another in Asia. Premier Bennett knows the best place in which to spend Christmas—the Maritimes.

His Majesty was in good voice yesterday, and his message came over the wireless clear and distinct. The compulsory convention of alleged bootleggers at Montreal is becoming more and more interesting.

There will now be a week 'betwixt and between' until the New Year, and then—the real work of the winter begins. Government House and grounds never looked so attractive as they do now all decorated and illuminated within and without. They are a sight worth travelling far to see.

The Dispensary had "a whale of a time" Monday with the hundreds of expectant beneficiaries appealing for much needed gifts. The capable nurse, Miss Amy Earle, in her element as Lady Bountiful—only sorry she could not do more.

If Italy and France can be made active friends by an adjustment of territory in Africa, so much the better for the peace of Europe. Of course, like professional hockey players, the colonists will have no say in the matter—they must go where they are sent. Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. DeBiols were at home yesterday at Government House to underprivileged children, and never was there a more appreciative crowd of guests at any function in that historic building. Certainly the Host and Hostess had "the time of their lives" entertaining the delighted little ones who were in the real Christmas element.

The export of products of the Canadian farm to the United States in November amounted in value to \$3,975,000 compared with \$699,000 a year ago. This increase was due chiefly to the sale of 2,088 bushels of barley valued at \$1,562,000 and 1,866,000 bushels of wheat at \$1,525,000. There was a considerable reduction in potatoes from \$306,000 to \$45,000. The export of farm products to the United States during the five months of the crop year stands at \$13,000,000. This is more than double last year. There were six million bushels of wheat, which

Notes By The Way

The boom in gilt-edged securities speaks for itself. There is a money about in excess of present industrial and commercial requirements that it is spilling over into the gilt-edged market. Now this is all very well for some interests in the City but it is not at all well for the nations as a whole. The flow of money streaming out to the gilt-edged market ought to be streamlined into industry and trade.—London Daily Herald.

What every motorist knows as a common experience of his driving—and the more responsible he is as a citizen, the better he realizes it as a motorist—is that one of the great hazards of our city traffic is the boy without a light on his bicycle after dark. What everybody knows, if he has learned any wisdom at all, is that it is not safe to depend upon boys in general to take the proper precautions. That is why the law presumes every boy to have a legal guardian, and that why it is not merely the responsibility of the parents to make sure that their boys do not ride bicycles after dark unless they carry lights, but it is their legal duty as well. In the case of delivery boys the moral responsibility at least is shared by the employer.—Ex.

An interesting despatch comes from British Guiana to the effect that a party of Canadian gold-seekers in the hinterland of that colony have discovered a great water-filled tunnel 500 feet down a rocky gorge, and have named it Marina Falls in honor of the Duchess of Kent. They said the falls resembled nothing so much as a huge bridal veil. The adventurers represent a Canadian mining company. Gold hunting in that climate and in the jungle is the very opposite of the experience of miners in Northern Ontario in winter, where travel by airplane or there is no travel at all until spring.

Robert Burns attended church one Sunday and led a young lady, securing a seat for himself and a friend. He was so shy that he made room for him in her pew. The sermon was a denunciation of sinners with liberal quotations from the Scriptures to verify the Scotch pastor's threats of punishment. The young lady, however, pushed him out and not a little abashed, Burns, perceiving this, took her Bible and wrote these lines on a blank leaf: Fair maid, you need not take the Nor idle texts pursue: 'Twas only sinners that he meant, Not angels' such as you.—Christian Science Monitor.

Hitler's said to be attending to the morals of his Storm Troops. If one half of the allegations are true, Hitler will have to administer a pretty drastic punishment to the Storm Troops. He is campaigning against which he is campaigning is indicated by reference to Ernst Roehm who was executed in the earlier blood purge. So notorious was the case of the late chief of the staff that it is unnecessary to be more specific, and generally mentioned along with him are several men occupying exalted positions. Hitler has a friend, however, of this, and who he has suddenly become squeamish is not known.

From opinions which have been expressed by leading industry we would hazard the conjecture that, while there is no doubt as to the suitability of the graduate when matters of personality are involved, the employers are not what kind of man he is, and the final test, we believe, always be the adaptability of the graduate; his ability to get on with men, his tact, his knowledge of affairs.—Glasgow Herald.

More purchases from foreigners are urged as a way out of the depression, but a friend writes: "I get my vegetables at an Italian's, my meals at a Greek's, my shoe shine at a Russian's, my shoes repaired by a guy from Czechoslovakia, my laundryman is a Chinese and I forget the others." How in the name of the League of Nations am I to do more business with foreigners?—Hamilton Spectator.

The people of the United States are supposed to have the highest standard of living in the world. Not much has been heard since 1929 about two cars in every garage, but the idea that the American market for modern conveniences has been saturated. Thousands of well-informed business men believe that nearly every United States family has an automobile, electric light, bathtub and furnace.

Life should be developed a step at a time. We can't take two steps at a time, except in measurement of distance—and then we have to do something that isn't natural—we have to lengthen our stride, or else jump—and all too often these methods result in a slip! He who gambles is always a loser, for he gets something for nothing, or at the loss of another, which principle is hot sound. People who work for nothing get nothing in return, ownership, which in turn gives them a sense of pride and happiness. If we are in too much of a hurry, we often have to re-trace our footsteps, or start all over again, which means loss of time, irritating, and wasteful. Nothing is so interesting as the life story of a successful man or woman. And always the history is of many, many steps—but only one at a time.—Exchange.

Are we as a nation becoming meaner, as well as less chivalrous? It is two million more than in the same five months of 1929 before the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 42 cents per bushel was imposed. The duty against barley is 20 cents.

That Body of Ours

By James W. Burns, M.D.

X-RAY TREATMENT OF PSORIASIS—WHITE PATCHES ON THE SKIN

One of the distressing and stubborn ailments is psoriasis where patches of white scales resembling pieces of mortar appear on different parts of the body. When the scales are removed by the fingernail or a knife the underlying surface is very red and usually bleeds.

For many years the usual treatment was Fowler's solution (arsenic) internally and the use of ammoniated mercury ointment on the patches themselves. In other cases various forms of diet were used with some success.

The cause has never been discovered but research workers have been of the opinion that as it usually attacks nervous individuals, it was therefore an ailment of the nervous system.

Dr. R. Rosh, New York, has developed a method of treating psoriasis by application of high voltage X-ray rays (X-rays) to the spine at those levels which correspond with the nerve supply to the affected places on the skin. You may remember that from between the bones forming the spine nerve branches come from the spinal cord to supply the face, chest, abdomen, and the legs.

During a period of nine years forty-six cases of psoriasis over most parts of the body were treated; twenty-two were treated locally with a superficial application of the X-rays, and twenty-four, were treated with high voltage X-rays over the spine and lower parts of the spinal column on a line with the upper and middle parts of the back. In these cases where the high voltage was used the psoriasis had existed from six to twenty years.

None of the patients were put in hospital; all went about their usual work. The first increase in itching which was soon followed by complete relief from this symptom. About three weeks after treatment the color faded from the entire of the affected surface and the scales became loosened.

In most cases a second series of treatments was given after a period of six to eight weeks, during which time the majority of the white patches were replaced by brown patches.

Complete disappearance of the spots occurred in from three to six months after the last treatment was given. In passing along the results of the X-ray treatment of psoriasis it often resists the usual forms of treatment.

The Snake Dance

(Ottawa Journal) The Vancouver Sun, (Liberal), prints at the top of its editorial column this solemn admonition: "Read that you may receive not only facts but the significance of these facts."

In the light of this it is interesting to study the Sun's leading editorial in its issue of December 3. On October 1, according to this article, a party of American artillery officers visited Ottawa on holiday. The party was, it says, during the celebration a "snake dance" was formed, the revellers "wound across the foyer of the Grand Hotel" in its progress "inadvertently" jostled the Prime Minister, Mr. Bennett, the sun goes on, complained, made an "international cause" out of the incident, with the result that three visiting officers were court-martialed in Boston.

The Sun thereupon proceeded to denounce Mr. Bennett with the intemperance of violence it reserves for distinguished subjects of the temper—a list that includes Mr. Mackenzie King and Princess Marina. This was done in presenting "the significance" of its "fact."

The weakness in the Sun's case, however, is in its lack of facts. These weaknesses may be enumerated: Reports closely in touch with the activities in Ottawa of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts did not see any "snake dance" in the Chateau Laurier or elsewhere. If there was a "snake dance" it did not "jostle" Mr. Bennett for the very good reason that Mr. Bennett was in Paris at the time. On Saturday, September 29, as no doubt was reported in the Sun at the time, Mr. Bennett signed in Paris the new trade agreement between Canada and France. The Artillery-men were in Ottawa just for the week-end, had gone home weeks before the Prime Minister returned to Canada.

Mr. Bennett therefore did not give any complaint, was no more responsible than the other officers, and as alleged to have followed the Ottawa visit than was the publisher of the Sun. One is inclined to believe that the "Snake Dance" was but another of those derisive organs that occur regularly in the editorial offices of this peculiar Vancouver paper when its erratic publisher gets an "idea."

Sir Robert Borden To Arbitrate

(Ottawa Journal) From Dublin comes a most interesting suggestion. It is that Sir Robert Borden be one of those called in to arbitrate the land annuities and tariff dispute between Britain and the Free State. Of late, it appears, there have been underground discussions between Dublin and London looking to a settlement, and now comes the open suggestion that a compromise might be reached by referring certain aspects of the dispute to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, the head of which is Sir Cecil Hurst, a British lawyer.

The proposal is that the Free State and British Governments should each nominate a distinguished statesman or judge to sit with Sir Cecil in a court of three to arbitrate the dispute, and among those mentioned for such a court are Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Newton Wesley Rowell and General Jan Christian Smuts. The Dominions Office is said to be agreeable to this proposal, but whether Mr. De Valera would submit his case to such a tribunal is not certain. Heretofore he has insisted upon a court outside the British Empire.

Two years ago, a very eminent Canadian, Ulster ancestry suggested privately that the Free State accept as an arbitrator Premier Taschereau of Quebec. The suggestion seemed an admirable one, and for obvious reasons, but Mr. De Valera, or what happened to it if it did reach him, is not known.

Whether Sir Robert Borden would consent to interrupt a glorious career by a plunge into the Anglo-Irish quagmire, we do not know. The work would be arduous and the risk great, and although Sir Robert has never qualified before either any claim that he might make to arbitration in this case would be easily acceptable.

Responsibilities of U. S.

(Sir Austen Chamberlain in Christian Science Monitor)

America has become a world power. She speaks such and expects to be listened to as such; but no man and no nation can permanently maintain rights unless he or it accepts the responsibilities of the course of the Great War oblige; in every privilege is inherent a corresponding duty. Unless the duty is accepted, the privilege cannot be sustained—good democratic doctrine, surely, which should appeal to every great republic.

The United States may still avoid entangling arrangements in Europe. They may isolate themselves, but they cannot immunize themselves as the course of the Great War shows. Their concern with Europe grows greater and their co-operation tends to increase as their commerce grows and their interests spread. Thus, not Americans sometimes, but themselves whether they would not be wiser—and safer—to try to suffer their consequences?

Aid To Upper Canada

(Halifax Chronicle)

The Provincial Archivist has unearthed an early document of great interest recalling the stirring events which had been so generously granted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia for the relief of the sufferers by the late war in Upper Canada and more particularly the town of Newark, which was wantonly destroyed by the enemy.

Newark was the present Niagara and was burned by the American general McClure before withdrawing to the American side. Its inhabitants were left homeless in the depth of winter. The size of Nova Scotia's gift may take a different color when it is realized that the provincial revenues at this period were about 20,000 pounds. In 1812 communication with Canada was by sea. In winter it could only be reached either through American ports and then overland, or by foot through the forests of New Brunswick. The 104th New Brunswick regiment marched to their succor on snowshoes through paths they cut for themselves through the woods and were weeks on the way. Halifax was then in time as far distant the Maritimes sent men and is today from South Africa.

When a hundred years later the explosion wrecked this city, aid flowed in from the rest of Canada spontaneously—a hundred years

The Poet's Corner

COUNTRY FAIR

Below a lop of furrows, widely With shadow lengths, the clear late-afternoon Is glittering upon the country fair. Now laugh and jiggling music swim the light-footed dancers while the Where only soft-faced trudging marked the day With plod of heavy limb, like pulseless clay— And there are dancers while the trees are still. With pliant wreathing and a furried thrill They come and go from in and out Beside cool pastures gossamer with bloom. They have forgotten kitchen work and plough, For springing night-fires burn within them now To forge from out two hearts a glowing shield, While sun-dawn giants tramp the westerling field

—Alan Crighton in Poetry "World"

Empire's War Upon Bacterial Bandits

(London Correspondent of the Ottawa Journal)

Animal diseases of all kinds are the biggest single drain on the Empire's wealth. Our livestock yields annually far more than our mines; yet, though we can put barbed wire fences round the mines to guard against theft, we cannot find a barrier which will keep the worst stock-thieves out of our flocks and herds—the germs of disease. Veterinary officers, armed with the weapons of science, have established an efficient patrol which prevents the disease criminals from breaking through en masse and wiping out millions of animals at one fell swoop, as they used to when rinderpest and anthrax (for instance) raged unchecked; but they cannot stop smash-and-grab raids from bacterial bandits or hold-ups by virus gangsters which cause the farmer constant anxiety and loss.

But I have just been shown, in a quiet corner of Surrey, a "GLD," Research Bulletin issued from Weybridge and sent to the nearest officer in the Empire, who is thus kept in touch with the latest results. In Canada Dr. A. E. Watson, chief of the Animal Disease Research Institute at Hull, Quebec, is the official correspondent to the bureau, which he informs about the work going on in Canada. A great deal of attention is being paid, for instance, to the problems of contagious abortion and tuberculosis, and these are also being closely studied in the "United Kingdom, Germany, France, Australia, New Zealand, and in India. It consequently writes to all these stations and put them into direct touch with one another.

Before the days of post offices, when letters were sent (and with a great deal of delay) direct from the writer to the recipient, correspondence had to be sent by ship and far between. Postal systems taught the letter writing habit.

In the same way, the bureau are encouraging direct correspondence between workers interested in the same subject but living in different parts of the Empire. By acting as a post office, they are stimulating the scientific letter-writing habit. The Bureau of Animal Health, for instance, recently notified, from unpublished reports, that one of the British Columbian veterinarians, Dr. Bruce, was working on a disease called bovine haematuria which was also being studied in Australia and in India. It consequently wrote to all these stations and put them into direct touch with one another.

Wife—"You don't love me any more. When you see me crying now, you don't ask why?" Husband—"I'm awfully sorry, my dear, but these questions have already cost me such a lot of money."

were enabled to take steps to check the outbreak. Officers of these bureaus are peripatetic in the world—but not of the sort of peripatetic one reads on a railway journey. The bureau's staff at Weybridge read over 600

MIC-MAC and OFFER CANADA'S STANDARD OF FRESHNESS and QUALITY 50 60 75 50

GREAT ADVERTISING CONTEST OF The Mont Royal Arts Studio Regd. 4360 ST. DENIS STREET DIVISION 6 MONTREAL REGISTERED ACCORDING TO THE LAWS OF THE DOMINION. There will be 264 prizes from \$5.00 to \$500.00 in 1935 given according to the subjects in different classes. Two of our representatives will choose the subjects according to their ability. The results for P. E. I. will be given in the last part of March 1935.

Marketing Act Effective (Simcoe Reformer) Five million dollars is the estimated revenue accruing in Norfolk tobacco growers for this season's crop according to Mr. A. A. Leitch, chairman of the Tobacco Marketing Board. More than twenty-five per cent in excess of the returns last year, this total is highly gratifying particularly in view of the twenty-five per cent reduction in acreage it illustrates in striking fashion the value of organized effort which under intelligent leadership resulted in bringing the industry under the new Federal Marketing Act and thus in producing a fair return for the tobacco grower. The estimated average of twenty-five cents per pound being paid for the 1934 crop is eight or nine cents higher than last year and represents the difference between profit and loss. The resulting benefits to the entire country through stabilization of the tobacco market can scarcely be computed.

Only 2 Days Left For Your Xmas Shopping You can select from the following lists: Toilet Sets (Pearl and amber), Yardley's Toilet Sets, Hudson Toilet Sets, Porter & Moore's Bourjois Sets, Derry's Sets, Bath Salts, Max Factor's Products, Cased Pipes, Cigars, Fancy Soaps, Stationery, Vanity Cases, Hot Water Bottles, Military Sets, Morris Christmas Chocolates, Thermae Bottles, Ladies Handbags. The Two Macs 149 Great George St.

TAXPAYERS ATTENTION The City Tax Office will be open for the convenience of citizens, to receive taxes each evening until December 31st. FRED LARGE, City Collector.

Members, ship your poultry to the Co-operative and receive highest market prices on correct grading. Patronize your own business. P. E. I. Co-operative Egg and Poultry Association