

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1926

INTER-EMPIRE TRADE.

The British Empire Producers' Organization is a federation of the principal Associations of primary and secondary producers throughout the Dominions and Colonies.

The object of the Organization is to promote the production and trade of the Empire and to endeavor to influence public opinion and public policy for that purpose.

1.—Preference throughout the Empire for Empire products, by the benefit of means of preferential import duties and by any other method which may appear effective.

2.—The organization of the overseas producers and their direct representation in the principal Empire markets, particularly Great Britain.

3.—The making known of Empire products in Great Britain and the normal times an adequate supply of education of the public there in importance, to themselves, of purchasing Empire products.

The organization submitted a number of recommendations to the Imperial Conference recently held in London, suggesting some what as forecast by Premier Baldwin at the Imperial Conference of 1923 and on which he was defeated when he appealed to the electors.

Premier Baldwin's proposal was to levy an import duty on a large list of goods and allowing the overseas dominions a generous preference.

Although this was rejected by British electors in 1924 this organization hopes by a system of publicity and education to overcome the anti-protection prejudices of the British people, prejudices existing largely in the Labor party.

British industry and commerce are finding out by dearly bought experience that an all-round free trade policy is not conducive to profitable trading with protected countries.

IRELAND AND COAL.

The coal strike and consequent shortage of coal in Great Britain has taught Ireland some lessons, according to an Irish correspondent of the New Statesman.

ern Ireland made a mistake in believing that its claim to be part of the United Kingdom would ensure influence public opinion and public policy for that purpose.

Since its foundation in 1916 the organization, working on strictly non-party political lines, has devoted itself especially to the development of finding its cargoes commandeered in British ports for the benefit of the local population.

By the North is learning from the stand politically on its own feet. The South is also learning that only a very real ground of quarrel could justify a breach with Great Britain which might endanger in products in Great Britain and the normal times an adequate supply of cheap coal for its industries.

ANOTHER RIVAL.

The following from the Manitoba Free Press shows how fox farming is being developed in that province. Also it gives a faint idea of the proportions to which the little seed sown forty years ago by Messrs. Dalton and Oulton in this province, has developed.

"Manitoba's fox ranching industry is firmly established. There is now an investment in this province of more than \$2,000,000 in fox ranches and it is steadily growing from year to year.

There are now between four and five thousand foxes being bred in captivity, and the number is steadily increasing. The industry has not yet reached the stage of pelting, and practically all the ranches are still breeding live foxes for sale.

It is believed that this will continue for some time to come, and that there will be many more ranches in Manitoba and many more foxes, before there will be any attempt to raise the animals simply for their pelts.

"One of the most important steps the industry has ever taken in this province is the appointment of Dr. J. A. Allen, V.S., B.V.Sc., as director, department of health of the Western Canada Fox Breeders' Protective Association. Dr. Allen for eight years was the pathologist in charge of the Dominion Government Fox Research Station, Charlottetown, P.E.I., and is a recognized authority on fox fur farming.

He was the first to undertake research and control work in the various diseases to which the domesticated silver-black fox is subject and he is also the author of the Dominion Government Bulletin, "Fox Ranching in Canada," and a recent text book, "Theory and Practice of Fox Ranching."

"Dr. Allen has already arrived in Winnipeg and will establish a laboratory in this city in which his scientific work will be carried on. His appointment to the West came as the direct result of the formation of the protective association.

Notes by the Way

It is now apparent that the British coal miners' strike is not settled. What happened was this: After some 350,000 of the striking miners had returned to work their leaders accepted the proposals offered by the Government.

The result is a sickening situation for the Government, the strike leaders and the people of England who will be the ultimate sufferers from the paralyzing trouble. The majority which refuses to accept the terms offered is said to be made up of the die-hard element in South Wales and in Scotland and the Communist irreconcilables who are always ready to make and perpetuate trouble.

The London Outlook sees the need of strong repressive measures against Communism, which is by no means confined to the mining industry. It says, "there are some who would ignore it and some who would suppress it. Both have a case. The advocates of toleration emphasize the number of windbags in the party . . . and it must be remembered that a fanatic in prison may be more dangerous than a fanatic at large because the disciples that his 'martyrdom' may raise up."

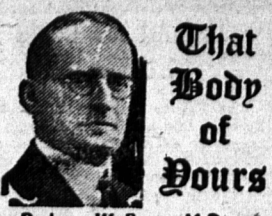
The right of free speech is zealously guarded in England, but an idle multitude is prone to listen to inflammatory and seditious utterances and be swayed thereby. At such a time as this the lot of the Government of the day is far from an enviable one. It has been mentioned that the Baldwin Administration, firmly seated in popular favor as it appeared to be at the beginning, feels the need of a more specific mandate to deal with the perplexing features of the present situation and may resort to a dissolution of Parliament.

Tablets are to be erected in Saint John by the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada in honor of Robert Foulis and Benjamin F. Tibbets, two inventors of note. The late Mr. Tibbets was born in Queens County, N. B., in 1822. He discovered how to utilize a high and low pressure of steam and made the first compound marine steam engine. Foulis was born in Scotland and moved to Saint John in 1822. He invented the steam fog horn, which has been in operation on Partridge Island in Saint John Harbor since 1854. He also invented the system of signaling by steam in foggy weather, which is since in use all over the world.

The thanks of the Maritimes are due to The Financial Post of Toronto for a 30-page section devoted to their interests and setting forth sympathetically the complaints, problems and aspirations of these provinces by the sea. It makes clear that the Maritimes demand no special favors beyond equal opportunity with other sections of the Dominion. It commends the recommendations of the Duncan Commission as just and likely to result in benefit to the entire Dominion, if and when the report is given effect.

Ex-Premier Bell recently gave an address in Edmonton, Alberta, which was reported in the Journal of that city and has since been reproduced in The Telegraph-Journal of Saint John. It was a good address, dealing with Maritime rights, wrongs and claims. Among other things Mr. Bell laid stress upon the vast territory which the Dominion acquired from the Hudson's Bay Company and how it was disposed of, to form new provinces, subsidize the C.P.R. and how 44 million acres were handed over to Ontario and Quebec.

"The Maritimes are not satisfied," said Mr. Bell, "with this disposition of the public domain, and especially with this gift to Ontario and Quebec. They claim an interest in these public lands—an undivided interest—because they assisted to purchase and pay for the land. The purchase money was £300,000 and of this the Maritimes assumed and paid their proportionate share . . . And so we say the Federal Government took the property of the Maritimes—or what is the same thing—they took the public domain in which the Maritimes had an interest, and handed it over to Ontario and Quebec, without consideration and without the assent of the Maritimes."



By James W. Barton, M.D.

AVOIDING GOITRE OPERATIONS

The increase in the number of cases of severe goitre is turning the attention of the profession to methods, other than surgical, for the treatment thereof. Some individuals after trying various methods of treatment for a short time, get the feeling that a surgical operation offers the only hope, with the result that the dread of the operation only aggravates the symptoms.

A London physician taking these cases in hand, first points out to them that an operation can always be performed, but that if they will follow directions carefully for a while, six months at most, an operation may not be necessary. His treatment is complete rest in bed, and an ice bag is placed on the thyroid for two hours daily. The diet is mostly vegetable, and a quieting dose of medicine is administered at night where there is much restlessness.

The patient is kept as quiet as possible, no visitors being allowed. In fact the patient, while kept in a hopeful frame of mind, is treated as if the condition were pneumonia or typhoid fever. After a few weeks of this treatment, any local condition, such as bad teeth or tonsils, is corrected. In practically all of these cases there is a history of constipation, and the correction of this condition is sometimes the biggest factor in the cure.

A little later, the X ray is used for a few weeks, which completes the treatment. Now all this seems very sensible, and it is not hard to understand why this physician affects cures in from 70 to 80 per cent of his cases within six months. Unfortunately many goitre patients try a little of the rest cure, a little of the diet cure, perhaps a little also of the X-ray treatment, thyroid extract and so forth, and become discouraged if they do not see results in a short time. But the completeness, the thoroughness of the treatment outlined above, has enabled many sufferers to regain their health, and avoid the dreaded operation.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon. WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "this pie is real good." Say "very good." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: awakening. Pronounce the "en" as in "men." OFTEN MISPELLED: spasm; not syn.

SYNONYMS: abound, flourish, flow, overflow, swell, prevail. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: VIVIDLY; clearly. "The longer I thought, the more vividly could I see the reason."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

November 26, 1926. ALL THE LORD'S—Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty; for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine." 1 Chron. 29:11.

PRAYER—Great God, the earth is thine and the fulness thereof, the world and they that dwell therein. BATTLE CRY—More than half beaten, but fearless. Fact's storm and the night; Breathless and reeling, but tearless. Here in the lull of the fight, I who bow not but before Thee, God of the fighting clan, Lifting my fists I implore Thee, Give me the heart of a man!

What do I live with the winners Or perish with those who fall? Only the cowards are sinners, Fighting the fight is all. Strong is my foe—he advances! Snapt is my blade, O Lord! See the proud banners and lances! Oh spare me this stub of a sword! Give me no pity, nor spare me; Calm not the wrath of my foe; See where he beckons—dare me! Bleeding, half beaten—I go. Not for the glory of winning, Not for the fear of the night; Shunning the battle is sinning—Oh spare me the heart to fight!

Red is the mist about me; Deep is the wound in my side; "Coward" thou criest to flout me? O, terrible foe, thou hast lied! Here with my battle before me, God of the fight clan, Grant that the woman who bore me Suffered to suckle a man! —By John T. Nelhart.

times . . . The Maritimes are therefore entitled to a proportionate share of this domain, or are entitled to a quid pro quo in lieu of the in the shape of additional subsidy.

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.

PROJECT METHOD OF TEACHING

Sir,—In response to an inquiry as to what is meant by the "Project Method of Teaching" referred to in a letter appearing in your paper of November 24, the following explanation is offered for the benefit of those who may be interested: Snedden, a noted educational authority defines the Project Method as follows: "It places emphasis upon a unit of activity resulting in purposeful concrete achievement, the aim being realized through a utilization of the acquired skills and experiences of the child, and latest skills and experiences, which he necessarily acquires in working out the Project." The Rural School Fair as conducted in his province is the best illustration of this method of teaching known to the writer. Through what Kilpatrick calls the "Whole hearted purposeful Activity" resulting from the work the pupils want to do are interested in doing. Elementary Agriculture, Business, Arithmetic, Civics, etc. are taught. Another example:—Suppose a class has been studying the plants and animals native to the different continents or zones. As a review project a large outline map of the World might be drawn in which the pupils would participate by drawing in, or pasting upon the map pictures of the plants and animals studied. Here again we see as a result of this interesting activity well defined lessons being impressed upon the minds of the pupils.

Like all other methods, this particular one has disadvantages as well as advantages. While practically all subjects do lend themselves to this type of teaching it requires experienced, competent and highly trained teachers, and it also requires courses of study, teacher training departments, and materials and supplies specially selected and arranged for this type of work. Clearly then the introduction of the Project Idea as the Sole Method in this or in any school system would require a great deal of preparatory work and in the mind of the writer would result in a lopsided and unbalanced education. On the other hand any average teacher willing to give some time and thought to preparation can carry on a few of the simpler projects with very beneficial results.

There are many methods of teaching and as already suggested each has advantages and disadvantages. Let us follow a middle course taking what is best in each, thus lending variety and interest to our labor and at the same time providing for the individual differences existing in our pupils. I am Sir, etc. L. W. SHAW Charlottetown, Nov. 24, 1926

No Enduring American Operas Yet Written

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Scores of American operas have been written and produced but none has achieved enough popularity to warrant more than one or two repetitions, and for most of them the premiere also was the last showing. American operas, however, continued to appear with regularity and this season will witness the premiere of several in addition to the revival of others. Music critics believe that increasing frequency of the appearance of American music on the programs of leading organizations, and particularly in the field of grand opera, is the result of a growing interest and demand from the music public.

Three New Ones Coming

The Metropolitan Opera company of New York and the Chicago Civic Opera company each will bring disposed of in trusts funds for himself, his wife and in the gift to the Baptists. Barnett's income from his 160-acre Oklahoma allotment, which produces oil, is \$2,000 a month. Baileys' lawyers had sought to show that friendship between Burke and M. L. Mott, who was acting for Mrs. Barnett, had facilitated the commissioner's approval of Barnett's desire to give the Baptists more than half a million dollars. Burke also swore that in other Indian cases brought before him by Mott that at least one of the decisions had been against the latter.

William II Now One Of Richest Landowners

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—The settlement of Prussia with the Hohenzollern family places in income estimated at about \$1,200,000 per year in the hands of William II and makes him one of the richest landowners in Europe. What will William II do with this property? Under the house law of the Hohenzollerns, it is claimed, the former emperor as head of the dynasty holds patriarchal sway over all the members and can dole out money and real estate to his relations as he sees fit. It is also persistently rumored that the ex-emperor intends to hold the vast properties together for at least a decade, so that the Hohenzollern heritage may not be diminished. At the offices of the ex-emperor's legal representative, it is not confidently felt that the estate can be kept in the former emperor's hands.

Unexcelled Collection Facilities. NOTES, drafts, coupons and other "negotiable instruments" wherever payable, are collected for the account of its customers by the Bank of Montreal. Besides its more than 600 offices in Canada, the Bank has its own offices in the financial centres of the United States, Great Britain, France, Mexico, and Newfoundland, and correspondents throughout the world, enabling it to give prompt and dependable collection service at all times. BANK OF MONTREAL Established 1817 Total Assets in excess of \$750,000,000

Invest in Sound Securities Conservative Investments yielding 4.97 p. c. to 6.50 p. c. The following bonds are selected from our current list and bear our recommendation. Dominion of Canada 5 1-2 p. c. Maturity Nov. 1, 1934 Price \$103.50 Yield 4.97 Montreal Light, Heat & Power 5 p. c. Oct. 1, 1951 99.50 5.03 Maritime Tel. & Telephone 5 p. c. Jan. 1, 1956 96.50 5.30 Gatineau Power Company 5 p. c. June 1, 1956 94.00 5.40 Avon River Power Company 5 1-2 p. c. July 1, 1956 98.50 5.60 Commander, Larabee Corp. 6 p. c. July 1, 1941 98.50 6.15 St. Lawrence Paper Company 6 p. c. Mar. 1, 1946 98.50 6.15 Ottawa-Montreal Power 6 1-2 p. c. June 1, 1949 102.50 6.25 Canada Steamship Lines 6 p. c. Oct. 1, 1941 97.00 6.30 Acadia Sugar Refining Co., 6 p. c. July 1, 1946 96.00 6.35 Canadian Theatre Co., Ltd., 6 1-2 p. c. Sept. 1, 1941 100.00 6.50 Canada Northern Power 6 1-2 p. c. May 1, 1941 100.00 6.50 EASTERN SECURITIES COMPANY LIMITED W. H. V. DUNBAR, Manager Bank of Nova Scotia Building St. John Charlottetown Halifax

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Stone Yields Fish 2,000,000 Years Old SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—A fossil fish, believed to be two million years old and belonging to the oldest known fish family, the ganoid, has been brought to light by the chisel of a stone cutter in a yard here. The fish, which was petrified, was found in a block of limestone. It was ten inches long and perfect in every detail, even showing the color of the flesh and the scales. Differing from other specimens of the ganoid family, the fossil is rather round and stubby.

NURSES REGISTRATION BUREAU Our Nurses Register is a decided boon to experienced qualified Nurses who wish employment. It is of assistance to the public as well—for it supplies a ready means of communication between Nurses and those who seek their service. This bureau is free of charge. Nurses in any part of the Province can register by sending their address. THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE 149 Great George Street Telephone 315

Too Many Drinks NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The drinking capacity of Canadians received some publicity in a New York police court yesterday. Charles C. Russell, 60, a white haired, ruddy faced, genial looking chap from Toronto was arraigned on a charge of disorderly conduct. He has yelled for help and created a disturbance. "How many drinks did you have?" asked Magistrate Corrigan. "Only four." "That's too much." "Well, that may be too much for an American, but not too much for a Canadian," answered Russell proudly.

Arabs And Jews Take Quickly To Electricity JERUSALEM, Nov. 24.—Arabs and Jews have taken so enthusiastically to electricity for cooking and heating that the Jaffa Electric Company has been able to declare a six per cent dividend. Preliminary work in connection with a great electrification scheme on the Jordan, designed to revolutionize Palestine's economic conditions, is going ahead with a rush.