

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker than the Weakest Ink." FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1938

Still More Liberal "Harmony"

On the heels of Hon. H. F. G. Bridges' resignation from the Liberal party and from his post as Speaker of the New Brunswick Legislature, Dr. A. D. Dyas, St. Stephen, Liberal representative for the constituency of Charlotte, has issued a statement repudiating the leadership of Premier Dymally.

"Charlotte County," says Dr. Dyas, "is seething with indignation against the Government both because of the recent cabinet changes and because nothing has been done for this constituency. The Liberals will get no support here in the next election at all unless Dymally is put out of the leadership. I myself wouldn't think of running again with him as leader and I am leaving the party if he remains as head of the Government. There are, I know, several other members who feel the same way as I do about it, but don't want to come out into the open at this time."

Mr. Dyas claims that two business groups, one in Saint John and one in Sackville, are running the Government.

Commenting the Moncton Times suggests that in the painful circumstances, Premier Dymally's best course would be to resign. How, it asks, can an administration whose supporters are in open revolt, give responsible government?

The Times also publishes a signed statement by Mayor P. W. Caldwell of Campbellton, expressing warmest approval of the stand taken by Speaker Bridges in quitting the Dymally administration. "Being a life-long Liberal," says Mayor Caldwell, "I cannot help but appreciate to the utmost the attitude he (Mr. Bridges) has taken and I know that in the Town of Campbellton and throughout the County of Restigouche he stands 100 per cent higher today than ever before."

The Moncton Transcript (Liberal) finds it necessary to deny a report that a third Liberal member, Mr. C. H. Blakeney, Fredericton, is also withdrawing support from the Government.

Like our local contemporary, the Transcript seeks to console itself with the reflection that rows within the Liberal party only go to show that the party is in "a flourishing condition as the exponent of democracy."

The electors, however, are likely to take another view of the matter.

Our National Income

The current monthly review of the Bank of Nova Scotia contains an interesting analysis of estimated national income covering the period 1929 to 1937. Last year's estimate is a preliminary one only, but it is highly encouraging as showing the largest absolute income increase since recovery began. It rose from \$4,130 millions in 1936 to almost \$4,850 millions in 1937. On a percentage basis, the upturn was equivalent to nearly 17 per cent compared with increases of 9 per cent in 1936, 6 per cent in 1935 and 11 per cent in 1934.

When account is taken of the slackening in the growth of export trade which occurred last year, the size of the gain in the nation's income is particularly striking. While the rise in exports was less than half as great as in 1936, the rate of improvement in the national income continued to increase. In terms of dollars the increase in national income in 1937 was almost four times as large as the rise in exports, whereas in the two preceding years income expanded only a little more than exports.

The extent of improvement last year, says the Bank letter, may in part be regarded as a delayed response to earlier gains in export trade. Recovery was gathering momentum as the stimulus from four years of rising export income spread gradually through the economic structure. (This statement coincides with the well known fact that recovery began following the introduction of the Empire Trade Agreements by the Bennett Government in 1933.)

The construction industry, though still more depressed than any other branch of the business structure, recorded a larger gain in 1937 than in any of the previous three years. The rate of improvement in the service industries, including merchandising, transport and governmental services, also increased substantially. In addition, the income produced by the general manufacturing division showed an expansion of 12 per cent in 1937 as compared with two per cent the year before and 7 per cent two years earlier.

Of the basic industries, mining and forestry experienced marked increases over 1936 in response to enlarged demand in external markets. Agriculture, however, suffered a slight loss owing to the drastic reduction in the yield of wheat which was more than sufficient to offset advances in the income derived from the sale of livestock and dairy products.

Another feature of the past year was the sharp increase in the net income produced by the industries engaged in processing Canadian raw materials. Here, too, the chief factor in the upswing was enlarged export business in such products as refined metals, lumber and bacon. With the maintenance of firm markets abroad and some revival in the farm income, the outlook for the current year would have been unusually favourable. Such prospects, however, have been radically altered by the world-wide fall in prices and the slump in business centering in the United States. Canadian exports have been declining steeply and in June were 30

per cent lower than in the like month of 1937. It now appears likely that the national income will be somewhat smaller in 1938 than in 1937. Even assuming a substantial improvement in the latter part of the year, recovery could scarcely be great enough to offset fully the losses which have already occurred during the past six months.

The most favourable factor is the outlook for agriculture. If current prospects are maintained, the wheat crop will be much larger than a year ago and probably greater than any harvest since 1932. In this event, farm income in western Canada should be larger than last year and much more evenly distributed even if the price realized by the farmer is no higher than the current quotations for the October and December futures. While there may be some declines in cash receipts from the sale of livestock, the outlook for agriculture as a whole is better than for several years past. On the other hand, there is the near certainty of a drop in the income from forestry and the probability of some decline in the manufacturing industries and construction.

Editorial Notes

The "Invincible Armada" ran before the English fleet, this date, 1588.

Liberal propagandists are busy these days trying to offset the effect of the Conservative revival. Here, there and everywhere are evidences of the scare.

First Italy, then Germany, now Japan have been made to feel the dominating hand of Britain in world affairs.

Why should this be? An English publisher writes Marketing that he cannot sell his business books in Canada but when he arranges for a United States edition, bearing the imprint of an American publisher, and costing considerably more than the British edition, Canadian business men show a gratifying interest.

"The cry of the gardeners was heard throughout the land" louder than ever this month. What a pity, with so many opportunities offering, everybody does not become his own gardener, then there would be less temptation for truck and flower thievery. The damage done to the plants is even greater than the loss sustained by the theft of flowers and fruit.

At the mid-year convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in Cincinnati this month it was shown that a list of twenty items purchased daily by the consumer at an average department store, apparel and home furnishings, cost \$450 in the 1920's, but the same goods could be bought in the 1930's for \$300. The savings of \$150 were accounted for in this way: \$40 represented lower costs of raw material; \$57.50 a reduction in the cost of manufacturing; and \$52.50 a lowering of the cost of distribution.

The Army Worm plague is much worse in New Brunswick than it was last year. The epidemic is scattered and the caterpillars still small. They may continue feeding for some time. The present infestation, which started last week, came a full two weeks earlier than that of 1937. Last year the caterpillars were reported on about 40 farms. During the past week they have been reported on more than this number of farms, and over a considerably wider area.

Premier Bracken of Manitoba, we are told, is making a tour of the Maritime Provinces "for the purpose of gaining first hand information in regard to general conditions in this part of the Dominion". While he has made arrangements to meet Premiers Angus Macdonald and Dymally to discuss "matters of mutual interest in the field of Provincial politics", Prince Edward Island and Premier Campbell are not mentioned in his programme.

Mr. Carlos Monck of the Argentine Department of Agriculture, Buenos Aires, has been visiting Saint John. He reported that indications point to a larger crop in the Argentine this year than is needed for consumption, he said. While the total acreage in potatoes in that country has not increased much this year, the output may be as much as doubled because of the importation of superior northern seed, he said. Should this be the case, he intimated, nothing like last year's market for seed should be anticipated this fall.

Even a British Law Lord of Appeal may learn something new and have his knowledge extended by visiting Canada. When he arrived in Montreal en route to the American Bar Association meeting in Cleveland, his Lordship declared himself stumped when a reporter used the word "stooge". "I'm used to a great many Americanisms," the visitor said, "but I'm afraid I don't know that one." Laboriously the reporter explained the theatrical set up which involved a "straight man," "a gag man," "someone who hands you the laughs on a platter," "the dope of a duo." Then Lord MacMillan "caught on." "Oh, I see," he smiled, "sort of an agent provocateur!"

"The dangling participle is one of the most deadly pitfalls in the English language," in the opinion of Professor Walter E. Prince of the English department at Massachusetts State College, Amherst. The worst error in English grammar which I find among my students," Professor Prince said recently, "is the use of dangling modifiers, chiefly dangling participles." As an example of the ludicrous meaning conveyed by use of a dangling participle Professor Prince mentioned the sentence, "Having eaten our lunch, the boat departed." The State College professor also mentioned as examples of faulty grammar and diction often found among college students the usages of "due to" instead of "because of," "different than" instead of "different from," "had ought" instead of "should," and the usage of plural pronouns with singular antecedents as in "everyone kept their seats" instead of "everyone kept his seat."

NOTES BY THE WAY

U. S. federal "nuisances taxes" on a dozen items, such as tooth paste, matches, chewing gum, saps and other things, are not new. They do not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

Politicians who get into office on basis of promises to do nothing, and then do nothing, are not new. They do not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

Marshals Bluecher said on a visit to London after Waterloo, "What a place to plan the attack! The delightful aviation age might exclaim at the sight of our World's Fair. 'What a place to drop bombs on. You simply can't miss!'" - New York Times.

Britain's burden is back-breaking. She is the world's policeman, the world's mediator, the world's greatest example of unharmed coolness. She has an impossible job and she does it with grace and understanding. - Vancouver Sun.

Quaint customs are to be found everywhere in the world, but no more so than in Henan, China. Cantonese restaurants have different prices for different foods, the price of the food is the same but the root garden level has the prettiest, waitresses, best service, most cheerful and friendly. - Vancouver Sun.

With military planes hitting 300 miles an hour upward, no part of the United Kingdom would be safe from a surprise attack. Why not then build airplane plants in the nearest British Dominion and make them as a training school for men and machines could be had on comparatively short notice? Flying the Atlantic will soon be as common as the air. - St. Thomas Times-Journal.

The Ontario Motor League and other bodies are asking for a highway toll to reduce the number of trucks using the main arteries of travel on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and public holidays. The Wisconsin plan is being studied as possibly suitable for Ontario. Under that scheme a toll of one cent per mile of the principal highways from 1 p. m. to 11 p. m. on Saturdays, and between 9 a. m. and midnight on Sundays, would be levied on all vehicles. - Stratford Beacon-Herald.

An English headmaster has taken up the cudgels for the post-war boys. With a long experience to draw upon, he has written a book on the generation of schoolboys to equal the present. Probably most teachers could say the same. If there is lack of discipline and if the generation of boys and the good boys do not. Nor should we overlook the pitfalls which abound today but were non-existent in the generation of boys. - Stratford Beacon-Herald.

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PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The CharloTTetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinions of correspondents.

ARMY WORM

Sir—As the plague caused by the Army Worm is very extensive in the eastern end of the Island our Department has decided to do something to help the farmers to be mixed in the poisonous mash for destroying the Army Worm.

We have shipped a quantity of bran to Mr. T. J. Kichham who will distribute it among the people who have this menace to combat. We are, Sir, etc.

GROUND LIMESTONE

Sir—It is apparent to all, and positively known to those who have made a close observation of agriculture conditions in this province, that there is a deficiency of lime in our agricultural lands.

It is well known that lime applied in the autumn is as effective as when it is sown in the spring, and in handling the lime during the fall, you have that additional work done and you are ready to sow your crop in the spring without further hold-up.

I am, Sir, etc. W. H. DENNIS, Department of Agriculture, Charlottetown, July 27.

ENCOURAGEMENT FOR FARMERS

Sir—In our work in the office we sometimes meet incidents which are, to say the least, encouraging. When traveling through the country we are often surprised by the ordinary farmer at their homes if they would give the matters under their control the thought and care that should be given to them.

One man tells us that last fall he set aside one hundred and ten pullets. They began to lay at six months of age, and in December, inclusive, he obtained one thousand three hundred dozens of eggs which netted him approximately three hundred dollars. Those eggs were sold through ordinary channels of trade. I wonder how many farmers in our province can equal this? All could if they would try.

In explaining his method of feeding, he stated that he had used commercial laying mash and home grown grain for scratch purposes.

This same grain, after ordering his fertilizer, had his soil analyzed and found that it called for 300 lbs. of phosphate, 100 lbs. of potash, and 100 lbs. of nitrate of Soda than that which was originally intended for the soil.

In selecting your soil for analysis, dig a hole as deep as the soil is cultivated, keeping one side perpendicular to the other. The soil from this side of the hole weighing from five to six pounds and mail to the Dominion Chemical Experiment Station, Ottawa.

THE GRASSHOPPER

Sir—I have heard and read a great deal about the grasshopper and the damage it causes in the western provinces, by destroying the crops, and although I have not seen any of these insects, I figure that they are the same as what are known over the whole of Africa as the Locust, and not the grasshopper of forty years ago.

The locust is mentioned in many of the prophecies of the Bible in creating punishments that were to come upon the Children of Israel; and wherever encountered in the Scripture it signifies famine and desolation. In the Old Testament, we have a list of living creatures that were declared by the Law of Moses "clean" or fit for food, and a list of living creatures, declared "unclean" or unfit for food. Of insects we have listed all insects that have legs above their feet are clean and fit for food; and the grasshopper is particularly mentioned as being clean.

We come to the New Testament, where, in the account given of John the Baptist, we read that his food was locust and wild honey. He also remembers many years ago hearing a minister say in the course of his sermon that the locust that John the Baptist ate was a kind of bean and not the insect known by that name. This was certainly untrue.

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David Livingstone in his book makes mention of his eating locust and wild honey and declaring it to be a very good thing. He also mentions that all the natives of Africa eat locust and mostly all travelers in Africa have partaken of them. I myself have had a few periods, when no other food was available, as is the case in many parts of Africa, lived almost exclusively on locust and wild honey.

In preparing them for food, the feet and wings are broken off. Then they are roasted on the hot coals. I used to roast them in a frying pan with peanut oil, of which there is an abundance in Africa. In this manner they taste something like shrimps.

The body of the locust is about two and one quarter inches in length. It is about three inches long on the wings. It is very strong on the wing, but cannot alter its course in the air. It can fly for long distances in one direction, but must alight before changing its course. In Africa, locusts travel from the east towards the west. I have never known them to go in any other direction.

A cloud of locusts extends from the surface of the earth to a height of about one hundred yards. They sometimes extend to a length of ten miles and to a depth of five miles or more. They fly in the evening and at night, and about one hundred locusts are packed together so that they obscure the day and the sun cannot be seen through them. They eat all vegetable matter as they go and when they have passed there is nothing left, neither leaf nor blade of grass. The appetite of these insects is truly voracious.

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In the night the locusts lay their eggs. The eggs are hatched out just about the time when the next year's crops are beginning to grow. The young locust or as the Beers call them, foot looper (in-lantry) cause as much damage as the original swarm.

I have often in the early morning seen the ground covered to a depth of six inches with locusts. They cannot fly until the sun is well up. At such times railway trains must stop as the rails become so slippery that the wheels will not grip.

Now a few words about honey. Africa is a country literally covered with honey. In every part of the continent there is an abundance. It forms an important part in the food of the natives. When traveling through the country they depend on honey entirely. When hungry they sit down near water and hunt for honey. In a few minutes they will have in a tin can all the honey they need. Of course the natives eat comb and larvae as well as the honey. I must now close with a few words about the "honey bird". This peculiar bird is about half the size of our sparrow. He is always to be met with on roads and foot paths.

He draws the attention of travelers by his peculiar chirping noise, and is very insistent that they should be guided by him to his hives. I have never heard of this bird disappointing any one who followed him. He is not only the least timid but will remain at hand until the honey is taken out. No native would think of molesting the little bird. They always leave it some larvae in return for his services.

MURDOCH CAMPBELL

PACIFISM OR PREPAREDNESS? Sir—With concern I have listened to much rhetoric and propaganda from the pulpit in advocacy of absolute pacifism.

There is reason to believe, in the light of recent world events, that this doctrine if persisted in, could be the source of disaster. If we accept the security of instruction, and listening to those whom we presume at least to be our superiors, we are told that such a doctrine is irrefutable, national disaster is inevitable, and that we have read and heard of this doctrine which I am forced to call it a doctrine of absolute pacifism.

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We are told that Christ taught this doctrine of absolute pacifism. We cannot believe anything of the kind when we consider the disaster which has befallen the world since the time of Christ. The world has been a scene of constant warfare, and the world has been a scene of constant warfare.

There is no lack of information in the press to show what happens to countries who have been conquered and consequently have lost their independence. I commend Britain's policy of complete preparedness, as the only one which will assure us continued peace at home and contribute, with the co-operation of other peace-loving nations, a police force that will show warmakers the futility of sabre rattling.

I am, Sir, etc. C. CHESTER PRATT, St. Peter's Bay, July 29, 1938.

Mr. Tea Pott Says: For a Delicious Cup of Full Flavoured Tea Use BRAHMIN Orange Pekoe Tea

That Body of Yours By James W. Burton, M.D.

IT IS HOW FAST YOU WORK OR EXERCISE THAT DETERMINES AMOUNT OF FOOD NEEDED

The Poet's Corner A CYPRIAN WOMAN Greek Folk Song

A Law-Abiding County (St. John Telegraph-Journal)

HAY FEVER Canadians everywhere find freedom from sneezing, from sore, inflamed, itchy, weepy eyes and from the irritation of the nose.

FOR The Ladies We carry a complete stock of Max Factor's Society Beauty Cream, including the Powder Foundation Cream, Cleansing Cream, Skin and Hair Cream, etc.

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