THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY JANUARY 9, 1924

THE AGRICULTURAL GRANT

According to our recent despatches, Premier King has intimated that the discontinuance of the Agricultural Grant to the provinces is being considered by the government.

It will be remembered that in 1912 the Borden government, after consultation with provincial premiers, made a grant of ten million dollars extending over a period of ten years, for the advancement of agriculture in Canada. According to the original intention the grant was to be appropriated to the different provinces on the basis of population. Premier, now Chief Justice Mathieson, objected to this method of appropriation as it would be unfair to the smaller provinces. His objection was concurred in and according to his proposal a definite flat grant was allotted to each province, plus a sum pro rata of population. By this arrangement Prince Edward Island received, in round numbers, a yearly grant of $32,000 which has since been used to great advantage in promoting agriculture.

The grant was made as a matter of justice to the provinces, as a partial compensation for their contribution to the federal revenue by taxation from which they derived no direct benefit.

Premier King now proposes to abolish the grant. It is worthy of mention here that practically all the benefits by grant or otherwise, in which this province has participated, directly or indirectly, came through successive Conservative governments. It will be remembered that it was after a Liberal government had declared that the federal treasury was "barred and bolted" against any further grants to this province that Premier, now Chief Justice Mathieson succeeded in securing a yearly grant on account, for all time to come, of $100,000. Other instances might be cited.

Now, through a Liberal government, we are likely to lose our agricultural grant of $32,000. What does Premier King propose to give the provinces as compensation for their taxes? Evidently the King method is to take all and give nothing, or as little as possible, in return. During the past two years enough federal money has been spent on useless junketing commissions to defray a very large proportion of the agricultural grants. There is one "Royal Commission" in action at present which will involve an expenditure of hundreds of thousands of dollars and which is unnecessary and uncalled for. We refer to the Pulpwood Commission scouring Canada to obtain so called "evidence" as to the wisdom or unwisdom of placing an export duty on pulpwood. It will be remembered that the King government passed an act authorizing the Governor in Council to impose such a duty when deemed advisable. Since then, by an Order in Council, it was decided that the duty should not be imposed within the next ten years. Why then the present Commission? Evidently to give friends of the government an opportunity to get more graft while the getting is good.

Canada is today in the hands of political schemers whose main purpose is to hold office and extort what they can from the tax payers. The taxes have been vastly increased, the increase for the past year being about $40,000,000 over the previous year and nothing to show for it. The first step in the salvation of Canada is to turn the grafters and junketers out.

PROTESTANT ORPHANAGE

An appeal is being made for a maintenance fund for the Protestant Orphanage. As all are aware no institution of this, or any kind, can be maintained without funds and, in order to avoid frequent appeals for help, usually after the help is most needed it is proposed, and very wisely, to appeal for a stated yearly contribution.

It is estimated that there are approximately 10,000 Protestant families in the province. A contribution of one dollar a year from each of these families would defray the yearly running expenses.

At the last meeting of the Prince Edward Island Presbytery a resolution was unanimously passed commending the Orphanage to the different congregations and the Ministers, in accordance with the resolution, agreed to present the claims of this worthy charity to their people. No doubt this will be attended to during the campaign which opens today.

The appeal is surely a modest one. A dollar a year means only two cents a week, means less than the price of an egg per week. Can any family refuse such a contribution to help care for and educate the fatherless and motherless waifs, who without such care might become moral and physical outcasts?

Realizing that many demands are being made upon our people at present and that even the contribution of a dollar might be burdensome in some cases, it is suggested that, where necessary, collectors in the different congregations may, at their discretion, collect twenty-five cents every quarter. These small contributions will aggregate a considerable sum and help to maintain an institution which has every claim upon the Christian people of the province. Moreover, the work of collecting will give our young people added interest in and a broader sympathy and charity for the unfortunate little ones who through no fault of their own have been thrown helpless upon the world. The young people in all congregations could do no better service or get more good for themselves than to take an active part in this the highest form of social service.

THAT SALES TAX

Two effects of the new 6 per cent sales tax, says the Financial Post, are in evidence. One a general disturbance in manufacturing, wholesale and retail business through wide price changes and the other general advances in the cost of living which will tend to reduce the volume of buying by the public. There is quite a general feeling that the present disturbance over the sales tax is not the end. There will be strong pressure for changes when parliament meets. The opinion is heard that the tax will not be in effect for more than three months. The idea that there are to be further changes is definitely set out in a circular to the trade issued by Canada Foundries and Forgings, which says:

In view of the uncertainty of the continuance of the new 6 per cent sales tax, we believe that our customers will be less inconvenienced by charging the sales tax on the face of the invoice until such time as this matter has been permanently decided by the government. When that time arrives we will be prepared to adopt a policy which will be found suitable to our customers.

The Public Forum

This column is open for the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion expressed by its correspondents.

Mr. Hughes Not Satisfied

Sir,—Mr. J. O. Hyndman has a letter in today's Guardian which is certainly lengthy, but I think it is a mistake to call it a reply. Mr. Hyndman says he would not have replied to me except for my inaccurate statements, but Mr. Hyndman does not put his finger upon any statement I really made, and say this is inaccurate.

Allow me to quote a paragraph from Mr. Hyndman's letter:—

"I would like to tell Mr. Hughes that I am not President of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, and that I was not present at the meeting of that Board when he brought up the case referred to, and further, I had nothing whatever to do with the affair, nor was I one of the parties who Mr. Hughes complains, wrote to General Manager Brown praising Superintendent Grady, etc. I think that in view of this that Mr. Hughes must admit that he did the writer a very great injustice in rushing into print, and making statements absolutely contrary to facts."

Inasmuch as I did not accuse Mr Hyndman of being one of the things above mentioned, or of doing any of the things above mentioned, any more than I accused him of being President of the United States or Emperor of Japan, I cannot see how I should be charged with doing the gentleman a very great injustice, or of making statements absolutely contrary to facts. It seems to me that Mr. Hyndman's imagination is so active that it carries him away from the earth altogether, and into the realms of fancy when he commences to write. I cannot account for his many aberrations in any other way.

Mr. Hyndman says he has been a long time connected with Boards of Trade and other public bodies, and has been instrumental in doing a great deal of useful work. I am quite willing to admit that Mr. Hyndman is and has been a respected and useful citizen, and I would not knowingly pluck one garland from his crown.

There is, however, another gentleman in Charlottetown, who claims to have been connected with Boards of Trade and other organizations for many years and to have been the real author of nearly all the reforms and improvements that have taken place for a long time. Charlottetown is certainly fortunate in having two such men, and I, for one, willingly admit all the claims of both.

Mr. Hyndman states that he and the Potato Growers Association are well satisfied with the services performed by the local railway officials, and that it was the Dominion officials at Ottawa and Montreal who were at fault. This is surely a peculiar statement to make. I wish to ask Mr. Hyndman who refused to have the Car Ferry make an extra trip on Saturday the 17 of November, or a special trip on Sunday the 18th of November to bring over the refrigerator cars from Tormentine that were so urgently needed on the Island? Was it an official at Charlottetown or an official at Ottawa or Montreal?

Again, who was it who said that we could get no refrigerator cars in the fall of 1922, but when Mr. Rippey at Moncton was applied to he sent them along at once?

If our local railway officials have no authority and can do nothing, if the Boards of Trade and Mr. Hyndman and Mr. Messervey have to do all the work anyhow, why have a Superintendent here at all? Why not abolish the office and either save the salary or divide it between the men who claim to do the work? Isn't it about time the farce was ended.

I am, Sir, etc.,
J. J. HUGHES

Charlottetown,
January 8th, 1924.

Marketing Turkeys

Sir,—I notice on the front page of to-day's "Guardian" an item on "Large Poultry Shipments," the writer of which draws attention to the heavy shipments made at O'Leary this year and also calls for suggestions regarding the better handling of this important industry.

It is true that this business has been handled very unsatisfactorily during the past year for both growers and shippers alike. It has been a bad season for turkeys and I think that very few, if any have made any money out of them. This is true fairly generally in all parts of the country. There was a very heavy production of turkeys everywhere and prices started to slump at the time of the American Thanksgiving in November and were further depressed by the heavy shipments which began to arrive in Eastern Canada from the Prairie Provinces early in December. The main reason for the low prices, however, must be attributed to the big production in the United States and the peculiar conditions which caused the early drop in the markets there. In this connection it is interesting to note that the State of Texas, which is one of the big turkey-raising States, shipped over 1,000 car loads this Fall, for which growers there received prices ranging from 9c to 12c per pound, live weight.

In 1921 the turkey raisers of Prince Edward Island received fairly good prices, some getting as high as 52c per pound just prior to Christmas. In 1922, good prices were again received, although not so high, the average returns being around 40c just before the Christmas holidays. This year, prices have been very low, many growers receiving only from 18c to 22c. The turkey business is certainly not being handled to the best advantage. While in 1921 good prices were received by the growers, they were too late in marketing the turkeys and the dealers met with heavy losses in some cases, as they could not get them to market in time for Christmas. The industry will never be on a satisfactory basis when either the growers or dealers are losing money. There must be a reasonable profit in it for both, if the industry is to grow and expand.

What is needed is a little more system and method in the handling of this important product. In the past there has been an absolute lack of system and organization. There has been no regular time for marketing, no uniform system of killing and dressing and no method of grading. These are all essential if the grower is to receive the most for his product. In this connection it is interesting to note what is being done in the Prairie Provinces. Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, are rapidly coming to the front as turkey-raising districts. Up till a year ago turkeys were handled in much the same way as they have been here for many years past. A year ago, however, co-operative marketing of turkeys was introduced with great satisfaction to all parties concerned. The method was simple. Each district with turkeys to market sent a representative to a central meeting and arrangements were made for killing demonstrations to take place in the Fall previous to time for marketing. These demonstrations were conducted so as to ensure uniformity of killing and dressing in all districts. A date was arranged for killing all the birds in the district on the same day. The next day they were assembled at a central place where they were graded and packed in uniform boxes, 10 birds to a box, and as near as possible all the same weight.

When the birds were thus graded and ready for shipment, tenders were called and the whole consignment was sold to the highest bidder. The money was then divided pro rata amongst the different shippers according to the number of pounds of each grade which they had contributed.

I might saw that an exactly similar undertaking in poultry was conducted by the producers of New Perth and district in 1921. The farmers there agreed to start fattening their cockerels at the same time. They then killed on the same day and the next day brought their poultry to a central point where it was graded and boxed. Several tons were handled in this way and excellent prices were obtained, most of it bringing 32c a pound, I was told.

I see no reason why some system such as this could not be followed out in the O'Leary district, which is one of the largest turkeys centres in the province. According to Government statistics there are over 9000 turkeys raised in Prince County. Approximately half of these are marketed in one district, namely, O'Leary. This would greatly facilitate a co-operative shipment. A car could be ordered and if no local bid is received sufficiently high, the shipment could be sent to any of the larger markets where the best current prices are assured. Even if the increased prices by this method were only 2c or 3c a pound, it would be worth while and it would do much to put the turkey industry on a second footing. Buyers would be more eager to purchase, knowing what they were getting, and a permanent business could be built up.

The farmers of Port Elgin and district, New Brunswick, just across the Straits from Prince Edward Island, this year marketed their turkeys co-operatively. Returns are now being sent out to them at the rate of 26c a pound.

The whole project can be handled with very little trouble by existing Farmer's organizations, such as Institutes, Egg Circles, etc. No better organization could be had for conducting this than an Egg Circle, and if producers are in favor of the idea it can most certainly be carried out next year.

I am, Sir etc.
A. R. JONES.

Notes By the Way

Hon. W. E. Raney, who was Attorney General of Ontario in the Drury Government, has been offered the leadership of the Progressive party in that Province but has declined it "for personal reasons." It will be remembered that at the annual meeting of the party some weeks ago it was resolved that hereafter the party would in its official capacity drop politics, but would leave individuals and clubs free to take such action as they may choose to take in that regard. As there are many members of the Farmers party elected as such to seats in the Canadian Parliament and the Legislatdre of Ontario it is difficult to see how they can drop out of politics all at once.

Mr. Caldwell M. P. for Carleton County, N. B., is the one and only member of the United Farmers of that Province holding a seat in the Federal Parliament. There are, however, seven members of the Provincial Legislature who are United Farmers and Mr. Caldwell affirms that the party, not only in New Brunswick but in Ontario also is still in the political game. He denied that the Ontario Farmers had dropped politics, claiming that they had simply divided into two separate organisations, one of which would have control of the co-operative buying and selling while the other would be exclusively political. This is a summary of Mr. Caldwell's statement made at a meeting of the party in Woodstock on Saturday last.

At the time of the appointment of the present Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway there was a good deal of discussion over the fact only two or three of their number were railway men, while the displaced Board with President Hanna at their head were men of railway experience. It was pretty generally admitted, however, that in other lines of business several members of the new Board had shown good business ability. One of these was a banker who has since been under arrest in connection with the extraordinary failure of the Home Bank of Toronto. This, did not, of

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That Body of Yours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

PAIN IN THE CHEST

You feel a sudden sharp pain in the side, and as you take a long breath the pain increases.

If it be near the heart you jump to the conclusion that something is wrong with your heart.

Perhaps you have heard that if you feel pain on the side with each breath, that it meant pleurisy.

Now what is likely the matter?

Of course their are twenty different things that might cause the pain, from actual pleurisy and heart disease, to cancer or tuberculosis, nevertheless in the majority of cases it is a very simple ailment.

You see you are not sick and have no temperature, so the trouble can't be serious.

The most frequent cause of pain is just a little inflammation in the muscle due to cold or some light infection from intestine or elsewhere.

Physicians have been hurriedly called to cases of supposed heart disease or pleurisy, only to find this simple muscular pain, which is often called muscular rheumatism.

I'm not trying to make light of it as far as the pain is concerned, because it is very often severe, but there is absolutely no danger whatever.

Some people have only to sit in a draught to develop this pain.

A man will often get out on the road to fix a tire. There is the natural heat of the exercise, and as he drives away he attempts to make a little time.

This sudden cooling of the body after violent effort will bring on the pain.

And the treatment?.

The old family treatment of hot water bags, mustard plasters, and other forms of heat is really the simplest and most effective.

Where there is any slight infection in the body from teeth, tonsils, or intestines, the removal of the cause is your first consideration.

So when you get the pain in the side, try and take a day or two off and get heat and massage to the part.

Sometimes where one is careless and allows the pain to continue without getting after it, the attacks will last some time and become more frequent.

Remember, it is not serious, but it can be very painful and cause much inconvenience.

Proposed New Lobster Regulations

Sir,—I am enclosing you a joint letter from the lobster packers that is being forwarded to W. A. Found, Esq., Director of Fisheries, Ottawa. This letter is in response to a letter issued by Mr. Found, and sent to each packer with a copy of the proposed changes in the regulations governing the lobster industry.

These proposed regulations will be brought before a committee of the House of Commons. And if passed will become operative at once.—Mr. Found in his letter accompanying these proposed changes asks the packers for any suggestions or criticisms which they see proper to make. The joint letter from the packers to Mr. Found explains their objections to some of these proposed changes, and needs no further comment from me as the letter explains itself. The only comment I will make is that while Professors Knight, Harrison and associates went into the sanitation of factories and the sterilization of all that goes to make for purity in the pack and while they seemed to leave no phase of the question untouched, and gave great consideration to even the minutest details necessary to insure a sterile pack, they never once suggested the desirability of packing all lobsters on the day they are caught.

These suggestions of the bacteriologists were adopted by the House of Commons and became law last spring.

Now this foregoing fact goes far to strengthen the presumption that the present proposal of this regulation, No. 18, had its origin not within the department nor at the suggestion of its experts, but from interested parties outside.

If the packers do not want this regulation fastened on the industry they should take concerted action at

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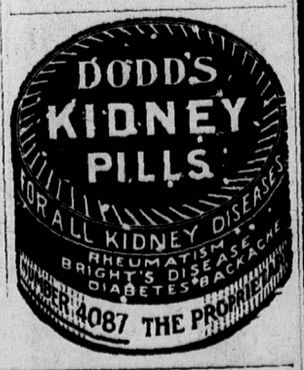
Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

THE ATTIC

There is a dusty attic of the mind
Wherein are stored old friendships and desires.
The burnt out ashes of abandoned fires,
Of murdered hopes that once outraced the wind.
There rags of torn adventure are confined.
And tattered bridal gowns of lost romance
Found in their ancient closets where by chance
One gropes through years receding fast behind.

Only by furtive glimpses one may stare
At those sad nooks forsaken by the sun;
Only on stormy nights one fumbles there.
Sorting the musty relics one by one,
While gnawing rats of memory seek their lair.
And cobweb shrouds and mourning robes are spun.
—Stanton A. Coblentz, in New York Herald.



SCIENTIFIC FOX FEEDING

A well-balanced ration for your foxes is absolutely necessary at this season of the year. Cereal food is essential as well as fats and protein. The largest litters of young pups are produced in the ranches feeding Imperial Cod-Liver-Oil Fox Biscuits during the winter season. Many of the most experienced fox feeders on Prince Edward Island are now feeding these Biscuits right along, together with meat. There is a scientific reason for this; Carbohydrates produce energy. Fats are required to maintain heat and protein to build up the waste tissue and produce strong, vigorous foxes. Dr. J. Ennis Smith in his experiments has found the best results obtained from feeding 25 to 50 per cent cereal food during the winter months.

The Bsicuits should be fed dry and in addition give your foxes all the milk they will drink, is the advice of several of our best breeders.

If your Wholesale dealer cannot supply you, write direct to us.

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SERVICE AND SATISFACTION

RE SALES TAX

Under the new Sales Tax Regulations certain classes of merchants are required to furnish to the Dominion Government security either in the form of Victory Bonds or a Bond furnished by a recognized Surety Company. Does your business come under this classification? If so, we can arrange the necessary bond. Further information on request.

Hyndman & Co., Ltd.
Offices—61 Queen Street Phone 67 and 333
Charlottetown

MESSRS. C. M. LAMPSON & CO.'S WINTER SALE WILL COMMENCE ON JANUARY 24, 1924

Fine Furs, such as Fox of all kinds, Beaver, Otter, Lynx, Fisoher, etc., intended for the January Sale, should be in New York not later than the morning of January 4, 1924.

Staple articles, such as Skunk, Opossum, Muskrat, Mink, Raccoon, Bear, Wolf, etc., reaching New York by the morning of January 11, 1924, should arrive in London in time for inclusion in the Sale.

Messrs. C. M. Lampson & Co., report by cable that their market is becoming very active, owing to an increasing interest on the part of Continental buyers.

A good demand exists for White Fox, Raccoon, Muskrat, Southern Muskrat, Skunk and Opossum, and a fair demand for Mink, and Northwestern Wolf.

Generally speaking, Messrs. Lampson & Co., expect to realize full October prices at their January Sale; but it is possible that, if the offering of American staple articles proves to be short, some improvement in prices may take place.

11-20-tf

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