

The Leader For 40 Years

"SALADA" TEA

"Fresh from the Gardens"

CENTRAL GUARDIAN

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—Mr. James Harvey Bishop, student, will preach Sabbath, 14th, at Summer-side at 10:30; Cape Traverse, at 3; and DeSable at 7 p. m.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—Rev. Eben MacDonnell will preach Friday, 12th at Argyle Shore at 7:30; Sabbath, 14th, at Stanchel at 10:30; Birch Hill at 3; and Brooklyn at 7 p. m.

LONG RIVER—In preparation for the Communion service which is to take place next Sunday morning (Aug 14) in the Presbyterian Church will be held as follows: On Thursday Aug 11th at 8 P. M. at Freshtown Hall and on Friday evening at the same hour in the Long River Church.

R. C. M. P. NEWS—A man charged with operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated appeared before Stipendiary Magistrate Donald McKinnon yesterday morning and was sentenced to seven days in Queens County Common Goal. A man charged with having allowed a motor vehicle to become stationary on the highway without showing parking lights was fined \$20 and costs or 5 days. Another man charged with operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated had his case adjourned until Saturday. Yesterday morning the Mounted Police made a seizure of liquor on the highway between Tracadie and the city. It is understood that this lot belongs to the same parties on whose premises liquor was found on Tuesday afternoon.

NEW LONDON GROUP—Presbyterian Church in Canada, services on Sunday Aug 14th, will be as follows: 11 A. M. Long River, communion services will follow immediately; 2:30 P. M. Clifton; 4:00 P. M. North Rustico; 7:30 P. M. Long River.

FUNERAL SERVICES—The funeral of Elias Basha took place Monday morning, August 8th from his late residence, Dorchester Street, to St. Dunstan's Basilica where Requiem High Mass was celebrated by Reverend Jas. Farrell. The pall bearers were: Messrs Thomas Michael, Joseph Shama, Frank Kays, George Tulle, Joseph Mamie and Samuel Abraham. Services at the grave was conducted by Reverend Louis Dougan.

INSPECTING ILLUSTRATION STATIONS—Mr. John Moynan, Ottawa, Chief Supervisor of Illustration Stations for Canada, who arrived in the Province on Monday this week, accompanied by Mr. R. C. Parent, inspecting stations in various parts of the Island. Thus far they have visited Wood Islands, Iona, Montague, Red Point, and St. Peters. On Tuesday they were present at a field day at De Sable, where between 150 and 200 people gathered. The field day yesterday was held at Glenwood. Mr. Moynan has just completed an inspection tour of Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Wm. D. V. Earle of the Bell Telephone Co., of Brockville, Ont., with his son Ernest, motored to the city to spend a vacation with the former's father, Prof. S. N. Earle, in this city.

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The Charlottetown Guardian covers Prince Edward Island like the dew.

Advertising Rates—Payable In Advance Central Guardian locals, 4c. per word; Western and Eastern locals, 2c. per word; Announcements and Coming Events, 2c. per word; Classified, 2c. per word; In Memoriam Notices, 70c. per inch; Lists of Floral and Spiritual Offerings, Cards, etc., 4c. per name; Letters of Condolence, 70c. per inch; Notices of Thanks and Appreciation, 70c. per inch or 4c. per word. Other rates on application.

Representative Wanted

SUBSCRIPTION CANVASSEER wanted for few weeks. Splendid opportunity for earning good commission. Apply care Guardian Office. Aug. 2-4.

For Sale

FOR SALE — BABY CARRIAGE. Phone 535-J. 4892-8-9-31.

BOARDING SUITABLE FOR lining outhouses, etc., 1c. per sheet. Guardian office.

FOR SALE — OLD PAPERS, 8 cents bundle. Guardian Office. 2-4-tf.

FOR SALE, TO LET, BOARD AND room signs on hand at Guardian Office.

FOR SALE — FARM OF SEVEN-eight acres with crop situated on Fountain Road. Apply Walter Williams, Emerald, R.R. 1. 4928-8-10-21.

Boarders Wanted

WANTED — FOUR LADY STUDENTS to board at 205 Euston St. near College. 4919-8-11-31.

Employment Wanted

WANTED — WORK ON FARM. Apply Harry Abbott, Covehead, care Brent McMillan. 4926-8-11-21.

Female Help Wanted

WANTED — AT ONCE, RELIABLE maid. References required. Good wages. Apply Guardian. 4911-8-10-31.

Miscellaneous

JOHN ALFRED McDONALD, PROFESSIONAL Land Surveyor, Hermanville, (R. 3, Souris.)

FRESH BEEF AT WEBSTER'S Corner Store, Friday, Dan Gass. 4931-8-11-21.

To Let

TO LET — ROOMS. APPLY 194 Prince Street. 4883-8-9-31.

TO LET — HEATED APARTMENT All modern conveniences. P. J. McDonald. 4930-8-11-41.

Lost

LOST — A GOLD WATCH AND chain, between Glenfinnan and Mt. Stewart. Finder please notify James H. Lynch, Johnston's River. 4898-8-10-21.

Wanted

WANTED — ALE BOTTLES, FTS. and gts. Phone 1107 or write W. Michael Charlottetown. 3758-8-7-41.

Male Help Wanted

BECOME EXPERT BARBER through our special low cost course. Hundreds of successful graduates. Write Moler Barber College, 878 Barrington, Halifax. M. E. W. Nov. 14-stiff.

Reactor's Daughter — "Prayers were offered up for your husband last Sunday, Mrs. Mudge. I hope he is better."

Mrs. Mudge — "Well, I'll say 'e don't seem none the worse for 'em." — Passing Show.

BRITISH

(Continued from Page 1)

played, are engaged in agriculture. Of the total production of the Maritimes for 1931, agriculture accounted for thirty percent.

While the principal agricultural commodities of the Maritime provinces, available for export, are apples and potatoes other farm crops, livestock, dairying and poultry products, are produced on an extensive scale.

The following brief statements, set forth the export and import trading possibilities of Maritime agriculture:

The Apple Industry

One of the outstanding specialized phases of the agricultural industry of the Maritime Provinces, is the growing of apples. Maritime apples are famous the world over for their flavor. In the marketing of the crop, United Kingdom outlets are of vital importance. The average annual commercial apple production, during the ten year period, 1920 to 1929, approximated 1,500,000 barrels. Over 70 per cent of this quantity was exported: 15 per cent was sold in Canadian markets, and the balance was used by local by-product factories. The importance of the United Kingdom as a market for Maritime apples, is indicated by the fact that of all apples exported, over 90 per cent went to these markets. (Figures for the twenty-six year period, 1904 to 1929). Three out of every four barrels of Maritime apples, shipped during normal times, go to United Kingdom.

The development of our apple industry has been continuously progressive. Exports have increased from 80,000 barrels in 1880 to 1,300,000 barrels in 1931. On the basis of a similar percentage of increase, the export crop for the current year, is estimated at over 1,750,000 barrels; for 1937, 2,500,000 barrels; and for 1942, 3,000,000 barrels. While there are approximately 33,000 acres of apple orchard in the Maritimes at the present time, this can easily be increased to over 75,000 acres.

It is well known that Great Britain annually imports an enormous quantity of apples. While at present the Maritimes are supplying only approximately 20 per cent of such imports, the figures given above clearly indicate our potential production; and should a larger market be assured, through the maintenance of an Imperial preference on apples, a marked increase in our production would undoubtedly follow. In lieu of such a preference, the apple growers of the Maritime Provinces would recede by purchasing fertilizers, spray materials, orchard and warehouse machinery, cold storage equipment and other essentials of production.

Empire Preferences

The fruit growers of the Maritimes, for example, imported last year, over \$800,000 worth of commercial fertilizers, and over a quarter of a million dollars worth of spray materials. The annual amount paid out for spraying machines is approximately \$66,000. Apples graders represent an annual expenditure of \$10,000. There are, at the present time, approximately 500 tractors in use, which cost, on the average, \$750 each. The yearly amount paid out for various

Other Fruits

In addition to apples: pears, plums, strawberries, blueberries, cranberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and foxberries are successfully grown in the Maritime Provinces. Owing to the close proximity of the Maritimes to the United Kingdom, the West Indies and Newfoundland, and the development of cold storage shipping facilities, the assurance of a preference in favor of such products on these markets would, undoubtedly, result in increased production, which would materially reduce the volume of importations from countries without the Empire.

Canned Goods

Other than canned apples, the principal agricultural products that are being canned in the Maritime Provinces at the present time are wax beans, peas, plums, pears and blueberries. These products are all of high quality and are available for inter-Empire trade.

The Potato Industry

The Maritime Provinces are recognized as producers of potatoes which are unequalled for quality in America. The commercial crop averages ten million bushels annually, or the equivalent of 300,000 tons. Maritime potatoes are subject to most rigid inspection, both while growing and after harvesting. The Federal law requires that a certification tag accompany each container of certified seed. All potato shipments from the Provinces, other than seed, must have a certificate of inspection.

From a seed standpoint, practically all constitutional diseases are eliminated, and there can be no possible danger of potatoes thus inspected carrying injurious diseases, no matter how severe the regulations of the importing country

WEEK-END SPECIALS

VEGETABLE SALAD with HAM OR CORNED BEEF BREAD AND BUTTER TEA OR COFFEE 25 CENTS

WHITE'S Tea Rooms

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farm implements is over a quarter of a million dollars. There are over 150 fruit warehouses in the commercial apple section, and less than 5 per cent of these are now equipped with pre-cooling appliances. This inevitable requirement will mean an expenditure of over \$2,000,000. Considerable equipment, which at the present time is largely of foreign manufacture, is also used in by-product plants.

There is a very strong sentiment in favour of Imperial preference amongst the fruit growers of the Maritime Provinces. A special committee of the growers, appointed to consider this matter, has reported that in its opinion free entry should be given to Canada, to all the above requirements of the growers, from countries within the Empire, in lieu of worthwhile preference entering Empire markets.

At the present time, apples produced within the Empire enjoy a preference of only 10 percent on the United Kingdom markets over those of foreign origin. It is submitted that this preference should be increased to at least five shillings a hundred weight. Not only would this ensure a marked development of the apple industry of the Maritimes, but would go a long way in meeting the requirements of the United Kingdom, and thereby eliminate the necessity of its importing apples from without the Empire. It would, at the same time, safeguard the interest of the British consumer, by maintaining an adequate supply.

Cider And Other Apple By-Products

Various sections of the Empire import apple ciders, (alcoholic and non-alcoholic), dehydrated and canned apples, and various other apple by-products from foreign countries. The Maritime Provinces, (particularly with a further development of the apple growing industry), are in a position to supply an almost unlimited quantity, of such materials. During the war period, twenty evaporating plants were in operation. At present only nine are being used. The amount of apples dehydrated and evaporated yearly amounts to over 1,750,000 pounds. The production of canned apples averages approximately 92,000 gallon tins yearly. In 1931 over 78,000 barrels of apples were used for the production of approximately 730,000 gallons of cider.

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Livestock And Livestock Products

Considerable shipments of livestock are made to Newfoundland. A preference on the part of the Newfoundland Government, on live animals, would result in an increase of trade with the Maritimes. A preference on the part of Great Britain for Canadian livestock would be a great stimulation to the cattle industry in all parts of Canada.

Bacon And Hog Products

The Maritime Provinces produce bacon of very high quality, — bacon that is superior to that of any part of Canada, and on a par, at least, with the exports of any country of the world. While, at the present time, the Maritime Provinces are not on an exporting basis, so far as these commodities are concerned, we would whole-heartedly support the granting of an Imperial preference on Canadian bacon and other hog products.

Lamb

There is an exportable surplus of lamb in each of the Maritime Provinces. This surplus would be increased provided the market warranted such a step on the part of the producers.

Dairy Products

It is the view of the Maritimes that the granting of an Imperial preference would be beneficial to

may be. The tuber inspection requires uniformity of size and practical immunity from rot, scab and necrosis; nor are sunburn, cuts, cracks, bruises and frost injury allowed.

Table potatoes, for the "fancy" grade, must not be under 2 1/2 inches in diameter. The tubers must be fairly bright, well shaped, free from frost injury, soft rot, dirt or other foreign matter, sunburn, second growth, growth cracks hollow heart, cuts, scab, blight, mechanical injury and other defects. The Canada No. 1 grade carries the same requirements, excepting that the size shall be not less than 1 7/8 inches in diameter.

A certificate to this effect accompanies every shipment and in this way the consumer has a guarantee that he is receiving practically a perfect potato for either seed or tablestock use.

Shipping begins in these Provinces in September and continues until June in whatever quantities the markets may demand. The method of grading, is a guarantee against the possibility of having any insects included. The tubers are placed on a mechanical grader, which allows all potatoes under the required size to pass through; it also allows for the elimination of any soil which might possibly adhere to the potatoes. Generally, the soil of the Provinces is a sandy loam or light gravel, and, as a result, the potatoes, when harvested, are clean and bright, and make a very fine appearing product. When loading, the sacks are conveyed from the cars in padded trucks, so constructed that no bruising can take place.

Great Britain is a large importer of potatoes. The average annual importation, for the past five years, was 375,642 long tons—the equivalent of 14,000,000 bushels. Should the Maritime Provinces be given access to this market they can make steamer shipments of potatoes and deliver them in excellent condition. In return, the large quantities of commercial fertilizers used in this production of the crop could be purchased from the fertilizer plants of Great Britain. The Maritime Provinces apply annually, approximately 100,000 tons of fertilizer, which represents an expenditure of three million dollars. Spray materials and insecticides amount to half a million dollars, and spraying machinery, graders, jute bags and other materials might be added to the list of purchases.

Outstanding entomologists agree that the present British embargo against Canadian potatoes cannot be justified. The United Kingdom is the only country in the world that bans Canadian potatoes. The embargo should be lifted, as the beetle is not transportable with potatoes. A tariff preference in favour of potatoes shipped to Great Britain, from points within the Maritimes, would, undoubtedly, develop a trade that would be mutually advantageous.

The only by-products of potatoes manufactured in the Maritimes, is potato starch and flour, both of which are of excellent quality. The local market for these products is extremely limited. A reasonable Imperial preference for starch and flour would enlarge the market and permit of greater development in their manufacture.

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Dairy Products

It is the view of the Maritimes that the granting of an Imperial preference would be beneficial to

the dairy industry, providing a corresponding preference is given by Canada to Empire manufacturers of dairy equipment, machinery supplies, etc.

Our cheese, which commands a premium on the British market, might be produced in much greater quantities. It is a dairy product which is better received on the British market than butter. The Maritimes view with apprehension the decreasing shipments of Canadian cheese to United Kingdom markets, and feel that consideration should be given to increased production of cheese in sections where same can be manufactured economically.

Owing to the close proximity of the Maritimes to United Kingdom markets, which improved shipping facilities, it is possible that a worth while trade could be developed through the export of sweet cream and ice cream mixes.

Poultry and Poultry Products

The Canadian national standard for eggs is superior to the standard adopted by all countries contributing to the British market at the present time; and Canada is able to deliver, under these standards, a superior quality product to the consumer in Great Britain. Maritime poultrymen are anxious to increase the production of eggs, and require only suitable trading opportunities to ensure enlargement of their holdings of profitable poultry. They look for a preference in Empire markets over competing foreign countries.

Silver Fox Furs

The Maritime Provinces lead the world in the production of high quality silver fox pelts. This industry has developed to a marked extent during the last ten years. The annual average sales approximate 60,000 pelts. Owing to climatic conditions this industry is particularly adapted to the Maritimes, and is capable of much greater expansion. The present duty of fifty percent on the valuation of pelts going into the United States markets practically excluded us from that market. It is of vital importance, and we submit that a reasonable preference be granted to Canadian furs entering Empire markets.

Field Crops

Hay is the most important field crop, from the standpoint of acreage and value. Formerly, the United States provided a lucrative market for hay. This has been largely cut off, because of tariff regulations, so that we are now confined to the comparatively limited market in Newfoundland and the West Indies. Large areas of the best hay land in the world are now being neglected and could be brought under production should a demand for this product be created.

There are no large areas in the Maritimes which produce an exportable quantity of grains. Barley, however, which may be grown in the Maritimes on a much larger acreage than at present, may be a possible exception. The soil and climatic conditions lend themselves favourably for barley, particularly suitable for malting purposes. Recent tests show the following analysis:

Barley

Molture 8.6 % Nitrogen (Dry Basis) 1.68% Albumen (Dry Basis) 10.50% Co-efficient of Measurment 93.00%

Malt

Mellowness 99.75% Extract (Dry Basis) 80.77%

These figures indicate that Maritime barley is very desirable for malting purposes. The Maritime Provinces could supply the United Kingdom with large quantities of this high class barley annually. Practically all field, root, vegetable and flower seeds, used in the Maritimes, are imported. An Imperial preference by Canada, might reasonably increase British purchases by fifty percent without imposing any hardship on Canadian producers.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed O. P. Goucher, Minister of Agriculture for Nova Scotia.

Lewis Smith, Minister of Agriculture for New Brunswick.

G. Shelton Sharp, Minister of Agriculture for Prince Edward Island.

Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, May 30, 1932.

FISHING

Brief on Behalf of Prince Edward Island Industry

The attached brief contains the unanimous views of representatives

De Luxe Bus Service

Will start from Murray River, Thursday at 7 a. m., daily Sunday excepted. Through Murray Harbour, Wood Islands, Belle River, Pinette, Orwell, Edson, Vernon Bridge, through to Charlottetown. Returning leave Charlottetown at 4 o'clock p. m.

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4924-8-11-31.

of the Fishery Industry of this Province and is submitted by the Government of Prince Edward Island for consideration at the Imperial Economic Conference.

Those present were: Hon. G. S. Sharp, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. A. MacDonald, Federal Member without Portfolio; Hon. H. D. MacLean, of Matthew & MacLean, Ltd., exporters and packers of Lobsters; W. F. Tidmarsh, Provincial Manager Portland Packing Co.; J. P. McIntyre, M. L. A., Manager Savage Harbour Packing Co.; A. B. Fisher, Vice President, Windsor-Fisher Ltd.; C. P. McCarthy, Manager Tignish Fisheries; H. H. Cox, M. L. A., Merchant, Exporter Lobsters and Oysters; S. T. Gallant, Federal Fisheries Inspector.

The export fish trade from Prince Edward Island to points in the United Kingdom is adversely affected by the exchange situation. It is not the intention of this brief to discuss the exchange situation, but we wish to point out that it is a feature, which if it can be satisfactorily stabilized will greatly aid those engaged in the fish trade throughout Canada.

The Province of Prince Edward Island is greatly interested in the market for canned lobsters. Other fish such as sardine, pickled, dried and smoked fish are not marketed in any quantity from this Province. The Government of Prince Edward Island however, concurs fully with the suggestions set out in the brief prepared by the Provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, so far as they affect the market for these fish.

Lobsters

The lobster industry is indigenous to Canada and Newfoundland. Of the entire world production of canned lobster, Canada packs approximately 90 per cent and Newfoundland 10 per cent. Canadian production is entirely confined to the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island and Quebec, including the Magdalen Islands.

The Department of Fisheries statement for 1931, shows the total cases packed in the following Provinces for 1931:

Table with 2 columns: Province and Cases. Nova Scotia 65,770; New Brunswick 31,859; Prince Edward Island 37,713; Quebec and Magdalen Islands 8,968.

Based on the experience of the last few years, 45 per cent of the total Canadian production of canned lobster is exported to the British Isles. The consumption of this product in this market has been, and is being curtailed to a considerable extent, as a result of competition of Japanese and Russian crab meat, particularly the Japanese product. The cost of production in Japan and Russia is considerably less than the production cost of Canada, owing to labor and general industrial conditions prevalent in these countries. The price of canned crab meat is usually from 20 to 25 per cent less than Canadian canned lobster, and as a result, Canadian product is being displaced by this crab meat in the British Empire markets.

The largest competitor in the British market of canned lobster is Japanese crab meat, which under the recent duties has to pay 10 per cent duty entering Great Britain. If this is continued or increased it will be of material benefit to the fishermen of the three Maritime Provinces.

In connection with the operation of the lobster fisheries, it may be pointed out that the total quantity of tin plate used in the manufacture of cans for this commodity is now being purchased from the British Isles. This importation amounts to about 25,000 base boxes and would represent an approximate value of \$115,000. To promote better trade relations between Canada and Great Britain we would respectfully suggest the free entry into Canada of all tin plate and oils used in the canning industry. About one half of the annual requirements of vegetable parchment, approximately 30 tons used for the linings of cans is also secured in the British Isles. The block or tin lead, twines, ropes and anchors used in the operation of this industry are purchased extensively in the British Isles.

"I see you're letting your little son drive the car." "Yes, he's still too young to be trusted as a pedestrian."

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this year is for shoes that sell for very low prices.

Goff's (always up to date) are making a specialty of these and are selling thousands of shoes at from \$1.00 to \$2.00.

They are coming in here every day and going out as quickly, as they come in at (in many cases) half the price of a few years ago for they are much more desirable than the old sale shoes.

These are new goods arrived this summer and are arriving here almost every day.

We can't describe them here, better come and see them.

SEE our \$1.78 lines of Women's Patent or Kid Straps with low, medium or high heels on latest lasts.

SEE our ladies' wide Kid Shoes with pillow welt and rigid arch at \$2.40, formerly worth \$5.00 in most stores.

SEE our men's whole stock grain leather work boots with covered counters \$2.50 and also our Amherst \$2.50 box and for \$2.25 the best split leather, a very soft and pliable elk, and others at \$1.98.

SEE also our boys very excellent Oxford at \$2.25 or a nice split one for \$1.98.

Camp Shoes \$1.98. Men's fine box Kip Boots \$2.50.

WE HAVE SALE GOODS

150 pairs Men's Brown Oxfords from \$3.95 to \$6.00 for \$3.00 the pair. Ladies' Boudoir Slippers 60c for 37c.

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All BARGAIN SHOES with us are GENUINE BARGAINS.

We have again cut the prices of high grade goods. Hartt, Astoria, Worthmore, Churc h, Smardon, Preserver, Corrective, Empress, etc., etc.

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