The Charlottetown Guardian

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1916.

STANDING FIELDS COMPETITION

Once more the competition in the various districts is over and the successful participants ere this will have found their names in The Guardian of yesterday. The offering of a prize is only a means toward an end,—there is extra work and some watchfulness necessary on the part of the man who produces a crop that is above the normal and the prizes reimburse in a small way. They also tend to arouse that spirit of rivalry which is excellent, because it can be held within bounds in competitions like these.

Larger crops of high class grain is the aim of the movement. Grain is grown as food; quantity and quality are necessary. We must remember that selected seed will produce more bushels per acre than will the ordinary seed, consequently it is only a simple business transaction to take thought of the seed, in order that larger crops might ensue. Every farmer should use the best seed obtainable. Poor seed is in the same category as scrub sires, and should be avoided; both classes are antagonistic to the farmer's best interests.

In addition to growing grain as a food, many farmers look to a high class seed business. These are, as yet, too few upon the Island. There are sections which reflect the effort of one man in seed selection. It is a credit to the seed grower that this is true, for it means larger yields of better grain to those using his seed. Every neighborhood should have a seed enthusiast.

This competition also induces many to keep down the weeds, not only in the crops entered, but around the farm also; a clean field set in weedy surroundings is not likely to be seen.

The only regret is that more do not compete; many do not because they imagine their fields are not good enough to compete with someone ten miles away. Purely imagination in many cases! There were hundreds of fields of oats that might have competed and did not. The Island can grow high class seed and the crying need is for more farmers to use and to grow, for sale if need be, and if not, then grain of the best quality as feed for live stock.

The country is undertaking heavy financial burdens. Every man, woman and child will ultimately have to bear his or her share. If by using grade seed instead of the common and an increase of five to ten bushels per acre is had as a result, and such can be had, how heavy will this burden bear on the farmer?

COST OF LIVING

The high cost of living has in all ages been a fruitful theme for the essayist and the stump orator. As it is something for which somebody else may be blamed and can never be the fault of the complainant, it can at any time be rolled as a sweet morsel under the tongue; hence the avidity with which the subject is always seized upon by the politician, especially the politician who is out in the cold. By a strange perverseness men—and women also—begrudge what they pay for the actual necessities while they hand out their ducats with a bland smile for the luxuries, the comforts, the indulgences, and the ertravagances. Paying for necessities is like paying taxes, while the much larger amounts paid for the things we do not actually need is enjoyment and recreation. But that by the way.

In recent years, and particularly since the war began, there has been cause for the outcry against the soaring prices, cause, that is, for those who have no lot or part in the production of those commodities which have increased in value because of the war and whose incomes did not increase with the increased cost of living.

In this agricultural province of ours where our chief business is to produce foodstuffs the benefits of the high cost of living probably outweigh, on the whole, its disadvantages. The majority receive the higher prices, the minority pay them. The farmers who constitute about seventy-five per cent. of our population receive very much higher prices for their farm products than in former years.

Taking at random from a pile of Guardian files covering many years, a file of 1897, we find the following market quotations: Beef, quarter, 5 to 6 cents; butter, fresh, 16 to 18 cents; butter, 16 to 17 cents; cheese, 12 to 14 cents; eggs, 8 to 9 cents; fowls, pair, 40 to 50 cents; geese, 60 to 75 cents; hay, 28 to 32 cents per cwt.; oats, 30c; potatoes, 25 to 28c; pork, 5 to 5½c. (These quotations are from Sept. 3, 1897.) In December of the same year the prices were practically the same with the exception of pork, which had dropped to 4½ to 4¾ and oats to 20c.

These prices compared wih quotations today show a very serious advance in the cost of living but a most gratifying one from the standpoint of the farmer. No doubt the farmer has also to shoulder his share of the burden. The cost of production is greater because of higher wages, and more expensive machinery. In the increased cost of articles of food and clothing which he does not produce he is on a level with his brethren of other callings, but he has a distinct advantage in the fact that the goods, the production of which is his business, have increased in value, more, proportionaely than the cost of producion.

The cost of living has unquestionably increased, but in the last analysis it will be found that very much of the increased cost means increased comfort, increased enjoyment and better living generally. The class upon which the increased burden falls the most heavily is that unfortunate class whose income is not as elastic as its outlays, the wage earners who, out of a wage that has not increased proportionately to the increased cost of living, if at all, must adapt their unincreased incomes to the increased cost of living. And in that last analysis also it will be found that the calling which surpasses all others in stability against the fluctuations caused by war or other calamities, is that which produces the actual necessities of life, agriculture.

THE WHEAT CROP

There is a serious shortage in the wheat crop of the United States, so much so that the National Association of Master Bakers is urging the government to place an embargo on the export of wheat until the crop of 1917 is harvested. Whether such action will be taken is not yet known, but if the estimates are correct the yield of this year will not be sufficient to meet the domestic requirements. The yield of winter and spring wheat is estimated at 595 million bushels as compared with 1,011 million bushels in 1915. This, it is taken, will mean that a large part of the Canadian wheat crop this year will be purchased by the United States.

The Canadian wheat crop results are still in doubt. The present estimate is that there will be 220 million bushels in all, that is, for export, for seed, for food and for milling requirements. Careful estimates place the exportable wheat product of Canada at a hundred million bushels, and that of this quantity the United States will require fifty millions, leaving fifty millions for export to Europe.

From our exchanges we learn that western grain growers are holding their wheat in expectation of two dollars per bushel. There are, however, many elements of uncertainty as to what the requirements in Europe may be, and as to the sources of supply. It is stated on pretty good authority that three harvests of wheat are housed in Southern Russia. If the Dardanelles is opened up by the Allies, as in all probability it may be before winter sets in, the releasing of this vast quantity of wheat will relieve the European situation and close off the demand for Canadian wheat. The conquest of Bulgaria by the Allies would, without the opening of the Dardanelles, open a rail and water route from Western Europe to Odessa which would permit of the import from Russia of enormous suantities of wheat. Two railroad routes across the Balkans will be open the moment Bulgaria is put out of action. The Canadian wheat market will be controlled very largely then by the Balkan situation. If Bulgaria and Turkey can hold off the Allies Canadian wheat growers will find a ready market for their fifty million bushels at very remunerative prices. If, on the other hand, the Allies get control of Bulgaria before the end of November enough wheat will be available in Russia for all European requirements, and Canadians must take their chances in the market in competition with this. The war reports rather than the market reports will be the thing to watch for wheat prices during the next two months.

A GREAT NATIONAL EFFORT

Sir George Perley On The Future Of Our Returning Soldiers.

The national importance of doing our very best for our returning soldiers is strongly emphasized by Sir George Perley, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom. In an interview with a correspondent at Ottawa Sir George said:—

"I sometimes wonder if we Canadians even yet completely realize what a vast diffeerence it will make to the country if we do our best for our returned soldiers.

"By 'doing our best' for them, of course, I don't mean treating them like children or fools which they are not. Let us give them the warmest possible welcome when they arrive, but don't let us stop at that. Don't let us imagine that cheering them and patting them on the back will help them to make a living.

"I might add that one form of treating them is not merely a help but a hindrance, and a cruelty in the guise of kindness. A man already upset by wounds or sickness is more likely to be injured by liquor than one in sound health. No thinking man needs to be reminded of that.

"We have begun well. We have established a liberal scale of pensions, but that is only a beginning. This country's resources are enormous; but they must be developed, not only to gratify our national pride in big figures of trade and production, but to meet our heavy obligations. Yet we have not a tenth of the population required to develop these resources. We need help of every man for this development, and very few indeed are so disabled that they cannot be of some assistance.

"The great majority of the soldiers who returned invalid have fortunately the hope of a long life of useful and happy activity before them. Whether that hope will be realized depends on the treatment and training given them, and on their willingness to take advantage of that training, both during their convalsence and later on. The Military Hospitals Commission, by its thorough organization and the extreme care it takes to help men in this direction according to their individual and varying needs, is doing a splendid work for the men as well as for the country.

"In fact, the importance of that work cannot be too strongly insisted on. The public should be kept constantly informed about it, and should be helped to understand the problems involved, for it is necessary that everyone should assist and cooperate in a great national effort to see that every man gets remunerative employment suited to his ability.

"I have seen something of what is done for our injured men during their stay in England, and I can assure you that the greatest pains are being taken to make it as perfect as possible. This work is being done chiefly through our own Canadian Army Medical Service, but we are extremely grateful for this help so warmly and lavishly given by the English organizations as well.

"There is one particularly good arrangement, by the way that has originated in Canada. I mean the system of giving Government allowances to soldiers and their families while the men take the special training that they may need. I believe there is no such provision in England. I can tell our Old Country friends that Canada is away ahead of them in that matter."

It will be remembered that the Federal Government, of which Sir George H. Perley is a member, long ago resolved on a policy of preference for men injured in their country's service. An Order-in-Council, dated November 27, 1915, declares that returned soldiers, especially disabled soldiers shall have preferences in receiving civil service appointments,— subject of course, to each applicant's capacity for the work.

The securing of ordinary employment for returned soldiers is one of the chief objects of the Provincial Government Commissions affiliated to the Military Hospitals' Commission of the Dominion Government, and every member of the public, to whose duty Sir George Perley so pointedly alludes, should give the Provincial Commissions all possible help, either by offering employment or by sending information as to openings available for returned soldiers.

DAILY SELECTIONS FOR GUARDIAN READERS

Furnished by W. S. Louson.

TIPS

Dominating all work there is one strange factor and it is expressed in the word "TIPS." Do you take them? Do I. Those are hard questions. They strike home and reminds one of Harry Lauder's story which gives an inkling of both sides of the tipping problem. For instance, he told that a London friend wanted him to patronize a shilling lunch (told in broad Scottish dialect, of course.) He did so, and the friend asked afterwards how he liked it. "Hoots, mon," replied Harry. "It was graun' and I foon a saxpence under the plate."

The newspapers are said to take their tips in advertising; the doctors in long waits for their money; the grocer in over-weights or under-weights, according to what you buy; the druggist in cut rates is supposed to beat you in the prescription, and maybe the union man skimps you in service and so on. So do not think the poor waiter or barber any more guilty than the politician who gets "HIS" either in the gambler's kitty or the "rake off" somewhere. The tendency of the tipping system is to make a man disbelieve nature, and that is its worst feature.

When the great Julius Caesar said, away back in the Roman days, that every man had his price, he was merely exaggerating. No man nor woman has their price and all the millions of a Croesus would not buy a kindness, a real love or an honor worth while. Labor today was never on so high a plane and far from human nature degenerating it is a delight to know that ninety per cent of the general rule of people are honest and most people would rather do you a good turn than a bad one.

It's Really Time To Consider The New Fall Modes

Velvet Cords are just the thing for the new Fall Suit. We are daily receiving shipments in Velveteens and Cords in all the new and popular shades such as Green, Nigger Brown, Purple, Saxe Blue, Tan, Navy and Black.

New Coatings are being received almost every week and we have now a very complete and up-to-date showing in Tweeds, Plaids and Blanketings at very popular prices. Come and investigate before you decide on your Suit.

A fortunate and early purchase enables us to offer a line of Tweed Dress Goods at a price that is lower than Manufacturers price today. This Goods would make a splendid School Suit for the Girl or Boy and the price is only 98c.

Gabardines and Serges in Navy, Copen, Green, Nigger Brown, Purple and Taupe.

PATONS, LIMITED

P. E. Island Development Commission

Public Meeting of the Ladies of Charlottetown

A public meeting of the ladies of Charlottetown will be held under direction of the P. E. I. Development Commission, on Friday, the 15th inst, at 3.30 p. m., in the Assembly Room of the Provincial Building, for the purpose of oganizing a branch of the Canadian Handicrafts Guild.

Incidental to the great war we are engaged in, the duty devolves upon every individual citizen of the Empire to do what he or she can to restrict needless expenditure and to increase production of saleable articles, so that we may be able to meet the financial obligations we are incurring.

Something can be done in this direction by encouraging the extension of our handicraft industry.

The Handicrafts Guild of Canada, under the patronage of the Governor General, and heartily supported by the Ministers of Finance and Trade & Commerce, is actively engaged in this work, a principal feature of its activities being, at present, the manufacture of toys to replace those formerly supplied by Germany,

A branch of this Guild has been working for years in Summerside under the competent direction of Miss Carrie Holman and Miss Mary Hunt.

These ladies have kindly consented to attend this meeting on Friday, and to set forth the aims and working of the Guild.

It is earnestly desired that every lady who feels that she can help in carrying forward this work, will be present at this meeting.

By order of the Committee

(Signed) T. S. HUBBARD, Secretary.

Charlottetown, September 11, 1916.
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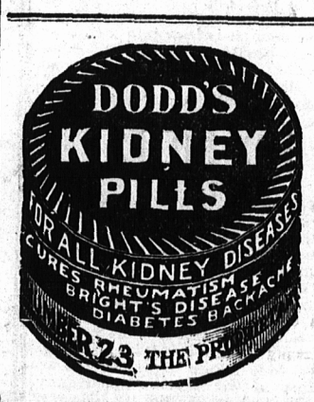

Potato Baskets 1200 In stock

Double bound, strong and well made (Indian make) and made in PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Bran,	1000 Bags
Middlings,	500 Bags
Cracked Corn,	500 Bags
Cornmeal,	400 Bags

Daily expected, several cars of FLOUR, (BEAVER,) (ROBIN HOOD,) (QUEEN CITY,) in Barrels, 98 –48 and 24 lb. Bags, on the way. Cars of FEED. FLOUR, EEED WHEAT, OIL CAKE, COTTONSEED MEAL, & c & c

Selling at lowest prices WHOLESALE and RETAIL

Carter & Co. Ltd.
Queen Street warehouse

Get Ready for Fall House Cleaning

If you are going to houseclean this fall you will save time, trouble and worry and money if you get your supplies NOW and get them HERE.

Sapolin Stove Pipe Enamel is the proper article to use on your hall stove pipe, your kitchen stove pipe and all the stove pipe in the house.

You will also need

Metal Polishes	Varnishes
Paints	Furniture Polish
Mops	Paint Brushes
Alabastine	Wall Board

—and you can get them all—at a big saving—HERE.

Fennell & Chandler
VICTORIA ROW

Fall Boots Clearing Sale
For September Only

Ladies' Tan Lace Boots [goodyear] good sole and good wearers—all sizes, 2 1-2 to 7

$3.75 now $2.50

Bring the girls along to

GOFF BROS

Job lot of Girl's Strong Boots, Size 11 to 2, Price $1.65.
Boy's Strong Boots $2.00.

Shattered NERVES

How utterly weak and helpless one becomes when the nerves give way. Sleepless, nervous, irritable and despondent, life becomes a burden.

But there is Dr. Chase's Nerve Food to rebuild your exhausted nervous system, restore the action of your bodily organs and change gloom and despondency into new hope and courage. Try it—to-day. 50 cts. a box, at all dealers.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

IN MEMORIAM

NORMAN A. CAMPBELL.

The funeral of the late Norman A. Campbell, barrister-at-law, Charlottetown, took place Sept. 7th from the residence of his father, D. E. Campbell, Darlington. The interment was in Brookfield cemetery. The services at the house and grave were conducted by the Rev. J. H. McHattie. That the deceased had a wide circle of friends was shown by the large number who followed the remains to their last resting place. The floral offerings were very beautiful. The late Mr. Campbell was known to all as a genial, courteous and highly respected young man, upright and honorable in all his dealings with his fellow men. He was well versed in law, and was most successful in his chosen profession. About four years ago his health failed, and he retired from the practise of his profession. It was hoped that rest and the best of medical attention and kind nursing would soon restore him to health and strength. But He Who doeth all things well had decreed otherwise, and Mr. Campbell gradually failed until he was called to his eternal rest on Sept. 5th. He leaves to mourn their loss his father and mother, his sisters, Annie at home; Mrs. McFadyen, Kingston; Mrs. Beaton, O'Leary; Mrs. John Deacon, Mrs. Luke Deacon, and Lottie, Regina, and Mrs. Coleman, Ohio; and one brother, A. H., at home, besides a large circle of relatives and friends. His many friends extend their sympathy to the sorrowing relatives in their hour of sore bereavement.

BRITISH SAILORS' RELIEF FUND.

Previously acknowledged	$2639.70
Laborers' Protective Union (proceeds of Labor Day Sports)	241.25
A. K. Henry, Granville	2.00
H. E. McKay, Princetown	1.00
Miss Bettie Woodman, Alberton	.35
Total	$2884.30

J. M. HUGHES, Sec'y.-Treas.

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