

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1932

THE UPWARD SWING

The recent upward trend of agricultural prices, particularly in such staple products as butter, eggs, and pork, is one of many encouraging aspects of the present situation. Coupled with the prospect of better prices and wider Empire markets there is also the assurance of abundant crops, particularly in grain. While the potato crop will show a reduction in this Province, there are also corresponding reductions in other places and the expectation is that firmer markets will prevail than have been experienced in recent years. The pelt market also is firm, with likelihood of assured sales at moderate prices. Altogether, there is ample cause for celebrating Thanksgiving this year, not only in this Province but throughout Canada, where agricultural conditions generally show a decided improvement. This improvement, in turn, is bound to react favorably on business and other industries, including railways and shipping.

RED LETTER DATES

The dates Sept. 22 and 23 should be reserved by city and country for attendance at what promises to be one of the most important innovations in the agricultural history of the Province. We refer, of course, to the Central School Fair. Nothing like this fair has yet been seen in Canada. The school fair movement is now well established throughout the Dominion, but Prince Edward Island will be the first Province to combine the prize exhibits at these fairs in one central exhibition, which will have the same relationship to the local fairs as the Royal Show at Toronto has to the various provincial exhibitions. In addition there will be provincial calf club competitions and athletic sports, the whole making up a programme of great variety and interest. Details of the events appear elsewhere in today's issue, and merit careful reading.

ORATORICAL CONTEST

Another feature of the Central School Fair, calling for special comment, is the oratorical contest which will be held in the Paton Pavilion at the Exhibition grounds on Thursday, Sept. 22. Readers will recall the great interest shown in the annual contests of this kind which were sponsored by The Guardian some years ago. The ability to speak well in public depends upon training and opportunity, and the aim of the present contest is to encourage an art which in every age has been influential in shaping community thought and policies of government. Prince Edward Island has produced many notable orators, and there is no reason why the same talent should not be found in the rising generation. Much depends upon the public support which the contest this year will receive. That the competition will be keen is already indicated by the enthusiasm throughout the various school centres.

AUTUMNAL PRELUDE

We are now getting into the Autumn of the year. It is regrettable that so many of our summer visitors leave before seeing this crowning pageant. Poets, who elsewhere rave about Autumn, should here taken up their abode! Nowhere are the autumnal leaves more gorgeously tinted. The skies, too, at this season seem to take on a deeper colouring, and all nature is in a mood of introspection and tender benediction. One needs the language of the poets to express the mood such beauty evokes. "The scarlet of the maples," wrote Bliss Carman in his finest lyric, "can shake me like a cry of bugles going by. And my lonely spirit thrills To see the frosty asters like smoke upon the hills."

Autumn has fittingly been called "the Sabbath of the year." To Keats it was the season of "mellow fruitfulness." Tennyson was inspired to deep religious meditation by "the happy Autumn fields." "Now Autumn's fires," wrote William Allingham, "burn slowly along the woods;" and perhaps it was this line that suggested to Charles G. D. Roberts the magnificent verse in his "Recessional": "Now along the solemn heights Fade the Autumn's altar lights, Down the great earth's glimmering chancel Glide the days and nights."

BRITISH OPINION

Viewing, "from the outside looking in," the results of the Imperial Economic Conference, Mr. A. E. MacLean, M. P. recently expressed the opinion that the extent of the preferences obtained in the British market for agricultural products had been exaggerated, while, on the other hand, Mr. Bennett had been obliged to abandon his protective tariff policy toward Great Britain and to adopt the Liberal viewpoint. By a curious coincidence, both these aspects of the Conference are dealt with in a recent issue of the London Spectator, staunchest of London free trade weeklies in Great Britain, and its conclusions leave Mr. MacLean out of step with Liberal opinion in both instances. In the first place, the Spectator finds that the Ottawa Conference, "which might have ended in hot air, has in fact ended, as the agreements now published show, in hard business." It finds, Mr. MacLean's opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, that "the principle of protecting the home industry has emerged unscathed from the Conference so far as Canada is concerned." Moreover, it views the preferences obtained from the British delegates as extremely far-reaching and important. "We are," says the Spectator, "to tax foreign wheat, which may mean increasing the price of bread. We are to limit imports of beef, mutton, and bacon by methods which again will almost certainly involve some rise in

price to the consumer. And the new taxes on eggs, cheese, butter and fruit can hardly fail to have the same effect." It finds that Argentina will be affected by the Empire preferences on chilled beef and wheat and that the agricultural trade of Denmark "will be seriously hit by the duties to be imposed on eggs, butter and cheese." The new duties, it points out, "have been definitely fixed (subject, of course, to ratification) and they are to stand for at least three years. They are, moreover, substantial—15 per cent ad valorem, for example, in the case of cheese and butter." We commend this analysis to the consideration of our agricultural readers. It substantiates in every detail what newspapers and public men in this country have maintained, namely, that the Conference, from the standpoint of Canadian farm producers, has opened up the greatest opportunity in the British market that has occurred since Confederation.

SOUTH HURON

A Federal by-election, with polling two weeks from next Monday, is attracting much attention in Ontario. It is in the constituency of South Huron, the vacancy being caused by the death of the sitting Liberal member. South Huron is largely an agricultural constituency, with a few small towns. There have been four candidates in the field, Liberal and Conservative, regularly nominated at party conventions, a Progressive and an Independent, a former Liberal who says he is in favor of the Bennett Government policy as against that of the Liberal leaders and expects to get the support of Liberals who think as he does. The Progressive candidate has been induced to retire on the ground that his continuance in the field would result in a Conservative victory. Presumably he retired in favor of the Liberal candidate but what inducement was held out does not appear. The Hurons have a strong Liberal record, the South riding being a new constituency formed out of parts of the county in the Redistribution Act after the census of 1911.

EDITORIAL NOTES

"The discovery of enormous shortages in the endowment funds of the University of Manitoba," says a Calgary exchange, "should suggest to the authorities of all similar Canadian institutions the desirability of investigating the condition of their endowments. Nothing should be taken for granted. A thorough audit in advance is highly preferable to one instigated by damaging revelations."

According to a Canadian Press despatch, a stubborn horse has been subdued by a farmer residing in a Western Ontario county. The animal had defied all efforts of the owner to get him to work. Finally the farmer placed an old storage battery on his wagon. A wire was grounded, while another was attached to the bit in the horse's mouth. When the horse balks now the farmer gives him a gentle jolt, and the horse, shocked, moves on. The agriculturist in question, whose name is not available, has, no doubt, proved himself to be a man of an ingenious turn of mind, but his actions can scarcely be said to be humanitarian.

A recent reference by our local contemporary to the "aggressive campaign" of the Liberals of Nova Scotia elicits the following comment from the New Glasgow Evening News: "The Patriot apparently just doesn't happen to know what we do, viz, that the Liberals of this Province are dissatisfied with their leader, Angus L. MacDonald. Prominent Liberals have openly—delicately, it is true—expressed this dissatisfaction. Not only that but the Liberal policy has been termed weak. The charge that Mr. Bennett is a dictator might have proved good material for the Opposition in an election campaign, had not Bennett proved his worth at the recent Imperial Economic Conference. Such a charge will not capture votes today."

NOTES BY THE WAY

Colonel M. B. Savage, C.B.E., D.S.O., recently Commanding officer of the South Staffordshires who recently travelled in Canada was greatly impressed with what he had seen of Canadian work. He said: "The Dominion is a country of heroes. It is a fine sight to see them working in the lumbering camps and on the plains. The spirit of virility is a lesson to those who talk glibly of effeminacy among men of today. There's no evidence of it in Canada. It was a thrill to imagine the colossal task it must have been to bore through the Rockies. The hotels were one of the features which gave me most cause for wonderment. The bravery of the railway in erecting such palatial buildings; it must have taken a lot of courage. But then I have felt all along that Canadians do things without too much thought of what they, personally, are going to get out of it. With them the idea seems to be what the community generally is going to obtain. Your hotels are streaks ahead of those on the other side."

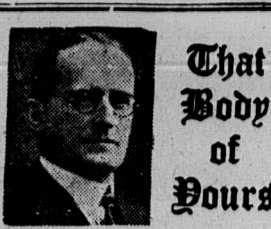
Adolph Hitler is featured more prominently in world news than his model, Benito Mussolini, at the present time, for he is one of those "you-never-can-tell" fellows. Writers talking about him today never know when their "stunt" will be hopelessly outdated by this human "stick of dynamite." With so many countries in the world on guard against Communists, one finds it difficult at first thought not to class him with that violent brotherhood. Yet, he is an anti-socialist, and as he has just demanded that right, a potential dictator. A carpenter and decorator in Vienna, when but 17 years old, he worked shoulder to shoulder with laborers but never sympathized with them. He even tried to convert socialists and the word "democratic" made him see red, then, even as now. He sees red, quite easily. Looking back in his history years from now it will be easier to see just what Herr Adolph was planning in 1932. It would seem though that he is for himself, first, last and all the time. Were that not so, he might attempt to put the Kaiser back on the throne.

In the past few years many young men have been sent to prison really because inability to secure employment forced them into circles where the temptation to commit crime was too strong to resist. In the same period certain wealthy financiers have also received penitentiary terms for swindles which marred the lives of thousands of patrons. Quiet reflection on the treatment of the two classes of criminals is well worth while—both as to relative sentences received and date of release after sentence.

The Savants of John's Hopkins University have recently been worrying over the question whether cabbage is a fruit or a root. It does not matter. It is excellent food, fairly well endowed with vitamins, and generally cheap on the market. There has been a disposition to make merry at the expense of the cabbage; why, it would be hard to say. Perhaps because of its association with sauerkraut, corned beef and other food favored only by those with good digestive power. Of late the scoffers have been silenced by the appearance in excellent company of cabbage salads, daintily prepared. This gives the cabbage a place on the best menus, and the most sensitive noses cannot be turned up when it appears, disguised mayhap, in the weird lingo of the bill of fare.

Frequent reference had been made to the address delivered by Lord Hailsham at the recent meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, Saturday night declares "the speech regarded as a whole is the most sweeping and conclusive made by any British statesman since the conference was originally proposed by Mr. Bennett." It is plain that Lord Hailsham personally felt that the Empire was at the turning of the ways after the Statute of Westminster was enacted and he gives credit for the new situation that makes for closer ties to the Prime Minister of Canada. It was, he said, "due to Mr. Bennett's courage, vision and imperialism that the meeting at Ottawa was made possible, and that the disintegration of the Empire did not begin in 1930." Very brilliantly did Lord Hailsham expand his thesis, and in an especially eloquent passage spoke of the Empire as a living organism which could not stand still, and save for the new ties evolved at Ottawa perhaps could not have endured.

The Government of the Netherlands East Indies plans to increase its wireless service until it has established forty stations for sending messages and thirty-nine receiving stations.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE CRISIS IN INFECTIONS

In reading or hearing about a case of pneumonia you are always interested in what is called the crisis. What is the crisis? There is always a battle in every acute infection between the organisms of the infection that is attacking the body and the defences of the body—heart, blood vessels, and blood—have done their very best and the turning point one way or the other is reached, it is called the crisis. This is why so many patients die in acute infections just at what is called the "turning point." Even if the patient makes a favorable turn at the crisis he is not always out of danger as "relapses" occur which may prove fatal. In the battle between the invading organisms and the body defences, just as in any other kind of battle there are a large number of poisons and broken down material still in the system. This must all be safely absorbed into the system and some of it removed entirely from the body before the patient is going to feel really well again. And the organ that has most to do in getting this material absorbed and thrown out of the body is the heart.

You can thus see what a great strain is put upon the heart during an acute infection, often so great that the heart cannot fight it successfully and the patient dies. And even after the crisis is successfully passed the heart still has all it can do to remove the remnants of the battle and prevent a relapse.

Just think therefore what it means when a boy or girl, man or woman, has had an acute infection, passes the crisis successfully and feels so well and pleased about it that they get up out of bed in which they have been lying for a considerable time, and want to go outdoors to play or work.

Your doctor will tell you that many weak and damaged hearts are due to the fact that children recovering from some ailment such as measles, scarlet fever, pneumonia, get out of bed several days too soon. Adults do the same thing after attacks of influenza, broncho pneumonia, pneumonia, and so forth.

The thought then is that we should try to remember just what strain the heart is under during and immediately after an illness, and remain in bed long enough to give it an opportunity to regain its reserve power.



FROM OMAR KHAYYAM

Alas, that Spring should vanish with the Rose. That youth's sweet-scented Manicure should close! The Nightingale that in the Branches sang, Ah, whence, and whither flown again, who knows! Ah Lovel could thou and I with Fate conspire To grasp this sorry Scheme of Things entire, Would not we shatter it to bits — and then Remould it nearer to the Heart's Desire!

Ah, Moon of my Delight who know'st no wane, The Moon of Heaven is rising once again: How oft hereafter rising shall she look Through this same Garden after me — in vain! And when Thyself with shining Foot shall pass Among the Guests star-scattered on the Grass, And in thy Joyous Errand reach the Spot Where I made one—turn down an empty Glass. —Edward Fitzgerald.

Scientists have found that music coming from a distance has a different quality on dry days than that heard on humid days, because sounds of high pitch can travel farther in moist air.

An inventor has combined a shoe horn, shoe brush and bottle-opener in a compact device. A London bakery used a photo-electric cell to count loaves of bread as they leave ovens.

Maritime Fisheries

(Agricultural and Industrial Progress in Canada) Lobsters were the outstanding feature of the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces last year. Although the marketed value of the fish catch in the three Atlantic Provinces of Canada showed a decline from 1930, there were increases in the takings of a number of varieties of fish in one province or another, and the lobster catch was bigger in 1931 than in 1930 in each of the three provinces. Cod and haddock showed an increase in New Brunswick, while the mackerel catch was larger in both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Other species of fish in which increased catches were reported in 1931 over 1930 included halibut in Nova Scotia, and herring in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The value of fisheries production in the three provinces in 1931 was \$13,221,335, the figures being preliminary and based on marketed values. In 1930 the corresponding figure was \$16,406,056, the decrease in value being approximately 19 per cent. Nova Scotia led the three provinces in the value of its catch in both years. Last year the value of the catch in that province was \$7,998,194, in New Brunswick \$4,156,240, and in Prince Edward Island \$1,078,901. In 1930 the fisheries of Nova Scotia had a value of \$10,411,202, New Brunswick \$4,853,575, and Prince Edward Island \$1,141,279. It will be observed that the greater part of the decline in value occurred in Nova Scotia, the other two provinces holding their own with a steadiness which is surprising in the light of the general business disturbance.

Nova Scotia Lobsters In Nova Scotia the lobster fishery was of first importance in 1931 with the cod fishery second. The catch of the former was 223,649 cwts. with a value of \$2,725,620, while of the latter the catch was 816,140 cwts. and the marketed value \$1,671,201. The value of the capital investment of the fisheries of Nova Scotia was \$10,232,805, to which the value of the vessels, nets and other gear used in primary operations contributed \$6,813,124, and the fish canning and curing industry \$3,419,681. The number of persons engaged in catching and landing fish in 1931 was 15,527 with an average of 1,726 additional for the canning and curing industry.

Prince Edward Island is the smallest of the Canadian provinces, and there is little variation in the production of her fisheries year by year. The highest figure of the last decade was \$1,754,980 in 1923, while in the last five years the record was \$1,367,807 in 1927. The lobster fishery was first in this province as in Nova Scotia while likewise as in that province the cod came second. The catch of lobsters in 1931 amounted to 94,150 cwts. and the marketed value was \$754,542. The value of the cod marketed was \$93,664. Herring came third in value among the varieties of fish caught with smelts in fourth position.

The sardine fishery came second among New Brunswick sea fish operations, lobsters being first in the other two Maritime Provinces. The catch of sardines was 63,573 barrels and the marketed value \$373,210. The lobster catch was 94,988 and the marketed value \$1,376,257. Salmon came third among fishery products of New Brunswick with smelts fourth. Capital invested in

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS for Rheumatism! The sardine fishery came second among New Brunswick sea fish operations, lobsters being first in the other two Maritime Provinces. The catch of sardines was 63,573 barrels and the marketed value \$373,210. The lobster catch was 94,988 and the marketed value \$1,376,257. Salmon came third among fishery products of New Brunswick with smelts fourth. Capital invested in

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