

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WANTED—STEADY MARKETS.

The news item in yesterday's Guardian, recording the continued high price for Prince Edward Island turnips, will be read with particular interest by our farmers. It is important at this time that our producers realize the advantage of holding out for good prices. At present there is no danger of the turnip market falling through delay in accepting offers, but there is a risk of the market being glutted, and in their own interests, it is suggested, our farmers should hold out for a minimum of fifty cents per bushel. As pointed out yesterday, turnips are still growing and a little frost does them no harm. With the exercise of caution and judgment there is no reason why a steady market could not be retained throughout the year.

Of importance, too, in the same connection is the need of holding out for good prices in the potato market. There is every indication of a strong market this year, and much will depend upon the manner in which the product is distributed. The letter, in our Forum column today, from Mr. W. D. Ross, of Kinross, deserves the careful consideration of all our growers and shippers. Mr. Ross' suggestion of a marketing board would, we believe, do much towards offsetting the danger of price manipulation. The writer instances the success achieved by the Maritime Marketing Board, the Egg and Poultry Association and the Potato Growers' Association. Why not, he asks, a marketing board for table stock potatoes? Whatever serves to advance the interests of our agricultural producers will benefit every person in the Province, and where the industry concerned is of such importance as the potato industry, every constructive suggestion should receive the fullest consideration.

ALWAYS MORE RESEARCH

The report of Dr. H. M. Tory, president of the National Research Council, shows scientific research in progress in eighty-eight different fields in 1928. These fields range from tuberculosis in men and animals to the use of windmills for generating electricity, and from the storage of fruit in warehouses to the effect of temperature on the strength of castings. A mere list of papers published under the auspices of the council during the past ten years occupies eleven pages of the report.

Starting in 1917, Canada spent \$10,155 on scientific research. In 1918, it spent \$30,111, and the amount has gone up pretty steadily, year by year, until last year it reached \$201,485. Most of the money goes for research activities and grants and for scholarships. Pending the erection of National Research Laboratories at Ottawa, for which Parliament voted \$700,000 last year, the research work is being done mostly in university laboratories throughout Canada. In the prairie provinces a great deal of attention is being given to researches into wheat, such phases as protein content, variations due to climate, soil, variety, and moisture, and quality from a baking point of view being studied. There are also researches into pests like fungi, insects and small mammals and into alkali soils. Eastern universities have been making progress with researches into algae, tuberculosis, the vulcanization of rubber, the growth of structures of ice, helium, structural welding and certain metallurgical processes.

There are a number of standing committees which co-operate with the council, a committee, for instance, on grain research, with which the Board of Grain Commissioners is associated; a committee on wool, which has found that the knowledge of the sheep, physics and biology of wool is very inadequate; a committee on tuberculosis which is spurred on in

its work by the assertion from Johns Hopkins University that there are 1,500,000 persons alive and active today who would be dead of tuberculosis had the death rate from this disease which prevailed prior to 1900 been maintained; a committee on cereal rust which has discovered forty types of this fungus and is afraid new types are developing; a committee on engineering standards which has in view the saving of great sums uselessly wasted in turning out needless varieties and sizes of things; a committee on helium which has in view the conservation of a valuable gas of which Canada has the only supply in the British Empire. There are many other committees, too, and they all have their problems. Research has become one of the great and vital factors in Canadian life and progress, and it is a factor which is enlarging its field and its opportunities as it advances.

A LIBERAL QUANDARY

An Ontario exchange carries a cartoon showing Mr. Sinclair, the Liberal leader, in the double role which he has adopted for political purposes. On the one hand he is depicted as telling the Prohibition Union voters of Ontario: "We'll have a plebiscite." On the other, he is assuring Government Control supporters:—"But only when the people show they want it. Meanwhile we will enforce the Liquor Control Act." The Toronto Globe has endeavored to rekindle Mr. Sinclair's waning enthusiasm for the fight, but it is obvious that it is not the Liberals, but the Progressives, who will do the fighting for the prohibition cause. Only a few months ago, when an election seemed improbable, Mr. Sinclair gave his blessing to liquor control. He had, he said, been opposed to it, but, like Paul on the way to Damascus, he had seen the light, had observed that the policy was a good one. Now, apparently, he has again changed his mind, and declares that what he wants is a plebiscite. This suggests the Toronto Mail and Empire, is simply Mr. Sinclair's method of extinguishing Progressive candidates in Liberal constituencies. It is doubtful if it will be taken seriously, even among Liberals. It is not the first time that a cornered Liberal leader has taken refuge in a plebiscite or referendum. As the Mail and Empire says:

"For a generation Liberal politicians in office promised prohibition, while they compelled liquor dealers to put up campaign subscriptions. For a long time they found—after elections—that the constitutional power of the province over the liquor business was still unsettled. When they could no longer hide behind the constitution—they took a plebiscite. This was followed by a referendum. From boyhood Sir George Ross had been the Chief of Prohibitionists. It was thought that the whole hope and ambition of his life was to establish prohibition in Ontario. He was the favorite orator at temperance meetings and the Alliance Conventions. But when at last the courts decided that he had the constitutional power to prohibit the retail trade in liquor, Sir George Ross ran away hand in hand with Mr. N. W. Rowell. The failure of the Liberal Government of that day to implement its prohibition pledges was one of the chief causes of its downfall, after holding office for a third of a century."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Eight Chicago Judges, former supporters of the regime of "Big Bill" Thompson, have withdrawn their support from the Mayor. Mr. Thompson will no doubt see some subtle plot of King George in this.

Fortunately nobody was killed when the United States coastguard vessel fired upon the Canadian motor vessel Shawnee. But that was not the fault of the gunners. Their marksmanship, suggests an exchange, was as bad as their international manners, and no doubt they will be officially advised of the fact.

Notes By The Way

Lord Riddell, in John O'London's Weekly, gives an interesting sketch of Premier Ramsay MacDonald, in course of which the latter is compared and contrasted in brief with a number of previous British Prime Ministers. We are told that he has a strong resonant voice and is a fine, upstanding speaker with a distinctive style reminiscent of the Scottish hills. He is a skilful debater and his oratorical style resembles that of Lord Balfour. They are both keen on scientific subjects. Mr. MacDonald tells that he came to politics through science and geology.

Like the Earl of Chatham, he is a handsome man, with a flashing eye when roused. He also has a trace of the affectation which characterized Pitt. It is strange that the speeches of a leading politician, who has spoken so much, so well, and for so long a period should be so little known to the general public. Perhaps he was right when he declared recently, "I am like one of the coral insects, which, build and build, and nobody knows that they are building, but lo, and behold, one day the work they have done comes up above water."

He stands out in strong contrast to his immediate predecessors, even Mr. Gladstone, Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Lloyd George were more or less conventional. Lord Beaconsfield was a romantic, but his romanticism flowed in the direction of pomp, panoply, and palaces; and he lacked Mr. MacDonald's energy. Mr. Lloyd George has had a romantic career, and has engaged in many romantic excursions, but he is not a real romantic. Fundamentally he is a shrewd, able, energetic lawyer. That is one reason why he was such an asset in the war. He saw things as they were, and not as he wished them to be, and above all, he took energetic steps to remedy defects.

No one would call Lord Salisbury, Mr. A. J. Balfour, Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman, Mr. Bonar Law or Mr. Baldwin romantics. They were all solid Britons, exhibiting the well-known sterling qualities thereof, with but little flamboyance.

The Toronto papers now to hand are filled with graphic accounts of the Banquet to Premier Howard Ferguson on Thursday evening last. The Globe, in its headlines, describes it as believed to be the largest gathering of the kind that ever met in Canada, overflowing the Royal York and King Edward hotels (the first-named being the largest in the British Empire) with an enthusiastic and vast assemblage of the Premier's admiring supporters. It was a night of cheering.

The Premier took his stand squarely upon the record of his Government and what it had achieved since it came to power, financially and otherwise. He admitted a large increase in the annual expenditure of the province, because these are required for new and expanding public services. The public accounts show the total borrowings up to 31st October, 1928, to be \$393,000,000, but of this sum \$33,000,000 had been invested in undertakings which are self-supporting, leaving only \$360,000,000 of real public debt.

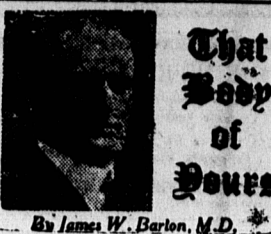
His Government had paid off \$21,000,000 of deficits left by the Drury Government and had also paid \$10,000,000 toward extinguishing the public debt of the province, something not attempted by any other province of the Dominion.

As to the present liquor control Act, it was admitted not to be perfect, but it was the best Act of the kind in Canada and would be further improved from the experience already gained during the two years since it came into operation. Prohibition had a long trial until it proved unsatisfactory, and the duty of dealing with the liquor traffic and promoting temperance and sobriety by education and moral suasion should be given a fair trial before it shall be discarded.

Postmaster General Veniot is still amusing himself and satisfying the demands of his party supporters by dismissing Conservatives from the postal service. He is supposed to represent New Brunswick, but is really another Minister for Quebec. It is more than doubtful whether Prince Edward Island would yet have had any share in the air-mail service had it not been that the Magdalen Islands are a part of Quebec Province, and the airplanes passing back and forth to the Magdalenes have to fly over this province.

High prices for cattle feed are to be the lot of our live stock men in the immediate future owing to the short oat crop in Ontario and the West this year. Better prices for Island oats are perhaps some measure of compensation, but the cost will fall upon our stockyards just the same.

The Ontario election will be a stiff fight, with the utmost effort of the King Government at Ottawa thrown into the scale to "defeat Ferguson," or to greatly reduce his majority. So many provinces have been lost to Liberalism in recent years that Lib-



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

A HE-MAN

"A he-man is one who dies early because a little germ or a little exposure can't scare a guy like him."

The above was in a humorous column entitled "Isn't it the truth?" And as a matter of fact many of our most powerful men physically have done just that very foolish thing of feeling that germ or exposure to extremes of weather could not affect strong men like themselves.

When the body is extremely tired and the weather is damp and hot, or damp and cold, then organisms already in the body, or which get into the body from the outside, begin to give trouble.

Now it is a tremendous advantage to have a good strong body at this time as it enables you to give the organisms a real battle.

However the one organ that decides whether or not the battle is to be won is your heart.

If it has plenty of reserve then you will likely fight off the trouble. During the Flu epidemic it was duly stated that this ailment attacked the strong and vigorous in a more deadly manner than it did those that were of poor physique; and that was why so many strong individuals died.

Now why did so many of these strong young men die? Sometimes for the reason stated above that they were not going to let "a little germ scare guys like them," and sometimes they went about on their feet for one, two, and even three days before they finally gave in and went, or were put, to bed.

Why did so many of them die? Because they used up the heart "reserve" and to make matters worse kept using the heart to keep them around on their feet when the heart needed every bit of its strength to fight the invading organisms.

Because, as stated above, the heart does about five times as much work when you are walking on your feet as it does when you are lying quietly in bed.

You can readily see then, that an individual who is not very strong and has to go to bed sooner than the stronger one, has often a better chance than the he-man who refuses to go to bed.

Don't be foolish and fight off an illness with your strong will. Get right to bed and give your heart its best chance to fight for you. It's the heart that has to do the fighting.



The Poet's Corner

LAUGH AND BE MERRY

Laugh and be merry, remember, better the world with a song, Better the world with a blow in the teeth of a wrong.

Laugh, for the time is brief, a thread the length of a span. Laugh, and be proud to belong to the old proud peacock of man.

Laugh and be merry: remember, in olden time, God made Heaven and Earth for joy He took in a rhyme, Made them, and filled them full with the strong red wine of His mirth.

The splendid joy of the stars; the joy of the earth. So we must laugh and drink from the deep blue cup of the sky, Join the jubilant song of the great stars sweeping by.

Laugh, and battle, and work, and drink of the wine outpoured. In the dear green earth, the sign of the joy of the Lord.

Laugh and be merry together, like brothers akin, Guesting awhile in the rooms of a beautiful inn, Glad till the dancing stops, and the lilt of the music ends, Laugh till the game is played; and be you merry, my friends.

—John Masfield.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK LEIGH

CANADA'S GOVERNMENTAL METHOD

Q. What is Canada's Governmental Method?

A. Canada, as one of the self-governing countries within the British Empire, enjoys responsible government, which is essentially democratic. The Dominion or Federal Government

The Public Forum

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

MARKETING BOARD WANTED

Sir—We have been informed by a Cuban writer writing to the Guardian in the month of March that the potato growers of P. E. Island are themselves at fault for selling their potatoes too cheaply. The writer went on to show that practically all the table stock imported into Cuba came from Prince Edward Island packed in ninety pound sacks. Owing to their superior quality, P. E. Island stock were selling from 20 to 30 cts. a sack higher than potatoes from other parts. With an increasing demand for P. E. Island stock and selling at an advanced price for which the Cubans are willing to pay, the Island grower gets little or no benefit from these higher prices with such a demand in a market which requires for its consumption somewhere about 80,000 sacks monthly. With this knowledge it is apparently a very short sighted policy on the part of those interested in the potato industry that some effort should be exercised toward improving marketing methods so that growers may benefit financially from the increasing demand of our Island potatoes. Our potatoes have secured for themselves an enviable reputation on the various markets wherever they are placed, due to their superior quality. By careful cultivation, spraying etc., on the part of the individual grower and subject to close inspection, we have placed on the market a superior quality of potatoes, by which the dealer and consumer reap the fruit of their labor. We cannot discount individual effort in producing an article of superior value, but to secure the higher financial return there must be co-operative selling on the part of the individual grower.

With such a demand in Cuba and elsewhere for P. E. Island potatoes, it is urgent that something should be done by our Provincial government toward establishing co-operative organization preventing local competition, over feeding of markets, and manipulating market by parties who are not interested in the welfare of the potato industry. It should be encouraged that potatoes should be shipped only in bags stamped P. E. Island potatoes, as dealers sometimes pass off foreign grown stock as Island potatoes.

From the various meetings held in Charlottetown during the potato shipping season last year it is evidently desirable by shippers and growers that an organization resembling a "Marketing Board" be put into operation for the handling of the 1929 crop. It has been realized that if such a board was operating last year, a good many more thousands and dollars would have found its way into the pockets of the farmers. This board would keep the growers in touch with the latest market prices, regulate a more equitable distribution on the various markets, and prevent the manipulating of the market by foreign buyers who are in the business, and all not identified with the welfare of the potato industry of P. E. Island.

The following is a case in point: During the week ending February, 1929 cargoes were sold at \$1.10 a sack C. I. F. Havana. The expenses in connection with Cuban shipments in winter are about 70 cts. a sack, this would leave about 40 cts. a bag to growers. This being a low price was not out of line with prices obtainable in other markets. Within two weeks from the time these sales were made at \$1.10 a group of Havana importers operating in P. E. Island, were quoting to other importers of Havana a price of 90 cts. a sack C. I. F. Havana, breaking down the price without any justifiable reason to 20 cts. a sack, the expenses on these ninety cent potatoes being the same as on the \$1.10 potatoes. Deducting 70 cents from the 90 cents for expenses, it leaves 20 cents for the ninety pounds to the growers. When price is broken down to 90 cts. by quoting to all the trade it is impossible to make sales above that price, consequently the market in Prince Edward Island is forced down to the same extent.

When growers are forced to sell at those ruinous prices, brought about by a group of buyers serving their own interests entirely, a marketing board could do much toward offsetting this manipulation of prices.

We have at present three organizations that are serving producers with beneficial results.

Our Egg and Poultry Association has placed the egg business on a solid basis, and have proven to farmers the real value of co-operation.

Our "Maritime Marketing Board," although an organization of recent years, is proving itself an important factor in realizing to farmers the highest possible market value for their livestock.

The Potato Growers' Association has been worth thousands of dollars to farmers who grow seed potatoes.

Why not a Marketing Board for table stock? Apparently under present conditions of handling our potatoes the dealer and consumer get the greatest benefit due towards producing a high class article subject to rigid inspection.

Without a marketing board we will never obtain a full financial reward for our labor.

I am Sir, etc., W. D. ROSS, Kinross, P. E. I.

Redpack TOBACCO is good pipe tobacco. Thousands now enjoy it! 15¢ ASK for REDPACK IN TIDY RED PACKAGES. Includes image of Redpack cigarette pack.

Marketing board could do much toward offsetting this manipulation of prices. We have at present three organizations that are serving producers with beneficial results.

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASE. BACKACHE, BLADDER TROUBLE, RHEUMATISM. 1087 THE PHARMACY.

The Handicapped Boy. Halfway through High School and forced to turn breadwinner—many a promising youngster has been sorely handicapped through life by lack of education. Hyndman & Company Ltd. The Oldest Insurance Agency in P. E. I. Provincial Managers—The Great West Life Charlottetown.

Whooping Cough. Is dangerous and must be treated promptly if serious complications, such as, bronchial pneumonia, hemorrhages and heart affections are to be avoided. MAC'S WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. Is so compounded from pure drug; and chemicals with the end in view to check the racking cough, bring up the phlegm, control the infection and soothe the inflamed respiratory tubes.

Dr. Ffrench's Vermicide Capsules Give Best Results in Eliminating Worms From Foxes and Other Animals. This preparation needs no introduction to FOX RANCHERS as it is used and endorsed by most of the leaders in this industry throughout the world.

The 2 Macs DRUGSTORE. Includes image of a person.

E. A. Foster CENTRAL DRUGSTORE Sunnyside. Includes image of a person.