

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1928

OUR DAIRY INDUSTRY.

At the annual meeting of the National Dairy Council, held in Toronto on the 26th instant, much information of value to Canadian farmers and especially dairymen was given. Stressing the importance of the dairy industry the president pointed out that while much publicity has been given to the value of certain manufactured products, we are inclined to overlook the fact that the dairy and poultry products of this country are worth between four and five hundred million dollars per year.

Referring to the recent increase in the export of fluid milk and cream to the United States and the progress in dairying in Eastern Canada, the hope was expressed that in the not distant future "practically all of the milk and cream produced in Eastern Canada will be consumed in our own cities and in the cities of the eastern United States."

It is pointed out in the secretary's report that "on two occasions—last December and again in March—large representative delegations waited on the Government and petitioned them to restore to the dairymen the tariff advantage on butter enjoyed previous to the signing of the Australian Trade Agreement and the New Zealand Order-in-Council, in the summer and fall of 1925."

The report proceeds: "From information secured direct from importers and S. S. Companies at Vancouver and Halifax, we are informed that 501,700 pounds of Australian and 14,601,201 pounds of New Zealand butter entered the country between the period from October 1st, 1927, to May 30th, 1928, a total of 15,102,901 pounds. Also, we are credibly informed that during the months of August, September, and October, 1928, 1,510,753 pounds of butter entered Canada from New Zealand. It is estimated by many dairy experts that the import of New Zealand butter this fiscal year (ending March 31st, next) will exceed 20 million pounds."

A significant feature brought out in the secretary's report is that Canadian butter exports show a marked falling off from 233,039 cwt. in 1926 to 26,433 cwt. in 1928. This reduction is especially noticeable in our butter exports to the United States, which was generally second to the United Kingdom until 1927, when they took only 348,000 pounds and the last fiscal year 286,100 pounds. "This," says the secretary, "is doubtless due to the increased

United States tariff on butter from 8c to 12c per pound." There has been much discussion over the importation of Australian and New Zealand butter into Canada, and many farmers took sides with the National Dairy Council in advocating the restoration of the tariff advantages enjoyed previous to the signing of the Australian Trade Agreement. Curiously enough, this discussion took a political bias. Many Liberals, including a section of the Liberal press, stood by the Mackenzie King Government in an effort to shield it from the charge that it had sacrificed the interests of Canada for the support of a group of free-traders in negotiating this treaty. Every intelligent farmer in Canada will agree with the National Council that the importation of butter is a detriment to this country.

OPTIMIST AND PESSIMIST.

These words optimist and pessimist have been liberally bandied around in certain political circles for some months past. According to this cult an optimist is one who persistently shouts that everything is all right, that prosperity is abounding and that we are going on from better to better. If in his fervor he attributes to the Mackenzie King Government all honor and glory for the bountiful crops and the era of prosperity, he is in a fair way to be canonized as a 100 per cent. Canadian. A pessimist, according to the same authority, is one who points out that conditions might be better than they are, and if he has the courage to indicate handicaps in the way of such prosperity as we might have, then he is the chief of political sinners.

There is no country that has more cause for an optimistic outlook on the future than has Canada. The country is undoubtedly prosperous, but it is largely the kind of prosperity that the farmer enjoys when he is selling irreplaceable material which gives his farm its greatest value. Canada has been selling its irreplaceable raw material. Providence has blessed it with an abundant harvest for three successive years, and on the proceeds of these sales there is at least temporary prosperity. Canada is buying more than she is selling. Moreover, she is buying products which she could produce for herself. This is the crux of the situation. The farmer knows that if he sells more than he produces on his farm he is heading for bankruptcy, and no business-like farmer will follow this procedure. Unless the farm pays for itself and maintains its own owner and his family and stock, the place had better be sold before the sheriff gets there. Raw material is a possession of Canada in an abundance not known elsewhere. Our lumber, minerals and water power are sources of untold potential wealth; but the fatal fact remains that they are not being used in Canada by Canadians to anything like the extent they ought to be—an extent which should provide labor and comfort for every Canadian and for thousands of immigrants.

The true optimist is one who looks with confidence towards the future when he knows that the foundations of prosperity are within his reach. He is not a pessimist who sees the handicaps in the way of progress and has the foresight to remove them. A sane, healthy optimism is commendable; but an insane shouting of prosperity in and out of season, is meaningless and only intended to deceive. Well grounded faith, whether in theology or politics, has little in common with the parrot-like repetition of mere words. We need optimism in Canada, but not the kind which has to look through smoked glasses or shut the eye of reason to convictions as they really are.

Rubber now sells at 19 cents a pound and it is the Dutch Javanese who control the output, says Mr. O'Neill. The price is but one-quarter of what the United States paid for wild rubber from the jungles of Brazil in 1918. White labor cannot be hired anywhere for double the wages now paid the rubber growers in India and Java. The Philippines have but a limited supply of labor. Chinese and Japs are restricted from entering the States by immigration laws. For all these reasons Uncle Sam will pay the present moderate price to the British and Dutch producers rather than attempt to grow his own rubber.

Mixed farming pays best in our Province, we are told, but something depends on the mixing. We grow millions of bushels of oats and then buy abroad enough oatmeal, rolled oats and other oat breakfast foods to eat up the price of all the oats we export. And think of the money we send abroad for mixed pickles, canned tomatoes, peas, beans, onions, cucumbers and what not. A million bushels of oats exported would not pay for the canned and bottled fruits and vegetables we import yearly, which ought to be grown and made ready for our tables here at home. This is not sound economy nor is it good mixed farming.

Our Province needs factories. That goes without saying. We import practically all our footwear, nearly all our ready-made clothing, hats, caps, shirts and other wear, collars and cuffs, our plows, harrows and farm implements and machin-

Notes by the Way

NEW inventions and discoveries of the marvelous characters producing revolutionary changes in human activities succeed each other so rapidly in our times that we know not what to expect or believe. Water-gas was first produced and was utilized to some extent for producing light long ago. But the cost of production proved to be prohibitory. Now the newspaper reports tell that one Dr. von Hohenan has discovered a new and much cheaper method of separating hydrogen from water that he predicts it will take the place of coal in the near future for heating, lighting and power purposes and practically banish coal. "Very high electrical vibrations" figure in the process of producing the new fuel and we have become accustomed to believe that new wonders will yet be achieved by electricity. Time will tell how much or how little that is of practical value may result from Dr. Hohenan's reported discovery.

The raw material for producing water gas is super-abundant, as water covers three-quarters of the earth's surface. Nature in her own wonderful laboratory has led the way by storing up coal and also natural gas, which as it escapes from the ground is piped into not a few Canadian and United States cities, and supplies them with light, heat and power. Moncton has for years past been a happy beneficiary of nature's bounty in that respect. Less favored lands, where neither coal nor natural gas are found will join the hope that Dr. Hohenan's prediction that water gas will presently become both abundant and cheap may be fulfilled.

"Rubber, Rice and Religion," form the subjects of a published article from the pen of W. O'Neill, an American writer whose anti-British prejudices are strong. He would have his readers believe that Britain set out to monopolize the rubber trade of the world and failed. To keep up the price, Britain decided to limit production by what is known as the Stevenson restriction and tried to get the Dutch producers in the East Indies to join. But the Dutch knew how to turn the restriction to profitable account. They were then producing about 65,000 tons and the British producers could turn out about 350,000 tons yearly. The first year of British restriction the Dutch production increased to 100,000 tons, next year to 175,000, and then to 286,000 tons. The British output was meanwhile reduced, but not nearly so much as the Dutch output had increased.

The United States claims to consume 70 per cent. of all the rubber produced, and a strong movement favored American production of American rubber. Mr. O'Neill, however, thinks this not advisable, and this is where rice and religion come in. British rubber is produced by the Tamils in India, who are strict vegetarians, forbidden by their religion to eat flesh and chiefly feeding on rice, living so cheaply that they save money on a wage of 20 cents a day. The Javanese laborers are also vegetarians, living on rice from force of habit, and working on the Dutch rubber plantations at as low wages as the Tamils do for their English employers.

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By James W. Barton, M.D.

WHY DRINKING WATER HELPS YOU

A friend or perhaps a relative, has had one of his kidneys removed, and when you remember the important work of the kidneys—removal of wastes—you wonder how he is going to get along with one half of the kidney function entirely lost. The kidney is made up of a large number of little "units" that filter the wastes from the blood, and then these wastes are carried down to bladder and thence out of the body. Now each little unit, is independent. As the blood passes along, it takes as much waste as it can from it, and then takes a rest.

As some units rest other units take up the work for a while, then these latter rest and so forth. As Dr. N. F. Ockerblad tells us "It is evident that the kidney acts in the most efficient manner, in that only units are in action at any given moment to do the work required. When the work is slight many units are resting; when the work is heavy many more units are in action."

Research men tell us that all through the workings of Nature she is always just a little ahead of our needs, and the same would apply to the work of the kidney, as enough strain cannot be put on the organ to throw all the filtering units into action. In other words there are always some units that are "resting."

That if you eat too heartily, particularly of meats, and do not take any exercise, there is going to be an increased amount of wastes in the blood that must be removed. The removal of a considerable portion of this must be done by the kidneys. It is therefore of help to you if a goodly number of these filtering units in the kidneys get busy and remove these wastes. How can you help them to remove the wastes? By drinking water or other fluid substances. Increase in fluids hastens and increases the removal of wastes for the very effectual reason that more filtering units are thrown into action at any one time.

Hence the value of a glass of water two or three times a day.

Tired and Painful Feet To relieve tired and painful feet, soak twenty minutes in warm water, to which has been added baking soda, sea salt, or epsom salts. Dry thoroughly and dust with talcum powder, especially between the toes.

Keeping Vegetables Hot When vegetables are cooked, drain and cover securely, then wrap well in paper and set in the oven without fire. They will keep steaming hot for a long time.

Rub well with vinegar and salt; then wash in soap and water and apply any good silver polish.

The Land We Love By Frank Yeigh

MANUFACTURING IN THE MARITIME PROVINCES Q. What is the extent of manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces? A. The growing importance of the general progress and development that marks this part of the Dominion. According to the latest statistics, covering 1926, there were 2,372 industrial plants in operation, employing 33,350 and representing a capital investment of \$218,562,068; while the gross value of production exceeded \$161,000,000. The figures have been substantially added to during recent months, specially with development of water power and the activities connected with the Sydney industries.

Modern Etiquette By Roberta Lee

Q. Are ices eaten with the spoon or the fork? A. With the fork. Q. Should a doctor's title be used on the wedding invitation? A. Yes. Q. When is it correct to use a crest on one's stationery? A. Only when one's family actually has a crest.

ery, all our stoves, grates and heating apparatus for our homes, bricks to build our chimneys, scantling, boards, lath, lime and shingles for building, and so on. Provinces across the Straits put us to shame with their boot and shoe factories, cotton mills, hat and cap and underwear factories. Little Sackville, Truro and other small towns laugh at Charlottetown, while we pay tribute to them for a score of the prime requisites of living that should be made within our own shores.

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.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Sir,—will you kindly publish for me this report of Senator Norris on U. S. Election. I see you gave space to a letter from Mr. Riley, Boston. Kindly publish the other side of the U. S. A. election. I am, Sir, etc.

A. SUBSCRIBER (Enclosure)

Washington, D. C., Nov. 9.—The election of Herbert Hoover to the Presidency was won on "false issues" of religion and prohibition and the greatest element involved in the landslide was religion, Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska declared in a statement issued today. The real issues of the campaign, farm relief and Government control of water power resources were submerged, Senator Norris said while "seeds of hatred, prejudice and jealousy" were being sown. "It was a great victory coming from a battle fought, in the main, on false issues," Senator Norris said. "The greatest element involved in the landslide was religion. Regret it and conceal it as we may, religion had more to do with the overwhelming defeat of Governor Smith than any other thing. Next to religion came prohibition."

Neither one of these "factors" should have been an issue in the campaign. The election of Governor Smith would not have repealed or modified the prohibition amendment or the Volstead Act, and even prohibitionists in their sober moments must admit that he could not have made a more disastrous attempt at enforcement than has been going on for the last eight years, under an Administration that Mr. Hoover promises faithfully to follow.

The religious issue has done damage. It has sown the seeds of hatred, prejudice and jealousy, and they will grow and bear fruit long after the present generation has passed away. It would now be contended, Senator Norris said, that the American people had decided that control of national resources should be lodged with the "trusts" and that the farmers had decided that farm legislation is unnecessary.

BURLESON AGREES

Albert Burleson, Postmaster General in the cabinet of President Wilson, also denounced the religious bigotry displayed in the voting. A statement which he issued said: "The result of Tuesday's election is very disappointing to one who understands the fundamental principles of his party and knows why he is a Democrat."

Religious freedom, States' rights and honesty in public office are treated as inconsequential issues and ignored. Religious bigotry and hate, frequently hiding in a cowardly way behind the Volstead Act, seem to have controlled."

THE BALANCE OF TRADE

Sir,—When Senator Hughes wrote his first letter to the Guardian on "The Balance of Trade" he started a very interesting discussion. The discussion of this question could not fall to have an educative effect, if all personal matters and prejudices were cut out, and the attainment of the Truth kept steadily in view. It is a question which can be looked at from many angles, and undoubtedly contains many factors not well understood. The discussion seems to have established the fact that all trade is in the main, trade must be profitable to the parties engaged in it, or they would stop it, and if profitable to the parties engaged in it, and they live in different countries, it must be profitable to their respective countries.

Further, goods must cost more in the country to which they are carried than they cost in the country of origin, because the transportation and handling charges must be added—not to speak of profits. From this it would seem to follow that the imports of the world must exceed the exports of the world, but I am not sure that it follows, because the imports of one country are the exports of another and vice versa. I am inclined to think that the imports and exports of all the trading nations when put together equal each other, and that one pays for the other, but I am not sure of this.

I am also strongly inclined to think that trade in itself is a good thing, because all the civilized nations of the world are engaged in it, and they would not be civilized if

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Daily Lessons in English

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "The flowers are for you and I." Say, "you and me," both pronouns being objects of the preposition "for." OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: Immobile; both it's as in "it," o as in "no" accent after the o. OFTEN MISPELLED: macadamize; three a's. SYNONYMS: incentive; incitement, motive, stimulus, encouragement. WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: EXUBERANT; characterized by abundance. "Then followed an exuberant rush of words."

The King

(The Ottawa Journal) In a room in Buckingham Palace, London, England, an elderly English gentleman lies ill. But all over the face of the earth, on two hemispheres, on every continent, over more than a fourth of the habitable earth and wherever wireless can reach to the Seven Seas, men wait with hope and anxiety for bulletins from that bedside.

This is the British Empire! Days were when kings were feared, not loved, by their peoples. That, indeed, is still true of some lands where the monarchial system holds. But the British monarchy—and this should be said without complacency or boastfulness—is different. In all of human history there has been nothing like the trust and loyalty and affection which countless millions of all racial origins and creeds scattered all over the world give to England's King. It is not a loyalty of duty or compulsion; its strength and maintenance do not depend upon treaties or pacts or paper parchment. It is a loyalty and affection compelled by consciousness of what the Monarchy of Britain stands for in the world; what it stands for in justice and human liberty and decency among nations and men; and it is an affection compelled also by the nobility and fine human qualities of the man who for the past eighteen years has sat on England's Throne.

Judged by the old standards of history, George V. may not rank among the great rulers of the world's story. If, indeed, the standard of appraisal applied be love of pomp and power, greed for conquest, ambition to extend empire and to pose and posture in shining armor, he has no place at all. But if the test be the characteristics of a true English gentleman, of a lover of peace among his own people and with all the world, of one who, recognizing perfectly his constitutional position, strove with a complete lack of vanity or arrogance but with the highest sense of duty to promote the well-being of his subjects, then by such a test, George V. has been a great King. Some outside the British Empire, failing to comprehend its deeper meaning and the secret of its unity, ask why a King? If, they enquire, a King has no power or voice in your government, why maintain an institution that is obsolete and useless? What they fail to understand is the mighty part which a monarch of the character of King George can play in providing a common rallying ground for the patriotic sentiments and loyalties of widely-scattered peoples. Government, after all, is not wholly embraced in elected representatives, executives, bureaucrats and administrative machinery. There are as well, mythical, imperceptible, sentimental things which challenge human emotions and rally and compel human loyalties, things which, rising above the din of party factions, cause men to unite.

The British Royal Family today represent the best of the background and traditions and characteristics of the British people. This is not a Court where powdered courtiers cringe and posture, or where spurred and booted diplomats click their heels, or where women and men intrigue through days and nights of revelry. Than King George himself there was no more hard worked citizen of the British Empire. Devoted to his duties, mindful of the well-being of his people, entering with heart and soul into their joys, their failures, their vicissitudes and their triumphs, always himself with no party or clique or faction, he has been the model monarch. If today he is stricken it is because of the sense of duty which, only two weeks ago led him to stand amid one of London's fogs at the foot of the Cenotaph with his people paying homage to their dead.

And thus it is that today the prayers of countless millions ascend to Heaven for the recovery of George V. Thus that from Australia "down under," on far Pacific seas, across India, through Africa and over most of this continent and Europe men breathe the invocation "God Save The King."

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

THE LORD OUR MAKER—I, even I, am he that comforteth you; who art thou, that thou shouldst be afraid of a man that shall die, and of the son of man which shall be made as grass; and forgettest the Lord thy Maker.—Isa. 51:12 and 13.

PRAYER—If I forget Thee, O Lord, may my right hand forget its cunning.

TRUST Just a little hand in mine, Clinging so confidently, Fearing neither hurt nor harm, From all thought of danger free; If I would but hold his hand, Nought of evil would he fear; Boldly would he trudge along, When he felt my presence near.

Little, trustful, childish heart! May I be a faithful guide, Leading into paths of right Little footsteps at my side; Trustful, too, my spirit be, When the clouds obscure the day, Holding to His guiding hand All along life's rugged way. —Helen B. Anderson.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Lady Osler, widow of Sir William Osler, bequeathed \$50,000 to McGill University of Montreal for the upkeep of the Osler library there. She also made several bequests to United States colleges and Oxford Institutions. Lady Osler died recently, and her will also reveals that her residence in Oxford is left as a residence for the Regius Professor in Medicine, the position occupied by her husband.



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