

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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The Dairy Issue

Published elsewhere in this issue is the brief of the National Dairy Council which will be presented within a few days to the Tariff Commission. It contains the statement of the case with reference to New Zealand butter imports from the standpoint of the Canadian producer.

The Dairy Council produces incontrovertible evidence to show that since 1925, when the Australian treaty came into effect, our net butter export rapidly declined, until after vanishing altogether it became a net import requirement of nearly 30,000,000 pounds.

Board of Trade Meeting

The 43rd annual meeting of the Charlottetown Board of Trade, a report of which appeared in yesterday's Guardian, was of more than ordinary interest.

The report of the transportation committee properly called attention to the present unsatisfactory system which holds mails, passengers and express overnight at Borden after having reached Sackville by the Ocean Limited about 6 p. m.

The need of a Colonization department for the Province, emphasized by Mr. J. O. Hyndman, is one which has several times been impressed upon the Provincial Government.

members might have a better understanding of the matter of our provincial claims. Altogether, while much has been done during the past year, there is obviously abundant scope for further activities in the public interest during 1930.

Mr. H. F. MacPhee, the retiring president, is to be congratulated upon his very optimistic report. The hearty co-operation which he received from the executive and members of the Board throughout the year will, we feel sure, be loyally extended to his successor, Mr. J. P. Crockett.

Pensions, But Not For Us

Commenting on the announcement that the Nova Scotia Government will soon be able to introduce an old age pension system, the Manitoba Free Press suggests that the liquor control legislation now in course of preparation will play an important part in financing the fifty per cent of the expenditure which, under the present Act, must be paid out of provincial revenues.

By its pre-election promises the Saunders Government is bound to take every opportunity of introducing old age pensions in this Province. It is equally bound by its promises not to take any profit from the government sale of liquor.

The men who till the soil of this Island are quite intelligent enough to know that any one who defends the New Zealand trade treaty is no friend of the Prince Edward Island farmer.

Editorial Notes

Hon. Robert Forke, erstwhile leader of the Progressives, when he takes his comfortable seat in the Senate, will no doubt thank his stars that he didn't abolish that august body, as he intended to do some years ago.

The people of Rocky Point are wondering why the ice has not been broken through Rocky Point and Charlottetown, when it has been broken through York Point and up both rivers for the past fortnight.

About 1,000 new branch stores have been opened in Canada by chain store organizations during the past year. This represents an increase of approximately 25 per cent in the total, which now approximates 5,000 in all retail trades.

Notes By The Way

The interesting fowl which produce eggs for our tables are found also to be profitable on a well conducted farm. The egg circles and frequent competitions have also done much to promote the poultry-raising industry in this province and elsewhere.

One of the experimental farm stations in Ontario has conducted an investigation extending over five years, trying to find out whether artificial lighting of the poultry pens on the dark winter mornings would produce better results, and it was found that a decided improvement was thus brought about.

Over the five year period the lighted pen produced on the average 3,965 eggs at a cost of 20 cents per dozen in the six months, while the pen without lights produced 3,871 eggs at a cost of 22 cents per dozen.

Automobiles are made in Ontario and not in any other province in the Dominion. The manufacturers in that province are well pleased to find a market in New Zealand or anywhere else for the cars they make.

It is a good thing for the farmers of Ontario that they have large factories in their cities and towns, because factories give employment to a class of workers which produce no food stuffs and they must buy all the food they eat.

As to the trade treaty with New Zealand the sum of it is a "swap off" of the farmer's home market in Canada in order to sell Ontario cars in New Zealand.

The balance of trade is in favor of Canada, we are told by Liberal papers. So it is in Canadian trade with some other countries, but only a fraction of what the balance against Canada is in the trade with the States across the border.

That there is no hope of any check being put upon the dumping of New Zealand butter into Canada while the King Government retains power is made clear by the papers supporting the Government.

The Government is still marking time at Ottawa in the effort to find a new Minister of Fisheries. We have been told that "the claims of Quebec must be considered," but Prince Edward Island is not even mentioned in that connection.

In their view the Island-Province appears to be nothing of any more consequence than three small counties situated on the outskirts of Acadia, and no longer to be recognized as a province.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Yours

Perhaps you wonder why you never get really hungry. You have no complaint about the quality of the food or the cooking and yet you have no real zest, no appetite for your food.

Now what does a doctor do when a child goes off its food; doesn't want anything to eat?

He simply lets the child go without food for two or three feedings, or if an older youngster, for a whole day or more. By this time the youngster is ready for food because it has the appetite that comes from an empty stomach.

And that is really the secret of a good appetite to have an empty stomach.

Now some individuals have such a high stomach that it lies almost exactly crossways in the abdomen on a line with the small intestine. This means then that as the stomach contracts and empties its food into the small intestine it has really an easy task to perform, and the stomach is soon empty.

Others have stomachs that have a short drop downward, and others stomachs that drop away down to a level with the hips.

Naturally a low dropped stomach doesn't empty as quickly as one that is placed higher.

What happens? Food is lying in this type of stomach for one or two hours longer than the high stomach, and fermentation is still going on when he takes in another meal.

When the individual is working hard mentally, is under any emotional strain, the natural movements of the stomach are lessened in number, or may actually be stopped, and he is thus likely to try and eat another meal while there is still considerable food in the stomach from the previous meal.

What is the suggestion? That when you have little desire for food there must be a reason. The body has a natural appetite for food.

Try spreading the meals as far apart as possible so that if your stomach is slow or low, all the food will have time to get into the intestine before the next meal.

Lie on the right side for ten minutes before each meal. This will help the food to syphon out into the intestine and give you a nice, empty, waiting stomach for the next meal.

Don't eat much at any one time if you are under strain or stress. Of course exercise is the big factor in creating an appetite, as the muscles demand food. Exercise also prevents constipation, a frequent cause of poor appetite.

The Poet's Corner

THE BIRD'S LULLABY

Sing to us cedars; the twilight is creeping With shadowy garments, the wilderness through: All day we have caroled, and now would be sleeping, So echo the anthems we warbled to you;

While we swing, swing, And your branches sing, And we drowse to your dreamy whispering.

Sing to us, cedars; the night wind is sighing, Is wooing, is pleading, to hear you reply; And here in your arms we are restfully lying, And longing to dream to your soft lullaby;

While we swing, swing, And your branches sing, And we drowse to your dreamy whispering.

Sing to us, cedars; your voice is so lowly, Your breathing so fragrant, your branches so strong; Our little nest-cradles are swaying so slowly, While zephyrs are breathing their slumberous song.

And we swing, swing, While your branches sing, And we drowse to your dreamy whispering.

—Pauline Johnson.

The Butter Tariff

On January 14th the Tariff Board will give its first hearing to the following brief prepared by the National Dairy Council and signed by the President, F. E. M. Robinson.

I wish at the outset to make clear that the National Dairy Council, representing the dairy industry of Canada, makes no claim that the proposed schedule of duties as set forth herewith is a final cure-all for the industry. We do consider it a reasonable and essential corrective for the immediate situation as induced by the downward revision of the effective tariff as made October 1st, 1925.

A sufficient mass of statistical evidence will be placed before the Board in support of the statements made hereunder, so that I now propose to proceed with some very general statements intended to throw light on the subject as a whole.

Canada has for many years exported large quantities of dairy products and imported some highly variable, but generally small quantities. The net result was a "favorable balance" in the external trade in all dairy products considered together of a very substantial amount. In 1926 (fiscal year) the favorable balance was something over \$50,000,000, which was, as may be seen, a very considerable factor in our total trade balance for that year.

Let us leave the realm of speculation and accept the principle that over a sufficient period of time that a decline in an industry capable of great expansion indicates lack of profit and a marked and continued expansion indicates a condition of relatively greater profit.

We must now examine the factors leading to the above decline in surplus producing power in an industry having a gross production last year of about \$250,000,000 and which, therefore, ranks as one of the largest in the country.

Decline in Exports

We will consider the external trade first. The dairy products exported up to 1925 consisted chiefly of cheese, butter, fluid milk and cream and condensed and evaporated milk products. The imports consisted of butter (in the winter time) and small quantities of fancy cheeses etc. The cheese exports have shown an irregular but unmistakable decline in recent years. The net butter export has rapidly fallen since 1925 till after vanishing altogether it became a net import requirement of nearly 30,000,000 lbs. The exports of fluid milk and cream to the United States have been restricted to about 6 per cent of their former maximum through the stringent import regulations together with successive increases in the United States tariff.

THE LAND WE LOVE

By FRANK FEIG

THE AMBASSADOR BRIDGE

Q. Where is the Ambassador Bridge?

A. With befitting ceremony the great Ambassador Bridge over the Detroit River, linking the cities of Windsor and Detroit, was formally opened on November 11, 1929, and was ready for traffic four days later. The bridge, built at a cost of \$20,000,000, 7,400 feet long with a central span 1,850 feet in length, the longest suspension span in the world. It is supported on towers 383 feet high. The bridge is 152 feet above the river and provides for five lanes of traffic and it is estimated that 5,000 motor cars per hour can cross and pass through the terminal at each end.

(Continued on Page 6)

COLDS!

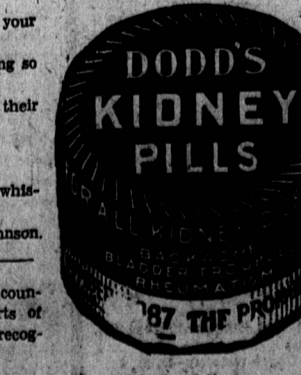
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milk or cream to be sold for consumption in fluid form is the most profitable, or one might say the only profitable form of dairy farming considered as a specialized branch of agriculture. In other words, the sale of milk for cheese or butter making, while it may be the chief single source of farm income, has generally to be supported by other sources of revenue in order that a division of costs may make it profitable.

In this country we have severe winters, which, one district with another, cause a rise in costs of production of about ten cents per pound of butter-fat as compared with the summer season. This figure assumes a winter production of, say, at least 60 per cent of the maximum rate for the year.

Now under modern conditions it is increasingly necessary that the dairyman's capital be employed full time if profit is to result. In other words, winter dairying must be practiced. Owing to the reversal of the seasons as between the Antipodes and the northern hemisphere, the surplus butter from Australia and New Zealand can reach our market at the season of short production and high cost and thus effectually prevent any sufficient equalization of cost and selling price.

Importance of Butter Market

The butter market is, in the last analysis, the great regulator of the entire dairy industry. It is not possible indefinitely to increase the sale price of other dairy products while that of butter remains stationary. Therefore, the price level of the whole industry tends to be depressed if butter prices are low in the winter season.

The combined effect of the actual and obvious lowering of the winter price of butter and the psychological effect of large importations has tended (a) to discourage winter dairying, (b) to prevent the market from increasing in proportion to the demand.

Already an importation of about 5,000,000 pounds per year is necessary, which is roughly the production of 10,000 ton-cow farms. This import requirement will increase rapidly as the increasing demand for fluid milk and cream in this country causes a shift in marketing from butter or cheese to the more profitable fluid products without the question of new sources of domestic supply of butter and cheese in like proportion.

The freight rates are no protection, as the cost of moving butter from the central part of our own country to the great consuming markets is greater in many cases than the cost from New Zealand to those markets.

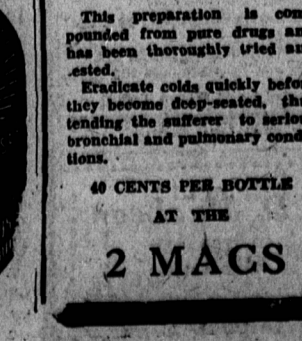
Each summer, with the increasing scarcity of supplies from home sources, the price rises till it reaches the offering price of New Zealand in the world market and remains at that level.

Either this country intends to be largely self-supporting in the way of dairy products or we intend to produce chiefly milk and cream for use as such, and pay increasing tribute for butter abroad. Last year the tribute was over \$10,000,000. What will it be in the future?

Why cannot the Canadian dairyman meet the competition of his rivals in the southern hemisphere? The chief reason is the climate. This must be considered in two aspects—firstly, it enables the New Zealand dairyman to pasture his cows the year round and to use but little concentrated feed. Secondly, owing to the reversal of the seasons it enables the dairymen of the Antipodes to sell their best and cheapest butter made in the spring and early summer in this country in our winter season.

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HOME ECONOMICS SHORT COURSE Beginning on January 20th, the Women's Institute Branch of the Department of Agriculture will conduct a three weeks course in Home Economics. Those wishing to take advantage of this course, which is given free of charge, will please apply before January 17th, and Applications will be considered in the order received up to that date. Address all communications to Miss Mary A. MacPhail, Supervisor of Women's Institutes, Box 123, Charlottetown.

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