

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1926

EXPERIMENTAL STN. REPORT.

The report of Superintendent J. A. Clark, of the Charlottetown Experimental Station for 1925 has just been issued. The report, as usual, is full of the kind of information every farmer needs. It includes every line of field and animal husbandry, gives the different rotations used on the Experimental Farm and on the different demonstration farms throughout the province, comparing results from each, the cost of production; the various yields, in short practically everything that every farmer should know and can know if he takes the trouble to find out. Any attempt at summarizing this report in a newspaper would be useless. Our purpose in referring to it is to say that it is available to everyone who applies for it, and that it should be in the hands of every farmer. If there is anything in it that is unintelligible to any farmer we feel quite safe in promising that Mr. Clark will supply any information asked for.

Throughout this province there are many successful farmers, many who know the best crop rotations to follow, the value of certain fertilizers, the profitable and unprofitable crops and animals. These are the men who procure the agricultural bulletins and Experimental station reports. There are also those whose success is not so obvious and we feel safe in saying that their reading does not include those bulletins and reports.

Farming has become a definite science and it cannot be successfully carried on without some knowledge of the scientific principles involved in it. To discover these is the purpose of our agricultural colleges and experimental farms and their discoveries are being handed out freely to those desiring them. We have not made the all-round success in farming in this province that we should have made. There are still too many farms that do not give their owners the return they ought to give for the labor expended upon them. The reason for this generally is failure to take advantage of the information freely given by agricultural experts and failure to follow the lead of those who have succeeded. We strongly advise every farmer reader of The Guardian to send for this report.

SUSPICION AND DISTRUST.

The refusal of Premier King to make public the report of the Royal Commission under Sir Andrew Rae Duncan has heightened the suspicion that the report is not to his liking and that, if there is any way of avoiding its recommendations, Mr. Mackenzie King will find it. In his telegram to the Saint John Board of Trade refusing their request for the publication of the report, the Prime Minister gives two feeble excuses: (1) The Commission was authorized by the Government, was to report to and did report to the Government, but Parliament must pay the expenses of the Commission, therefore the report should first go to Parliament. (2) The Government, to which the report is addressed, should have time to study its provisions and decide what course to follow.

These excuses given Premier King concludes that the intended procedure "will afford full publicity in due course and leave no room for suspicion or distrust." No doubt the falsity of his "reasons" for withholding the report suggested the possibility of suspicion and distrust. The proposed procedure has unquestionably aroused the suspicion and distrust which he anticipated and which shall not be allayed until the full text of the report is known and with it the Government's intention with respect to it.

Confidence in Mr. Mackenzie King's integrity has never been general throughout Canada and has been specially weak in the Maritimes. It was strongly suspected that the appointment of the Royal Commission in the first place was a temporary make-shift to still the "murmurings in the Maritimes" on the eve of a general election, but things happened which had not then been anticipated. There came a change of Government and the Commission breathed a new atmosphere. Some of the Commission's recommendations have leaked out and they are favorable to the Maritimes, but evidently not to the liking of Mr. Mackenzie King. He wants time to study it and to devise ways and means for what? Carrying out the Commission's recommendations, or finding a way around them by which the credit now due to the Commission may revert to Mr. Mackenzie King? These are the questions in the minds of the people of the Maritimes, the things which are arousing suspicion and distrust. It was because of this suspicion and distrust that the Saint John Board of Trade and the Nova Scotia Government protested and are still protesting against the withholding of the report and it is because of this that all the people of the Maritimes will continue to protest. Little Liberal newspapers may raise the cry that the demand for publishing the report is political. Boards of Trade are not actuated by political considerations, and all the other Boards of Trade in the Maritimes will unite with that of Saint John in demanding immediate publicity. They want and they have a right to the report as it stands, and they don't want any monkeying with it.

INANE GLOATING.

Nothing perhaps in modern journalism is as contemptible as the continuous gloating of some Liberal newspapers over the retirement of the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen from the leadership of the Conservative party. Mr. Meighen, it is true, was technically defeated in the election of September 14th, defeated not by the popular vote, as he had a substantial majority over his Liberal opponents and their allies, the Liberal-Progressives, but by the accident of distribution of representatives. He was not the first leader to suffer defeat at the polls, nor is he the last that shall similarly suffer. He has retired from the leadership of his own volition, not, as some Liberal newspapers would have their readers believe, because he was deserted by his party. Moreover he has retired from office without a stain upon his public or private life. He has retired, admittedly the ablest man in the public life of Canada; this is admitted by his opponents as well as by his friends. It is admitted also that his defeat was not due to any lack of judgment or sanity in his policy but by a combination of sectional manipulations which united, temporarily, at least, the divergent factions in the country. Mr. Meighen's defeat was the defeat not of a man nor a party, but of Canadian unity. His party stands undivided, foursquare, to every political and factional wind that blows. They who defeated him are divided into factions, each with a policy of its own and each with its own ends to serve.

Because of this factional combination, Mr. Meighen has no seat in the Parliament of Canada, and this is Canada's loss, not his, and Canada will realize it and provide a remedy in due time. In the meantime some little politicians will gloat over the temporary triumph of a combination of parties which are not united and from which little is expected except personal and sectional advantage.

Notes by the Way

It was Premier King himself who forbade the publication of the Duncan Commission report. That is, he directed the Under Secretary of State that the report be not published until laid before Parliament. The Under Secretary is the authority for this statement. Against this action the Premier of Nova Scotia, the Maritime Board of Trade and the Saint John Board of Trade have promptly made energetic protests and Conservative members of both Houses who represent the Maritimes have adopted a strong resolution demanding the immediate publication of the report.

Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General, and Hon. Col. Cantley, Minister of Militia, the two Ministers representing the Maritimes, have been appealed to through the press and otherwise to throw their influence in the scale to secure a reversal of Premier King's decision but without any apparent effect so far. The Prime Minister has gone to London leaving the deadlock as it stands. No doubt further efforts will be made to have the report released, but what the outcome may be can only be conjectured.

There is an intense desire on the part of the Maritime Governments and people to learn the contents of the report and there was grave disappointment when the news came from Ottawa that public knowledge of its findings and recommendations by the people most concerned there was denied and secrecy maintained until Parliament shall meet and thereafter until the Government shall choose to lay the report before the assembled members.

It is not conceivable that any public interest would be imperilled by immediate publication, or that any change can or will be made in the report or its recommendations before its submission to Parliament. The three Maritime Governments accepted the Duncan Commission as a fair tribunal for investigating their claims and rights, and each of these Governments presented evidence in support of its case as a claimant. Behind the Commission stood the Dominion Government, pledged to implement its recommendations for the relief of the Maritimes.

Common sense and common justice alike indicate that both of the parties to the issues joined before the Commission were equally entitled to be informed at the same time of the conclusions reached by the Commission and the recommendations it had made. It is this right of equal and timely knowledge of the contents of the Commission's report which the Prime Minister has most unwarrantably set aside and denied.

We are not told that Premier King consulted his colleagues or anybody before taking action in this matter. His arbitrary and impolitic action raises the presumption that he did not and that he acted hastily. Had he given the matter a few moments' thought he might have foreseen that the action he was about to take would inevitably cause disappointment and would probably arouse a feeling of resentment in the Maritimes such as has quickly resulted and has found expression in the protests above referred to.

The best he can now do is to frankly admit his mistake—we all make mistakes sometimes—and direct the immediate publication of the Commission's report. The Maritime Governments, and the Maritime Board of Trade which has taken a deep interest in our claims, are alike desirous to have the report at once in order that they may deliberately consider its provisions at the same time as the Government at Ottawa as they conceive they have a right to do and which we trust may be conceded without further delay.

The pretext put forward by Premier King that the Government appointed the Commission, that the report was addressed to the Government which pays the cost and that therefore the Government and Parliament should have an exclusive right to read and consider the report months before the claimant provinces shall be permitted to have knowledge of its contents is too futile and childish for serious refutation. If it were now published nearly four hundred members of the two Houses of Parliament and many hundreds of members of Provincial Legislatures could also read and consider it before Parliament meets. Why should they not have this opportunity which is now denied them?

Writes have been issued for four more of the ministerial by-elections. All of these are to take place in electoral districts west of the Lakes. No mention is yet made of dates for the re-election of Col. Ralston in Nova Scotia or of whoever of the Dominion?



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D. POSSIBLE CAUSE PERNICIOUS ANAEMIA

Physicians of the entire world are endeavoring to discover the cause of the pernicious anaemia. It is a source of some satisfaction to be able to keep these patients alive, sometimes for years, by means of blood transfusions, but there is never that feeling of safety that would mean so much to the patient and physician. In this type of anaemia there is a loss from the blood of both the number and quality of red blood corpuscles. That shock often has much to do with this type of anaemia is admitted, just as we know that shock or some emotional disturbance can cause trouble elsewhere in the body.

During the war there was an increase in pernicious anaemia and it was then thought to be due to nervous strain. A British physician has been telling his brethren that some of his cases are undoubtedly due to a poisoning of the intestine, due to slowing up, or almost a stoppage of the bowel. The poison resulting from this actually entered into the blood and caused its destruction. That it was not due to any mechanical obstruction, such as a growth, was proven by the fact that an operation removing the growth did not prevent the poisoning of the blood, and the pernicious anaemia continued.

Now the thought that must occur to you and me, is that during any mental strain there is bound to be some interference with the natural impulses of the entire intestinal tract. The natural juices will not flow so freely because the brain will not be entering into the matter of appetite. Then the impulses which should go to the muscular coats of the intestine will be irregular or spasmodic, as the nervous strain or shock is expending the whole nervous force of the individual. This means a stasis or stoppage of the material passing through the intestine. Putrefaction follows poisoning of the blood, causing it to lose its red corpuscles which are its very life.

It would be well for all of us whenever under any strain to watch our eating and daily habits of life. Regular hours for eating, rest periods before and after meals, sufficient outdoor exercise, will stimulate the natural impulses of stomach and intestine and there will thus be no stasis or stoppage to poison the blood.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "the party was enlivened with his tales of adventure." Say "by his tales." OPEN MISPRONOUNCED: accompaniment. Pronounce ak-kom-pa-ni-ment five syllables. ACCENT SECOND SYLLABLE: OREN MISPELLED: chord (music). SYNONYMS: continue, lengthen, prolong, protract, extend, elongate, defer. 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: INSTRUMENTALITY: the condition of being helpful. "I owe my happiness to his instrumentality."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

October 14, 1926

THERE IS BUT ONE GOD—"Lord God of Israel, there is no God like thee, in heaven above, or on earth beneath, who keepest covenant and mercy with thy servants that walk before thee with all their heart." 1 Kings 8:23.

PRAYER—May we know Thee and faithfully serve Thee, the living and true God.

TO AN OLD FRIEND Old friends! Though many a year hath flown, And we have something wiser grown, Since you and I first met—The love that in our bosoms grew When life was rosy, fresh and new, 'Is blooming brightly yet.

Time brings a philosophic mind, Time takes more than he leaves behind; Time is the thief of joys; Time turns one's golden locks to gray; Time draws a bill which all must pay—Time makes old men of boys. Time with his scythe and hour-glass stands To reap the harvest of our lands— Is to be the Minister for Prince Edward Island. Is it because in the Liberal estimate the Maritimes are still only "the shreds and patches of the Dominion?"

The Public Forum

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

"LAST REFUGE" COLUMNIES

Sir,—I submit that deliberate lying is not excusable under any circumstances, even as the last refuge of the Patriot. It is too frequently condoned—and even approved—in election campaigns, but now that the election is over there is no present excuse for its continuance. Tuesday's Patriot is again disgraced by one of those customary slander editorials. It first asserts that Hon. Arthur Meighen was set aside by his party, while every item of reliable information at the editors' elbow showed most emphatically that Mr. Meighen was retiring of his own volition, AND CONTRARY TO THE ALMOST UNANIMOUS WISH OF HIS PARTY. While the local Liberal organ is slinging dirt like this, the more honest and manly Liberal press of Canada are crowning him with tributes of praise.

It then turns its false pen against Mr. Armand Lavergne, who moved the resolution requesting Mr. Meighen to remain as leader, and charged that this was the identical gentleman, who at a public meeting advocated "shooting holes through the flag." Let me tell the Patriot that Mr. Lavergne is not the "identical gentleman" who was charged with this indiscretion, and the evening organ is the one and only originator of this libel upon him. I might add that, if they are anxious for a resurrection of disloyal utterances, they would be entertained with interest by a perusal of the speeches and reports of public utterances when the world was young and the fate of Britain hung on a slender thread, of Mr. Lucius Cannon, the nationalist firebrand of other days, and now Solicitor General in the King government. Then it might study the speeches of almost its whole Quebec contingent, which set that Province (although antagonism to the party which stands for Imperial unity, the Hon. Hugh Guthrie, the temporary Conservative leader, is its next subject for attack. It suggests that the "worst" that can be said of him is that "he was once a Liberal." That might be bad enough, but that was in the days of the clean Liberalism of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; before the party came under the domination of smugglers and bootleggers, and when they would scorn to ride into power on wave crests of illicit whiskey and the flood tides of American money. He left the Liberal fold in time to avert this disgrace.

But the Patriot claims that he was a "bargainer". Why kick against this? Unless as an encroachment upon Mackenzie King's prerogative. Who is the biggest political "bargainer" in Canada, ever on the alert to purchase support? Who was it who baited the Progressive in 1921 to 1925 to keep him in power? Who again in the session of 1926 pledged every resource of the east to purchase from the west that temporary respite after the defeat of the party at the polls? Has it not

To shorten prosperous days; Time eats the keenest steel to rust; Time crumbles monuments to dust— Time robs us of our praise. Much fault is found with Father Time, In books and speeches, prose and rhyme, But we will not upbraid; For he has left our hearts as young As when in youth we laughed and sung In sunlight and in shade. Who says that age makes friend ship cold? A true affection never grows old, But lasts like mountain pines, Whose head unfading verdure crowns, Though Winter darkens them with frowns, Or Summer smiles and shines. I wish that, round our mutual souls, While earth upon its axis rolls, The vines of love that run Might spread their tendrils and embrace The cherished dear ones of our race, So that from sire to son, Our large affection might survive, And be as brightly kept alive, When we exist no more, By those we leave to guard our fames, And keep unstained our honest names, As in the days of yore. Old friend, 'tis something in these hours Of work and hurry, when the flowers Of feeling scarcely bloom, To feel that in our hearts there grows A plant, amid life's sands and snows, They may adorn our tomb!

The splendid reputation of Canadian meat foods has been fairly maintained and the demands for our inspected foods are undoubtedly increasing both at home and abroad. Prices have been fairly steady which is reflected in the increased marketing particularly of hogs. Those remarks we think, do not justify embarking in meat canning even on a small scale on this island, or with limited capital. "Better, we think for the East to confine itself to the other products and let the West, which has an unlimited supply of fat cattle, hogs, etc., to carry on the meat canning enterprise, at least for the present. Any proposition such as is set forth herein should be confined to the outset to the canning of small fruits to apples, plums, pears, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, raspberries, cherries; also to pickling tomatoes, onions, beets, and other varieties of vegetables and fruit. The supply of apples—with the infusion of more activity into improving our orchards, is already assured. The same may be said of all the other fruits mentioned. Once the public were convinced that the canning industry had shown evidence of permanence and stability the public would at once embark on the work of production. Very little additional acreage would be requisite in the case of pickling and preserving varieties as there is much of the orchards that would supply the land and trees which is already in a god state of cultivation—and the school-child might be induced to convert their school grounds to this valuable purpose. We thus see good reasons for

encouraging the introduction of all their lives here, declare in all this class of canning. "But we wish to offer another reason from the report already quoted, which says: "Continual improvement is shown in sanitary control and equipment. Today, the modern packing houses in Canada represent the results of careful, practical and scientific labors and ask: "How do the people live or, as their products are sent into consuming channels, in such a condition that their healthfulness, wholesomeness, and cleanliness cannot be questioned." Another potent factor—let us hope—remains—the growth of Charlottetown and the whole Province, afterward with well-beaten white men by the score who have lived

yet dawned upon the Patriot that its own pet leader is the champion political "bargainer" of this continent? And then it might further arise to enlighten us as to who "bargained" for that plethora of United States funds and other funds, so lavishly used by their party at the polls. I am Sir, etc., MORE ANON.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE, NEURALGIA, NEURAL KIDNEY DISEASES. 4087 THE PRINCE

Winchester A Mild, Blended Cigarette. Image of a woman on a horse and a pack of cigarettes. Price 20 for 25¢.

The Canning Industry RAPIDLY GROWING. SHOULD BE TESTED IN P. E. I. Historically, While the volume of the packing industry in this Province in any one of its branches would be too small to be carried on profitably, many keen observers hold that a number of lines of packing grouped under one management could be prosecuted with abundant success. The belief of this section of people rests on the superior quality of the products to be canned—such features as flavor, inexpensiveness of production, extent of the different outputs, and facilities such as transportation and climate. The initial canning plant should be located in a central place and with all possible convenience to shipping and access to supplies. We may be wrong, but we entertain the idea that all the products could be preserved by one plant at the outset, more plants in addition might be added when one plant would prove insufficient to handle the products. There is a large canning plant in this city already that probably could be utilized in preserving the different varieties of fruits and vegetables. The Federal Minister of Agriculture's report for 1924-25, states something that bears repetition; it says:— "The splendid reputation of Canadian meat foods has been fairly maintained and the demands for our inspected foods are undoubtedly increasing both at home and abroad. Prices have been fairly steady which is reflected in the increased marketing particularly of hogs. Those remarks we think, do not justify embarking in meat canning even on a small scale on this island, or with limited capital. "Better, we think for the East to confine itself to the other products and let the West, which has an unlimited supply of fat cattle, hogs, etc., to carry on the meat canning enterprise, at least for the present. Any proposition such as is set forth herein should be confined to the outset to the canning of small fruits to apples, plums, pears, peaches, strawberries, raspberries, blueberries, raspberries, cherries; also to pickling tomatoes, onions, beets, and other varieties of vegetables and fruit. The supply of apples—with the infusion of more activity into improving our orchards, is already assured. The same may be said of all the other fruits mentioned. Once the public were convinced that the canning industry had shown evidence of permanence and stability the public would at once embark on the work of production. Very little additional acreage would be requisite in the case of pickling and preserving varieties as there is much of the orchards that would supply the land and trees which is already in a god state of cultivation—and the school-child might be induced to convert their school grounds to this valuable purpose. We thus see good reasons for

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