

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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POTATOES vs DAIRY

While farming continues there will be at least two schools of agricultural philosophy, those who hold that potato growing is more profitable than dairy farming and those who give their preference to the latter. There are many good arguments for both but, on one thing at least, all good farmers of both schools will agree, namely, that if potatoes are to be grown at all for market the kind to grow and the way to grow them is seed potatoes and by the certified method. There may be preferences for different varieties for home consumption, stock feeding etc., but for marketing the prudent farmer will raise the varieties that bring the biggest prices and are in best demand. The experience of those who have specialized in seed potatoes during the past few years will bear this out.

The question remains, however, which pays best, growing seed potatoes or raising dairy cattle? That dairying is the foundation of good farming none will question. A herd of cattle, large enough to consume all the fodder and roots grown on the farm will return to the farm all the fertility extracted by the crops. The fertility of the farm is not impaired by successive croppings. It is not necessary to use imported commercial fertilizer; the farm is continuously self sustaining, in fact the more dairy product is extracted the more the fertility increases. There are many farmers in the province that bear testimony to this.

Potatoes, whether for seed or other uses, extract the soil's fertility without making any return. The soil's fertility must be replenished at least at the end of each rotation period. A gentleman who has grown seed potatoes successfully during the past four years, and whose faith in the business is proved by the fact that he has this year planted ninety acres, informs us that his commercial fertilizer costs him twenty five dollars per acre and that it is effective for the following three years' crops. This would average between six and seven dollars a year for sufficient fertilizer to sustain four successive crops. This, it would appear, is a very low cost per year for maintaining the fertility of the soil.

The question of comparative profits between the two systems involves cost of labor, certainty and uncertainty of potato crop and milk production respectively, and the prices of potatoes and milk respectively. At present and probably for years to come there is a good demand and fairly good prices for both products. The question of labor would appear to favor the dairyman.

The relative advantages of the two systems might well be discussed by those who have had experience. Many are staking practically all on their potato crop; there are undoubtedly many chances for moneymaking in potatoes but there are dangers in excessive speculation. The subject is sufficiently important to merit close study and we shall leave it to our more experienced farmers.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

The next important event in the city will be the provincial exhibition. To this annual gathering many look forward with pleasure. Not only to farmers who wish to learn something from the experience of others or who wish to exhibit their stock or products, but to all classes of men and women is the exhibition an event to be looked forward to. It is one of the big holiday events of the year, when business is mingled with

pleasure, when friend meets friend and when visitors come from abroad to see what we can produce agriculturally and what we have to offer socially and industrially and commercially.

The primary purpose of agricultural exhibitions was to foster and encourage agriculture and stock breeding, to stimulate industry and handicrafts. This purpose has become somewhat broadened, possibly diluted and, as in most of our undertakings, serious and otherwise, we have spiced the utilitarian with amusement.

The value of exhibitions as an educational and a stimulating force in agriculture is a matter of varied opinions. There should be an education and a stimulus in seeing what can be done in the production of plant and animals by modern and improved methods and there is no doubt that many of our farmers have received inspiration and profit from what they have seen at our annual fairs, but the fact remains that the great majority who attend exhibitions do so for the amusement and social features. The horse races, for example, are more largely patronized than the stock yards and the exhibition building; the midway, if plentifully supplied with fakirs, fat and cadaverous women, wheels of fortune, snake charmers and other outre performances, draws larger crowds than the stands and tables in which the agricultural and horticultural products of the province are displayed. Indeed it is doubtful if without these amusement features and even with the aid of the government grant an exhibition would be sufficiently patronized to pay expenses.

The annual holiday provided the opportunities for outsiders to see our province, to learn something of our manner of living, the patronage to our stores and our hotels is a not unimportant factor and it all tends to much needed publicity at home and abroad.

OUR CHEESE MARKET

In a statement given to the press, Hon. J. E. Caron, Quebec Minister of Agriculture, alludes to the keen competition by New Zealand in cheese in the markets of the United Kingdom and promises to do anything in his power to maintain the leading position of the province in the production and export of cheese of the best quality. The statement that New Zealand has taken the first position as a source of supply to the British Isles is based on the British returns for 1920 when the imports were 1,260,000 cwts. from New Zealand and 1,129,000 cwts. from Canada. These are the figures supplied by one of the British trade commissioners for Canada, so we presume that they are the latest available.

If, however, it is true that New Zealand still occupies the leading position we will probably find the cause in the latest Canadian trade returns just to hand. In these cheese is classified under animal products. For the 12 months ending in July, 1922, we exported to the United Kingdom of these products \$66,600,000 worth, and at the same time we sent to the United States \$50,375,000 worth. The latter market is not open to New Zealand by reason of distance and cost of transit. It would, therefore, look as if what we had lost in volume of exports to the United Kingdom we have more than made up in exports to the neighboring Republic.

It is not averred that the quality of Canadian cheese put down in the British markets has deteriorated. In the north of Ireland and in Scotland, Canadian cheese occupies a predominant position.

MR. AND MRS. PATON IN EUROPE

NAPLES AND SURROUNDINGS.

Early in the morning of May 11th, we entered the Gulf of Naples. It was a beautiful morning, with a slight fog, not thick enough to prevent us from seeing the smoke ascending from Mount Vesuvius. As our arrival at the dock was early, we expected to get up to our hotel not later than 10 o'clock. Such was not the case however, as by this time we got through the customs, it was lunch hour. There is no apparent system carried out by the custom officials at this port. First we were detained for at least an hour, or more, by the passport inspectors. Three times they changed their position on board the steamer, before they finished inspecting, thus causing hundreds of passengers to move from place to place, before they could get their passports stamped. After getting out of this trouble, the next move was to find our baggage as it had all been moved to a large room a short distance from the boat for examination, by custom officials. Of all the countries we have visited, this place for noisy porters and mixed up baggage, beats anything we have seen. It was a perfect Babylon. There is no alphabetical arrangement as in most custom rooms, the result is, if one happens to have several pieces of baggage, a hunt has to be made all over the place before it can be found. After considerable searching, we found ours, placed in a convenient place for examination by the customs officer, who dealt kindly with us and requested only one suit case to be opened merely as a form, did not even take the trouble of putting his hand inside. We lost no time in getting to the Grand Hotel, situated on the embankment, facing what is said to be the most beautiful bay in the world. It is my intention to give a description of all the places visited in Naples and its surroundings, however, a few of the most important may be interesting to some of the Guardian readers. The panoramic view, when drawing near to the city of Naples, as the steamer ploughs through the marvelous deep blue water, presents a sight of beauty that probably is surpassed in any other part of the globe. The city forms an amphitheatre built on a range of hills sloping from the water to a great height, the highest point being Mount Vesuvius. There are many beautiful parks and gardens, with lovely cottages and handsome residences which all tend to make a magnificent sight. Like other large cities it has its slums, quarters and a fair share of beggars although I must say the beggars seemed to have decreased since our visit in 1908. The streets are also cleaner in the poorer districts. There are many fine wide streets and the promenade along the waterfront adds very much to the appearance of the city. The Italians

are a light hearted people and very musical. Along the streets in public gardens, hotels and private homes, everywhere, we could hear the sound of musical instruments, as well as singing. Not far from the hotel, there is a very fine large Arcade, with quite a number of elegant shops, and cafes. In front of the cafes, there are great numbers of small tables, where hundreds of men, women and children sit around and drink wine, beer, coffee, or tea. Attached to most all cafes, is a first class orchestra, playing high-class music, interspersed with that of a lighter kind. The National Museum is a place where we might spend months; we had to be satisfied with a few hours. Some of the best Statuary in the world is seen here, such wonderful collections from the palaces of Pontic and from the excavated ruins of Herculaneum, Pompei and other places. The antiquities from Pompei are perhaps the most interesting, many articles made of gold, silver and other metals, show that the trades men of the early period were wealthy at an enormous amount. When one visits Italy, the beautiful churches and cathedrals are about the first attractions the guide will point out; they will specially impress upon you, that the building was begun or completed so many hundred years ago. Our attention was drawn to St. Janarius. This cathedral was commenced in 1272 by Charles I of Anjou, it is in the French Gothic style, with high towers and pointed arches. We were fortunate in the day we paid this grand old building, a visit, as special ceremonies were being held. We were allowed to see many things that are only exhibited once or twice during the year, gold and silver ornaments of great antiquity and valued at an enormous amount. There are also many rare old paintings representing scenes taken from the Bible. To crown a visit to Naples, one must ascend Mount Vesuvius, the first part of the journey every-thing looks lovely, passing through beautiful woods, crossing over deep ravines, through flower gardens and orchards. Still higher up through great fields of lava. The magnificent view as we go higher and higher is wonderful, we reach a place where it is so fearfully steep, one almost wishes they had been satisfied to remain at the foot. The mountain is 3885 feet above the sea level, on our arrival at the top, we were taken in charge by guides, who led us along a narrow path on the edge of the crater. From here we could see volumes of thick smoke rising out of this immense crater which measures more than a quarter of a mile in diameter, and varies from 200 to 230 feet in depth.

(Continued on Page Six)

This Is SCHOOL Week Mothers! Let Us Help You Outfit the Children for SCHOOL DAYS

Patons feature serviceable suits made in popular styles of hard wearing grey and heather mixtures for growing boys.

BLOOMER PANTS FOR SCHOOL WEAR

Good wearing bloomers that will stand the wear and tear of the hardy boys.

School wearables for the hardy boy as shown here give parents a ready selection at this busy season. Son can't take off his coat every time he throws a ball or stone. Certainly he can't take off his pants to run, kick a football, or climb a fence.

That's why the seams in Patons suits for boys are reinforced—and that's why they are reinforced at all the points where ordinary clothes give way.

Womens' and Misses New Fall Hats and Furs



The prettiest hats in Canada for early autumn sport wear are opening every day at Patons.

To be thoroughly up-to-date you should be wearing your chic felt hat now and the early shopper gets first choice always.

Visit Patons Autumn showing today.

NEW FALL SUITS SHOWING

The purchase of a Fall Suit is made a mere matter of detail when one sees the smart showing our present offerings embrace. Cut along youthful, slender lines, some very plain, others with effective touches of newest trimming ideas, made from the very finest imported Tricotines, many richly trimmed with fur—novel sleeve and collar effects—truly the most wonderful suits to be featured this season at anywhere near such modest pricings.

LADIES' COATS FOR FALL AND WINTER

Made of fine wool fabrics, in the smartest styles—fancy check backs—assorted shades, including wide belts, deep pockets and strap cuff. Just the coat for present wear or even real winter weather.

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It may also spring from various causes. The usual exciting cause of acute rheumatism is exposure to cold combined with moisture. Hence men are more commonly afflicted in that way than women, whether the disease is acute or chronic. Children under 15 years are seldom attacked, while the disease is most prevalent between the ages of 15 and 40. Many aged people suffer from it, but a first attack seldom occurs after the age of 40. Some animals share in rheumatic troubles, along with mankind but less frequently. Among dumb animals cattle, horses, sheep and dogs are the most common subjects of rheumatism.

A great reward awaits the discoverer of a real and effectual cure for chronic rheumatism, whether the secret shall be made known by a physician or a layman. Such a remedy would relieve the race from an untold amount of suffering and pain. It may yet come about that immunity may be secured by some form of inoculation as persons are now made immune against smallpox or typhoid fever.

Rheumatism is quite as common as tuberculosis and persons once afflicted are always liable to a return of the attack. Every regular physician in practice has rheumatic patients, to whom no doctor can promise a permanent cure. Quacks and the proprietors of patented nostrums have reaped a perpetual harvest during generations past and down to the present day with their much-vaunted cure-alls for rheumatism, but the malady persists. Its victims suffer recurrent or constant pain for years and years, most of them with little hope of cure, and receiving the less sympathy because their complaint is somewhat rarely fatal.

They are usually susceptible to changes in weather conditions and often correctly predict coming storms. Their associates may, quite as accurately predict a return of irritability in their patients. A great reward awaits the discoverer of a real and effectual cure for chronic rheumatism, whether the secret shall be made known by a physician or a layman. Such a remedy would relieve the race from an untold amount of suffering and pain. It may yet come about that immunity may be secured by some form of inoculation as persons are now made immune against smallpox or typhoid fever.

Plague, cholera, smallpox, yellow fever, typhoid fever and diphtheria, have been arrested and conquered by medical science and surgical operations rendered painless in almost a single generation past, the single exception being the earlier discovery of vaccination as a preventive of smallpox. Tuberculosis and cancer are receiving the concentrated and hopeful attention of medical science now as never before. A preventive, or cure, or both of these, for rheumatism is now long overdue to the world. Is it too much to hope that this may be achieved within the next ten years?

THOUGHT FATTY ARBUCKLE MIGHT HAVE TO LOSE ARM

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Sept 6.—Roscoe Arbuckle, American motion picture comedian, had a narrow escape from the necessity of having his arm amputated upon his arrival here. He slipped and fell on the steam deck while en route from San Francisco, cutting his hand severely. Blood poisoning followed and it was feared amputation would be necessary. Surgeons at the hospital here reassured him, however, saying an operation could be avoided.

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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 expressed by its correspondents.

Notes By The Way

It is a gratifying and important fact that throughout the civilized world, the proportion of human mortality due to tuberculosis has been steadily diminishing during the past seven or eight years in nearly all civilized countries. Not one but many causes have contributed to this important result. It was so long as forty years ago that Robert Koch, the great German bacteriologist announced his discovery of the tubercle bacillus, but for years thereafter the white plague, as it has been called, continued to extend its ravages.

Shooting in the Dark.

Sir,—It is always regrettable when a community, large or small has among its members some who are lawless, willing to defy the law; they may have no criminal inclination, they simply do not wish or intend to respect the law. In this class may be placed, the men, young men or boys who discharge guns several times, on Saturday or Sunday at times long after sundown. To hunt birds at a time when they are settling down for the night, is not only an easy advantage, it is a mean and cowardly action. At least, one should be true sportsman enough, to play a fair game, have the sense and courage to do this hunting by daylight, when the birds will have a fair chance. The arrest and fining of those guilty of shooting after dark, would be a salutary action in any community. Be men, give the birds a chance.

I am Sir, etc., OLD SPORTSMAN.

Mr. Caron's determination to encourage our important dairy industry in every possible way is deserving of all praise. Ex.

GET ASSORTED HAUL OF LIQUOR ON FARM

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Sept 6.—The Police Court looked like a dispensary yesterday. License Inspector Elliott told the court of a seizure of 30 sacks of bottled liquor, comprising almost all known brands, which were found on the farm of John Ives, on the Niagara boulevard. Three Provincial policemen during the night paid a surprise visit to the premises, with this result. The case was adjourned.

Takes a million years to make a lump of coal, say scientists; And in a coal strike, how long to get it?



BED sheets and counterpanes—bath towels and bath mats that you dread to clean on wash day.

Just let them soak themselves perfectly clean with Rinso—the new scientific form of Soap in granules. Do not put the Rinso direct from the package into the tub. Make the Rinso liquid first.

Mix half a package of Rinso in a little cool water until it is like cream. Then add two quarts of boiling water and when the froth subsides put it in a tub of cool or lukewarm water and you will have enough for a batch of clothes. If the clothes are extra soiled, use more Rinso.

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100 DOZEN (in stock)

Strong and well made

Lowest Prices

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Carter & Co. Ltd.

A MATTER OF REGRET

Hostess—"What, going already, professor? And must you take your dear wife with you?" Professor—"Indeed, madam, I'm sorry to say I must."

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Louson collection

OPPORTUNITY

By Walter Malone

They do me wrong who say I come no more. When once I knock and fail to find you in; For every day I stand outside your door And bid you wake and rise to fight and win.

Wail not for precious chances passed away; Weep not for golden ages on the wane; Each night I burn the records of the day; At sunrise every soul is born again.

Laugh like a boy at splendors that have sped; To vanished joys be blind, and deaf and dumb; May judgments seal the dead past with its dead; But never bind a moment yet to come.

Though deep in mire, wring not your hands and weep; I lend my arm to those who say "I can!" No shame faced out-cast ever sank so deep; But yet might rise and be again a man.

Do not behold thy lost youth all aglaze; Do not reel from righteous retributions blow; Then turn from blotted archives of the past, And find the future's pages white as snow.

Art thou a mourner? Rouse thee from thy spell; Art thou a sinner? Sin may be forgiven; Each morning gives thee wings to fly from hell; Each night a star to guide thy feet to heaven.

REBEL ATTACK ON MACROOM IS REPULSED BY LOYALISTS

CORK, Sept 6.—It is officially announced that 200 irregulars with ten machine guns, two armoured cars and a trench mortar, attacked Macroom from 5 o'clock Saturday morning until 12.30 noon, when they were repulsed in disorder. The irregulars are said to have suffered several casualties. The Nationalists lost two men killed and two wounded. The attack was aimed at recapturing a position the irregulars evacuated before the recent advance of the Nationalists. Philadelphia has built a fine memorial horse trough. Now all she needs is a horse.



DON'T GAMBLE WITH THE FUTURE, FIRE INSURANCE IS WHAT YOU NEED

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