

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1929

PRODUCTION AND MARKETING.

The farmers of this Province have, in recent years, learned practically all there is to learn about production. Our farms can produce field crops equal to any grown anywhere else in Canada.

There are many things yet to learn about marketing. Judging by our own experience in the buying of groceries, cereals, and other eatable products, we note the definite attractiveness of the package. We want things neatly done up, and are guided very largely by the form in which the package is put up.

In the marketing of potatoes, for instance, the package question should be kept in view. This has been emphasized by brokers and retailers in our larger Canadian cities. These merchants frankly admit the superior quality of Prince Edward Island potatoes, but strongly object to the bulk method of selling them.

AMERICANS IN CANADA

Figures compiled by the Department of State at Washington reveal the interesting fact that almost two-thirds of all Americans resident outside the United States and its dependencies are to be found in Canada. It is stated that this census of Americans abroad was compiled on information submitted within two years by 330 consulates and it includes "only those whose residence abroad has a permanent or semi-permanent character and excludes tourists and all others whose sojourn abroad is considered only transitory."

GROW MORE WHEAT.

A matter to which attention has frequently been drawn is the advantage of growing our own wheat supply. Years ago this Island produced practically all the wheat needed

in the Province, but in later years rust, weevil and other insect pests made the growing of wheat somewhat precarious, and it was practically given up. In recent years, however, many of our farmers have discovered that they can grow wheat equal to that grown anywhere with the possible exception of the prairie provinces; and today there are many farms which are not under the necessity of purchasing imported flour. The growing of wheat and the grinding of it in our own home mills would make a vast difference in the agricultural revenue of our Province. We could produce practically all our requirements in flour and in rye feed as well, and keep the money at home. We trust that wherever it has been shown that wheat can be successfully raised, our farmers will take advantage of their opportunity, and thus add to their own revenue and that of the Province.

FUR PRODUCTION.

The increasing importance to the fur industry of production under domestic conditions is noted in the current number of a publication issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway. Not only is the number of fur farming establishments rapidly increasing in the Dominion, but their scope is widening as periodically some new denizens of the wilds is brought into the domestic rearing activity. In the year 1926, since which time there has possibly been the greatest expansion, according to government figures there were 2,700 fur farms operating in the Dominion, which shows an increase of over 362 per cent. over the 582 in existence in 1920 when the first official survey was made. From the raising of silver foxes in captivity the domestic rearing industry has expanded in scope to take in foxes of all kinds, mink, raccoon, skunk, marten, fisher, badger, coyote, muskrat, chinchilla rabbit, other rabbits, Siberian hare, and karakul sheep. The production of furs from fur farms has slowly but steadily increased until in the last year for which statistics are available the value of pelts raised on fur farms constituted approximately six per cent. of the total production as compared with five per cent. in the previous year.

As the northward trend of settlement continues and new areas are brought under other exploitation the range of the wild fur-bearers is curtailed and inevitable diminution in the trappers' pack can only be offset by the expansion of fur farming. Increasingly this is taking on the aspect of a staple industry, recognized by the governments, aided by them through research conducted at special experimental farms and the circulation of reliable literature.

LIGHTS AND SHADOWS.

Chicago has been very much in the limelight in recent years. It is the second largest city in the United States, with a population of over 2,700,000. It has two universities of national reputation and is a centre of ethical culture, of religious institutions, of libraries, of dramatic and literary art. It is also said to be the worst governed city in the world, with a crime record that is a disgrace to any civilization. A writer in the New Republic thus refers to it: "That Chicago is dirty is indisputable. That it dominates a vast swamp of bad housing and mean civilization is obvious. That its chief newspapers are fourth-rate provincial sheets, poorly edited and composed, is plain. Too, to anyone who can read. Even its great drives and parks have about them something of the sinister sweep and energy of Peter the Great's city on the fens; the same blackness, the same fake classic exterior, the same stubborn monotony. The city plan is staggering, grandiose; its open spaces almost tempt one to agrophobia; but the quality of mind exhibited in theseificent dreams is not, for all their audacity, a thoroughly civilized one—one that values life, your life, my life, everyone's life, and that respects individuality. A friend of mine has called this the most imperial city in the world; and I think he is right. This is not a city of communities, like Boston; it is a city of gangs and masses."

Alberta has 98,000 American citizens, little short of half the total for all Canada; Manitoba has 53,333 and Saskatchewan 24,147. Ontario reports 29,550; Quebec 13,055, and British Columbia 14,617. The Maritime Provinces seem to have less attraction for the Americans. Nova Scotia reports 718, New Brunswick 451, and Prince Edward Island only 19. The figures, of course, have nothing to do with former Americans who now are naturalized Canadian citizens.

Notes By The Way

What has the Government done to bring about such prosperity as exists in Canada or supply Canadian labour with employment at home; to check the exodus across the southward border, to promote desirable immigration, to encourage our agricultural manufacturing, mining, fishing, or lumbering industries? An examination of the facts regarding any one of these activities shows the King Government's record to be a barren one. A hindrance rather than a help has been characteristic of the governmental policy.

To the blessing of Heaven upon the toll of workers in the field, the stockyard and the dairy is due the abundant harvest and the increase of farm products. But the exodus still drains away its stream of our national life-blood and immigration was never in a more chaotic condition. We hear boasting about the expansion of trade, but it is well that while the United Kingdom purchases practically as much from us as does the United States, we purchase more than four times as much from the States as from the Kingdom?

Again we hear the boast that the manufacture of farm machinery and implements in Canada is a prosperous industry, but while the Dominion produced \$42,000,000 worth it imported \$40,000,000 worth. How much better off the country would be if we had an Administration pursuing a Canada-first policy. Is it well that almost half of the implements and machinery used on Canadian farms should be bought in a foreign land which for half a century has taxed a tariff war against us and taxed Canadian products to the limit?

The record of the King Government in this matter has been that of a consenting party. It has done nothing toward equalising tariff rates with countries that are waging tariff wars against Canada. Its trade treaties with France and Italy have let in cheaper wines from those countries to tinkle the palates of Canadian aristocrats and luxurious men of wealth, with some small compensation in the way of lower duties on Canadian products and goods.

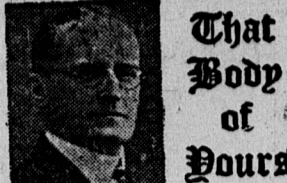
Its trade treaties with Australia and New Zealand have let in vast masses of butter and other farm products which have aroused indignant protests from farmers throughout Canada, but to these the Government pays no heed.

From the United States and other countries, butter, eggs and other farm products are admitted constantly at half the duty rates that are levied against us, and their surplus of farm stuff is from time to time dumped into Canada at prices below the cost of production. Uncle Sam is pleased with these conditions. He fears no attempt to equalize or retaliate while we have at Ottawa the present pro-American, Washington-admiring Administration.

To all intents and purposes Washington dominates the situation. As the whipped canine both loves and fears his master, however the master maltreats him, ignoring the ill usage, admiring the master's superiority and fawning upon him for a kind word, so the powers that be at Ottawa fawn and cringe in mingled admiration and fear for a smile, or a compliment from Washington, willing to let by-gones be by-gones and accept indefinitely the relations now existing.

Canadian investments abroad form an interesting item in the agricultural and industrial progress of Canada. The total of Canadian investments outside the Dominion is set down at \$1,514,500,000 on January 1st, 1928, and on January 1st, 1929, at \$1,672,000,000. The increase shown during the year was \$158,000,000. At the beginning of the present year Canada had \$989,000,000 invested in the United States, \$112,500,000 in the United Kingdom and \$520,500,000 in other countries. British investments by Canada declined by six millions since 1927, while in the same period our investments in the United States increased by \$205,000,000 and in other countries by \$131,721,000. The aggregate of our investments in other countries than Great Britain and the United States is about 50 per cent of what those countries have invested in Canada.

Premier Saunders' recent activities outside of his native Province have made him for the time being the one conspicuous Islander abroad. In the Federal Capital and other principal cities he has been closeted with Ministers of State, he has addressed clubs and associations, of women and other organizations of men, to whom he has made known his exalted Canadian patriotism, his high ideals, his interest in sport and many other good things. And the newspaper men sat up and took notice of him, and printed his attractive portrait. So much activity and advertising seems a rather new departure for our usually quiet and retiring Premier when here at home. Is it preparatory to retirement from the worry



By James W. Barton, M.D. MAKING SURE ABOUT GALL BLADDER AILMENTS

The fact was pointed out some time ago that the amount of gall bladder trouble in poor neighborhoods was considerably less than in neighborhoods where the citizens lived on a richer and more generous diet. Of course the two factors enter into this.

The poor man is not going to eat food that is not rich, but he is going to work or exercise his body and thus use up the food he does eat. Food that is not used for the workings of the body, becomes a burden on the liver and trouble results.

However in the past a number of cases that were thought to be due to liver and gall bladder trouble were found later to have other conditions such as intestinal ulcer or appendicitis.

It is now possible for physicians and surgeons to be almost certain about gall bladder conditions before operation is attempted.

Dr. W. Snow, New York, reports the study of a series of 800 patients all of whom were suspected of having gall bladder trouble. They were all given the dye by mouth, and an X-ray picture taken of the gall bladder. Of this number 150 were given the drainage test which consists of removing the bile from the gall bladder by a small tube inserted in mouth and weighed at its tip so that it goes down through the stomach into the first part of small intestine.

In 90 per cent of these cases the dye test and the drainage tube test agreed.

A gall bladder that gives a normal Graham dye test, and a normal drainage test is usually normal.

Similarly failure to obtain bile from gall bladder by the drainage test usually means failure to get a normal outline of the bladder by the dye test.

Now what do these facts mean to the patient who is suffering or thinks he is suffering with gall bladder trouble?

Simply that his physician or surgeon now has a cross check, an extra check on the condition of the gall bladder, and can thus determine whether or not an operation should be performed.

Remember it is very unwise to neglect these gall bladder conditions. Your doctor will tell you that it is the old, the neglected cases, which have caused the patient's health to become run down, that give poor or delayed results by operation. Very old folks who have not allowed the condition to exist too long, do just as well as younger folks when they undergo the operation.



ALL THAT'S PAST

Very old are the woods; And the buds that break Out of the briar's boughs, When March winds wake, So old with their beauty are— Oh, no man knows Through what wild centuries Roves back the rose.

Very old are the brooks; And the rills that rise Where snow sleeps cold beneath The azure skies Sing such a history Of come and gone, Their every drop is as wise As Solomon.

Very old are we men; Our dreams are tales Told in dim Eden By Eve's nightingales; We wake and whisper awhile, But, the day gone by, Silence and sleep like fields Of amaranth lie.

—Walter de la Mare.

of politics to a higher station? It must mean something. The crag heights that tempt political ambition are a perilous elevation. As one of the poets has described the situation of a leader who has won his way upward, he has always, close at his heels, some demagogue ascending, "who with a dexterous jerk soon twists him down," and wins the topmost seat, only to lose it in his turn.

Reduction of Taxation has two opposite points of view. Our Liberal friends praise the budget for some reductions. Hon. J. A. Macdonald of Kings, P. E. I. gave a glimpse of the other side when he showed in ten months of the current year the customs taxes had increased by \$23,000,000 over what they were in the like period of last year.

Safeguards Against Provincialism

(The Ottawa Journal)

A great deal has been said in this country lately about national sovereignty and independent status, all of which leads to serious reflection on the part of serious-minded patriots. One of the grave dangers of a new land like Canada is its proneness to provincialism. This may be defined as ignorance of comparative values or the lack of a due sense of proportion. It is superinduced by a narrow environment or outlook. A typical provincialism was that of the young woman from the United States who remarked that the only thing that could save China was the "American religion."

Another was that which ranked Dewey in the same class with Nelson as a naval hero. Canadians are not in a position to throw stones too freely. It might be expected that the vast extent of the country, the mighty rivers, the inland seas, the expansive prairies and the lofty mountains which constitute its physical features might suffice to exercise the spirit of narrowness. But immunity from the provincial is not to be found in physical geography. The very size of the Dominion and the wealth of its material resources tend to render us self-complacent, vain-glorious and boastful. Nebuchadnezzar-like, we may be inclined to expand our chests as we proudly survey the half continent which is ours and its infinite potentialities.

It is an advantage to the Dominion to have set alongside of it another new nation which faces similar problems to ours and which faces many of them a little before we have to do so. For this reason we have less excuse if we repeat the mistakes into which its people have fallen. Extent of domain and natural wealth have not saved them from provincialism. Otherwise we should not have a member of the House of Representatives describe Congress as "the highest parliamentary assembly in the world," "the freest and most popular assembly of all time," and "the supreme council of the greatest nation of recorded time."

An American senator once declared that "the country knows, the world knows, and impartial history will declare, that the war administration of Russell A. Alger stands first in the annals of recorded time." Of Washington a book of American biography says: "Of him—absolutely alone among mankind—may we prudently speak in unrestrained superlatives." It further declares that Washington was "beyond all question the greatest man that God ever gave to a deserving or undeserving world," and that "as soldier, statesman, patriot, and man he was by innate character the most perfect type of what God may be supposed to have intended that man should be, that has ever yet been born upon the earth."

Of Lincoln's Gettysburg speech the book remarks that it is "an utterance unexcelled in its perfection by any words that human lips have spoken." Preaching on the first anniversary of McKinley's death, an eminent New York divine declared that "one hundred years from today Lincoln will be hailed as the greatest man in the human race, and beside him, if not above him will stand McKinley." The clergyman who conducted the funeral of a Chicago millionaire was reported as having on that occasion offered "probably the most eloquent prayer ever addressed by man to his Maker." The late P. D. Armour asserted that every man who held a hundred shares of St. Paul Railway stock had a joint account with God Almighty. In 1901 Governor Cummins of Iowa addressed the New York Chamber of Commerce in these words: "Our men are unique in the society of the earth. . . . In the depth and breadth of character, in the volume of hope and ambition, in the universality of knowledge, in reverence for law and order, in sobriety and sanctity of our homes, in sobriety, in respect for the rights of others, in recognition of the duties of citizenship." Witness the lynchings, wholesale shootings, divorce court proceedings, municipal corruption and instances of gang rule prevalent in that country.

Even a president-elect of Harvard University is reported to have used superlative language with which no Oxford scholar ever would disfigure his discourse. These instances of provincial self-complacency are set down here in order that we may see how absurd they look on paper and learn self-control and restraint in the use of the King's English. Over-statement reveals the weakness of a cause and exposes it to ridicule. Powerfully impressed by the physical size of his country, the average American takes little interest in foreign affairs. Long politically isolated, he has lacked the educating influence of direct contact with world-wide problems. He is prone to measure himself by himself, viewing Europe with his "contemptuous American mind," he refuses to profit by the lessons of older lands. This

explains why the Republic was so long in getting into the war and so quick in getting out of the Peace to the great injury of mankind. In the world-wide British Commonwealth it is to be found one refuge from and defence against the narrow provincialism which has its origin in the exclusive pre-occupation in local affairs. As citizens of a self-governing state within the Empire, our interests are world-wide and our viewpoint cosmopolitan. Identified with Great Britain, Canadians can do their part in extending the benefits of civilization in elevating the child-peoples of the earth towards self-government and in championing the cause of liberty and right wherever it is found in weakness. Our horizon will be greatly widened and our opportunities many times multiplied if more Canadians can be drafted into the diplomatic service and come to represent the Empire in the world's Capitals and at strategic points within the King's dominions.

There is also salvation from provincialism in such international services as foreign missions. Great Britain, which has done more for church missions than all the rest of Christendom combined, is more in touch with all parts of the world than any other nation, and it is the home of toleration and the broad viewpoint. There is no room for the man who sneers at foreign evangelistic work. At what state of civilization should we have arrived today had not Paul carried the Gospel to the Gentiles, and had not St. Augustine journeyed from Rome to Canterbury? From all provincialism, from Little Englanders, Little Americans, and Little Canadians, may we pray to be delivered.

The Public Forum

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

EXPERT OPINIONS

Sir,—In view of the interesting discussion being carried on in the press over the question of teachers' salaries, it might be of interest to place before the public the findings of foreign educational experts on the educational status of Prince Edward Island. In 1921, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching of New York, sent Dr. William S. Learned of their staff, and Dr. Kenneth C. M. Sills, President of Bowdoin College to visit the Maritime Provinces and to report on the situation. These visits were made in October and November, 1921. The findings were published in a report, a copy of which may be obtained at the address 822 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Here are a few of the findings: Page 6:—

"Inasmuch as the conditions in Nova Scotia appear to be fairly typical of the two other provinces, the following observations, derived largely from that province, may be considered as broadly characteristic of the entire region. The situation in New Brunswick is somewhat better in respect to the salaries of public school teachers, and in certain aspects of their preparation. In Prince Edward Island, conditions are often much worse. Here, although the people are above the average in intelligence, their provincialism and insularity, together with a certain depression due to a steadily decreasing population have resulted in an educational stagnation that is evident."

On Page 10:— "Nova Scotia pays less per pupil than any other Canadian province, except Prince Edward Island, which is notoriously backward."

"In all of the Canadian provinces, the chief educational authority forms an integral part of the government. It follows therefore, that educational policy is a political product; important appointments, such as district inspectors, who should be purely educational, are often semi-political officials; and educational documents cannot escape more or less of the flavor of political orientation. Educational policy of public taxation for education is thought to be out of the question for a body that desires reelection; the Department of Education is managed with whatever proposals a cabinet will consider harmless. In other words, there is no temptation for the educational authority to resort to an enlightening popular agitation and a direct appeal to the people."

From a report on Canadian schools by James Collins Miller, Ph. D., Teachers' College, Columbia University, New York I glean the following:—

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