

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FARMERS IN BUSINESS

A pamphlet reviewing the operations of farmers' business organizations in Canada has been issued by the marketing branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. Of the business organizations at present active, 159 were established within the period from 1880 to 1918. During the next decade and up to the present time organization in business by farmers has made steady growth in numbers, membership and business transacted. The activities of the larger organizations such as wheat pools, live stock and fruit co-operatives have reached a high stage of development, and have received world wide recognition but the combined strength of organization in business of farmers in Canada has never been revealed. There are hundreds of comparatively small organizations which are working quietly and effectively serving local areas which are being discovered and recognized in this survey.

This report covering the business year of 1931 deals with the activities of 795 farmers' business organizations having 2,706 local branches making a total of 3,501 places of business. The shareholders and members financially interested number 379,687. The total investment of shareholders and members amounts to \$38,643,598 exclusive of reserves of \$7,732,027. Combined assets total \$70,226,288 with plant and equipment valued at \$45,907,360.

NAVAL EQUALITY

The long drawn-out naval conversations among Great Britain, the United States and Japan seem to have resulted in a British-American agreement against equality for Japan in naval tonnage. Under the Washington and London treaties the agreed ratio of ships is 5-5-3. Japan now insists on this being altered to 6-5-5. She wishes the right to build a navy as large as that of Great Britain or the United States. Britain and America say that any such quota would be unfair for the simple reason that neither of them could concentrate all their naval forces in the Pacific as it is easy for Japan to do. London and Washington therefore insist upon a formula which will spell "equality of security" for each of the three powers. Such equality they believe the present 5-5-3 quota provides.

The Mail and Empire suggests that though Canada is exceedingly friendly towards Japan, its next-door neighbor across the Pacific the people of this country are naturally pleased to find the United Kingdom and the United States in friendly accord on a very difficult problem. The value of cordial British-American co-operation has been strongly emphasized on both sides of the Atlantic in recent months. Canadians feel that, if such co-operation can be developed as it should be, the two great branches of the English-speaking race can lead the world out into happier conditions. There is encouragement in the report that Washington is likely to abandon its "freedom of the seas" doctrine which caused much awkwardness during the Great War when Americans insisted on providing the Central Powers with supplies and munitions, and objected vigorously as the British and the Allies searched United States ships. These difficulties, of course, occurred before President Wilson took the republic into the conflict.

A FITTING TRIBUTE

Prince Edward Island has been honoured in the distinction achieved by many of its native sons. This can truly be said of the appointment, as reported in yesterday's Guardian, of Archbishop McGuigan as Metropolitan of the Roman Catholic Ecclesiastical Province of Toronto. It is with pleasure that we reproduce herewith the comment of the Toronto Globe on Archbishop McGuigan's career, and on his qualifications for the high and responsible office to which he has been called. "Another Maritimer Chirochoman becomes head of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Toronto. Most Rev. Charles McGuigan having been appointed to that important post. The late Archbishop Neil McNeil was a Nova Scotian, while his successor is a native of Prince Edward Island. "The new Archbishop's progress in the high offices of his Church has been rapid. Although a young man—born in 1894—he has filled many important positions. In 1927 he was made a Monsignor, the youngest Canadian Churchman to be granted this honor. At the age of 36 he was chosen as Archbishop of Regina, and became the youngest prelate in Canada, the United States or the British Isles. Previous to his appointment as a Western Bishop, Monsignor McGuigan has been Chancellor and

Notes By The Way

The Daily Express war pictures at Dorland Hall are quite devastating, and in their massed effect, and I hope they will help the peace campaign. The Express is actually in the lead; they can hardly fail to set—as a powerful reminder, but then such people don't need reminding. It is the people who haven't been through a war who need to be convinced, and of the effect of these pictures on them I do not feel too certain. Everyone must be shocked by them, but what is the reaction after the shock? Some young people whom I have talked to about them say that, while horrified by the pictures, they find that they appeal to something heroic in them. I have known boys and young men admit to a similar feeling at the Cenotaph ceremony. "It inspires in us something like the spirit of emulation," is the gist of what they say. "If they could go through this, so could we." It is a good thing to let people know what war is like, but not the least good thinking you will stop it by appealing to fear. Peace can only be won by a constructive effort—by giving young people an adventure into which they can throw their energies, which creates instead of destroying.—The New Statesman and Nation.

Inside the dim vestibule of the old, gray building, there were two receptacles for the church collection. Each was presided over by a black-robed cleric. As we paused to make our contribution, Ronald pulled from his pocket a big brown penny and dropped it into the plate. But as he did so, a silver sixpence, which had stuck to his finger, rolled between the very feet of the cleric. He hesitated, clearly wondering if he dare retrieve his treasure from such a position. And then the cleric settled the question. He picked up the coin with a firm finger and thumb and placed it, gently, respectfully—into the church plate!—Ex.

Should Hurst succeed in straining out from the German stock market, the world's economic element, which, of course, he will never do—it would be much the worse for the nation. To begin with, ethnologists assert that there is no such thing as a pure race, and that there are, in fact, no such things as anything. According to archaeologists, the great civilizations of the past, were the result of a blending of races, and history would seem to prove that the infiltration of alien people, either by conquest or immigration, is essential for the maintenance of national vigour.—Hamilton Spectator.

Man's indifference to the type of hat he wears was the subject discussed at the first annual luncheon of the Hatters' Association in London a short time ago. The chairman said an important subject they had to deal with in these times was the wearing of shabby hats, which was a reproach to the trade. Another speaker said it was important to create in the public mind a real "hat-consciousness." There should be a larger number of hats worn, and a right hat for every occasion. He still another speaker had this to say, that the man who did not wear a hat could not make the most courteous gesture to a woman. No man was well dressed without a hat. To all of which, one might be pardoned if he exclaims, "My hat!"

Recent storms have given seamen an opportunity to show that the heroic traditions of their craft are still alive. When a ship is in distress, no matter how lowly she may be, all within call hasten to her aid, no matter how grand they may be. Nor has machinery destroyed the sailors' handiness that must still be propelled by oars. The saddest occasion by the loss of a ship of any kind is lightened by stories of rescues effected under conditions of appalling danger and difficulty.

The other evening in Paris 300 crippled war veterans marched upon the Place de l'Opera in the centre of Paris, sprang out in the hands of courtesans, and shouted: "Pensions for the crippled." These war veterans who took up their position in the street disrupted traffic. All had lost either an arm or a leg and they were merely part of a vast assembly of 3,000 mutilated ex-soldiers who had just held another meeting. The tragedy of this whole scene is that while these mutilated veterans are to be found in every country engaged in the last war, several of the nations concerned are talking of another ghastly conflict. It is enough to shatter faith in civilization to think

an address at Moose Jaw, discussed the drought question from a natural angle, and his remarks are provocative of thought. Man may propose artificial remedies, but these will be practically useless if nature is left out of the reckoning. The Minister dealt with the present period of drought in some sections of Saskatchewan and intimated that the farmer is not to blame for his plight. Since 1920, he proceeded, Saskatchewan had experienced its wettest year, the coldest winter and driest summer, since 1887, but in 1894 there was less precipitation than in any year so far recorded. From these facts, said Mr. Taggart, it is evident to meteorologists that general climatic conditions in Saskatchewan have not changed greatly in the last fifty years. The area is subject to long periods of drought, and these are regularly accompanied by epidemics of grasshoppers. According to Palliser, this area was the northern tip of the great American desert, and he predicted that this territory would never be satisfactory for the growth of fields crops in abundance.

That Body of Yours

By James W. Barrett, M.D.

ESPOON SALTS AND OLIVE OIL FOR SLUGGISH LIVER

One of the commonest drugs and one perhaps used more than any other is Epsom salts or magnesium sulphate. Often the commonest ailments the human body is subject to is a slow or sluggish liver and gall bladder. The medical name for this is biliousness, which, as you see, means "to be sick." It is a condition of moving out of the liver and gall bladder into the intestine.

When the bile stands still, or rather moves slowly, then there is a tendency to trouble in the liver and gall bladder with the formation of gall stones. It is fortunate then that it is now so generally known that Epsom salts will move the bile out of the gall bladder, thus clearing the liver and gall bladder and preventing gall stones.

Formerly a surgical operation was frequently performed to "drain the gall bladder," but this is still done in certain cases, but what is called the non-surgical drainage of the gall bladder is accomplished by the patient taking as large a dose of Epsom salts daily as possible without causing looseness of the bowels. Some patients can take only a half teaspoonful but others as much as a tablespoonful.

We were taught as students that the Epsom salts drawn water from the blood and tissues into the lower bowel and that was why there was so much water in the stools when the Epsom salts were taken. However, experiments at Guy's Hospital, London, which are now being repeated, showed that the Epsom salts are absorbed into the blood from the small intestine, and the blood in turn stimulates the large intestine to pour out the large amount of water.

Dr. A. F. Hurst, in a lecture at Guy's Hospital stated that olive oil has the same effect as Epsom salts in stimulating action of the gall bladder, and that it is more pleasant to give three times a day before meals. It is worth much to our general health to know that these simple remedies—Epsom salts and olive oil—will stimulate a sluggish liver and gall bladder, and that we should see that we get a little bending exercise daily which is Nature's way of stimulating and squeezing the liver and gall bladder.

Bonar Law's Rise To Fame

(Exchange) Maritimers will be interested in a recent story of one of New Brunswick's most distinguished sons. Andrew Bonar Law, a native of Kent County, who achieved fame in British politics and was the first Dominion-born citizen to become Prime Minister of Great Britain. H. A. Taylor, who wrote the story of this Empire's greatest statesman, writes in his introduction the strange case of Mr. Bonar Law which stands out among those in whose hands lay so much of the destiny of the Empire during the Great War.

He entered the House of Commons, as unknown man, at the age of forty-two. Yet he outstripped men long apprenticed to politics and possessed of all the orthodox qualifications for leadership. In less than twelve years he stood at the head of his party, and still his greatest achievement was to come. Ten years later he had defeated the most powerful Prime Minister of modern times and succeeded, to the highest office in the service of the Crown.

Mr. Taylor says that all this was objectionable to Bonar Law himself, and later he threw it all aside. In later years there was none more courteous and he played his part with the best. His wife's death and the death of his two sons in the war left their mark, and from that on close friends believe that Bonar Law's life. The cause of his immense influence remains still something of a mystery.

Comprehensive variety tests conducted at the various Experimental Farms and Stations of the Dominion Department of Agriculture throughout Canada, as well as the tests undertaken by the Cereal Division at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa, indicate the varieties of grain which may be regarded as the most reliable for general cultivation, district by district, at the present time.

"Have You Seen The Elephant?"

(Mail and Empire)

Napoleon was a superman. He admitted it. We are alive to-day because he would claim fatherhood over all modern dictators and political men, from Kemal Pasha to Roosevelt II, and from Mussolini to Stalin. He would not be inconsistent, for he was both a republican rebel and a monarch, both a deliverer and an oppressor of the poor.

But he wrote to his Empress, Marie Louise, "Have you seen the elephant at the Jardin des Plantes the Paris zoo?" adding, "I hope to negotiate peace in a few days." It is an everlasting marvel what inconsequential scraps of this and that enter into the making of history shortly after the beginning of this century it was customary for school children to reply to a comrade who had just told a tall tale, "Have you seen the elephant?"

Where the phrase came from no one knows. Why it was used was equally vague, but what it implied was clear enough: No one who had not been in converse with an elephant could indulge in such big talk. As an Ontario colloquialism the phrase has long been dead and unhappily succeeded by the vulgarism, "Oh yeah?" But now, because the owner of 318 letters written by the Little Corporal to his Empress went broke during the recent depression, this phrase is restored to the vocabulary with an unimpeachable historical background. The National Library in Paris bought the letters for \$75,000, and when scholars got their first glimpse of the tiny scraps which the Man of Destiny wrote, one of the first items deciphered was, "Have you seen the elephant at the Paris zoo? I hope to negotiate peace in a few days I desire peace, but it must be an honorable one."

Marie Louise apparently understood the reference to the elephant as Ontario school children used to understand it. For in her diary, also recently unearthed and offered for sale, she wrote: "Men are unfeeling beings. I would certainly not make a second marriage." So the Father of Dictators had commended with too many elephants to suit the taste of his second life.

There is no evidence that Napoleon wrote to Josephine about elephants, or to the beautiful Polish Countess who became his great and good friend for a period. They belonged to his earlier period, but doubtless they too knew about the elephant, the symbolic one, if not that of the Jardin des Plantes. As the rest of the 318 letters are deciphered and made public, there can be no more important revelations than Napoleon's query to Marie Louise. But scarcely any could be more interesting. Napoleon was identified with many causes, many questions. But the elephant question was the most important, high and lasting place in the new flood of commentary on the Man of Destiny which soon will be released on an expectant world.

Lynchings In U.S.

(Mail and Empire) Since 1882 there have been 5,068 lynchings in the United States, and 45 since Franklin Roosevelt became President, some of them as horrible as that of Claude Neal, described in the Fourth Column on Tuesday. In most cases lynchings could have been avoided if the local officers of the law had resisted the mobs. They are again it has happened that courts of law have failed to protect men or deputy sheriffs have stood off menacing crowds of hundreds. It is not because of the danger they would run by defying mobs that officers surrender prisoners to lynchings gangs, but because they would run of not being re-elected, and perhaps of having promising political careers nipped in the bud. The sheriffs and other peace officers conform to what they believe to be prevailing public sentiment. If the people want to lynch negroes they bow to the will of the people, despite their oaths of office. It rarely happens that one of these silent witnesses is punished for being a consenting party to a lynching.

For many years efforts have been made to pass a Federal anti-lynching law which would take out of the hands of local authorities the prosecution of officers who fail to do their duty in protecting prisoners. These have always been resisted successfully by southern states. The Federal anti-lynching law, notably North Carolina and Virginia, have anti-lynching laws designed to the same end; and these laws, while they have not wholly abolished lynching, have tended to curb it. It is believed that the present anti-lynching bill has a better chance of adoption by Congress than its predecessors. This hope is based on the fact that Southern Democrats are now in a minority in both House of Representatives and Senate. Northern and Western Democrats are no more in favor of lynching than Northern and Western Republicans. They have no sectional prejudices to fear in the matter of a national anti-lynching bill.

As a matter of common sense, wholly apart from morality, there never was the slightest justification for the lynching of negroes in the Southern States. It used to be pretended that lynching was necessary to protect white women. But if there is any crime anywhere in the world which is more certain than any other crime of being punished by law, it is the attack on a white woman by a negro. The law officers are all white. The crime is one particularly abhorred by whites. What chance then has a guilty negro once he has been caught of escaping the severest punishment? He can neither bribe nor flatter his way to freedom. He is without political influence. He has, in fact, no more chance than a dog convicted of sheep-killing in a farming community.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

FREE FISH SATURDAY

Sir,—I have a quantity of fish which I would give to the people that are in want and the needy ones in Town. I would like if you could announce this in the Guardian. I will have it at the Charlottetown station Saturday, 29th Dec., and the people who need it can come after it. I will have two young people give the fish out to them. I want it arranged so that these young people may return on the Souris train.

I am, Sir, etc., H. L. ARNOLD, Bristol.

FOX RANCHING AND POTATO GROWING

Sir,—Why the above heading? you will ask—"Why compare the raising of foxes with the cultivating of potatoes?" Well, there's a reason, yes, there are several reasons. In the first place Prince Edward Island specializes, and even claims to be the world, or, in both productions. Then again, the experience that the Island has had in both lines covers but a single generation. In the third place we seem to have been learning a thing or two of late about potatoes, that apparently had not even occurred to us in prior years—supply and demand, competition, domestic and foreign markets, etc. Is it not possible that we may have a similar experience to go through with our foxes?

It is but a few years since four men, who claimed to be world authorities on wheat growing and marketing, published two big volumes, in which the main contention was that the world could not possibly produce too much wheat. Those books are not being read on the prairies today. And so it has been with potatoes. No one apparently suspected that the supply would ever exceed the demand so greatly as it has in 1934.

But how about foxes? Speaking at the recent Fox Banquet, Mr. E. A. MacLean advised the 12,500 Prince Edward Island farmers who have not yet got into the game, to start without further delay to learn the art of raising high grade foxes. Was Mr. MacLean's advice well based? Had the Prince Edward Island Government years ago prohibited the export to other provinces and countries of the Island's live foxes, such a program as Mr. MacLean proposes would probably have been safe, for the present generation at least. Having, however, started almost every other cold winter country in the world into keen competition with the Island, including recently our good friends the Japs, who have at times been known to cut world prices, what is the prospect for our fox ranchers in another decade? Or even in another five years, what will be the price of fox pelts?

A year ago I put the above and similar question to friends in London, England, who are recognized as authorities in the world's fur business, and the reply came that high grade fox pelts will likely for some years continue to bring a fair price, but that, as soon as money becomes more plentiful, inferior skins will fall considerably in value. Personally, notwithstanding the above opinion, I cannot get it out of my head that the wearing of furs of all kinds will always be, to a great extent, a matter of fashion. It is not many years since the silver fox brought a very high figure, and more, simply because the skins were scarce and the Royal houses of Europe bought them to adorn their women folk. That day is over, and while nice women in Europe and America are buying the best skins, it is doubtful whether the ladyship will want to wear even the very highest grade of foxes, if she sees her cook and her chambermaid wearing the same looking furs of inferior quality. Fashion is fashion, and fickle at all times, it seems to me more important today than ever.

I have no desire to dampen the ardour of the Island fox ranchers, but it seems to me that no harm can come from doing a little forecasting, a little thinking about the future.

If readers of the "Guardian" feel that in the above, an over cautious note has been sounded, there is at least the satisfaction of knowing that a really bright side to the picture exists. It is this:—

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A Happy and Prosperous NEW YEAR

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1.—Furs of one kind or another will always be worn by men and women in all the colder countries of the world, and, if fox skins should for a time lose their favour, some other fur, or possibly several others, will take their place. 2.—Many people in Prince Edward Island, as a result of their own experience in the fox ranching, have learned the art of caring for and propagating wild fur bearing animals, and while the characteristics of each animal may differ from those of the fox, it should be an easy matter to turn from foxes to other breeds. Is there any reason, e.g., why beavers, otter, marmots, mink and muskrats should not be raised in our fresh water lakes and streams? Then there are raccoons, skunk, rabbits and some kinds of goats, sheep and dogs that might at least be experimented with. I understand also that dry muskrat farming is already being operated successfully in Ontario. The market price of the pelts of the above mentioned animals may be much lower than that of the fox today, but so is the cost of tending and feeding. Especially would this be the case with animals that live in the water, as they prefer fish to meat, particularly with those that live on the vegetable growths such as water lilies and rushes, etc.

The Carrier Plane

(Manchester Guardian) The eagle of mythology which once carried a hero into the heavens on its back seems as near a parallel as one can get to the remarkable airplane now building at Rochester to the order of Imperial Airways and the Air Ministry. The design of this strange craft is based on the well-known fact that an airplane when in the air can carry a much heavier load than it could lift unassisted off the ground. The new machine will be "two air-

FROM "A CHILD'S PRAYER" Little Jesus, Wast Thou shy Once, and just as small as I? And what did it feel like to be Out of Heaven, and just like me? Didst Thou sometimes think of There, And ask where all the angels were? I should think that I would cry For my house all made of sky; I would look about the air, And wonder where my angels were; And at waking 'twould distress me— Not an angel there to dress me! Hadst Thou ever any toys, Like us little girls and boys? And didst Thou play in Heaven with all The angels that were not too tall. With stars for marbles? Did the things Play Can You See Me? through their wings? Didst Thou kneel at night to pray, And didst Thou join Thy hands, in this way? And did they tire sometimes, being young? And make the prayer seem very long? And shouldst Thou like it best, that we Should join our hands and pray to Thee? I used to think, before I knew, The prayer not said unless we do.

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