

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1934.

OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

Another informative letter on the hog marketing prospects appears in today's Forum column. This time by Mr. J. A. Gillies, secretary of the Prince Edward Island Co-operative Live Stock Marketing Board. Mr. Gillies indicates the advice previously given in the press, namely, that there is every reason to anticipate success from increased hog production, and that the farmers of this Province have a unique opportunity in this respect. In Mr. Gillies' opinion there never was a time in the experience of the Maritimes that promised better returns over a long term production period than the present. He points out that Maritime markets can absorb about 120,000 hogs per year more than the Maritimes are now producing. This deficiency has hitherto been supplied by Upper and Western Canada. At present, however, thanks to the Empire trade agreements, the production from those Provinces after meeting local requirements, is not sufficient to supply our quota in the Old Country market; and it would seem reasonable to conclude that Maritime requirements alone would provide a consistently established outlet for Prince Edward Island hogs. In addition, Island hogs, by virtue of their type and quality, should find no difficulty in catering to the demand in the United Kingdom if our shippers wish to benefit directly by this opportunity.

It is unfortunate that any section of the press should be engaged in decrying the marketing opportunities which have been opened under the Empire trade agreements, and the agriculturist who allows himself to be discouraged by such statements from entering upon a productive campaign will find that he has missed a golden opportunity. The fact is that today hogs are selling about twice as high in this country as they were a year ago, or as they are yet in the Chicago market, and that the improvement is almost certain to continue. Those of our farmers who are alive to the opportunity will have good reason to congratulate themselves upon their foresight and initiative.

OUR SUBSIDY CLAIMS

Recently, in commenting on the Dominion-Provincial Conference, the Winnipeg Free Press referred to the "new" claim which the representatives of the Maritime Provinces were advancing at Ottawa for increased subsidy. Still more recently, the Toronto Globe, in a leading editorial commending the Federal Government for reducing the estimates this year by \$17,000,000, notes that the estimates for provincial subsidies (\$11,666,177) remain unchanged, and adds: "The recommendation of the Duncan Commission in 1926 raised this appropriation by \$1,600,000 for the Maritimes, and it is said a sub-committee of the Government will investigate a claim for further adjustments."

The Winnipeg Free Press and the Toronto Globe are among the leading newspapers of Canada. Their circulations are large, and their influence considerable. It is therefore unfortunate that in the minds of the editors of both these papers there seems to be the fixed belief that what the Maritime Provinces are after in the way of subsidy payments is something over and above what has already been awarded to them in fulfilment of the recommendations of the Duncan Commission report.

It is difficult, in view of the speculative statements made in the Commission's report, to understand why such erroneous impression should persist. The Duncan Commission, after analysing the subsidy claims of each of the three Maritime Provinces, reported as follows: "The terms of readjustment are obviously a matter for detailed determination and assessment, so that the actual amount—as well as the reasons and purposes attaching to it—can be recognized by the rest of Canada as fair and equitable. It is not possible, therefore, to make a final recommendation as to the increase and form of Dominion aid which is required to satisfy the just claims of the Maritime situation, but we recommend that the Dominion Government should give immediate consideration to the whole of this subject, with a view to a complete revision of the financial arrangements as between them and the Maritime Provinces. We do not feel, however, that it would be right or wise that the Maritimes

Provinces, in their present state of grave necessity, with deficits accumulating against them in their ordinary revenue and expenditure, should be left in suspense until a readjustment is made by the Dominion Government, and accordingly we recommend that immediate interim lump-sum increases should be made in the payments to the three Maritime Provinces as follows: Nova Scotia, \$775,000; New Brunswick, \$600,000; Prince Edward Island, \$125,000. These interim payments should be continued until the Dominion Government has had time to complete its investigation and readjustment."

Notwithstanding the claim of Mr. Mackenzie King that the years immediately following the presentation of this report were the most prosperous in Canada's history, no effort was made under his regime to complete the investigation and readjustment of Maritime subsidies recommended by the Duncan Commission. Since 1930 the depression in world trade and industry made it impossible for the Dominion Government to deal with the situation except by continuing the interim subsidy increases. What is being asked for is therefore not anything "new" but merely the full implementation of the Duncan Commission report, which has been pending now for eight years, and which in 1927 was endorsed by all sections of Canada at a Dominion-Provincial Conference.

In view of the misunderstanding which seems to prevail on the question among newspapers of large circulation in other Provinces, it might be well if the governments of the three Maritime Provinces considered having the Duncan Commission report reprinted and distributed copies to every newspaper and every member of the federal and provincial parliaments in Canada. The Commission's recommendations regarding subsidy payments might be reprinted in black-face type, or otherwise marked so that there would be no possible excuse for misquoting or misinterpreting it.

WHAT PURPOSE?

"Attacks have been made upon the accuracy of statistics which have been prepared without reference to governments by those who at Geneva and in meetings of the League of Nations have been referred to as the foremost in the science of statistics. Doctor Coats did not consult any member of the government in the preparation of his statistics. The figures of unemployment which were given and to which I shall refer tomorrow were arrived at from returns made by companies and organizations which reported to the government just as they reported in the days when the right hon. gentleman sat to the right of the Speaker. Do you think that by such references as these you improve conditions in Canada? Do you think you do not bring upon yourself condemnation? Do you think men will not say that your one stock in trade is an endeavour to tear down? Do you think it is not an appeal to prejudice and passion? Apart from creating a new prayer, apart from the attacks which have been made upon responsible officials, overlooking the fact that the country has passed through the direst years of which we have any record; apart from all this. Apart from all this, tell me what purpose is served by endeavouring to paint in blacker hues than they appear, the conditions of your native country? What purpose is there in endeavouring to make it appear that things are darker than they actually are? Why endeavour to discourage the hope and confidence of the people? Why endeavour to tell a story which is blacker than the real conditions that prevail in the country?"—Hon. R. B. Bennett, replying to Mr. Mackenzie King in the Draft Address debate in the House of Commons.

FOUND IT ON THE MAP

It is always interesting to trace the origin of songs that are household words. A writer in the New York Times tells us that when Stephen Foster wrote "Way down upon the Swanne River" in 1851, he had never heard that name. The original first stanza ran: "Way down upon the Pedee River, Far, far away; Here's where my heart is turning ebbin' Here's where my luvvers play." He did not like "Pedee River" and asked his brother to suggest some Southern stream. Would Yazo do? No, it was too harsh. Together they consulted an atlas and

Notes By The Way

Stalin has become truant. Stalin has wanted "everybody not to poke their snouts into the Soviet potato patch." The metaphor is characteristic of a smooth-headed diplomat, and the warning is not without ironic humor when Stalin goes on to threaten that, if anybody starts a fight with Russia, we will be carried into the other hemisphere and our numerous friends would deal a mortal blow. Russia's snout seems already to be in other people's potato patches and has been for a long time.

Booker T. Washburn, assistant secretary of agriculture in the United States is quoted as saying it was planned ultimately in that country to take 100,000,000 acres out of cultivation and to bring the world's wheat production to 1,000,000,000 bushels. What would happen if the world's wheat production were reduced to one-tenth of its present output? The United States plan is still in the experimental stage, and what has thus far come to pass can hardly be regarded as a guarantee that it will succeed. Perhaps with an eye to what is transpiring in the United States, the United Farmers of Alberta have suggested that the Dominion Government compensate themselves by a bonus of a guaranteed price for any curtailment in their operations. This is certainly an interesting proposal and one that is likely to arouse opposition.

The idea is nearly as old as examination themselves but has been backward in developing; that of examination with access to books of reference. Whether in the broad field of the humanities or in science a man's knowledge can never be memorized. There are certainly fundamentals that must be a part of the education of a man, and to ascertain whether this is so, the form of examination without books must be used. Under the present system the candidate must know the answers to the questions. It is not a fair test of his ability to obtain accurate information on the subject raised. An examination with reference books one so limited as to time as to ensure that a candidate must know his way about his book without hesitation, is quite as valuable as, some say more valuable than, the examination for which preparation is, as one teacher called it, a matter of "brute memory."

Nearly two thousand mentally defective children are known and registered in Ontario. Some are cared for in their own homes, some in charitable homes for normal children, and some in a few schools for defectives. The latter is in Ontario and is over-crowded. An effort is now being made to get a similar school for Eastern Ontario. The Ottawa Citizen asserts that no expenditure that can be made in the United States at the present time of course there are defective children not registered and the number is likely to increase if no steps are taken to prevent the marriage of mentally defective men and women. That is a problem all over the continent. In the meantime, however, mentally defective children should be cared for and given such training as their mentality makes possible. The milder cases may be made self-supporting and under careful guidance, saved from becoming a burden or a menace to society.

A word more or less in disparage of Mr. Caneba is not altogether out of place at the present juncture. In India political leadership has become, for a variety of reasons, extremely cheap. Any time these last ten or fifteen years it has become the prerogative of those who have acquired a general education, and the Indian States have not been required for any extraordinary alacrity in copying Western institutions and modes of thought, they have none the less been inordinately quick to borrow their less edifying methods—all their political, social, and economic reforms and sober judgment has been thrown to the winds and the most unmitigated historicisms allowed to usurp its place.—Times of India.

After all, lotteries are not a new thing; the world has had a lot of experience with them. They existed in the Roman Empire, were used in succeeding centuries by various nations, often as revenue agencies. In France, Britain and German lotteries were employed up to comparatively recent times to finance various institutions; hospitals, art galleries, etc.; and they were likewise legal in the United States. Why were they abandoned? They were abandoned because experience proved them harmful, injurious to the individual, a nuisance to the State. Today there is hardly a great nation in the world in which the lottery is legal.

American chain store sales were up 10 per cent last January as compared with 1932, registering the greatest gain since 1929, according to a report released by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. And the January retail trade in the United States, as in Canada, shows still higher records.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open for the discussion of questions of interest. The Editor reserves the right to delete any material which he deems to be outside the scope of the column.

ECONOMY REQUIRED

Two research physicians, Dr. D. Adersberg and G. Fogel, Berlin, in studying the diet treatment for diabetes observed that the ratio between the fats and the starch foods influences also the water exchange in the body, so they decided to investigate.

Their investigations showed that the starch foods left more of their water in the tissues than did other foods. This extra water was deposited in the blood but rather in the skin.

On the other hand a diet that contained but a small amount of starch food actually leaves the amount of water in the tissues. As you know the fat tissue in the body holds a great amount of water in it so that by eating other than starch foods, some of this water is drawn out of the fat tissue and the individual is just that much less in weight.

These physicians suggest therefore that where there is too much liquid anywhere in the body such as in the feet or hands, swelling of the tissues in nose or throat, too much liquid coming up in the sputum from the bronchial tubes, in fact too much liquid in the body, cutting down on the starch foods will help to lessen the swelling and inflammation.

Never do not take it upon yourself to do without water because there are conditions where water is absolutely necessary to maintain or acquire health.

The big point about water and weight is that water makes up a considerable portion of the weight in all overweight individuals and by ridding the system of the water that much weight is lost. Also, that by getting rid of fat tissue not only is the weight of the fat itself lost, but also the extra water the fat was holding.

And finally if the overweight individual will eat foods that do not contain much starch he can prevent the formation of fat in the body and actually draw some of the water from the fat tissue in the body.

In other words eating meat, eggs and fruits, and cutting down on potatoes, bread and sugar should reduce both fat and water and therefore that much weight.

Chat Body of Hours

By James W. Borden, M.D. WATER AND WEIGHT

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The Poet's Corner

REPARATED

All my dear childhood and the budding years, Glamorous and glowing, knew the spruce-bough hill, The rocky Avon, and the towering trees.

Of bleak-browed Blomidon; the wood-locked falls; The apple-orchards dropping yellow fruit. The fields of grass and grain of Acadia.

Through long maturer years, with magic music, the marshes that I loved, the stream Of plow, hear the rousous call of In clamor of great cities, I could see, Eyes closed, the marshes that I loved, the stream

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"Culture of The Home" (Ottawa Journal). The honorary secretary of the Glasgow and West of Scotland division of the Scottish Music Merchants' Association writes a Glasgow newspaper to take issue with another correspondent who had said the public "are not nowadays buying pianos."

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report a considerable increase in piano sales during 1933, and there is "every sign of a revival in public interest in piano playing." He finds this in the situation in Ottawa is a similar. Dealers report a revival in the piano business. The situation in Ottawa is a similar. Dealers report a revival in the piano business. The situation in Ottawa is a similar. Dealers report a revival in the piano business.