

You Can Count on PENSLAR LIMBERING OIL

to relieve pains, inflammatory swelling, stiff joints and muscles, and also as a relief for lameness.

In fact, Penslar Limbering Oil is the effective remedy in so many different cases, that it should be kept handy in every household.

You can get it in 25c bottles and we can assure you that the result will always be gratifying.

E. A. Foster Central Drugstore

HOCKEY

Queen Square vs. West Kent at Arena Wednesday, 16, 1918.

Line-Up

Q. S. S. W. K. S.

James Power Goal Thomas Dewar Patrick Ready Point Bruce Carruthers Wm. McCarrey C. Point John Turner

The interscholastic hockey season opened with a bang when the Queen Square Fleet-foot, clashed with the West Kent boys at the Arena yesterday.

The West Kent stars stripped for action in the second half and showed that they were out for business by netting a score after five minutes play.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children In Use For Over 30 Years

CENTRAL FARMERS' INSTITUTE

(Continued on page One.)

will do his utmost to expedite the business of the Institute.

The following standing committees as named by the executive, were appointed by the meeting, on motion.

RESOLUTIONS.

W. J. Gibson, Marshfield. J. M. Leard, Kelvin. Edgar Geddings, Abney.

NOMINATIONS.

W. W. Crosby, Cornwall. Theodore Robertson, West Point. Percy Trydenick, Red Devon.

CREDENTIALS.

Peter Malcaze, Souris. Charles Arsenault, Abrams Village. Hector Murchison, Point Prim.

CONSTITUTION.

J. A. Clark, Charlottetown. E. B. McLaren, Georgetown. Theodore Ross, Bedouque.

The close of the morning session saw the President's report just fairly under way.

That part of the President's report dealing with the marketing of lambs and hogs and which fathomed a resolution that the Central Institute market the lambs and sheep for the Island farmers created a discussion in which Messrs. Frederick, E. S. Norton, J. J. Campbell, E. J. Geddings, Amos Goral Rev. Fr. Gauthier and Prof. W. J. Read took part.

Mr. J. F. Fraser, of the firm of Davis and Fraser, who was present was then asked by the President to address the meeting.

Mr. Fraser stated that lamb buying was a comparatively recent venture with his company, which during the past year did not start to buy until the market price was at 12 1/2 c.

With reference to the work of his company and its influence on the lamb market, he said there were several places that did not get a single tender for its lambs, when the Island Cold Storage Co. was not buying and that his company had paid 12c for lambs when, if it held out it could have bought them for 10c but that there was no desire to depress the market.

Mr. Fraser was then questioned by Mr. A. E. Dewar and President Ross regarding storage space.

alive to the mainland, there killed and placed in storage. He gave as the list of buyers Mr. Church, who bought 4,000 from Prince County, Mr. Ross, buyer for the Swift interests, Mr. Fraser and several small buyers.

His statements regarding prices and production were criticised by Rev. Fr. Gauthier, who said they were not borne out by the facts in Western Prince Co. in any case.

Secretary Gill asked if the Island Cold Storage Co. could handle all Island lambs and was answered in the affirmative by Mr. Fraser.

Mr. Robertson said there was not enough confidence between dealer and producer. The buyer and farmer should get nearer together for mutual advantage and the development of the industry.

Mr. Fraser, in answering Mr. Ross' remark, remarking he had been sent to the mainland, said it had no foundation whatever. There was a dealer from Sussex, N. B., who bought lambs from Bloomfield, Springfield and other institutes for himself.

There was a discussion then between Rev. Fr. Gauthier, Mr. Fraser, and Prof. J. A. Clark regarding late fall or winter lamb. Prof. Clarke stated that he had bought lambs live weight, at 14c, average 70 lbs., and that the present average weight is 95 lbs.

Mr. Schurman of Central Bedouque, said it was not fair for the producer to get one dealer's price and use it as a club to make another dealer pay more.

Prof. Ross stated that he knew of cases where, when the price went up, institutes that had accepted tenders either delivered short or did not deliver at all and took advantage of the rising market instead of keeping to their agreement with the tenderer.

On motion the resolution regarding the purchase of lambs by the Institute was left over for the morning session.

Mr. Fraser then read a summary of the market prices showing that lamb prices between Oct. 13th and Nov. 19th last to be from \$15 to \$16, 25, whilst the local markets were \$12.00 to \$13.50—practically the same on the 3c difference valuation.

The next item was that of a superintendent for the different institutes, per the President's address.

The Hon. Murdoch MacKinnon said that there had been a superintendent of farmers' institutes but that with the subsidizing of the Central Farmers' Institute it had been supposed that that body would direct the affairs of the subordinate institutes.

The Central Institute had asked for and there was no provision for granted \$100 all that it had asked for. It was not an educational institution, as was the Women's Institutes and the conventions are not similar by any means.

He asked where the Central Institute got its funds now if not from the government and pointed out the policy of another organization which met in the same hall a few days ago which had assessed its members 25c each—and was not getting one cent from the government.

He said the treasury of the Institutes contained some \$2,500 or \$3,000—why not levy on this?

(Here Rev. Fr. Gauthier said he did not care how the money was forthcoming—he only wanted to be sure it was coming.)

Mr. MacKinnon said that the special educational grant had been carefully nursed to see how the work was progressing. The Department has three representatives—one in each county to help the institutes and it is up to the institutes to say whether these men are satisfactory or not, and now is the time to say it.

(Mr. Ross—"Regarding expense, how about those sheep that are being imported?" Father Gauthier—"That is stock improvement and educational in the fact that it is uplifting and progressive.")

Mr. MacKinnon said no money was being spent on imported sheep—the farmer paid for them when he bought them.

The system of paying each institute \$20 per year and deducting \$5 for the expense of a government expert lecturer was then discussed by Mr. Full, Mr. Schurman, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Ross and Mr. Cullen.

Mr. MacKinnon, in reply to a statement that the institutes were going to pieces, said that if true, was not surprising since some people have forgotten that the Dept. of Agriculture in Charlottetown and not in Bedouque. He said that any feeling of unrest that there might be was being helped and assisted in every way.

"If nothing is worked up, you don't have so much trouble," he declared. He pointed to the arrangement of the evening's programme, showing how visiting men who are nationally recognized as experts in their line, now in the City, had been neglected and said there was evident

by an effort to stir up strife in all institutes. Mr. Dewar, M.P.P., who was down on the list as a speaker for the evening session was very angry over Mr. MacKinnon's criticism of the evening programme, concluded his remarks by refusing to speak at the evening session.

Mr. MacKinnon then touched on a letter recently published on the wool industry signed by a man named Hogg, which he characterized as a tissue of falsehoods. He had shown the letter to Prof. Read to answer. Prof. Read had gone to see Hogg, who said he never wrote it, but gave the name of the man who did.

(President Ross—"Hogg was threatened with a law suit and he told you to go ahead and sue. Take down, Mr. Secretary, all this—if it is a most serious charge.")

Prof. Read stated that Mr. Ross' remark was together wrong. (Prof. Read) had broken the road from Summerside to Hogg's door and due to the efforts of Mr. Ross, was greeted

He explained to Hogg that a mistake had been made in one instance—in his wool returns and told that with this exception, the rest of the letter was entirely false and Hogg had told him that if such was the case to go ahead and put the guilty person—the one who really wrote all the letter—in his proper place.

Afterwards Hogg said the letter was putting him in a serious place before the public and to let him off as easy as possible. He said Prof. Read could use the name of the author of the letter in any way and that man was Theodore Ross.

Mr. Ross—"Hogg came to me and asked me to write—I only wrote what he asked me to put down."

Mr. W. Baxter, of the Food Control Department, Messrs. Mitchell and Thompson.

At the evening session the President Professor Theodore Ross, presided and there was a large attendance. Addresses of welcome were delivered by His Worship Mayor or Brown, on behalf of the city, and Mr. E. H. Beer, who represented the Board of Trade. Other speakers were Rev. Dr. Gauthier, Hon. Murdoch MacKinnon, Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. J. A. Dewar, M. L. A.; Mr. W. W. Baxter, of the Food Control Department, Messrs. Mitchell and Thompson.

MR. THOMPSON'S ADDRESS. Following is the address delivered by Mr. Thompson of the Agricultural Department at Ottawa on

WOOL PRODUCING. Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very pleased to be privileged once again to address you on the very important subject of "Wool producing."

At the present time Canada's production is not nearly sufficient to supply her own soldiers with clothing. Therefore it is not only profitable to raise sheep, but it is patriotic.

In other words you are doing your "bit" in helping our boys at the front, in providing for them food and clothing. What is wastefulness of food and clothing in the animals that provide them? If we could get a picture of Central Europe today we would be astounded at the enormous destruction in the herds of cattle, sheep, hogs and draft horses, which cannot be quickly replaced after the war.

After the Civil War the South did not rest for a moment until 1890. It will be many years before Europe will again produce her old quota of food stuffs and during that time we must continue to supply her.

Sheep raising should represent one of the most important phases of live stock production in Canada. Our climate is conducive to thrift in sheep and conditions of agriculture obtaining here, although varying in mode in the different provinces, are in most respects adaptable to some system of sheep farming.

In fact no country of relative area possesses so many acres of available land for the production, yet the sheep industry has never occupied the prominent position in Canadian agriculture which its importance demands.

One of the reasons, reflecting in the past a reactionary influence against the development of the sheep industry on a large scale, has been the low price of wool, until the Federal Live Stock Branch, which I have the honor to represent, took up the matter of assisting the farmer to market his wool.

The sheep raiser receiving only a few cents per pound, had no encouragement to engage extensively, since the disposal of mutton could not be depended upon to return a justifiable profit to the producer and on this account many farmers, possessing admirable conditions for the raising of sheep, could not be induced to enter the business.

Take for instance your own condition here eight years ago, which I can speak to you on my own experience in handling your wool at that time. I had charge of the wool department of the largest manufacturing company in Canada and bought your tub wash wool for 22 cents delivered, the same quality, and I might go further and say better than what I was using and paying 35 cents for in the old country.

The thought occurred to me then, why did Canadian sheep farmers get so little for their wool? The only reason was their system for marketing, by tub washing, was putting it out of business as far as the manufacturing of the fabrics was concerned.

Consequently its manufacture was limited to blankets and under wear, and for clothing and dress goods we had to import wools. These conditions, I am glad to say are almost a thing of the past. You saw the benefit of its last year when you obtained 73 cents for your medium unwashed wool, the highest price paid in the Dominion and a price never obtained before in my 35 years experience in the wool markets.

The highest price previously obtained was in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian war when it reached 67 cents. This price could not have been obtained under your previous condition of marketing and I congratulate the farmers of Prince Edward Island on the care they took of their wool and the credit it all theirs. I noticed by your report of grades you had only 2.37 per cent of rejects and your high per cent of 74.22 of medium wools, therefore you observe the low price

was not the fault of the wool, the fault lay with the preparation of the wool and its condition. The low price did not really represent the price of low wool but rather the price of wool made low through careless preparation, the inclusion of dirt and much other material which increased the cost of manufacture and created waste in the factory.

Responsibility for this condition was due in a great degree to the manner of purchase, the flat price which gave to the sheep raiser little encouragement to prepare a better article. The farmer's knowledge of wool was restricted—wool to him was merely wool. His neighbors coarse grade, dirty and chaffy, brought the same price as his own fine, medium wool, clean and light of shrinkage. Under those conditions the careful shepherd, in comparison with a less careful neighbor, was actually losing money.

It was rather to his advantage to incorporate chaff and dirt in the fleece since this could then be sold for wool. Disposal of wool on a flat basis was causing the manufacturer as great inconvenience and loss as the producer. He had to grade and afterwards sort the wool in his own warehouse and frequently was forced to purchase mixed in a lot of classes of wool which he did not want and could not use.

With Canadian wool he never knew precisely what he was getting, consequently he could afford to take great chances and was compelled, for his own financial safety, to purchase the wool on the basis of the poorest in the lot. When he imported from England he obtained the wool graded and thus was assured, in every respect, of its character. He could utilize it immediately upon its arrival in his own warehouse and frequently was forced to purchase mixed in a lot of classes of wool which he did not want and could not use.

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Prince Edward Matinee Daily 3.15 Sharp-Night 7 & 8.45 Sharp

REGULAR PROGRAMS SUBJECT TO CHANGE IF BOAT OR TRAINS DELAYED IF TRAIN FROM BORDEN ARRIVES WALLACE REID IN

"THE HOSTAGE" WILL BE SHOWN WITH ROBERT WARICK IN

"Fruits of Desire" COMING FEATURES SUBJECT TO DELAYS COMING-MARY PICKFORD IN

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm" Coming GERALDINE FARRAR IN

"The Woman God Forgot" WATCH FOR THEM

The Central Guardian

IT PAYS to buy in this province. HOLY TRINITY, GEORGETOWN: Services next Sunday, Jan. 20th at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Mr. Clement Mitchell will officiate.

RAILWAYS.—There was a tie-up on the railway yesterday owing to the snowstorm of the previous night and yesterday. The train from Summerside due at noon arrived at 8 last night while the train from Port Borden did not reach the city till midnight.

THE 'WELCOME' PHOTOGRAPHIC EXPOSURE RECORD AND DIARY 1918. A feature which will at once appeal to the purchaser of the new edition of this popular annual is the fine photograph of a German shell bursting behind the Anzac Lines at the battle of Messines.

As for the book itself, it is wonderful, especially in war time, how its good features are maintained, and how it has been found possible to make this edition even fresher and more up to date than ever.

Under Consideration. Unless it is intended to curtail very materially the home consumption of white bread, the surplus available for export will be materially less than was estimated by Controller Hamar.

Bring Your Next Prescription To The 2 Macs and you'll get just what the doctor orders.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES. Following is the entry list for to-day's race: 5 Year Old and Under Trot.

Sybil C.—J. Stanley Wedlock. Achilles Pride—MacKinnon Drug Co. Commodore A.—James Arbing.

Brazilian Tom—Lou Essory. Picton S.—P. C. Brown. Baby George—Mayor Brown.

Queen Fashion—Lena Wood. Queen Alva—Earl Ines. The races start at 2.00 p. m. on the track East River, east of Hillshoro Bridge if weather is favorable.

Horses sold very cheaply at the sale and big bargains were secured no doubt on some. Roan Hal 2.00 1/2 a hopped pacer sold for the highest price of the sale \$4000.

CHARLOTTETOWN MARKETS. Potatoes per bus. 60. White Oats per bus. 85. Black Oats per bus. 85. Hay per ton. 85 to 90. Straw per ton. 60. Butter per lb. 47. Eggs per doz. 55. Chicken lb. 18. Geese lb. 18. Turkeys lb. 24. Pork lb. 20.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Classified ads, under this head cost one cent per word per insertion when cash accompanies order, with minimum charge of 25 cents per insertion. Count your words and save money by remitting with order. Stamps accepted. Ads. taken by phone or sent by mail will be charged at 2c per word, to cover book-keeping charges, stationery and postage on accounts.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL FOR "The old reliable Porthill Nurseries." We teach our men to sell. Experience unnecessary, highest commissions paid; handsome free equipment. Stone & Wellington Toronto, Ont.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BRIGHT BOY IS WANTED AT Guardian Office. 1841-12-22Mf

FOR SALE.

\*FARADOR MACHINE TO LET BY week or month. Apply to 224 Eastport street. 600-10-12Mf.

GLADSTONE SLEIGH FOR SALE.

Cheap. 24 Garden street. 3005-4-1Df

FOR SALE—PURE BRED GUERNSEY Bull, weight about 1200 lbs. Apply M. McSwain, New Haven. 2187-1-16M3p.

HEAVY BROWN PAPER FOR SALE, excellent for putting under oilcloth or carpets. Apply at the Guardian Office. 732-10-20Mf.

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE-A SHORE farm within easy reach of Charlottetown. Apply stating particulars to "Purchaser, Guardian Office." 2110Mdf.

WANTED A STENOGRAPHER, ONE who has experience preferred, to whom good wages will be given. Apply "A" Guardian Office, Charlottetown. 2186-1-16M6f.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN A. MACDONALD, PROVINCIAL Land Surveyor, Hermanville, Telephone. 2054-1-3M3E10p.

THE ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING of the Beechhill Fox Co. will be held on Friday, 18th 3 p. m. in J. S. Wedlock's Office. 2203-1-17M2p.

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