

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1927

OUR OWN

If we could cultivate the proper pride in our own, in our own make, in our own product, in our own people, how much better, happier and more prosperous we should become.

Our readers will remember an exhibition of home-made jams, pickles, canned chicken, held in the market building in Charlottetown some years ago and the enthusiasm evoked by the excellence of the products shown. The whole exhibit was bought up by citizens in a few hours and would have been disposed of in as many minutes but for the fact that it was held for display in order that as many as possible could see it.

How many of the foreign products used on our tables every day could be and are being grown here, and could be put up as attractively, as tastefully and as cheaply as they are being put up in the factories of Quebec and Ontario and even of the United States, for we do not hesitate to go across the line for commodities which we could procure at home.

We grow the raw material for most of the jams we use for our pickles, our baked beans, our soups, our canned peas, yet we import tons of them every year. All this could be done in our own homes; the product could be sold here, thus leaving at home the thousands of dollars that are now going abroad for goods in many cases inferior to what we could produce ourselves.

Everyone knows the deliciousness of those home-made items as compared with the imported product. Everyone knows and admires the pride of the hostess who can say at her well appointed table, "I put all these up myself."

There are dozens of ladies in this province who put up their own fruits and the other extras upon which they justly pride themselves and whose table is always a delight to partake of.

Some day a lady with a genius for organizing and with the necessary knowledge, will start an industry of this kind, not in a factory but in the homes and with the co-operation of other ladies, and it will grow to such proportions which will place the imported product where it properly belongs, in the country of its birth. Some time also it will be a matter of patriotic pride to set down to a banquet or a public dinner every item comprising it being grown and prepared in the province. This has been done in many less favored countries than Prince Edward Island. The lady who starts this and carries it to a successful issue will be a heroine and a benefactor, and her name will be enrolled among the immortal.

UNFAIR GOVT. CREDITS.

THE records of any liquidator in Canada, says The Financial Post, will show dozens of examples of revenue lost to the Dominion government through failure to require firms to pay their sales taxes when due.

In one estate, that was recently wound up, one of the largest claims on the estate was that of the department of customs and excise for sales tax. The claim was \$2,864.07. Only two larger claims were filed with the liquidator. The government's claim was nearly ten per cent. of the total liabilities of the firm. The \$2,864.07 of government money which it had in its possession was a substantial portion of its apparent working capital. When the estate was finally wound up a few weeks ago, the Dominion gov-

ernment received \$877 on account of its claim. Its loss was nearly \$2,000. And yet there is evidence that this \$2,000 loss was not by any means exceptional.

In another estate, which has just gotten into the hands of the liquidator, the government's claim for sales tax is \$5,376.34, in addition to \$434.64 apparently disputed. Next to the bank the government is the largest creditor. The next creditor claims \$3,802.36 and is the firm that supplied most of the raw material used in the manufacture of the product sold by the company now in liquidation.

In other words, the government extended this firm credit that no private firm extended to it, and while it was doing this, competitive businesses, that were prompt in payment of their sales tax, were being penalized in order that this firm might continue in business on government money.

GAMBLING.

Practically every business we engage in, from the professional to manual labor, is a gamble, the legitimacy of which may be unquestioned. The surgeon takes chances on his diagnosis, operates, the operation is successful but the patient dies. The lawyer takes up what appears to be a good case, witnesses testify, the jury brings in a verdict against him. The farmer, basing his theory on market prospects, plants the greater part of his farm to a promising crop, the crop is a bountiful one but, by the time he is ready for market, prices take a tumble and his year's work is a failure.

Usually in any case something had gone wrong with the diagnosis, something unforeseen and which, humanly speaking, could not have been foreseen and disaster results.

Latterly the seed potato gamble has been given considerable airing and the consensus of opinion among our best informed farmers is that this, carried beyond the bounds of prudence, carried to the point of making a big thing or losing all, is one of the most inexcusable forms of gambling. A farmer has a perfect right to use his land as he pleases, has a right to acquire more and more land and use it, all in the hope of making a fortune on seed potatoes or any other crop. And he may make the expected fortune; also he may lose all that he has put into it, money, time and land. The prudent man will not take such a risk. It is of the same form of gambling which induces the gambler to stake all his money on the turn of a gambling wheel. Of course, he has the gambler's chance to win, also the gambler's chance to lose his all and we believe that statistics prove that in the end the losses in all forms of gambling are far in excess of the gains.

This province of ours is adapted for mixed farming. There are countries and sections of countries in which only one particular crop is possible. In such places there is no choice. It is this one thing or nothing, but her there is no need of taking such risks. We are always sure of a good, profitable crop provided we spread our efforts over all the crops that are possible and for all of which there is a sure market.

As has been frequently pointed out, we have three assured sources of agricultural revenue, namely, dairying, poultry and hogs. These can be successfully carried on so as to be auxiliary helpful to all our other agricultural activities. With quality safeguarded in these, the world's best market and the highest prices are assured. We shall make a serious mistake if we depart to any considerable extent from our general system of mixed farming. The thing to aim at is variety, and, in all cases, the best quality that human skill can produce. This will open to us the doors of the best markets and increasing prosperity.

Notes by the Way

The Ancient Colony of Newfoundland is of great interest to Canada in many ways. It is the oldest of British colonies and next neighbor to our Dominion. Its statesmen took part in the negotiations for the union of all British North America in the sixties of last century but declined to enter the union with the mainland provinces in 1867 and has since persisted in the refusal notwithstanding frequent overtures on Canada's part. There is no doubt that the adverse conditions of which the Maritimes have so long complained since 1867 have strengthened Newfoundland's determination not to enter the Canadian union.

Newfoundland notwithstanding a very considerable exodus in former years has nearly doubled its population since 1867 while Prince Edward Island under Confederation has fewer people than it had in that year, a fact that the Newfoundlanders take note of. The recent decision of the Imperial Privy Council which awards to Newfoundland an area twice as large as that of the three Maritime Provinces and which had been hitherto claimed by Canada, has, for the time greatly increased the interest of Canadians in Newfoundland.

In area the Island of Newfoundland contains 42,000 square miles, but one third of this is covered by numerous lakes, and there is not more than one sixth part of the island that is arable. But Newfoundland is rich in resources of the sea, the forest and the mine. It has the greatest codfishery in the world close at hand covering an area of 600 by 200 miles. Its rivers and lakes abound with salmon and trout and its seal fishery, though the catch varies from year to year, is very valuable.

At Bell Island on Conception Bay is one of the most valuable iron mines in the world, the ore from which is imported to Canada. There is a vast growth of small spruce and fir along the rivers and lake shores, which affords raw material for a newly established pulp and paper plant. It was not until 1881 that the construction of a railway was begun, and this system since put in operation across the island has given access to and has been followed by a rapid development of the mining and lumbering industries. The mines are rapidly overtaking the fisheries in importance, although the cod, seal and salmon fisheries are said to be the largest of the kind in the world. A large proportion of the world's copper comes from Newfoundland.

It was the practice of Maritime farmers of an earlier day to raise enough wheat to feed their own families, so that little or no money was sent out of the province to purchase food. It was a sound and prudent practice good for the individual and for the country at large. The home grown wheat, ground in the local mill was healthful and it gave employment to the local grist mill, now mostly abandoned to the detriment of all concerned. We have been growing seed potatoes at a good profit for some years past, but there is this year a danger of over-production, of which warning has been given to the farmers of the potato-growing State of Maine and repeated by Mr. J. O. Hyndman and others here.

It takes much of the shine off our seed-potato profits when we learn that nearly as much money as is yearly received for potatoes is sent abroad from this agricultural province to buy wheat and flour to feed our own people, and this is true of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick that of our own province. Here in we have a warning and undimmed to do better in the future by raising more wheat and not taking too large a risk of over-production in potatoes. The danger of which repeated warnings have been given must be regarded as a very real one.

The Duncan Report goes over for another week in Parliament notwithstanding Premier King's return in health and vigor. So far it has been one delay after another while the anti-Maritime propaganda has had the fullest opportunity to sow the seeds of prejudice and sectionalism against us and the Duncan Report. It is therefore some measure of relief to learn that next week has been definitely fixed as the date for the Maritime case to be taken up in Parliament.

In referring to War Memorials the other day we inadvertently omitted an important and highly creditable one erected by the Presbyterian congregation at Murray Harbor North. It is of dark granite fifteen feet high and on the face of the shaft are recorded the names of those who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War.



That Body of Ours

By James W. Barton, M.D.

THE COUNTRY DOCTOR

I sometimes wonder if in these days of the specialist we are not overlooking the sterling worth of the general practitioner with the great weight of responsibility that rests upon him daily.

Our specialist may of course get the case in an advanced stage, and whether said case is medical or surgical he can only do his best, and his responsibility is therefore not really as great as that of the general practitioner.

The Kansas Medical Journal speaking of the general practitioner, really the Country Doctor says:—"If you can set a fractured thigh bone with a piece of string and a flat iron, and get as good mechanical results as the emergency staff of a city hospital.

If you can drive ten miles to ease the little child or a dead beat.

If you can bring a new babe into the world from a difficult position, with no help but that of grandma and the husband.

If you can diagnose tonsillitis from diphtheria with a laboratory forty eight hours away.

If you can pull the three-pronged fishhook molar tooth of the 250 pound hired man.

If you can change tires at four below at 4 a. m.

Then my boy, you are a Country Doctor."

It is hardly to be wondered at therefore that the family doctor of former times became such a standard in the community.

You and I know that in many cases he straightened out difficulties in homes where priest or minister could not, for various reasons, have done so.

And so as mentioned once before we must naturally go to the specialist for advanced conditions, for puzzling conditions, but the specialists whose percentage of all round successful cases are the largest, are not always those who have gone immediately from medical college to study of specialize in hospital or hospitals, but those who have done the routine work of general practice for five, ten, or more years.

The self reliance and judgment developed by having to do the emergency things mentioned above besides many others, makes of the general practitioner a real practical specialist, not a theorist.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

March 9, 1927

LIVING WITH GOD:—Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever. Psalm 23:6.

SONG OF THE ICE KING

"O Love may not stay in the summer night, Nor weave his most potent spells in the glowing heart of the Southland rose, Or the jasmin's scented bells;

For Love knoweth well that the truest hearts That his own true heart hath found, Beat high in the rush of the stormy blast

Where my breath all else hath bound! Then fly from those drowsy sweets afar

On the wings of the northern gale, And in merry fetters thy heart I'll bind, And give thee lead love that thou canst not find. Where the subtle arts prevail!

And my Queen shall shake out her starry wreaths, Over field and bush and tree, For the children who laugh as the snow comes down And shout in their careless glee:

Then away to the merry north with speed, Away, sweet sprite, away . . . And thou'lt find no paradise half so bright As my realms of the Northern Day!" —Katharine L. Macpherson.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "I shall try" to be on time. Say "I'll try."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: pre-emptory. Accent on "per" is preferred and never say "pre."

OFTEN MISAPPLIED: equivalent; note the a.

SYNONYMS: pardon, acquittal, relieve, discharge, respite, impunity, release.

WORD STUDY: "Use a word three times and it is yours." Let us increase our vocabulary by mastering one word each day. Today's word: TRIUMPHANT; rejoicing for victory. "There was a triumph ant look in his eyes."

Sixty Years Ago

Rev. Donald Macdonald

(W. L. Cotton.)

At this time, sixty years ago, thousands of men and women throughout Prince Edward Island were mourning the death in the previous week, of their pastor and their friend—the Rev. Donald Macdonald, founder of that branch of the Church of Scotland known locally as the Macdonaldites, and described in the newspapers of that day as "one of the most remarkable men of his time." He passed away at Southport at the ripe age of eighty-five years.

Educated in a Scottish University, he was ordained a Minister of the Church of Scotland, and came here early in the Nineteenth Century. Prince Edward Island was then for the most part a wilderness and its inhabitants were scattered over the face of the country. Mr. Macdonald visited and ministered to the people recently come from the Highlands of Scotland. He was known in all the new Protestant settlements and personally well known in many of the scattered homes. His preaching was of the direct kind that appeals to the hearts of those who heard; and it was powerful in the conversion of souls. Many of those who listened to his appeals rose in their seats, confessed their evil deeds, and asked for pardon by thoughtful and careless scoffers, these people were called "Jerkers" and "kickers." But they proved to be honest, industrious and hospitable, excellent citizens of a new country. They built for themselves comfortable homes and erected many churches in which the Rev. W. Mc. Donald led the services, and preached stirring sermons in Gaelic and in English. The little bands of adherents which were, and the first years of his ministry, scattered over the island, increased in numbers rapidly. Large congregations were formed. In the latter years of his long life, the adherents who loved him were numbered by the thousand; and everywhere, by everyone, he was respected. He lived in the homes and hearts of his people; and shared with them their personal joys and sorrows. Throughout the forty years of his ministry here, he performed labors which were the marvel of his contemporaries.

He was not at all particular about his "appearance" in the pulpit or elsewhere. It is related that in the hot days of July and August, he would, before entering the church, remove his coat and collar, and with sleeves rolled up and shirt collar rolled down, prepare to speak as the Spirit moved him. To do his duty,—to arouse sinners to repentance, and to promote the welfare of his followers in this world and the next, were the objects of all his activities. He was not at all anxious about his salary. It was recorded that he "coveted no man's silver or gold." The small sums of money which he occasionally received, were often spent to promote the happiness of the children in the houses he frequented. Twelve churches and about five thousand persons were by his death deprived of their pastor.

About this time sixty years ago his body was followed from Southport to the grave at Orwell, by a line of sleighs extending more than a mile. The scene at the grave was reported to have been "most affecting—hundreds of men and women shedding tears, as they took the last farewell of the mortal remains of him whom they regarded as a father and friend." No minister of the gospel in Prince Edward Island, except Father McEachern, the first Bishop of Charlottetown, was as successful in the care, conversion and cure of souls as the Rev. Donald Macdonald whose career was closed sixty years ago.

There are, of course, exceptional cases in which men and women are old and poor through no fault of their own and notwithstanding their industry and care. For these, if they have no near relatives, the State must provide. But the provision can be made without an elaborate system of old age pensions.

I am Sir, etc., A CANADIAN

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

"Sir,—I am one of those old fashioned people who are opposed to Old Age Pensions. I think that pensions will prove to be a great stimulus to laziness, carelessness and extravagance, and that they will operate as a clog to reasonable and honest industry and ambition. I hope that the Senate will not pass the bill that has been passed by the House of Commons. Apart from the tendency of the measure, about which there are differences of opinion, I don't see how both the Federal and Provincial Governments can contribute to and look after the pensioners—and not have frictions as a result of which the smaller member will certainly suffer most. Our Provincial Government ought not I think, to pass a supplementary measure.

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I am Sir, etc., SELF-SUPPORT.

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

Wednesday, March 9th

Cardinal Mazarin died, 1661.

"The Cardinal in night-cap and dressing gown tottered along his gallery. . . "Look!" he exclaimed, "look at that Correggio! this Venus of Titian! that incomparable deluge of Caracci! Ah, my friend, I must quit all these. Farewell, dear pictures that I loved so dearly, and that cost me so much." —Brienne.

Time of Barbarossa

It was now the flower-time of the Romish Kaisership of Germany; about the middle or noon of Barbarossa himself, second of the Hohenstaufens, and greatest of all the Kaisers of that or any other house. Kaiser fallen unintelligible to most modern readers, and wholly unknown, which is a pity. No King so furnished out with apparatus and arena, with personal faculty to rule and a scene to do it in, has appeared elsewhere. A magnificent magnanimous man; holding the reins of the world, not quite in the imaginary sense; scourging anarchy down, and urging noble effort up, really on a grand scale. A terror to evil-doers and a praise to well-doers in this world, probably beyond what was ever seen since. Whom also we salute across the centuries, as a chosen benefactor of Heaven. "Encamped on the Plain of Roncaglia (where he entered Italy, as he too often had occasion to do), his shield was hung out

The Public Forum

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

THE MEN TO VOTE FOR

Sir,—The success of Our Potato Growers' Association, our Live Stock Association and our Egg Circle is, without doubt, due to the fact that, at their head and directing their affairs are prudent practical men who have been selected without regard to their party, their religion or anything of that sort. The lesson to be drawn is that in selecting our candidates from the Provincial Legislature we should be careful to select and vote for men of proved ability in the business of life—not extreme party men or great talkers.

I am, Sir, etc., AN ELECTOR.

THE SPORTSMEN'S EXHIBITION

Sir,—In his reply to "Former Islander" Mr. Arsenault states that if an invitation to participate was forwarded to anyone the Publicity Association was not made aware of it.

In fairness to Mr. Arsenault and the Publicity Association I might state that on August 20th, 1926 the (Mass Fish and Game Protective Association wrote to the Honorable J. H. Myers, (Minister of Agriculture I think) asking him to have his Province represented at the New England Sportsmen's Show.

They received no answer to the letter of invitation.

Thanking you very much for publishing my letters.

I am Sir, etc., FORMER ISLANDER.

A QUESTION

Sir,—It isn't wonderful that Quebec feels badly about the latest decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. She counted as her own 11,500 square miles of territory which by the Privy Council, has been awarded to Newfoundland! This territory was included in Quebec after the decision of the land bought by Canada from the Hudson Bay Co. now, happens that all the while it really belonged to Newfoundland. Even though millions of square miles are left to Quebec she yet considers herself badly used by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

No wonder Quebec mourns and all Canada is at a loss! But how about Prince Edward Island? New Brunswick and Nova Scotia which got no territory at all as a result of the purchase from the Hudson Bay Company,—and yet have to bear their full share of the expense on account of it?

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DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. ALL KIDNEY DISEASES. RHEUMATISM. BRUISES. DIABETES. BACKACHE. 1907 THE PHARMACEUTICAL COMPANY

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