

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1927

TIMES CHANGES.

FARMERS of twenty-five and thirty or more years ago find that farming methods have vastly changed in those years. It will be remembered without difficulty that in the former years mussel mud played a very important part. This once valuable fertilizer was hauled many miles from the river-beds out of which it was dug, placed on the land and the fertility of soil was ensured for the next ten or fifteen years for any kind of a crop and particularly for hay.

Today no one is using mussel mud for the simple reason that certified seed potatoes cannot be successfully grown on land on which mussel mud had been used within ten years or so. Are we losing or profiting by discarding mussel mud? Would it not be possible to reserve certain sections of the farm for seed potatoes, leaving the larger portion for other crops which can be successfully grown by the use of mussel mud and barnyard manure, both of which are now out of count because of their effect on seed potatoes.

Chemical fertilizer is now the accepted method for growing seed potatoes. It has proved a boon to all who are in the seed potato business. It has certainly produced the excellent brand of seed potatoes from which so many of our farmers have derived great profit in the past few years. Does any one know what the ultimate effect of using chemical fertilizers shall be? This is a most important question; particularly for those who are utilizing large portions of their farms exclusively for seed potatoes. The effect of chemical fertilizer, we are told, is good for five to ten years and some have even found that its beneficial effects are noticeable for an even longer period. One thing, however, is certain, that is that soil to be permanently productive must have sufficient humus to maintain its fertility and the best, perhaps the only source of humus is barnyard manure.

This brings the real farm problem back to the subject of dairy farming. There can be no question that dairy and live stock is the foundation of successful farming in this province. True, the possibility of making a fortune out of dairy and mixed farming is not alluring. A careful and intelligent farmer may make a very comfortable living by mixed farming, by which we mean the raising of all the live stock that can be fed off the products of the farm, and such grains, roots and hay as can be the most profitably grown. He will not make a fortune or even a very large sum of money but he can make a comfortable living, have a good bank account and leave a good farm for his successors.

On the other hand the man who devotes the greater part of his farm to seed potatoes may make as much money in one year as he could in ten by mixed farming. He may also lose in one year all the time and money he has put into the business in several years. It is well worth looking carefully into these questions and figuring out which system of farming is most likely to result in permanent prosperity.

CAR ACCIDENTS

THERE have been several car accidents recently, some badly damaged cars and some injured people. It is very evident that persons are driving cars who have no right to do so, who have neither the necessary knowledge to drive nor the coolness of brain and nerve to act quickly in case of emergency. It would be safe to say that the great majority of car accidents are due to the ignorance or inefficiency of one or other, or both of the drivers involved. There are many men and women in the province who have been driving for many years without

Notes by the Way

CANADA'S position in regard to flying, according to the Department of National Defence, is that there are at present 61 aircraft machines in good standing in the Dominion, owned and operated by 20 different organizations. The Ontario Provincial Air Service is the largest owner and operator, with 19 machines, including military aircraft. The Department of Marine and Fisheries is second with seven airplanes.

Canada is producing more coal this year and is also importing more coal than heretofore. In the first six months of 1927 the home production of coal amounted to 8,434,631 tons, valued at \$29,695,818, four million dollars more than in the like period of last year. This year in the first six months 9,578,679 tons of coal were imported. The increase in production was 17.3 per cent, and the increase in importation was 26 per cent, over that of the corresponding six months of last year. Thus the fuel problem of the Dominion becomes more acute from year to year. Common sense would seem to dictate that Alberta coal, of which the supply is unlimited, should be brought eastward to Ontario, and Nova Scotia coal carried westward to Quebec. If this were done, millions upon millions of money now sent across the border yearly to pay for foreign labor there would be expended in payment to Canadian labor at home.

We have our own fuel problem here, where so much fuel has to be purchased, mostly from a neighboring province. The money expended for our heating is thus kept in Canada and our farms, dairies and fox ranches are prosperous enough to furnish the price. And the farms, factories, mines and forests of the Central and Western Provinces enable them to pay the big coal bill of Ontario and Quebec and still prosper in good times like these. But experience has proved that times of depressed trade and industry and bad harvests recur at frequent intervals. Such experiences impress the lesson that Canada should as speedily as possible become self-supporting in the matter of fuel.

Liberal Ministers at Ottawa would have the country believe that they have made Canada prosperous, whether by their wisdom or by some magic process of which they alone possess the secret. But sensible Canadians are too intelligent to believe them. Ministers of State have no control over the weather on which the growth of crops depends and quite as little control over the factors which produce good times or commercial depression throughout the world. For frantic and foolish boasting of what they did not do and had no power to do the King Administration has broken all government records.

DUTY ON U. S. MAGAZINES.

WE note with pleasure that the Customs Department has decided to impose a duty of twenty-five per cent on a certain class of United States magazines. The class subjected to this duty includes magazines of the most useful type, sensational, valueless and pointless; stories of the underworld largely and of the poorer kind of movie material. Only forty-nine magazines have so far been named as dutiable. A closer analysis will no doubt add many more to the number as the United States is literally flooded with cheap, trashy publications. There are many excellent magazines also and they are widely read and appreciated in Canada. No objection can be raised to the latter, except that they also should be subjected to at least a nominal duty in order that Canadian magazines should be given an equal opportunity among Canadian readers. The class selected as dutiable might be excluded entirely without any injury to our people.

There can be no doubt that American magazines are having an Americanizing effect upon Canadian life and general Canadian trade. They are very largely setting the pace in Canadian fashion and Canadian thought to the exclusion of Canadian originality. The United States magazines, the best of them, are filled with attractive advertisements of United States goods, clothing, and factory products of all kinds which are luring Canadian purchasers from their own products. The Canadian Magazine Publishers Association has done good work in directing attention to this and better still in having a slight check put upon the indiscriminate importation by a low duty. There is still room for further checking and even for cutting many of them off.

EDITORIAL NOTES

If, when entertaining strangers at luncheons or banquets, it were made known that all the food provided, except tea, coffee, sugar and cigars, were Prince Edward Island products of the field and the home, it would go a long way in giving valuable publicity to the province. Why not put up such a reception?

The Patriot, like the lawyer with a bad case, takes refuge in the latter's method of abusing the lawyer on the other side. Having charged the latter with falsehood, misrepresentation, slander and other vices, it grandiloquently announces to the jury that it has won its case. The jury in this case however, knows that, notwithstanding the Patriot's flat denial, the price of the poor man's medicine has been increased by 25 per cent and that the Prohibition party's "blood money" profits is being increased by 50 per cent.

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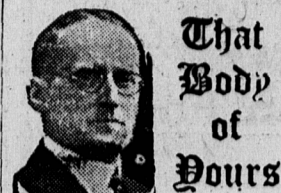
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By James W. Barton, M.D.

POOR PEOPLE HAVE LESS LIVER TROUBLE.

Being poor sometimes has its advantages if we stop to consider the figures of the occurrence of gall stones as found in wealthy and poor individuals. In making examinations it was found that in the poor districts of London, the number of cases of gallstones discovered after death, was about three in every hundred, whereas in middle class districts it ran about 15 to 25 per hundred, and in the wealthy districts even higher. And yet gall stones are found frequently in tramps. I believe that you can see at once that there are the two underlying causes of gall stones, that is the eating of a great quantity of rich food, and lack of active work or exercise.

That eating is a big factor was proven during the war when it was found that in one Russian hospital the number of cases of gall stones was five times less in 1913 than in 1914. That exercise is a great preventive was proven by the fact that the number of patients under forty years of age before the war was 25 per cent, whereas after the war there was but 11 per cent, which suggests that those who were active during the war did not readily form stones, and fits in with the fact that gall stones are rare in soldiers.

Stones are more frequently found in indoor workers, and are rare in outdoor laborers; they occur in pet dogs, but are absent in wild animals.

And the serious thing about this is that while only a small percentage need operations you can see at once that the inactive and usually well fed class, do not make good subjects for operation. They are usually soft and often very much overweight. So whether we are rich or poor, are indoor or outdoor workers, our chances of avoiding gall stones are greatly increased by a moderate diet, and regular outdoor exercise. Further should it be necessary to undergo an operation for gall stones our chances for a successful operation are likewise greatly increased, if we have kept our bodies in good condition. Remember then that gall stones are common, but it is the neglected exercise that often means operation.

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

September 16, 1927

OUR RESPONSE.—O sing unto the Lord new songs; for He hath done marvellous things: His right hand, and His holy arm hath gotten Him the victory. Psalm 98:1.

PRAYER: Thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory through our Lord, Jesus Christ.

THE UNANSWERED LETTER

I know very well where my letter now lies. In the drawer of the sideboard among hankies and ties, and though every day my letter they see. They will not even send a postcard to me. At parting I promised to write to them soon. And my promise I kept ere the change of the moon. I wrote them a letter from the depths of my heart, and told them how sorry I was to depart.

I told them of all the grand things And of all the delightful places I'd been. Although of new friends I was making a few I would never forget the old for the new. Just now I am thinking my friends are unkind. And am forced to believe "Out of sight out of my mind." Tho' they told me they'd miss me around the old shack And hoped that before very long I'd be back.

But now I keep searching the mailbox to see If only there'll be just one letter for me. I pray that my new friends will treat me much better, And I'll try to forget my unanswered letter. —Phoebe Hendry Detroit.

Political Speaker (to persistent heckler)—"I look upon you, sir, as a confounded rascal!" Heckler—"You are privileged to look upon me in any character you desire to assume."

Most men are great believers in heredity until the son makes a fool of himself.

Other tale of two aged ones, a woman of 101 years and a man of 90, who sailed off for an hour to celebrate the venerable lady's birthday. And she says that "next year she will be 102."

Noted Northwest Pioneer.

JAMES ROSS, ONLY FAR WEST DELEGATE AT QUEBEC CONFERENCE, 1864.

Historians.

It is of interest now to read the speech of the one Northwest delegate to the Quebec Confederation Conference of 1864. In very modest terms Mr. Ross responded to a call from the chair, and his statement that he was a native of the Red River country gives force to his remarks and greater appreciation of his Canadian patriotism. The reader of his description of the then Great Lone Land will no doubt prefer to read his own comments, which are thus reported, in Prof. Harvey's Reprint of the Conference by Whelan as follows:

Following the Hon. Edward Palmer, of this city, and the chairman, he said he had the pleasure of introducing a gentleman from the Far West, who would speak to the Red River interests. He called on Mr. James Ross (Cheers).

Mr. Ross rose and said: "My dear and honorable gentlemen, I feel that I owe you an apology for intruding upon your time; but as you have so kindly received the toast of the Northwest, I as the only representative of that region, feel myself obliged to respond. Mr. Mayor, the people of the country I represent have hitherto been unheard of; but they must nevertheless be taken into account in the scheme of Confederation which has been for some time past under consideration. In all the meetings hitherto held a great deal has been said with reference to the resources, the character and standing of the various colonies represented in the conference; but, for the first time, the Far West is formally recognized. The people of Red River cannot pretend to compete in point of numbers with any of the other members of the Confederation; but the extent and intrinsic value of that country must make up for want of population and the other symptoms of material progress. We have about 10,000 of a white population; 15,000 of half breed; and 40,000 Indians. The Government of the country is in the hands of the Hudson Bay Company, and is of an extremely primitive and patriarchal character. The Government, it is none of my duty, at the present time, to enter into a discussion of it; but I may say that the progress of the country, in this vast assemblage, it may be something new to state that the country of which I now speak is three millions of square miles in extent. Two-thirds of that may be too cold for ordinary agricultural purposes; but the southern portion, which embraces about one-third of the whole, or one million of square miles, is eminently adapted for settlement. I wish the fact to go far and wide, and to be authentic and reliable. Being a native of that region, and a representative in an official as well as a geographical sense, I beg to express my great pleasure in seeing this measure of Confederation, which will benefit the Northwest. Apart from the extent of the country, its intrinsic value forms an important element. It is capable of sustaining a vast population, because extensive and fertile. For over a year there has been a famine on the country line, and as habitable a country as any in the world, and the face of the globe. The climate has been represented by expeditions sent from England and from this country as very similar to that of Canada. I know for a certainty, that it is, on the whole, colder; it is also more uniform and reliable. The air may be cold, but it is bracing and healthy. In truth, it is a most salubrious climate. Apart from the fertility of the soil, a source of wealth to immigrants would be the fish afforded by the waters of the country. There is an abundance of white fish, pike, perch, sturgeon, etc.—not an unimportant consideration in a new region. The channels which contribute so much to the sustenance of an immense population also afford the means of inland navigation. The Red River District is thoroughly connected with all parts of that vast region. By means of Lake Winnipeg it is connected with Nelson Bay; which flows into Hudson Bay, which leads to the Saskatchewan, which leads to the Rocky Mountains, and thence to the Winnipeg and Rainy Rivers, with the Lake Winnipeg, and connected lastly with the interior of Minnesota. There is, indeed, over the whole country a vast network of excellent water communication, well adapted for commercial purposes, and adapted to allow me to say, before this distinguished assemblage, that the Northwest has mineral resources of great value. Between Lake Superior and Red River, there are extensive copper mines, and still more extensive ones are to be found along the Athabasca and the Mackenzie Rivers. Coal mines, moreover, are abundant on the Saskatchewan, and in such quantities elsewhere, also, that there cannot be the least doubt of the auriferous character of the country. From \$5 to \$15 per day is being made, and every successive discovery only serves to make more and more that the whole country abounds in gold, and that time alone is requisite to develop its resources in respect of minerals. In conclusion allow me . . . to express the deep gratification I feel in having that part of the country so prominently brought before the attention of the delegates from the Lower Provinces; and allow me to express the hope that in the scheme now being devised the vast extent, the resources, and the value of the Northwest may be fully remembered. There is a country to which the overcrowded populations of European countries may resort and find a comfortable home. (Cheers.)"

PAPER ON NATURE STUDY

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A Paper by Millar McFayden.

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- 1.—Observation; 2.—Reasoning and comparing; 3.—Expression;

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2.—Reasoning. Working over the raw material gathered through observation and experience and also comparing one object with another.

3.—Expression. That is, describing carefully, by telling, writing or drawing what was observed. Unless the pupil can clearly describe what was observed, the observation is not properly done.

In teaching Nature Study in the first grades, we can start with the domestic animals and common trees of the district. Get the pupils to find out, for themselves, all they can about these things, such as their size, shape, color, etc., and also the difference between them.

In the advanced grades we can take the structure of the birds and animals with reference to the movements, habits, foods, etc.

A few minutes may be taken each day for the pupils to describe what was set for the day. That is, on the collections and observations of the pupils themselves, not on the statements of the teacher or books. In some lessons the teacher may help by means of short stories.

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WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Do not say "the man was very nice to us." Say "kind to us."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: camouflage. Pronounce ka-mu-flazh, both a's as in "father," u as in "rule," accent last syllable.

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SYNONYMS: temporal, temporary, provisional, cursory, perishable, mortal, impermanent.

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: IRREPROACHABLE; blameless; not reproachable. "He was a man of irreproachable morals."

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16th.

The year is getting to feel rich, for his golden fields are ripening fast, and he has a large balance in the barns, which are his banks.—O. W. Holmes.

REPARTÉE (n). Prudent insult in refoit. Practised by gentlemen with a constitutional aversion to violence, but with a strong disposition to offend. In a war of words, the tactics of the North American Indian.—Ambrose Bierce.

THE APPOINTMENT

'Tis late; the astronomer in his lonely height, Exploring all the dark, deserts afar Orbs that like distant isles of splendor are, And mornings whitening in the infinite. Like winnowed grain the worlds go by in flight; Or swarms in glistening spaces near. He summons one dishevelled wandering star. "Return ten centuries hence on such a night." The star will come. It dare not by Cheat Science or falsify her calculation; Men will have passed, but watchful in the tower Man shall remain in sleepless contemplation. And should all men have perished there in turn, Truth in their place would watch that star's return.

HOUSEHOLD SCRAP BOOK

By ROBERTA LEE

Sending Parcel Post Packages.

When sending parcel post packages, tie the package two or three times with separate pieces of cord. Then tie knots where the cord crosses. If this is done, and one piece of cord breaks, the others will hold the package.

Crisp Lettuce

If lettuce is washed and put in a deep colander, leaves upright, and allowed to drain in a cool place, it will keep nice and fresh.

Rust On Knives.

Plunge the blade of a rusty knife into an onion and allow it to remain for several hours. Then

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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: IRREPROACHABLE; blameless; not reproachable. "He was a man of irreproachable morals."

FOR THE SCRAP BOOK

A SERIES OF LITERARY QUOTATIONS FOR BOOK LOVERS

FRIDAY, SEPT. 16th.

The year is getting to feel rich, for his golden fields are ripening fast, and he has a large balance in the barns, which are his banks.—O. W. Holmes.

REPARTÉE (n). Prudent insult in refoit. Practised by gentlemen with a constitutional aversion to violence, but with a strong disposition to offend. In a war of words, the tactics of the North American Indian.—Ambrose Bierce.

THE APPOINTMENT

'Tis late; the astronomer in his lonely height, Exploring all the dark, deserts afar Orbs that like distant isles of splendor are, And mornings whitening in the infinite. Like winnowed grain the worlds go by in flight; Or swarms in glistening spaces near. He summons one dishevelled wandering star. "Return ten centuries hence on such a night." The star will come. It dare not by Cheat Science or falsify her calculation; Men will have passed, but watchful in the tower Man shall remain in sleepless contemplation. And should all men have perished there in turn, Truth in their place would watch that star's return.</