

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1926

THE REVIVIFIED FARM.

On the illustration Station at Montague, conducted by Mr. Fred McIntyre, a potato field of two acres produced this year 1,018 bushels of Irish Cobbler, certified seed potatoes. This farm was visited by a Guardian representative last August and was described at that time. It will be remembered that the potato field referred to above was one of the poorest sections not only of the farm but of the whole community. Mr. McIntyre applied 22 tons of barnyard manure and 1967 pounds of 5-6-3 fertilizer mixture. The potatoes were planted in rows 32 inches apart and six inches apart in the rows to prevent the tubers being oversize for seed potatoes. The crop was wonderfully uniform in size and free from disease.

Potatoes were not the only thing grown on this farm. On a new meadow a yield of three tons and 620 pounds per acre of cured mixed hay was harvested. On another section of four acres there was a yield of three tons 1100 pounds of clover per acre. There was a yield of 30 tons 1855 pounds of turnips to the acre, a yield of 19 tons and 1867 pounds of sunflower per acre and other similar yields.

Such results as these from a farm which a few years ago would not produce enough to feed a sheep and which had been abandoned on that account; should set our people seriously thinking. Why are there vacant farms in this province? There is not an abandoned farm in the province that could not within two or three or four years be made just as profitable as the McIntyre farm at Montague. True, the Experimental Station and the Dominion Government were behind the venture until it became self-sustaining. Could not the same forces get behind any young man who would undertake to revivify one of these vacant farms? We, in common with the rest of Canada, are spending millions of dollars trying to induce immigrants to come, who never come to this part of the Dominion. Why not risk a few thousands in trying to induce our own young men to remain and grow rich in their native province? That with a little backing to begin with any enterprising young man could make a good living here and have something to the good in the end cannot reasonably be doubted after the experience gained on the illustration farms now flourishing in the poorest part of the province.

BUYING AT HOME.

The difference between buying at home and buying abroad is the difference between helping the home province and helping some other province or country. It is also the difference between keeping the home market for Canadians and letting it be exploited by foreigners. If our province is to prosper as it ought to, as it has unexcelled prospects of prospering, we must first of all, buy from and sell to our own, keep up our own institutions, patronize our own industries and encourage them. If we are not loyal to our own we cannot prosper as a province or as a people. We are sending millions of money out of our province for goods which we cannot produce them at home. When we add a single dollar to this which we could leave at home, when we buy from departmental stores in other provinces goods which we could buy from our own merchants we are committing the unpardonable crime of disloyalty against our own homes and our own province.

NOT EXPECTING MUCH.

Blessed are they who do not expect much, for they shall not be

disappointed. There are many today, and the number is steadily increasing, who are in this blessed state of unexpectancy with regard to the King Government. From the outset political sharpness has taken the place of statesmanship. The political game has been played with loaded dice and the dice are still loaded. From the Customs probe conducted by a parliamentary committee representing both political parties the King Government emerged bruised, blackened and disgraced. It was decided to continue the probe and, if possible, to clean up the mess. For this purpose Sir Francois Lemieux, Chief Justice of Quebec, was appointed to conduct the inquiry and to get at the facts. He was regarded as eminently fitted for the position, a man who would not be turned aside by political or other influence. He began his enquiry; other appointments to the commission were made, evidently for political reasons. Changes in the personnel of the Commission made it very evident that the enquiry was not intended to be a bone fide one in the interests of the general public and it is generally believed that the reason for his resignation goes considerably further than that publicly given by himself, "age and other business."

Suspicion of sharp practice has always attached to Mr. Mackenzie King. He has never been regarded as open and above board and the prevailing opinion regarding the continued inquiry into the administration of the Customs frauds may be conjecture, the usual fruit of suspicion. The fact that the two judges added to the commission by Mr. King are political appointees provides reason for the suspicion that the inquiry will be a mere whitewashing institution to save what is left of the Government's reputation. The Commission is representative of and is a creation of the defendant, the Government. Who is to represent the plaintiff, Canada?

HE HAS HIS REWARD.

The Hon. Vincent Massey has, by Order-in-Council, been appointed Canadian Ambassador at Washington. The appointment recalls a cartoon which had considerable vogue some time ago. It represented a boy with a blackened eye, hat torn, shirtsleeves ripped off, in the distance was a young girl with head uplifted and haughtily walking off. Under the boy's picture was the legend, "I don't care; I kissed her anyway!"

The Hon. Mr. Massey was not physically injured in his recent efforts to get into public life. It is not known how much it cost him otherwise, but it is firmly believed that he contributed handsomely to the Liberal campaign funds at the last two federal elections. He was appointed to the Cabinet by Mr. Mackenzie King, no doubt in grateful remembrance of his generosity, but the people rejected him and he did not get the coveted Cabinet seat. Not to be outdone, Mr. Mackenzie King decided that if the people would not elect Mr. Massey, he would do it himself, so he had him appointed Ambassador by Order in Council. The appointment suits Mr. Massey; it will be worth \$50,000 a year to him and not worth a dollar to those who pay him. So the money goes.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Have you mapped out a course of good reading for the winter months. Now is the time to study up—if there is time.

There is a full in the political situation, a sort of ominous expectancy. The public mind is strung up with anxiety as to what shall come next. This is especially true of the Maritimes.

Notes by the Way

Chicago's drainage canal which turns a great volume of lake water into the Mississippi, has become a serious international question between Canada and the United States and also a matter of grave controversy between Chicago and six States of the Republic which have a frontage on the lakes. These six States are deeply interested in maintaining the water level in their lake ports and all the way through the River Saint Lawrence route to the sea, and they have their complaint now pending before the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

Evidence already heard goes to show that the water level has fallen from four to six inches because of the diversion; that this has reduced the cargo capacity of 400 lake vessels by from 80 to 110 tons for each inch of fall during the average season greatly increasing the cost of water transportation. The Canadian complaints against the diversion are not before the Supreme Court but are, of course, equally strong with those of the aggrieved States.

Contra evidence denies that the change in the lake levels is materially due to the drainage canal, or that it is nearly so great as has been alleged. In any case Chicago has got its canal open, is now taking four times as much water as is necessary for purposes of sewerage, using it for power purposes in operating factories and is more or less making the enlarged canal a channel for water transportation on a large scale. What the final outcome may be can only be conjectured. Canada's complaint would count for nothing against Chicago's selfish greed were it not that a number of rich States have an equal interest in maintaining the water level of the lakes.

The result of the Congressional elections across the border is likely to prove embarrassing to the Republican Government, which, although it retains a fair working majority in the House of Representatives, will be at the mercy of a small body of recalcitrants in the Senate who will hold the balance of power between straight Republicans and Democrats in the Senate. The situation is remotely akin to that which existed in Ottawa before the election in September last, when a small body of Progressives held the balance of power in Canada. Democratic hopes of winning the Presidential election two years hence have been greatly strengthened for the time.

The long hoped for settlement of the ruinous coal strike in England is still held up. The strike has now continued for eight months and although over 300,000 of the miners have been compelled by want to return to the pits, these are but a fraction compared with the number who are still idle. The loss and cost of the strike is beyond all precedent in history. It has greatly obstructed British industry and trade, reduced British exports and produced a coal famine on the Continent. Surely the Mother Country is encompassed with a sea of troubles that should call forth patriotic sympathy in our fortunate and more prosperous Dominion.

The Rhodes Government has made a survey of farms in Nova Scotia available for settlement by immigrants. Out of 6,000 farms found suitable a list of 3,000 has been chosen and complete information in regard to each of them has been forwarded to the Agent General of the Province in England. Premier Rhodes says that "every care will be taken to smooth the way of the expected immigrants in the opening years," after they are settled. This looks promising. In addition it is proposed to secure a suitable farm on which 250 boys will be trained each year in farm work.

Premier Ferguson and his colleagues make a strong plea for popular support on the financial record of the Conservative Government. The big deficit of \$15,000,000 left by the Drury Administration has been reduced to the vanishing point, and this year a balanced budget is promised with a reduced income tax. The Ferguson Government was compelled to impose new taxes in their first year, but over and above the product of these new taxes the revenue has been increased by \$6,000,000 this year. The repayment of the big provincial debt of \$325,000,000 is to begin at once with the expectation that it will all be repaid in forty years.

Unfortunately for the Government this good showing and these



By James W. Barton, M.D.

That Body of Ours

ALL ROUND KNOWLEDGE NECESSARY IN MEDICINE

The idea behind the practice of medicine just a very few years ago was that it was to have a knowledge of the body in sickness, so that sick folks could be properly treated. In daily practice the physician learned that there were certain ailments that he was unable to help, and when the diagnosis was made the patient and physician simply awaited the end.

This applied to tuberculosis of consumption as it was called, and hundreds of thousands of victims died yearly because hope was abandoned. Similarly with heart disease and diabetes.

Now tuberculosis is prevented, is arrested, and actually cured. Also with insulin, the majority of those suffering with diabetes can now live comfortably with the definite assurance that they can go about their daily duties, and live the ordinary life, by simply taking their daily dose of insulin.

In heart disease, while no cure has been attained, once the individual is made to realize that his heart is simply muscle (under nerve control of course), he can also go about his daily work, just as long as he does not overdo things, mentally or physically.

And so medicine has reached the point now where it uses all the knowledge of the other sciences, that is electricity, chemistry, study of animal organisms, proper drainage for homes, heating, ventilation, and so forth, all with just the one idea, not that of curing the sick but of preventing sickness.

Pro. VanHook of Chicago, states that the destinies of the nations depend upon all this knowledge which the physician now must have.

The physician does his best to bring this to the attention of the public, but he should really go further and enter public life, the political field. If he did, then this necessary progress in civilization would go ahead by leaps and bounds, whereas it has only been by the loss of thousands of lives, that necessary medical and sanitary legislation has come into force.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "modest" if you mean "bashful." One may be modest but not at all bashful or shy.

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: salute. Pronounce the u as in "tube," not as in "rude."

OFTEN MISSPELLED: squirrel; two r's, one l.

SYNONYMS: youthful, young, juvenile, boyish, girlish, adolescent, puerile.

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: MELODIOUS; agreeable to the ear; tuneful. "I never heard a more melodious voice."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

November 16, 1926

WHAT IS MAN?—"Who Am I, O Lord God, and what is mine house, that thou hast brought me hither to." 1 Chron. 17.16.

PRAYER—"O Lord, Thou leadest Thy people like a flock.

MY AIM

If any little word of mine May make a life the brighter; If any little song of mine May make a heart the lighter; God help me speak the little word, And take my bit of singing, And drop it in some lonely vale To set the echoes ringing.

If any little love of mine May make a life the sweeter; If any little care of mine May make a friend's life the feeter; If any lift of mine may ease The burden of another; God give me love and care and strength To help my toiling brother.

fair promises as to the provincial finances seem to be quite overshadowed in the public mind by the liquor question. By the policy of Government control as a separate issue the Government will be sustained or defeated according to present prospects.

The estimated cost of the new office of Canadian Minister at Washington for the first year is \$50,000. That is only a starter. As the late Hon. Mr. Tarte once said: "Wait till you see us next year!" That \$50,000 will be multiplied five fold before long if our present spendthrift rulers are continued in

From Coolie to Industrial Magnate

Condensed from Asia (June, '26.)

George Marvin.

As the train pulls into Tsurumi, near Tokyo, you may see a gigantic bronze statue against the sky. Surmounting a steep hill stands the colossal figure of a man with soft hat, knickerbockers and walking-stick. The effigy proves the heroic character of modern clothes; it is congruous to nothing attractively or traditionally Japanese.

And yet it is utterly Japanese. It is a huge tribute by Japanese to American standards of success. The statue was raised by popular subscription from a quarter-million of Japanese, in gratitude for cheap public services created by the tireless enterprise of Soichiro Asano. Although he in America bow down to commercialism in the abstract, we have not yet reached the point of symbolizing it in imperishable bronze. In adopting western ways wholesale, the Japanese are more frank, perhaps, in their expression of the new faith.

Asano, now 78 years of age, and with many motor cars to ride in, keeps up the habit of walking for pleasure. He prospects his mining properties, his hydroelectric plants, his shipyards, on foot. Hence the Titanic knickerbockers, the slouch hat and the walking-stick in bronze. We talk about the romance of business as if it were a western monopoly. But in Japan, more than in heart disease, while no cure has been attained, once the individual is made to realize that his heart is simply muscle (under nerve control of course), he can also go about his daily work, just as long as he does not overdo things, mentally or physically.

Asano prides himself on the fact that he has "arrived" by nothing else than sheer hard work. This is the doctrine that he tries to "get across" to young Japan, particularly in the Gary Industrial School, which he founded at Tsurumi and now finances. Although almost 80, he begins his day at five o'clock in the morning, and his son, managing director of many of his interests, must appear daily at his father's house an hour later. Ensuing conferences with other officials of his various companies keep him busy the rest of the day and often far into the night.

Asano was born the son of a poor country doctor, in a northern province. As a boy, gossip of the opportunities in the new era of commerce and industry just then opening for Japan stirred him, as it seeped back through the provinces. And at 21 he made his big jump for the seaboard chances of Yokohama. After 15 days' walking he reached the city without a yen and without even an acquaintance. He became, as he says, "a coolie coolie," peddling drinking water to stevedores on the water-front. The folk and neighbors at home had thought up as no good. Then he ran into a man who was peddling soya paste. The stuff was awkward to merchandise, sold in "gobs" and carried away in greasy paper. For a song Asano bought bamboo and made containers wherein to peddle the paste, and here he made his first minute success. He had thought out something new and next to needful. In the evening he pawed over the slag piles out side the newly started gas works picking up fuel to keep his stove burning through the cold nights. And raking away nightly, he realized the existence of unworked heat units in slag coke, thrown out as refuse.

He went to work and quietly secured the sole rights to all the refuse from the gas company. The gas company gave him the rights as a convenience to themselves. Asano profited accordingly. He was the original idea of turning waste—in a country where for generations, supposedly, there had been no such waste—into wealth. He got a small organization together, and began to manufacture coke on a steadily increasing scale. Coal tar was a by-product. Along came an epidemic of cholera, and Asano found a market for his coal-tar, then first used as a wholesale disinfectant.

In 1876, the government of Tokyo started a gas-plant. After it had lagged through more than a year of development, Asano organized a corporation and took over the plant. That was the beginning of the Tokyo Gas and Coke Co. of today, one of the largest public-service corporations in Japan. Asano has been able to supply gas at a remarkably low rate because, 25 years ago, he organized the Ishikari Colliery Co. and made a contract between that corporation and the Tokyo Gas Co., whereby a supply of coal was guaranteed for a term of 50 years at a rate which is today about a third of the market price.

Ventures in coke led to cement. The government had started a cement-works. Asano supplied it with fuel and began to study the cement business. He saw the flaws in its perfunctory government direction. When the prefecture was about to close down the works on account of continued losses, he promptly secured a lease on the factory. Later, he bought it. Cement became permanently fixed as a profitable industry in his tireless hands. Later, two branch works were built. At the time of the earthquake in 1923, the combined Asano cement plants had reached a capacity of 6,600,000 barrels a year.

Up to 1877 all the factories around Tokyo and Yokohama were dependent for coal on mines in the southern island of Kyushu. At times, there was a shortage of fuel. Asano went out on foot with his geologists and engineers and discovered coal-fields in the neighborhood of Tokyo where nobody supposed coal was to be found. Asocializing himself with a group of capitalists, he obtained mining concessions covering about 50,000 acres, and formed a company which now has an annual output of over 1,000,000 tons.

Advertisement for REX Virginia Cigarettes. Features a large illustration of a cigarette pack with the brand name 'REX' and 'King of Cigarettes' prominently displayed. Pricing information: 10 for 15¢, 25 for 35¢.

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Advertisement for Miller Bros. Great George Street pianos. Includes an illustration of a grand piano and text describing the quality and variety of their instruments.

Wheat Crop Is Not Damaged

(Canadian Press.) WINNIPEG, Nov. 15.—Persons who have the idea that western Canada's wheat crop has been seriously damaged by wet autumn weather, are all wrong, declares Charles Murphy, general manager of the Can. Pacific Railways, western lines, here yesterday. Allegations that there had been serious shrinkage in volume, he said, had been disproved by the fact that between Aug. 1 and Nov. 11 the C. P. R. had delivered to the lake 14,000,000 bushels more grain than during the same period of last year. Of these shipments fifty seven percent gaded contact.

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