

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1928

OUR VACANT FARMS.

WE have a number of vacant farms in this Province, any one of which, after a few years of intelligent working would provide a man with an increasingly comfortable living. Some of these farms could be purchased at a very reasonable price. The price, however, that scares the prospective buyer is not the dollars to be paid for the farm, nor the hard work on it, but the years of comparative poverty which must be endured before the returns begin to promise a bank account. Poverty is a hard price to pay, especially in a neighborhood where all are outfitted with the comforts and even the luxuries of life. The prospect of a profitable farm a few years ahead will not wholly overcome the fact that in the meantime he cannot "keep up with the Joneses." The fact that both the Joneses and the man who is keeping up with them may be mortgaged to the last dollar they are worth is no palliative to the prospective beginner. He sees the hardship and the poverty and he balks at it. How to bridge this gap between the beginning on the farm and the comfortable station of the Joneses, is the problem that must be settled before our vacant farms are occupied and operated. Some have bridged it by patient hard work and in a comparatively short time have provided themselves with all that is needed to make a comfortable home and a substantial bank account. Some of these are with us today and the task is no more difficult than when they undertook it.

The Federal Government is spending millions in bringing immigrants to Canada, some of whom Canada could very well spare, and the majority of whom leave us anyway. The money thus thrown away would, if properly expended, establish some at least of our own sons and even desirable immigrants on farms that are now lying idle. Some statesmen will solve this problem some day. In the meantime our sons and daughters are leaving us and the only ones who are satisfied with conditions as they are, are the immigration agents and the railways.

PROGRESS OF SCIENCE.

WHO would venture to set a limit to the possibilities of science or declare that anything is impossible? Within the past half century we have entered a practically new world largely created by science. In that time we have learned to fly from one side of the earth to the other. We have navigated the ocean to its depths. We have conversed across continents and oceans, and within a measurable time we shall see our friends in other lands without leaving our homes. And we are only in the infancy of these discoveries and inventions, only beginning to find out the mysteries with which Nature has surrounded us and which we may utilize to the advantage and improvement of the world and of mankind. Almost daily we hear or read of a new discovery, a new attempt to do something heretofore regarded as impossible, and later we hear or read of its achievement. Nothing surprises us for the realm of the impossible is being explored before our eyes. Science is now seriously facing the problem of synthetic food. It is well known that the actual food value of our heartiest dinner, if reduced to the ultimate could be compressed into a pellet no larger than a hazel nut. Shall we some day have our meals served in courses of a tiny pill, each representing meat, vegetables, fruit and containing the various condiments suitable for each. Certain scientists, we are told, are experimenting with

a device for the manufacture of milk from grass, vegetables and grains, the idea no doubt being that if a cow can make milk out of these, man's ingenuity should be able to do it also. The synthetic food idea originated in the fear, well or ill founded, that the world's food production could not keep pace with the world's increasing population which, it is estimated, doubles itself every twenty years. No danger of this kind is anticipated in the Maritimes, but who knows? The busy housewife of the coming years may have her year's meals prepared in advance, and stored in little vials on her pantry shelves. Even then, some old-fashioned people will prefer the old way, and eat their meat, fish, vegetables, etc., with the old-time knife and fork. Anyway, we shall see what we shall see

LIBERAL ANXIETY.

OUR Liberal friends, when confronted with facts which they cannot explain without making damaging admission, take refuge in hilarious optimism. They make the welkin ring with shouts of prosperity and progress for all of which, whether as the result of a bountiful harvest or of a favorable lumbering season full credit is given to the King Government. Those who do not join in this jubilation are called prophets of gloom or blue ruin artists.

It is amusing to read in some of our Liberal newspapers once in a while some "wisely and kindly advice" tendered to the Conservative party and especially to the Conservative leader as to how they could be more successful in winning their way to popularity. The Montreal Herald, the very life blood of which is Liberal and whose anxiety for the "success" of the Conservative party may be gauged by its daily editorials, recently offered some gratuitous advice to the Hon. R. B. Bennett. It was of the usual Liberal stripe, not to dwell too much on the evils of the Liberal fiscal policy, but to draw attention to the industrial progress of Canada in the past few years. To the Herald's comments the Sydney Post makes an effective reply. It says in part:—"Even if Mr. Bennett were disposed to accept political advice from the newspapers which are opposed to him, he might well hesitate before giving heed to the Herald's reasoning. The Conservative leader is anything but a pessimist. He is enthusiastic over Canada's present opportunities, and has the utmost confidence in her future prospects. But he has neither enthusiasm nor confidence for the King Government's reactionary tariff measures, which are tending to parcel out those opportunities amongst foreign manufacturers, and to condemn Canadian labor to the position of suppliers of the raw materials needed in the highly specialized manufacturing of the United States. Not in any spirit of pessimism, but with all confidence, that his appeal to the good judgment and common sense of the people will prevail, Mr. Bennett takes every opportunity of laying before them the proofs which abound on all sides that the King Government's attitude toward the tariff problem is producing injurious results, and that a courageous, sane, wisely administered policy of protection is Canada's greatest need of the hour. There are some \$500,000,000 worth of manufactured goods coming into Canada annually from the United States which the Conservative leader believes should be displaced by the products of skilled Canadian labor. And there are hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of raw materials being exported from Canada to the United States.

Notes by the Way

THE coming of eminent doctors and surgeons to Charlottetown serves to recall a few of the many instances in which members of the medical profession have risked their lives in the noble war against disease. One of the most recent was that of Dr. Hideo Noguchi, the eminent bacteriologist of Japan. He died in a fever-stricken seaport of the Gold Coast of Africa of yellow fever, of which he had just discovered the cause by studying his own case.

Dr. Sydney R. Wilson, of Manchester, England, had long experimented with anesthetics to develop one which would prolong the state in which a patient, though losing all feeling, still retains consciousness. Success seemed at hand. "The only way thoroughly to test his results was to experiment on himself. He adjusted the gas-mask over his face—and died," is the way Earl C. May concludes the story in Popular Science Monthly.

We condense a few other incidents related by Dr. May. Many experimenters have tried the effects of poisons on themselves. Dr. L. J. Boyd conducted tests to determine how much of the poison of insects the human body can absorb without serious suffering. Fifty students of the New York Homeopathic Medical College volunteered to take daily doses in capsules of poisons of spiders, bees and other insects, over a period of six months. Fortunately the results were not disastrous. All survived the ordeal with no ill effects and much valuable information was obtained.

Few single acts of heroism during the great war surpassed that of Miss Mary Davies, Welsh bacteriologist, who died in France a few weeks ago. She deliberately inoculated herself with gangrene germs to test a remedy for the terrible malady which killed thousands of soldiers in the early war days. Sir Patrick Manson took his life in his hands to prove that malaria was not a solely climatic disease. He imported malaria mosquitoes and exposed himself to them in London, where he developed a serious illness of the disease. Happily he was able to cure himself.

In this Dr. Manson was repeating the experience of Dr. Jesse Lazear, who, thirty years earlier gave his life to prove that yellow fever is contagious only because the germ is carried by a certain kind of mosquito. This American doctor exposed himself to such a mosquito and died of "Yellow Jack." But largely through his self sacrifice the scourge of yellow fever no longer threatens the human race.

The hook worm might still have its own distressing and enervating way in tropical and semi-tropical countries had not Dr. Maurice Hall gambled with death by drinking a dose of carbon tetrachloride. He had experimented with it on animals and it did not harm them, although it harmed the parasite. He wanted to see if the effect on the human system would be the same, tried it on himself—and lived.

The great Louis Pasteur was so sure that he could cure rabies, or hydrophobia, that he planned to inoculate himself. No one knows what the result would have been, because just then an Alsatian lad was brought to Pasteur, suffering from a mad dog's bite. The remedy proved effective, the youth was cured and since then many thousands in many countries have been saved from a horrible death by Pasteur's remedy.

Canada's immigration policy will be "considerably modified" at next session of Parliament, says an Ottawa despatch, but without applying the quota system to foreign countries. This can only mean that the reform of the present abortive and anti-British policy of stocking the Dominion with foreigners is to be continued for another year. Premier Bruce of Australia has indicated the intention of his government to so restrict all foreign immigration that it shall not exceed one-half of the number received from the British Isles. That policy is sound, and it takes effect without awaiting "another session." Action by the Australian government contrasts strongly with inaction at Ottawa.

It is so far satisfactory that the S.S. Prince Edward is again on the ferry service at the Capes, after her

States for manufacturing purposes which he is confident Canadian workers could fabricate with equal skill and greater economic profit to this country. The Conservative tariff policy is designed to achieve these results, and Mr. Bennett's appeals in its support are based on sound patriotism and abounding optimism.



By James W. Barton, M.D.

A VALUABLE SUGGESTION FOR OVERWEIGHT FOLKS

In the treatment of overweight I have often suggested that while the breakfast and lunch may be about as usual that after lunch the eating should be over for the day, except a slice of bread and a cup of water, tea or milk.

The idea behind this is that in the morning the stomach is ready for food after its long rest, and there is some form of work likely to be done during the morning. Similarly after lunch, some form of work, walking, shopping, golfing, or perhaps some form of light office work. In any case something is likely to be done.

In the evening when a real hearty meal is eaten there is likely to be the reading of the papers or a book, or at most a visit to theatre, movie, or bridge party. If the latter another meal is likely eaten. You can readily see that not only is the largest meal eaten, but less work is done after this meal, than after breakfast and lunch.

Dr. B. Gordon and E. von Stanley of Philadelphia have made what would appear to be a valuable suggestion that I would like to pass on to my readers.

As you know it is the starchy foods, potatoes, bread, sugar, cakes and pies that although used as fuel in the body, if taken in quantities larger than necessary as fuel, are stored in the body as fat.

In a series of young women who were overweight they took the three classes of foodstuffs, that is meat, and eggs, fats and butter, and vegetables and bread, and arranged the diet so that the meat and eggs and fats and butter were eaten at the usual meal hours, and the starchy foods were given in the form of candy between meals.

As this proved successful in the reduction of the majority of cases it suggested that this sugar was used up as fuel in the body instead of having any of it stored as fat.

In another series the candy was given between meals, usually during periods of exercise or at times when symptoms of fatigue, hunger, and weakness were experienced. A fairly constant loss of weight occurred without discomfort or bad effect upon the patients.

I believe you can see that this is perhaps an improvement on my suggestion, but the idea is the same, that is that the food be given a chance to be used up by exercise.

prolonged absence in Halifax undergoing extensive repairs. But the summer tourist business calls for more expeditious transfer of motor cars coming and going across the Strait than has been heretofore, and better roads for them to run on than those that have been so justly condemned by the Government organ. We notice also that newspapers in Maine and New Brunswick have complained of hotels and service cars charging visitors from abroad higher rates than those for local guests and passengers. We trust that no such complaints will have any just foundation here during the tourist season.

Parliament still sits, apparently doing little or nothing that is worth reporting. The projected plan to increase the salaries of all the Judges and Members of Parliament is hung up by the dog-in-the-manger attitude of the politicians, whose demand appears to be that they shall share "fifty-fifty," if the Judiciary get any more pay. As of old, the progeny of the horse-leech are still crying "Give! Give!" And their suffering will be something terrible if they have to wait till next year for the boodle.

The Future Of Canada

SPEECH BY MR. WILLIAM C. ROSS

—BEDEQUE—

I do not think there ever was a time, nor do I think there will ever come a time again when I will be more justified in asking the indulgence and kind consideration of an audience than on this occasion. For the subject which I am going to discuss this afternoon is so broad and far-reaching, so beautiful, so timely and impressive that one would need a vocabulary capable of encompassing all human thought in order to do it justice. But if the task which lies before me is not an easy one, I must say that the time which I have given in its preparation has brought to me knowledge and impressions which will remain with me forever and I think it is my duty and I need not say my pleasure on behalf of myself and my other friends who are taking part to thank all those who have interested themselves in this oratorical contest surely we owe to them a deep debt of gratitude for the many benefits which will be derived from the discussion of a subject which deals with the country that we love best our own country, Canada.

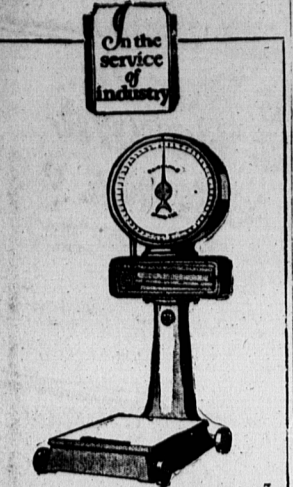
Canada's past is wrapped up in the lore of adventure and discovery, colored by the fanciful imagination of medieval times, it is a tale of the early settlers, who first carved for themselves a home in this great lone land, it is a story of conquest darkened by shadows of strife and bloodshed but brightened by the deeds of heroes and heroines who sacrificed their lives that the generations which were to come might live in peace and happiness here, it is emblazoned by the struggle for responsible government and the freedom and liberty which we now enjoy, and it is crowned at last by the Confederation of the Provinces into a Union strong and great.

Such is a brief outline of Canada's past and if we allow one hundred years for the period taken up with discovery we will have only three centuries left during which Canada has emerged from a group of huts to a group of provinces and from a group of Provinces to a nation amongst a group of nations, well may we say with the poet: "A land of scattered huts and colonies as the massive cliffs of Dover, which guard the English coasts, yes, for here we will find the foundation on which will rest Canada's future greatness and keep it safe throughout all the storms of time."

Mrs. Barclay, in the "Rosary" describes her heroine Jane Champion returning to England after a two years absence, the white cliffs of Dover gradually becoming more distinct until at length they rose from the sea, a strong, white wall, an emblem of the undeniable purity of England, the stainless honor and integrity of her throne, her church, her parliament, her courts of justice, her dealings at home and abroad, whether with friend or foe, strength and whiteness, thought Jane, and her heart went out to her native land.

Such too, is the constitution of the principles on which her Government is based, modelled after those of the motherland, white and pure as the massive cliffs of Dover, which guard the English coasts, yes, for here we will find the foundation on which will rest Canada's future greatness and keep it safe throughout all the storms of time.

(Continued on page 5)



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Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

LOUSON June 8, 1927

A FOOL AND HIS FOLLY—Fools make a mock of sin; but among the righteous there is favour.—Prov. 14:9.

PRAYER—We believe that the fear of the Lord is the instruction of wisdom. SPRING (Bliss Carman) Now is the time of year When all the flutes begin, The redwing, bird and clear, The rainbird, far and thin.

In all the waking lands There's not a wilding thing But knows and understands The burden of the Spring.

Now every voice alive By rocky wood and stream Is lifted to revive The ecstasy, the dream. For Nature, never old, But busy as of yore, From sun and rain and mould Is making Spring once more.

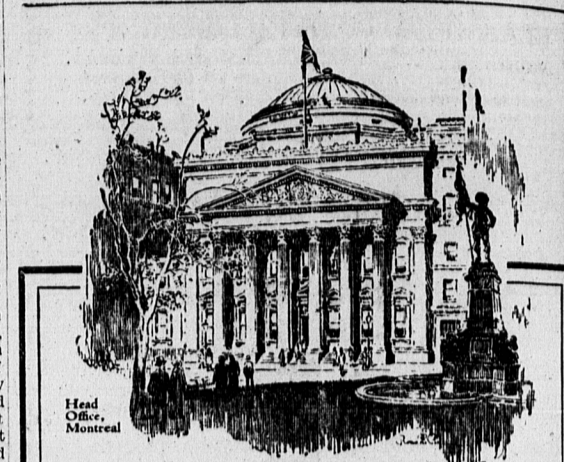
She sounds her magic note By river-marge and hill, And every woodland throat Re-echoes with a thrill.

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ASSETS and LIABILITIES 30th April, 1928

Table with columns for ASSETS and LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC. ASSETS: Cash on hand \$91,151,467.43; Deposits with notes and cheques of other banks 53,713,142.33; Deposit in Central Gold Reserves 19,000,000.00; Call and Short loans on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks 158,073,980.67; Dominion and Provincial Government Securities 81,642,520.91; Canadian Municipal Securities and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian 42,353,736.04; Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks 6,929,569.35; Quick Assets \$452,864,416.73; Loans and Discounts and other Assets 388,903,298.36; Bank Premises 11,550,000.00; Liabilities of customers under letters of credit (as per contra) 14,869,901.45; Total Assets \$868,187,616.54. LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC: Notes in circulation 42,644,638.50; Deposits 746,407,499.25; Letters of credit outstanding 14,869,901.45; Other Liabilities 1,771,820.45; Total Liabilities to Public \$805,693,859.65; Excess of Assets over Liabilities to Public \$62,493,756.89.

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