

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

President—W. Chester S. McLure. Vice-President—J. R. Barnett. Secretary—Lieut. Col. D.A. MacKinnon, D. S. O. Editor and Manager—J. R. Barnett. Associate Editor—D. E. Currie.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1926

A FIVE-DAY WEEK.

HENRY FORD has enough money to play with and try experiments. His latest invention is a five-day week. Heretofore his employees worked five and a half days. He now proposes to reduce the working hours to forty a week instead of forty-four. He has some thousands of employees and the loss of four hours each will make an apparent aggregate loss per week of many thousands of dollars. But there is a proviso in the new arrangement. It is to come into effect only when it can be shown that as much work can be done in the forty hours as was formerly done in the forty-four. Whether this proof can be established remains to be seen. One of Mr. Ford's reasons for allowing his employees those extra hours of leisure is that with so much time on their hands they will buy more, not necessarily more automobiles, but more goods generally, thus aiding production. This, as an aid to prosperity, may well be questioned. If, because of more leisure, people buy more, just to kill time, many will conclude that they would be better off working.

Whether Mr. Ford will get as much work in his forty-hour week or whether the extra leisure will be an aid to the production of Ford's or other commodities, does not concern us. Yet the forty-hour week as compared with the forty-four hour week may be worth considering. If one can accomplish as much in the shorter as in the longer week it means either that he did not do his best in the latter or that he is becoming more efficient, a natural consequence of honest labor. If the aim of Mr. Ford is to secure greater efficiency and more effort by shortening the hours of labor some good may result. Efficiency is the greatest factor in any classes of work and is perhaps the rarest. Few men in any calling are more than fifty per cent. efficient and the great majority are very much below that percentage. But, we submit, the shortening of working hours will not make for efficiency. Thomas Edison, one of the world's greatest inventors, thanked God that the eight-hour day had not been introduced until after he had learned his trade. He and his young contemporaries worked all day, from daylight to dark, and even after dark to finish a job. The workman, whether a manual laborer or a professional, who is looking for easy hours and more leisure is not likely to be classed among the efficient.

A reasonable amount of leisure is necessary both for the physical and mental health and, with all the labor saving machinery of today men are only able to do more work, not to find more leisure. Work, hard work, is a necessity of life, and we can shirk it only to our cost. Let us strive for greater efficiency, not more leisure.

SIGNIFICANT ANNIVERSARY

THE RAPID development of Western Canada was significantly demonstrated at a jubilee celebration given a few weeks ago by the Board of Trade of Winnipeg in that city, to mark the fiftieth anniversary of the first shipment of wheat from the Canadian West. Wheat had been successfully grown in the Red River valley from 1812 onward but before 1876 only for home consumption. In the latter year there was a serious failure of the spring wheat crop in Ontario, which it was felt was due to the fact that the old Red River variety in that province had lost its vigor. The fame of the wheat grown in the Red River valley had begun to spread, and in the autumn a seed merchant of Toronto decided to try to

to secure 5,000 bushels of wheat for seeding. As railways had not then reached the Canadian West, the most expeditious method of travel was to the end of rail at Fisher's Landing on the Red River in Minnesota, and thence by river steamer to Winnipeg. The seedsmen arrived in Winnipeg only a day or two before the sailing of the last steamer of the season. In the brief time available he was able to secure only 857 bushels. This was sacked and shipped by steamer to Fisher's Landing, thence by rail to Toronto. At the recent celebration in Winnipeg it was pointed out that the grain movement inaugurated by this tiny consignment of 857 bushels in 1876 had grown to total shipments of nearly 350,000,000 bushels in the crop year 1925-26.

WHAT IS THERE TO FIGHT?

FROM PARLIAMENT HILL comes a report that the Conservative Opposition proposes staging a fight over the Imperial Conference resolutions, says the Ottawa Journal. But what will it fight? Two such authentic students of Imperial affairs as General Smuts and ex-Premier Hughes of Australia—men who ought to know what they are talking about—have just declared that the report of the conference contains nothing new, that the Empire is precisely where it was. That being so—and it was pretty obvious from the beginning to even casual students of Empire matters—there seems little reason for anybody in Canada becoming much excited over it.

The Opposition, of course, can point this out, can show that much ado is being made over nothing, that all that really happened is that the adroit Lord Balfour, anxious to give Mr. Hertzog something to take home with him, got some ingenious British writer to pen a few skillful paragraphs about the British Empire. To go further than that would be to clothe with importance an episode that is more interesting than consequential, and to merely help round out the speeches that Mr. King must be already preparing for certain sections in the country.

HOW TO DO IT.

THE Christian Science Monitor of recent date has the following significant paragraph:

"The heretofore humble 'spud' grown by the farmers of Idaho, must now be admitted to the circle of agricultural aristocrats. The eastern markets are at present receiving baking potatoes from this State, each as large as a man's two fists, packed in fancy boxes, instead of barrels or jute sacks. These retail at ten cents apiece and upward, and each separate tuber, scrubbed clean of its native dirt, is carefully wrapped in tissue paper! The Idaho potato, thus arrayed, commands a price as high as the Washington or Oregon apple."

This shows what careful preparation for the market will do. Everyone knows that no one wants a potato "as large as a man's two fists," and this kind of potato is taboo in all civilized markets. Yet, because they are put up in tissue paper and sold for ten cents apiece, the best markets will absorb them greedily and buy the lot.

What would the market not pay for a real, mealy Prince Edward Island Green Mountain or Irish Cobbler, weighing two and a half ounces, wrapped in tissue paper and carefully packed in a neat box? People in cities do not buy their potatoes by the sack or car-load; they buy them from day to day in small quantities and they want them neatly put up. This kind of trade might very profitably be carried on in Toronto decided to try to

Notes by the Way

NOT much more can be done in Parliament than to clean up arrears before the holiday adjournment. The arrears are the uncompleted business left at the time of the sudden dissolution last summer. An adjournment of one month at least has been spoken of as probable, and with a new Government and a new Parliament and many important and vital questions to be considered it seems unlikely that the session may be resumed earlier than the beginning of February, if so early. The situation is not unlike that of the first Parliament which met on November 6, 1867, sat till December 23, and then adjourned till March, 1868.

But in those old days there were only four Provinces in the Dominion, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. There were then only 181 members of the House of Commons and those who went home to spend their Christmas holidays did not need in any case to go west farther than the Great Lakes, and all members east and west could reach their homes in one or two days. Now, although facilities for travel have been greatly improved, many western members going home from Ottawa have a four or five days journey before them.

The length of the coming adjournment is of special interest to the Maritime members and people. Now that they have learned of the favorable recommendations of the Duncan report, covering larger subsidies, reduced freight rates, coking plants and so on, every Maritime member naturally desires to have the Government take early action to bring the matter before Parliament, have the report adopted and put the new arrangement in working.

The brighter prospects opened by the Commission's report increases the impatience over any delay or postponement such as a long adjournment would involve. However, necessary such action may be, what the Commission had in mind was "immediate" relief, not something far in the future. But as it is we must wait with such patience as we can command.

In protesting against the re-election of Speaker Lemieux, Mr. Guthrie, the Conservative House leader, seems to have fallen into error in stating that since Confederation an English and then a French Speaker had always been chosen alternately. There have been several exceptions to this general rule. Hon. James Cockburn, the first Speaker, elected in November, 1867, was succeeded by Hon. T. W. Anglin, elected in 1874. Agalun Hon. Peter White, elected in April, 1891, was succeeded by Sir James D. Edgar, elected in 1896, and he in turn was succeeded by Hon. Thomas Bain, elected in 1899. Here were three Anglo-Saxon Speakers in succession, with no French-Canadian intervening.

It is admitted by all parties that Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux has been a very acceptable Speaker of the House of Commons. He has held that office since 8th March, 1922, when the 14th Parliament first met and during a very trying period in our parliamentary history. He has been thirty years member of the House of Commons and has held many important official positions. But in a country where two races and languages are prominent such questions as that raised by Mr. Guthrie must be handled very discreetly. Canada is not in a position to adopt the English system of making the Speakership of the Commons comparatively permanent.

In Great Britain the women have the voting franchise only after reaching the age of thirty years. And even when they reach that age the unmarried ones are shy about admitting that they are so old. And now the "voteless women"—those between 21 and 30—are raising a ruction about being denied equality of privilege with their brothers. They have planned a great parade in London on Dec. 18 in protest against the injustice they are suffering.

A previous attempt to parade was stopped by the police on the pretext that their posters were larger by a few inches than the official regulations permit. Police interference has fired the militant spirit of the voteless females and the war is on. One of their slogans refers to the women who recently swam across the Channel. Women in other countries are privileged to vote at 21 and why shall not British women? To ask the question is to answer it. They shall and they will.

That Body of Hours

By James W. Barton, M.D. SLEEPING SICKNESS.

Less than ten years ago sleeping sickness was practically unknown. Today every part of the world reports cases, nearly one thousand in North America alone.

Just what causes it, where it gets its start, is at present unknown. Three or four years ago it was thought that it was in some way related to influenza, but it attacks just one or two individuals here and there, whereas influenza lays thousands low at one time.

Dr. Chase, Hunter, of Winnipeg, has collected much information on encephalitis lethargica, as it is called. He tells us that cases develop gradually with a dull headache, weakness, and drowsiness, although some are stricken down suddenly with severe headaches, vomiting, fever, and delirium, with pains in the face, neck, or other parts, and frequently with double vision.

This drowsiness gradually gives place to sleepiness, the patient being practically asleep all the time, but when roused will answer "intelligently," but immediately sinks into deep slumber. This lasts for days, sometimes for weeks or months.

There are twitching movements or jerks which occur in certain groups of muscles. Sometimes the skin and hair are unusually sensitive. It is estimated that three out of four that are attacked recover, but a considerable percentage have symptoms remaining that resemble spinal chord ailments.

Unfortunately the causative organism has never been discovered, and just how it is transmitted from one person to another has likewise not been determined. This makes it hard to take precautions to prevent the spreading.

However, the treatment is on a fairly well established basis, which demands absolute rest in bed, even in mild cases. The twitching, and the drowsiness are treated by the physician by the usual methods.

This new ailment is baffling at present, but fortunately it does not appear in epidemic form, and our research men are likely to discover its causation and thus its prevention before very long. The fact that it has been occurring in all parts of the world gives research men everywhere an opportunity to study it.

DAILY LESSONS IN ENGLISH

By W. L. Gordon

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED: Don't say "I have got to go." Say "I am obliged to go," or "I must go."

OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED: flaunt. The au as a "calm" is preferred.

OFTEN MISPELLED: variable SYNONYMS: abbreviation, digest, synopsis, summary, abridgment, outline, compendium.

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: ANXIETY; disturbance of mind regarding some uncertain event. "She was quivering with nervous anxiety."

Daily Selections FOR Guardian Readers

December 15, 1926.

ONE WITH GOD A MAJORITY.—"Be strong and courageous, be not afraid nor dismayed for the king of Assyria, nor for all the multitude that are there, for there be with us more than with him. With him is an arm of flesh, but with us is the Lord our God." 2 Chron. 32:7, 8.

PRAYER.—Make haste to help us, O Lord, our salvation.

YOUTH

There is a glory at the rim of life When the new soul looks out upon the span Of God's allotment, scanning not the strife Nor the slow markings since the world began Of Progress won. To him the future's all And so he girds himself his part to play. Nothing can daunt him, nothing can appal. He rides on wings of morning to the fray.

O Youth, I love you, dauntless, unafraid— The Past is not, for 'tis not your concern, Faith, Hope and Trust alike are undimmed And Tempests wild can neither lash nor burn, Keep, keep your dreams, cleave ever to the height— Your spheres, the bosom of the Infinite.

By Mary MacKenzie Matheson. MONTAGUE SCHOOL Following is the standing of Montague East School for the month of November. Grade X—1 Pius McCabe. Grade IX—1 Stanley Hughes. Grade VII—1 Vincent Connolly. Grade VI—1 Teresa Walsh. Grade V—1 Winnifred Collins. Gertrude Walsh.

Seeding Grain— East and West

HOW GERMINATION MAY BE HELPED OR DELAYED.

Historical.

Possibly some of the information on farming which we supply to Guardian readers from the Dominion Blue Books may have reached the hands of readers who have already had reports sent to them from the Experimental farms and vice versa.

In this article it is thought advisable to take the matter of seeding grains in the different sections or provinces into careful consideration, as the date of germination is a serious subject to the agriculturist—too serious to be misunderstood, or not understood at all.

The seed tests often take quite a length of time to get to the people as the books have to be printed at Ottawa by the King's Printer and then sent out to the country, which is a cause of delay. In many cases the result is that a year or so ensues before they reach the destination and are quite belated in the eyes of busy people. By getting into the newspaper press they push along faster and improve very much in value.

The Report on Seeding Grain to which we are now giving attention is published by direction of the Minister of Agriculture at Ottawa, and as it is devoted to the time as possible the recommendations of the commissioners to the end that "to determine the value of early, medium and late seedings of grain extensive experiments were started in 1890." The first seeding was made as soon as the land was ready to sow and five successive seedings were made at one-week intervals.

At Ottawa the advantage of seeding wheat, oats and barley in the Spring was found to be very outstanding. The best results in every case were secured at the second seeding, that is seven days after the land was ready to sow. After this date all the seedings, except in the case of peas, were slightly decreased in yield. Perhaps with many farms and especially in the field containing wet pot-holes, or water courses, their first seeding would more nearly correspond with second seeding at the Experimental Farms. Inasmuch as the land and the seed were uniform the decrease in yield was due solely to the late seeding.

In the Spring wheat the loss in yield by delaying seeding one week beyond the period which these experiments have shown to be the most favorable has entailed a loss of over 30 per cent.; by delaying two weeks fully 40 per cent.; by delaying three weeks 50 per cent.; by delaying 4 weeks fully a loss of over 65 per cent.

With barley the loss in yield by delaying seeding one week after the most favorable time has occasioned a loss of 24 per cent.; a delay of two weeks a loss of more than 28 per cent.; a delay of three weeks about 40 per cent.; and a delay of four weeks a loss of 40 per cent.

With oats, the loss in yield by delaying seeding one week later than the most favorable time has caused a loss of over 22 per cent., and a delay of four weeks makes a loss of about 40 per cent.

Those heavy losses show the urgent need of seeding the crop as soon as possible. They show that the grains should be seeded in the following order: Wheat, then barley; oats, and finally peas, so as to make the most economical use of time during seeding. When this summary of ten years' work given to the public by the Dominion Experimental Farm 22 years ago and the first reports of it as early as 22 years ago are read, these points are facts established beyond all question of doubt; and it is folly for the farmer not to be guided by them; it is folly to learn this by experience.

However, not all parts of Canada have conditions the same with respect to value of early seeding. While experiments at Ottawa showed an enormous advantage from early seeding and experiments at the Ontario Agricultural College show even greater advantage than at Ottawa, nevertheless in cooler sections the superiority is not so marked, and in some cases is not evident at all.

At Nappan, N.S., and at Ayrasiz, B.C., experiments were commenced in 1891 to gain information on this question. The first seeding was made as soon as the land was ready to sow and five successive seedings were made at one-week intervals.

At Nappan, N.S., with the single exception of the sixth seeding with oats and barley no significant difference exists between early and late sowings. At Ayrasiz, B.C., no superiority whatever was gained from the earlier seeding. It is possible that in these regions, some cultivation might be given the land, previous to seeding, in order to check the growth of weeds.

This information was made public, or perhaps repeated, in 1924, without any great emphasis being added one way or the other, and possibly some later experiments may have been made since. If so the public would be glad to obtain a departmental report of them. There is more importance connected with the "most favorable" expression than has been shown. The opening of spring, the temperature of the soil, the amount of frost, and the amount of rain, beyond doubt, may have a great influence in the matter. In this province experiences have been gained in this respect which have never been recorded. For instance, the farmers were often guided by observations which proved reliable, but were never given publicity except to a few neighbors. One instance of this will suffice for all. Years ago when the weather was cold and the seed

Let Justice be Done

(W. L. Cotton)

"It will be seen that the Dominion revenue from customs and excise has expanded in much greater ratio than the total payments to the provinces." " " " and "we find ourselves in agreement with the contention of the Maritime Provinces that they have been and are being dealt with differently from the Western Provinces, and we think they are entitled to have their allowances reconsidered."

These are two of the conclusions reached by the commissioners appointed by the McKenzie King government to enquire into and set forth the rights of the Maritime Provinces. In short the Commissioners have decided that the Maritime Provinces have not so far received justice in the Canadian Federation.

That they should be justly treated is a sine qua non of success on the part of the Government and the country as a whole. It has been well said that "Justice is the basis of a nation's greatness." So long as it is believed and felt that justice is not done to the Maritime Provinces, there will be dissatisfaction, discontent and trouble in the whole country; for when one member suffers, the whole body suffers. The new Parliament of Canada will, therefore, do the right thing if it should, as soon as possible take into consideration and carry out to the fullest extent that is possible the recommendations of the commissioners to the end that Justice may be done.

It is, of course, to be understood that the Provinces—neither those of the West or East—can make lavish expenditures and constrain the Federal Government to supply all the money they may need to balance their accounts. Indeed there is required at the present time in respect to the expenditures of the Provincial Government, and the Government of Canada, alike, the greatest possible economy and care if Canada is to maintain the national independence of which some of her politicians now boast. With decreased yield. Perhaps with many farms and especially in the field containing wet pot-holes, or water courses, their first seeding would more nearly correspond with second seeding at the Experimental Farms. Inasmuch as the land and the seed were uniform the decrease in yield was due solely to the late seeding.

Justice should however be maintained. The Commissioners—after a careful examination and full consideration declare that the existing conditions should now be reviewed, with sympathetic consideration and understanding, so that in approaching the future a better balance of territorial prosperity can be assured and the original hope of Confederation—unity, property and contentment for all the provinces, as well as for the whole of Canada—can be made capable of realization.

The government led by Mr. McKenzie King is now in a position to do justice—without fear either that the heavens will fall or that the Liberal Party will be divided or in any way weakened.

It has at his back a large majority in Parliament. The Commissioners are men of Mr. McKenzie King's own selection. Their suggestions and recommendations should consequently receive from the Federal Government and Parliament "the most favorable consideration."

AURANIA SEAMAN

GIVES FOLKS THRILL

HALIFAX, Dec. 14.—When a seaman on the Cunard liner Aurania, working with his mates fastening the covers over lifeboats, suddenly decided to seek the warmth below decks and slipped away unnoticed, he created a sensation that turned the great liner about in mid-ocean and gave hundreds of passengers the thrill that comes from the cry "man overboard."

When his mates noticed his absence they concluded he had slipped over and gave the alarm. Captain Townley turned about and went back several miles over the course before the mistake was discovered.

REVIVE FOX HUNTING

Kentucky society, after many years absence from the field, is returning to fox hunting for thrills and spills.

With the organization of two hunt clubs within the last few weeks—the Muldraugh Hunt at Louisville, and the Inquoits Hunt at Lexington, the hills and dales are again echoing with the cry of the pack.

Both clubs will foster bench shows for fox hounds and horse shows for hunters, and will drag hunt and social functions a part of their regular program.

The Inquoits Club revived the Inquoits Club organized in 1880, but which passed out of existence after 34 years.

ing time puzzled the farmer, as to when to sow, he kept his eye out to see if there was a vapor rising from the land. If so, he judged that there was a fire near, and proceeded to sow at once, with the result that he obtained early germination, and had a fine crop, whereas if he had sown a week earlier he would have had his seed chilled and a late dwarfed growth when it fought its way over ground.

SAFE DEPOSIT SERVICE The Eastern Trust Company provides safe deposit boxes and vaults in which you may keep Securities, Insurance Policies, Deeds, Wills and other valuables. THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY Richmond Street, Charlottetown, P. E. I. C. H. B. LONGWORTH, Acting Manager. HEAD OFFICE—HALIFAX, N. S. Montreal, P. Q. Saint John, N. B. St. John's, Nfld.

Mr. Justice Arsenault

The Saint John Telegraph-Journal says:— St. Peter's Auditorium was filled Sunday night to hear a scholarly lecture by Justice A. E. Arsenault, of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island, on the "Expulsion of the Acadians." The chairman of the evening was L. M. Owens, who in a few short words expressed the pleasure of the gathering at the opportunity of hearing so learned a speaker and one so gifted in the subject about to be discussed. The lecture was held under the auspices of the North End sub-division of the C. W. L.

Justice Arsenault traced the history of the Acadian settlers from the founding of Port Royal until the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 and the treaty of Utrecht until the expulsion in 1755. He described them as being of a loyal nature, peaceable in character and agricultural in inclination.

The total number at the time of the expulsion, about 2,500, was divided into three settlements at Chignecto, Grand Pre and Port Royal. The parting he described as very pathetic.

Justice Arsenault quoted authorities to prove that it was the belief that it was not by the King's warrant that they were expelled, but rather that of the Governor of Nova Scotia, whom he described as a cruel man seeking his own personal advancement. The settlements of Prince Edward Island also came in for some of his remarks, the settlements of Misouche, Egmont Bay, Rustico, and in New Brunswick, Buctouche, Richibucto, and the settlements in Kent and Gloucester counties. The greater part of his material was derived from the archives of Nova Scotia where such great writers as Halliburton and Watson are preserved.

The community spirit of the Acadian settlers was enlarged upon. He told how the whole community lived together in peace and harmony, helping one another, not seeking any honors for themselves and everybody being of equal rank. In the case of disputes they were settled by a board of arbitration and if not found satisfactory referred to "padre" for solution. The men tilled the soil, the women weaved the flax and wool into garments. At the time of a marriage the whole community turned out, cleared the plot of land, built a house and generally a few cows, some hens, etc., were given to ensure a good start in life for the young couple.

Those who remained or returned to the Maritime Provinces had made good as could be testified by the fact that many were holding responsible positions in the legal, business and professional field at the present time. They are of a patriotic nature as the record of the late war would show and they have been molded into as fine citizens as are to be found anywhere.

At the conclusion of the lecture a vote of thanks was moved by Judge H. O. McInerney, seconded by Mrs. William Harrington, president of the North End sub-division of the Catholic Women's League. Rev. James Cloran, C. S. S. R., of St. Peter's, also made a few remarks in which he advocated a more patriotic spirit in the life of Canadians today.

Before the lecture a pleasing musical program was carried out. Miss Lucy Blanchard, of Charlottetown, soloist in St. Dunstan's Cathedral, was heard in several numbers. Miss Blanchard is the possessor of a rich coloratura soprano voice and was in exceptionally good voice. Several selections by the St. Peter's orchestra were rendered.

Community spirit. The community spirit of the Acadian settlers was enlarged upon. He told how the whole community lived together in peace and harmony, helping one another, not seeking any honors for themselves and everybody being of equal rank. In the case of disputes they were settled by a board of arbitration and if not found satisfactory referred to "padre" for solution. The men tilled the soil, the women weaved the flax and wool into garments. At the time of a marriage the whole community turned out, cleared the plot of land, built a house and generally a few cows, some hens, etc., were given to ensure a good start in life for the young couple.

Many Made Good. Those who remained or returned to the Maritime Provinces had made good as could be testified by the fact that many were holding responsible positions in the legal, business and professional field at the present time. They are of a patriotic nature as the record of the late war would show and they have been molded into as fine citizens as are to be found anywhere.

GIFTS for SMOKERS Cigars the favorite brand in Christmas packages that will delight any smoker, \$1.00 to \$5.00. Brier and Meersbaum with real amber mouth pieces, \$2.50 to \$10.00. Cigars and Cigarette Holders, Tobacco Pouches, Cigarette Cases, Priced from \$1.00 to \$5.00. Cigarettes and Tobacco in Holiday Wrappings. THE 2 MACS DRUGSTORE 140 Great George Street Telephone 315 C. M. LAMPSON & CO. 64 Queen Street London, E. C. 4, England PUBLIC AUCTION SALES OF RAW FURS Represented by ALFRED FRASER 212 Fifth Avenue New York