

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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FERTILIZER TESTS

A bulletin recently issued by the Federal Department of Agriculture gives the results of experiments conducted over a period of eight years with a view to ascertaining the relative values of barnyard and commercial fertilizer.

The experiments were commenced in 1910. A four year rotation was laid out, consisting of mangels, oats, clover hay and timothy hay and a comparison was made between the yields on land manured, unmanured, fertilized with manure, and fertilized with commercial fertilizers.

The manure was applied to the mangel crop at the rate of 15 tons per acre; no manure or fertilizers were applied to the other crops in this rotation. Commercial fertilizers were applied on another area in the following manner: to the mangel crop a dressing of 100 pounds of nitrate of soda, 300 pounds of superphosphate and 75 pounds of muriate of potash was given per acre; while to each of the other crops in this rotation, 100 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre was applied. On a third area the mangel crop received one-half the quantities of manure and fertilizers which were used when these materials were used alone while on the oat and two hay crops the same quantities of fertilizers were used as when fertilizers were applied alone. On a fourth area, no manure or fertilizer was applied.

The average yields under each classification were as follows: Unmanured (13 tons mangels; 44.2 bushels oats; 2 tons clover hay; no timothy hay. With farm yard manure the yields were, 20.9 tons mangels; 61.2 bushels oats; 3.8 tons clover hay; 2.8 tons timothy. With commercial fertilizer alone, 19.6 tons mangels; 51.4 bushels oats; 3.6 tons clover hay; 2.5 tons timothy hay. With manure and fertilizer together, 21 tons mangels, 52.7 bushels oats; 3.7 tons clover and 2.8 tons timothy.

Figuring these increased yields into money according to the value of the crops and the cost of the materials in the various years, it will be found that both the manure and the commercial fertilizers have been very profitable. Farm manure has given an increased crop, worth on the average \$4.17 per ton, ranging from \$2.36 per ton in 1914 to \$7.45 per ton in 1920. Commercial fertilizers have given an increased crop over unmanured or unfertilized land, of \$13 per acre at a cost for the fertilizers of \$5.77 per acre, leaving an average profit of \$7.23 per acre per year.

Unfortunately commercial fertilizer costs much more in this province than it costs where these experiments were conducted but the relative values will be understood.

The idea prevails in this province that the cost of restoring run out land is so high and takes so long that it does not pay to undertake it. This is a serious mistake. If we depended exclusively on barnyard manure such restoration might well be despaired of as few farmers and no beginners have enough barnyard manure to go round. With commercial or chemical fertilizer the poorest field can be made to yield a profitable crop the first year. Any one of our vacant impoverished farms could be restored to profitable productivity within two years by using chemical fertilizer. There are numerous instances in which this has been done.

The impoverished condition of a farm or part of a farm should be no bar to its purchase and no field on a farm should be given up as of no account because its fertility has been wasted. This once realized there would be fewer vacant farms, fewer neglected fields on our best farms and the productive-

ness of our province would be increased fourfold.

THE SCHOONER RACE

There is general jubilation in Canada and red-hot rejoicing in Halifax on the victory of the Canadian fishing schooner Bluenose over her American rival the Henry Ford. Shipbuilding, skill in handling a sailer, the manner of playing the game by men of the respective nations were at stake and the Canadian won. Not the fishermen alone but men and women of both nations were keenly interested and the outcome was watched on both sides of the line with feverish anxiety. The contest assumed a character of personal responsibility. When the sailors of the Henry Ford rebelled against the decision of the Committee on the first race, and refused to go into the race again they were rallied back to duty by an earnest patriotic woman, the wife of one of the owners of the schooner, who felt that the good name of the nation was involved in the contest. The race was carried through according to schedule and the Canadian won. It was a national triumph.

But the great triumph was not in the fact that the Canadian schooner outclassed her American rival, not in the skillful handling of the schooner or in the fact that she left her rival far astern. The manner in which the Canadian skipper played the game is the feature that is emphasized. His rival had met with a mishap during the race; her topmast gave way and her topstays were blown away; the Canadian skipper immediately "diced his topmast" and fore-top-sail, so that his vessel could have no advantage over his rival. Observers, we are told, gasped with admiration. It was a true sportsman's act; it was playing the game and had his vessel lost the race he and his crew would still have been winners in the truest sense of the word. Canadians are justly proud of the victory, not so much of the fact that their schooner outclassed her rival but of the much bigger fact that their champion, when his competitor met with a mishap, voluntarily assumed the same handicap; that when his rival fell he waited for him, when his antagonist was knocked down he allowed him to get up—and, having done this, beat him.

This is true sport, the ideal Canadian spirit, and the thing that makes a victory a real one. Captain Walters is a real hero.

WHAT HAPPENED TO IT?

A correspondent sends us a cutting from an issue of The Guardian during the war, dated Ottawa August 30, (probably 1916), which tells of the discovery of an immense deposit of potash and sodium sulphate in the dried up bed of a lake thirty miles north of Maple Creek. The deposit was said to contain millions of tons and, on the authority of Professor McLaren of the University of Saskatchewan and engineers, who examined it, it was declared to be easily accessible and workable. As at the time, war was the only thing taken into account, the deposit was said to promise to be of great value to the Allies in the manufacture of explosives.

The materials mentioned, besides being used in making explosives, are used extensively in the manufacture of chemical fertilizer, the ingredients of which are all imported from Germany, South America and other foreign countries.

What has happened the deposit? Was it a myth to scare the Germans or has it been lost sight of. We are now importing thousands of tons of these ingredients and the importation is increasing year by year. The development of these, if they exist, would be of inestimable value to Canadian farmers.

Notes By The Way

It transpires that the decision has been made by the Provincial Government to bring on the plebiscite which will decide whether or not the importation of liquors shall be continued. The date for the polling of votes thereon has not, however, been yet announced. That is something yet to be done and until it is decided matters remain in statu quo.

Our provincial authorities have from the first proceeded in most leisurely fashion in this matter. There has been nothing of over-zeal apparent, no undue haste to give the sober majority of the people the one all-important weapon so urgently demanded now to render the Prohibition law more effective. Tomorrow rather than today has been their watchword. This has been true of ministerial action in other vital matters as well as in regard to prohibition but in regard to them we need not enlarge at present.

From the first there has been evidence of divided counsels in the Executive. There are some friends of prohibition within the government, and others opposed to it in principle and in practice. The latter have been always the more assertive and have been able so far to thwart any effort of their colleagues toward a better enforcement of the law. Evidence of this was found in the complexion of the new Prohibition Commission when it was appointed.

Divided counsels in the government gave us a Commission of which not more than three, apparently, have given evidence of a sincere desire to strictly enforce the law. One of these was placed in the chair and can only vote in case of a tie. This throws into the hands of the more supine and dilatory element of the Commission the power to delay or defeat any energetic or progressive action to war against the law. This is a serious situation. Thus the Commission is quite naturally in its action and inaction reflects the hesitant and dilatory spirit of the government.

The result has been that the treasury of the Province has been enriched, liquor importers and bootlegging distributors have grown fat and the delay of the plebiscite has extended the harvest time of those engaged in the traffic. These dirty gains are not among the legitimate objects of a prohibitory law. Quite the contrary, but they are the results of such administration as we now have, and which are counted upon confidently to float the Government along until next year's general election.

The delay of the plebiscite has been wholly in the interest of the liquor traffic and its profiteers. Had it been taken last spring the importation might now be under ban. The formalities of fixing the date, making proclamation, taking the vote, transmitting the return to Ottawa and other routine, all interpreted in a dilatory spirit will cover much time after the date of polling is fixed. The traffickers and the bibulous ones will have due notice and plentiful time within which to lay in their supplies against the coming drought.

Still the plebiscite will be welcome when it comes. Men and women will alike be permitted to vote. Our very economical Government will take comfort in the reflection that the Dominion pays the cost of the election. It seems improbable that the opponents of prohibition will put up any open or platform campaign. A still hunt is usually more in their line. But whether organized or not, and whether the opposing forces are to meet in public discussion or not there will be opposition that must not be disregarded.

The prohibition forces in the churches and temperance societies should at once be rallied to activity. Their cause has everything to do with the future of the province. I wish now say to the average farmer in P.E.I.: Keep your little James and Jimmies about you. Keep your home fires burning with the spirit of good will and charity for all. Cultivate and treat your lands intelligently, try and bring about community helpful co-operation. Show mercy to your dumb animals, show kindness at all times to your children, and by so doing you can make your little home a paradise and you will not have to call the auctioneer.

I am Sir etc. JOHN D. MCINTYRE 26 Alleyne St. Boston, Mass

(Continued on Page Five)

Daily Selections for Guardian Readers

From the W. S. Lousen collection

EMANCIPATION

Why be afraid of death as though your life were breath. Death but annoys your eyes with day. O glad surprise!

Why should you be forlorn? Death only husks the corn. Why should you fear to meet the thresher of the wheat?

Is sleep a thing of dread? Yet sleeping, you are dead

The Public Forum

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

What is the Matter with P.E.I.?

Sir.—When we find productive farms sadly neglected, auction sales going on daily, dear old homes forsaken, family ties broken, and old friendships forever severed, population decreasing from year to year, we must naturally delve and dig in order to find the cause that is giving life and strength to this deplorable social unrest at the present time on Prince Edward Island.

In order to bring to view some of the causes that have brought about this unhappy condition we must turn over a few pages of past history and strike home to the head wherever we find them, and on those pages we will easily find a woeful lack of ambition and initiative on the average farm. This combined with haphazard methods of farming brings about at the end of each year the usual crop of discontent. We will also find on these pages where domestic animals have been brutally treated, imprisoned in dark, cold winter months in cold, dirty, smelly stables without sunning, ventilation bedding or proper food and drink. We will also find on those pages where horses have been beaten without mercy and for no cause whatever, and we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that cows have been stoned, dogged and staked on the back pasture to the dirty cow pen.

In turning over those pages I find that boys and girls at a tender age have been most cruelly treated in sending them to heatless schools to be whipped and beaten by untrained teachers and then in turn when they would do chores they would be sent to do chores they were physically unable to do. I don't think any of these conditions have improved much in the last twenty or thirty years, for I find from personal observation that the same haphazard methods still exist on the farm and that the domestic animals are still mistreated and the little Jimmies and the little James have to shift for usual and get their lickings from untrained teachers as in the past.

There can never be progress under such conditions in any locality, no matter how well adapted for any line of endeavor. I will now take up the question of false and foolish pride so prevalent in P.E.I. and while I am unable to determine whether it was imported from Scotland or Ireland still I know it is as deeply rooted today and as plentiful as the white daisies in the fields of King's, Queen's and Prince Counties. This is generally how it operates: Percy wants to make a good hit with Hazel, so he buys himself a tuxedo. Paul decides he will go himself better, so he decides on getting a automobile and as it often happens Hazel wants to be the Queen Bee at every social function from Tyne Valley to Pictou she rides about in Paul's limousine and all the while she doesn't know how to peel a turnip, cook a spud, or close a hole in her own stocking.

I find a great many of the young boys and girls leave their homes on P.E.I. to come to our American cities without any definite aim as to occupation. This is due in a great measure to improper training in the home and as a result of this we have many coming to our cities who are soon swallowed up and forever lost in our dark dungeons of vice crime and sin. They came here without having the least conception of the proper standards of living and it is only too true that they don't know the difference between a slaving wage, a living wage and a saving wage.

The proper place to train the youthful mind is in the home so that they may be better able to withstand the great temptations of life and be better able to cope with conditions as found in future years. They should be taught early in life that there are December days as well as June days to enjoy.

I will now say to the average farmer in P.E.I.: Keep your little James and Jimmies about you. Keep your home fires burning with the spirit of good will and charity for all. Cultivate and treat your lands intelligently, try and bring about community helpful co-operation. Show mercy to your dumb animals, show kindness at all times to your children, and by so doing you can make your little home a paradise and you will not have to call the auctioneer.

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Till you wake and rise, here, or beyond the skies.

Why should it be a wrench to leave your wooden bench? Why not with happy shout run home when school is out?

The dear ones left behind! O foolish one and blind! A day—and you will meet—a night—and you will greet!

This is the death of Death, to breathe away a breath. And know the end of strife, and taste the deathless life.

And joy without a tear, and smile without a tear. And work, nor care, nor rest and find the last the best.

—Malbie D. Babcock.

Happenings Of The Week

GROWTH OF THOUGHT.

Weeds grow unasked, and even some sweet flowers, Spontaneous give their fragrance to the air.

And bloom on hills, in vales and everywhere— As shines the sun, or fall the summer showers— But wither while our life progresses their fair.

Flowers of more worth repay alone the care, The nurture and the hopes of watchful hours;

While the plants most cultivated have most lasting powers. So flowers of genius that will longest live.

Spring not in mind's uncultivated soil, But are the birth of time and mental toil.

And all culture learning's hand can give; Fancies; like wild-flowers, in a night may grow;

But thoughts are plants whose stately growth is slow."

So anxious are the people of South Africa to have a visit from the Prince of Wales that reports have been in circulation in the Dominion to the effect that His Royal Highness will visit the Union almost immediately. This expectation, however, has just been knocked on the head by the Governor-General, Prince Arthur of Connaught. The Governor has issued a statement expressing the Prince's anxiety to visit South Africa at as early a date as possible, but the Prince regrets that this will be impossible during 1923.

Lady Byng returned to Ottawa last week from a three months' tour of the West, while His Excellency, the Governor-General is expected in the Capital this week.

Mrs. Lloyd George, after having presided for several years in Great Britain's official residence for prime ministers, has been forced to join the unhappy throng of seekers after habitations in the crowded city of London, which, since the war, owing to the long curtailment of building, has afforded few facilities for those wishing to establish a home. Monday she was looking for a house in the Westminster district, and she must get it quickly, for the retiring premier's family wishes to vacate No. 10 Downing Street this week if possible, to make room for the new premier.

Mr. Lloyd George's family purposes taking a furnished house for perhaps three months to enable him to be near the scene of political and legislative action. In the meantime his private secretaries are busy cleaning up the hundreds of thousands of letters and documents which accumulated during his tenure of office.

There is quite a lot of informal entertaining going on just now, and already several of the winter Bridge clubs have re-organized for weekly gatherings, each member entertaining in turn. Dancing is also being taken up with renewed interest, and the coming season promises to be very gay socially.

Announcement was made in Toronto this week that Rev. H. A. R. Haslam, M.A., who was for some years an Anglican missionary in India and since returning to Canada and up to just recently, agency secretary of the Upper Canada Bible Society, with headquarters in Toronto, has been appointed by the Bishop of Saskatchewan to be rector of St. James' Church, Saskatoon. Mr. Haslam, whose former home was Stone Cottage, Springfield, is at present in England, and will probably sail for Canada within a week's time.

Mrs. J. A. S. Bayer entertained on two occasions this week at pleasantly arranged Bridges at her pretty home in Brighton.

A "Witches' Dinner" was the novel entertainment by which the Philothea Class, of the Baptist Church, entertained the young men of the church on Tuesday evening. Needless to say there was abundant fun, and the gentlemen, unable to guess their partners, were forced to pay a forfeit.

Quaint Halloween decorations made an appropriate setting for the numerous small tables presided over by a bevy of pretty young ladies at St. James' Hall yesterday, when tea was served to numerous visitors from five to seven o'clock, it being the annual Halloween tea under the patronage of St. James' Guild.

Mrs. (Dr.) Bagnall, who is the guest of Miss Ross, is having a delightful visit in Summerside among her numerous friends.

Lady Anne Cavendish, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire, while hunting in the High Bank Harriers, at Monyash, in the Highlands, was thrown from her horse when it slipped and fell, but was not seriously injured.

Dr. and Mrs. Ross are being cordially welcomed home from Montreal, where the doctor took a good rest, and is much improved in health.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and his daughter, Miss Florence Fielding, who have been at Geneva, have returned to London. Across continent from Geneva they returned by motor, accompanying Hon. P. C. Larkin, the Canadian High Commissioner at London. Hon. Mr. Fielding will spend a few days in Paris on official business before leaving for home.

Mrs. W. E. Hyndman entertained very pleasantly on Tuesday at Bridge in honor of Mrs. W. C. Cotton, one of this season's popular brides.



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delightful visit in Summerside among her numerous friends.

Maritime College Federation Found To Be Necessary

HALIFAX, N.S., October 27.—The convention here of more than forty representatives of Maritime colleges, the governments of the three provinces and Newfoundland, and the Catholic archdiocese of Halifax, agreed that, subject to a satisfactory working out of the problems involved it "was of the utmost importance to the people of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland that there should be a confederation of the existing higher institutions of learning, and that these institutions should move to Halifax and become constituents of a new university." The agreement was made in the adoption in an amended form of a report brought in by the constitution committee. The report also provided that the colleges moving to Halifax should retain each its name, charter, endowments, property and governing body. The proposed confederation of colleges should hold in abeyance their degree-conferring power except in divinity. The report also states: "That in addition to the denominational colleges there should be a non-denominational constituent college which shall have its own board of governors and be distinct from the new university and the names of the non-denominational college and central university be left to a future meeting."

The original report recommended that the name of the new university should be Dalhousie University, but after several hours of discussion it was decided to leave the matter in abeyance.

CATHOLIC SUPPORT

The support given to the college federation proposal by Right Rev. Monsignor Foley, Halifax, who headed a delegation from the Catholic archdiocese of Halifax, marked the conference. Dr. Foley said that despite the decision of St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, N.S., not to participate in the conference, he would not like to say categorically that she would. He thought that when the proposal was better known all the colleges would come in. He spoke from certain knowledge, he told the meeting, when he said that a great many Catholics throughout the province desired federation. As for the archdiocese of Halifax it would put all its power behind the proposal. Dr. Foley stated that the Archbishop of Halifax the Archbishop of St. John's Nfld., Bishop of Harbor Grace, Nfld., and the Bishop of St. George's Nfld., all favored federation. An adjournment was made of to treat for the special convocation at McGill, will attend the Armistice Ball which is being held on Friday, November 10th, in the Windsor Hotel by the entertainment committee of St. Anne's Hospital. While there Admiral Sims and Mrs. Sims will be the guests of Sir Arthur and Lady Currie at Rokeby.

The struggle between the long and the short is on in earnest. Some months ago when fashion experts heralded a return to the ankle length skirt their prognostications were dismissed as a piece of rashness. The short skirt had come to stay—an effort to coax it down was regarded as ridiculous. But, lo! the long skirt is in our midst; it came like a thief in the night. But, although its army of wearers is increasing daily, there is still a strong protest being registered, both in theory and in practice. All eyes in the fashionable world are turned to Paris as to what will be the styles next spring. From Paris whipsperings come that the Spring season will bring forth a shorter skirt than those now coming in vogue. There is no doubt that the real short skirt will not come back, at least for several seasons. It is expected, however, that a skirt length, generally acceptable to women, will be evolved as the predominant style of Spring. It will probably be shorter than the present long skirt and longer than the extreme skirt.

Admiral W. S. Sims, G.C.M.G., of the United States Navy, retired, and Mrs. Sims, who will be in Mon-

day's conference until Tuesday December 12, when a committee representative of all parties at today's meeting will present a report on the constitutional, academic and financial aspects of the problems surrounding the working out of a federation scheme. The clause of the constitution committee report recommending that the new university should be known as Dalhousie, was laid over only after long discussion.

G. Fred Pearson, for Dalhousie, stated that it was his personal opinion that the best solution of the whole problem was for all the colleges to wipe out their existence as entities, including their names and to pool all their resources in a new university with a new name, Dr. Clarence MacKinnon, of Pine Hill College, agreed that the simplest thing to do would be to scrap present colleges, names, and traditions, for the sake of the bigger institution.

The original report of the constitution committee states that Dalhousie would be expected to turn over her unallocated arts funds to the new non-denominational college which should be established as a strong bid to the University of New Brunswick. If that college entered it could retain its name, be the non-sectarian institution of the group and receive the unallocated arts fund of Dalhousie.

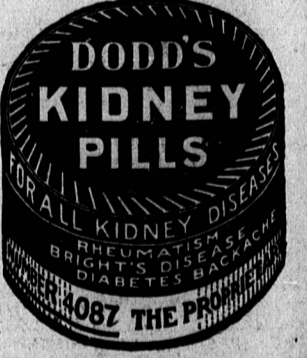
Premier W.E. Foster, speaking for the New Brunswick Government, said that he was unable to make any pronouncement until something more definite than that available could be submitted. He came to the meeting as an observer, he said.

Delegates included Mount Allison, Senator P. B. Black, Dr. B.C. Jordan, Rev. J.W. McConnell, Rev. H.L. Thomas, J.T. Burchell, H.A. Powell; University of New Brunswick; Dr. W.S. Carter, chief Superintendent of Education, New Brunswick; Chancellor C.C. Jones, Government of New Brunswick; Premier W.E. Foster, P.E.I. Hon. J.J. Johnston.

BOBBED HAIR HAS HIT MEXICO CITY.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 23.—Bobbed hair is now so popular in Mexico City that among young girls long tresses are considered unusual.

The craze for short hair was started several months ago when a number of young women who had been attending schools in the United States returned home. The idea became popular and overriding the old belief that only women of doubtful morals wore their hair bobbed, it was not long before the younger set of the capital adopted it unanimously.



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