

THE GUARDIAN

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Editor and Managing Director, J. S. Burnett;
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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink."

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1948

Forestry Is Important

The meeting here of the Maritime section of
the Canadian Society of Forest Engineers serves
to emphasize the fact, to which Mr. R. C. Par-
ent drew attention on Thursday evening, of the
necessity for a reforestation programme in this
Province on a thorough scale. The fertility of
our soil is on the down-grade, and such a pro-
gramme is not only vital but urgent if this retro-
grade movement is to be halted. From the long-
range view, nothing is more important to our agri-
cultural industry.

Mr. Parent's suggestion that every high
school in the Province should have a wood-lot
where elementary lessons in forestry could be
taught, and that scholarships in forestry should
be awarded, is an excellent one and could easily
be put into effect. The work already done by
the Illustration Stations in co-operation with the
Dominion Forest Service, in survey of wood-lots
at Rose Valley, Rustico and Iona, as outlined to
the meeting by Mr. Norman Black, indicates the
possibilities along this line. The establishment
of a tree nursery through joint Federal and Pro-
vincial efforts is another case in point. But a
great deal more is required if our forest resources
are to be brought back to economic productiv-
ity.

The importance of reforestation was em-
phasized very strongly by the P. E. I. Advisory
Reconstruction Committee in its report tabled in
the Legislature in 1946. A five-year programme
of rehabilitation was recommended, involving ex-
penditures of \$331,160. This plan included a
six weeks' course in forestry at an estimated cost
of \$12,000 yearly, to be attended by sixty care-
fully selected candidates each year; also the
employment of four forestry engineers; a \$5,000
expenditure on a stand improvement programme;
the purchase of some 2,000 acres of land in the
vicinity of Souris for a demonstration forest, or,
alternatively, of a 1,000 acre area along Winter
River, near the National Park; a publicity cam-
paign at an estimated cost of \$25,000 over a
five-year period; tree nurseries, and a fire pro-
tection fund of \$10,000, one-half to be expended
on equipment.

The report noted that Nova Scotia, having a
forest area 16 times as great as that of Prince
Edward Island, produces lumber of approxi-
mately 50 times the value, while New Brunswick,
with a forest area 34 times that of this Province,
produces 93 times as many forest products dol-
lars. In other words, their ratio of forest pro-
ductivity to ours is 3 to 1. The other Provinces
possess extensive forest areas of Crown lands, on
which large expenditures are being made for
protection and development.

In Prince Edward Island, of course, the situ-
ation is very different. With the exception of
about 1,000 acres, we have no Crown lands and
practically all our forest area is on farm wood-
lots and privately owned. We have never had
a Provincial Forest Service, yet there is perhaps
no other Province which would lend itself so
well to a forestry extension programme. This
should, of course, be worked out in conjunction
with the Dominion Government. It is one prob-
lem which we must be prepared to face ade-
quately in the near future.

Butter Production

It is reassuring to note, on the authority of
Mr. H. J. MacDonald, dairy superintendent, that
butter production in Prince Edward Island has
already exceeded the peak of last year's volume,
despite the fact that the number of dairy cattle
in production this season is below that of a year
ago. Efforts are now being made, through the
new cream grading regulations, to raise produc-
tion standards by increasing the incentive on
the part of producers to take better care of
their cream before it is shipped to the creamery.
Creamery managers and secretaries are being
urged to co-operate in this matter.

Coincident with this reassuring news from
Mr. MacDonald, comes the statement by Mr. J.
H. Duplan, president of the National Dairy
Council of Canada, that Canada will face the
greatest butter shortage in her history unless
steps are taken immediately to avert it. He urged
that the Dominion Government immediately ex-
plore the possibility of arranging for substantial
imports of butter and make butter production
more profitable in relation to other milk prod-
ucts. Our cheese contract with Britain this
year calls for the export of 50,000,000 pounds,
which requires enough milk to make 25,000,000
pounds of butter. About nine quarts of milk
are required to make one pound of butter, while
about half that amount is needed to manufacture
a pound of cheese.

Mr. Duplan warned that the prospective
shortage during the coming winter would in all
likelihood lead to the development of serious
black market activities outside the regular dis-
tribution channels. Production of milk in Can-
ada has been showing a substantial decline, four
to six per cent under last year, and if the growing
needs for dairy products are to be met, condi-
tions must be favorable to the dairy farmer.
He added that if the embargo on cattle exports
to the United States is lifted the downward
trend of milk production would probably be ac-
celerated.

These statements underline the importance
of butter production at the present time, and
of the value of the contribution our Island farm-
ers are making in this connection.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow Seventh Sunday after Trinity.

The great and the small, the good and the
bad make for Prince Edward Island these days.

The Maritime Forest Engineers are welcome
visitors and are having a profitable convention.

The First Prince Edward Island General
Assembly was held in Charlottetown this date
1773.

Particular attention is called to an anonym-
ous letter and comments thereon in Agricola's
Newsy Notes in this issue.

Swimming instruction is the order of the
day. There should be plenty life-guards to sup-
ply our bathing beaches.

The threatened railway strike is a menace
to business as a whole, and the peace of mind
of the Federal Minister of Labour in particular.

The older one gets the less aggressive one
becomes—it's youth, ambition and advertising
that builds up a business or community. Lack
of these leads to decay.

The Royal Commission on Prices may prove
as useful and of as little effect as the Parliam-
entary Committee it replaces. All that it is
empowered to do is—to report to Parliament
sooner or later.

Postal employees who were honoured yester-
day may well be proud of their service. The
great trouble with the Post Office, however, is
that its efficiency and recurring profit have long
been an argument for socialism.

Field Marshal, Viscount Gort born this date
1886. After a distinguished military career was
appointed High Commissioner and Commander-
in-Chief of Palestine in 1944, where he handled
a difficult and precarious situation with great
and recognized ability.

As the result of the action of Mr. K. J. Mar-
tin, K.C., at the Public Utilities Commission
hearing, there will be no increase in electricity
rates for summer cottages and tourist cabins
this year. The inquiry has been adjourned till
September.

To maintain the policy of a "White Aus-
tralia," Premier Chieffy is in London urging the
emigration of 15,000,000 Britons to that Con-
tinent. The Australians live in dread of being
over-run by Japanese to which nation they are in
comparatively close proximity.

The U. S. Weather Bureau is distributing
month-ahead prophecies on an experimental and
not-for-publication basis to select group of in-
dustries and government agencies. Because the
predictions are still far from acceptable accu-
racy, officials are keeping a tight lid on their
project, says Wall Street Journal. Yet, for many
types of industry, even the roughest guess as to
what temperature and rainfall will be over a 30-
day period can save money and help boost profits.
Undaunted by epithets heard from the populace
when day-to-day predictions don't pan out, a
bold group of civil servants is squinting into the
future.

Dr. Dain, the chairman of the British Medical
Council, announces the number of doctors
who have so far actually joined the Government
medical scheme. For England, Wales and Scot-
land together it was less than 6,000. Now in
the plebiscite a few weeks ago more than 12,000
practitioners and specialists voted in favor of
accepting the terms of service; and more than 8,000
said they would join even if the vote went against
them. Clearly, many doctors who favor the
scheme nevertheless hung back, loyally awaiting
the decision of the representative body. They
can now go ahead with a clear conscience. The
British Medical Association's Representative
Body has voted, by a large majority, to advise
their colleagues to come into the national health
service, with two provisos: First, that the min-
ister of health continues to negotiate on out-
standing questions; second, in effect, that if
after all the representative body found the
eventual terms of service intolerable, then they
would follow its lead out of the scheme. The
second condition keeps a weapon in reserve for
the association, but one which it would not be
easy to use except in extreme and improbable
circumstances.

Five years ago, on July 10, 1943, the fol-
lowing announcement was issued from Allied
Force Headquarters in Algiers: "Allied forces
under command of General Eisenhower began
landing operations on Sicily early this morning."
The report was of special significance to Cana-
dians and excitement mounted with a further
announcement that the invading force included
the 1st Canadian Division as well as British and
American formations. The Canadian division's
first brush with the enemy was on July 15 when
it was victorious in capturing the hill town of
Grammichele. Before the 38-day campaign end-
ed, the Canadians took or helped take a num-
ber of towns including Leonforte, Assoro, Agira
and Regalbuto. In the first four weeks of the
Sicilian fight, the 1st Canadian Division march-
ed about 120 miles through mountainous and
difficult country—further than any other division
in the Eighth Army. It operated in continuous
and extreme heat and for most of the way
was in constant touch with the enemy. Total
Canadian casualties in Sicily, according to fig-
ures compiled by the Army's Historical Section,
were 173 officers and 2,261 other ranks. Of these
38 officers and 447 other ranks were killed or
died of wounds. A few natural deaths are also
included in these figures.

Notes By The Way

Well, the pretty coeds have all
finished their four-year university
courses and now they can get
married. — St. Catharines Stan-
dard.

These new supersonic planes
raise the question: Would you
rather travel faster than sound or
stay fast on the ground? —Chris-
tian Science Monitor.

An authority on child behavior
says it is most unwise to try to
frustrate the modern child. From
our observation, it is also a waste
of time. — Kingston Whig-Stand-
ard.

The stage has been passed when
a permit for construction of any
large new store or office building
should be allowed without provi-
sion of facilities for parking of
cars of tenants or customers. —
Vancouver News-Herald.

Saskatchewan is a melting pot
of nationalities, and, irrespective
of their racial origin, all qualified
to vote will tomorrow have the
opportunity to do so. Membership
in the last legislature reveals the
compound of racial elements in
the mid-prairie province. Of 55
members, nine were born in the
United States, seven in England;
four in Scotland, while three have
French blood, two Ukrainian, two
Norwegian, one Danish, one Dutch,
one German, and one Belgian.
(Five of those of continental Euro-
pean extraction were actually
born in the United States.)

One of the nicest traditions in
Canadian courts is the presenta-
tion of white gloves to the judge
when the docket includes no crim-
inal cases. There is nothing so
immaculate as white gloves. Ask
any woman. She may have on an
old dress, her shoes may be half-
soled she may even, heaven for-
bid, be wearing last year's hat but
if she has clean white gloves, she
feels dressed and ready for all
corners. And so with the communi-
ty. When it can hand a pair of
white gloves to His Honor, Judge
A. J. Gordon, it's an indication
of cleanliness and decency. —
Windsor Star.

It occurred four times the other
day. And it is one of the most ir-
ritating things that can happen
to any business man. The tele-
phone rings. I answer, "Mr. Lan-
abee," a sweet voice asks, "Yes?"
I say, although on picking up the
phone I said my name, "Will you
hold the wire a moment," says
the sweet voice, "Mr. Soandso is
calling?" To me that is an exam-
ple of one of the most prevalent
exhibitions of bad manners in the
business world. What Mr. Soand-
so has done is to imply that his
time is more important than
mine. In other words, he
cannot hang on to the phone for
the minute or two that it takes
his secretary to get me, but it is
all right for me to hang on for
the minute or two until his sec-
retary gets him on the phone. Of
course we have all had the irri-
tating experience of having Mr.
Soandso ask, when he does com-
placently, "Who is this?" — Printers' Ink.

The tendency in American retail
circles is that once more the cus-
tomer is king and can do no
wrong, so we are told; where he
was almost ignored for seven long
years, he is now being wooed and
pampered. Of course, smart mer-
chantmen tried to sell their best
throughout the war, in the United
States and here, to maintain
courtesy at all times to the cus-
tomers. But it was a tough job;
new customers were easier to get
than new clerks. Now, although it
is still mostly a seller's market,
the merchandisers of the continent
are getting ready for a
change; bargain sales have been
no longer a necessary evil, which
indicates a trend, locally we doubt
if the situation ever got as hard-
billed with regard to customers
and courtesy as it did in the
larger centres; smaller business
is able to keep closer to the cus-
tomer. But even here it is noticeable
in many stores that the ordinary
buyer walking in off the street
gets a warmer welcome than, say,
a year back; he is made to feel
he and his wants are important.
It's a healthier state of affairs. —
New Glasgow News.

The most chaste, unadorned,
flatly antiseptic room in modern
houses is the bathroom. There
is nothing to look at of any in-
terest but oneself in the mirror —
no pictures, just bare walls. Some
people may believe that a bath-
room should be solely a sanctum
for meditation and that visual
pleasures should be excluded from
it. We are of the opinion that this
point of view is dull. A treat
for the eye can be an aid to think-
ing, not a distraction. Further,
the best place in the house for
looking at pictures is the bath-
room. In that room people spend
more time in waking solitudes than
in any other. It is the only room
where they can look as well as
think without interruption. We,
therefore, suggest that paintings,
prints and pleasing calendars be
hung in the bathroom. It need
not be overdone — a couple over
the bath, one beside the shaving
mirror, another in line of vision
for people who are neither shaving
nor bathing. We have been in
the bedrooms of several fine un-
impressed homes where hygienic
aridity (and humidity) was con-
fronted by pictures, and really we
have been quite charmed. These
bathrooms were not merely utilitarian
chambers devoid of pleas-
ure. A rustic landscape on one
wall, a Venus on another, a French
poodle romping in the Bois de
Boulogne on a third—new de-
lightful! —Peterborough Examin-
er.

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to
the discussion by correspon-
dents of questions of interest
The Charlottetown Guardian
does not necessarily endorse
the opinion of correspond-
ents.

TEACHERS AND UNIFORM
METHODS

Sir, — I read with interest a few
days ago a letter written by a
school principal of Traveller's
Rest, and written in reply to a
series of letters by a writer who
signs himself or herself as "Par-
ent", advocating a more uniform
method in teaching and grading
in the various subjects of the
public school course. In fact, it
would really seem by Parent's let-
ters that he or she insists on an
absolutely uniform method of
teaching which attitude would seem
to presume that there is such a
thing as an absolutely correct
method, and only one such; and
Parent strongly suggests in his
or her letters that he or she has this
method prepared and all ready to
fit on to every teacher on Prince
Edward Island as readily as a
tailor could fit a uniform on to
each and every teacher's back.

Surely such a conception of edu-
cation is in the nature of a gross
error. But if on the other hand
Parent insisted merely on a uni-
form system of education on broad
but well-defined lines, we could
find little objection to this prop-
osition, otherwise than to remind
Parent that our Province already
has such a system.

But a uniform system of edu-
cation and a uniform method of
teaching a subject are two entire-
ly different things. Having taught
in the public schools of Ontario
for a good many years and under
a goodly number of teachers of
teachers, otherwise named inspec-
tors and supervisors, I can read-
ily sympathize with those teachers
who in respect to proper meth-
ods have a mind of their own, or
at least think they have. Such
teachers, no matter what time-
honored or recently approved
methods they may have been taught
will nevertheless acquire in due
time a method to some extent
their own. This is not to say that
such teachers will be indifferent
to approved methods. Such an at-
titude on the part of the teach-
er indicates of course undue stu-
pidity, or else undue egotism; but
the ideal teacher will nonetheless
have in his method a touch of his
own personality, and the ideal
supervisor will put a premium
rather than a discount on this
touch of personality.

Uniformity! Uniformity! It is
not just naturally a bad word, and
we must have a measure of it in
all departments and walks of life.
But the word has by times ac-
quired in some departments a bad
flavor, especially in forms of re-
ligious worship, and it can easily
become a dangerous slogan in ed-
ucation. Perhaps now, those teach-
ers of teachers, including "Par-
ent", who have an undue liking
for the word might find instead
of their present occupations a more
congenial one in a cheese and but-
ter factory. But even in the man-
ufacture of cheese and butter, old
dames may differ on points of uni-
formity. Perhaps then the uni-
formists might ultimately find
their most congenial occupation
in a brick yard, or in a standard-
size bolt and nail factory.

I am, Sir, etc.,
RETIRED TEACHER
New Haven.

Milking Cows

Mr. E. U. Allard, head of Que-
bec's municipal milk inspection
system, makes a suggestion which
could revolutionize the dairy farm
industry. It will, at least give
dairy farmers something to think
about.

Generally, Ontario dairy farmers
have done well, but many agricul-
turalists shy away from this type
of farming. One of the principal
reasons is the early hour at which
dairy farmers have to arise to
feed and milk the cows. They have
to get up at 4:30, five or six
o'clock to get their milk ready for
the trucks to pick up to take to
the city.

Mr. Allard's remedy is simple.
Instead of having the cows tied in
stalls, he would tear out all the
stalls and mangers, simply place
the fodder in the corner of the
stable and let the cows come and
get it when they're hungry. So,
the farmer wouldn't have to get
up early to feed them.

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The Poets Corner

AND A NEW EARTH

The rain, arriving on a million
hooves.
Rides at the trampled hill—but
this is not
The apocalyptic horsemen, as it
proves;
Ruin and wrack are not the
meadow's lot.
See when they pass, the million
spears uprise,
Greener and taller than they were
before—
We need another legend to com-
prise
This bright reversal of the darker
lore.

No wildest horsemen that our
fears have known
Ride with such thunder at the ob-
jective hill,
In numbers that would topple
towns of stone;
And pass, to see their high, im-
perious will
Has decked the field with glory not
their own.
Shining in grass-blade or the
daffodil.
—David Morton
(In the Christian Science Monitor)

Old Charlottetown
(And P. E. I.)

PIONEER'S DIARY

In Benjamin Chappell's diary of
pioneer days in New London, private
cares were added to public
anxieties. On Nov. 30th, 1775, he
records: "Buried our poor baby
Elizabeth aged eight days and a
half." But he begins the new year
1776 "By fixing ye great Copper
for brewing." On January 9th:
"Could not brew abroad because
of coarse weather but brewed at
night within doors." Upon the
margin he records purchases from
the store, and his are very utilitar-
ian: "3 yds. coarse osemburg for
Trowsers; Green balse for my
brooches; Bed ticks for trowsers;
One of ye store a green cap
for me."

It is chattering to find that for
Mrs. Chappell, or "Betty" as she
called her, there were sometimes
little extras, as "3 yds. ribbon for
wife" along with "7 yards black-
ground cotton," and on one occa-
sion there was a "neckless." Betty
in the wilderness was still quite
young. And observe that when Mr.
Berry brought from Quebec three
pairs of women's shoes, two pairs
fell to her, and only one pair to
Mrs. Rook.

Once in the year, usually the
month of March, Betty Chappell
took in hand her husband's quill
pen, and in her high, angular
hand-writing, interpolated in his
journal an entry such as this:
"Will guess first heard today."
Benjamin might record: "heard
ye first fish-hawk & catch'd first
flatfish," but that meant a dinner;
or "observe maple trees be-
gin to run in juice," which meant
renewed sugar supply; or "observe
that the Death Watch has seiz'd
the houses with their knockings,"
where we catch the note of fear.
But it is Betty who rejoices in
the lovely colors of "the first
great humming-fly," and sets
down in big letters as in a very
peean of triumph "Frogs! Frogs!"
There is just one entry of here
of a practical kind: "Gees eggs
set this day."

Little Richard arrived the same
year, 1777. His cradle was "cut
out" and no doubt the father's
best primer work went into the
making of it. Next year a "go-
cart" was made, so that life for
small boys even in these early
days was not without amenities.
Chappell falls ill this autumn,
and is under the care of Dr. Cru-
shaw, whose name appears now-
where else save in this diary. But
in November he is "gathering
ground-moss to cough our house
withal."

"January 1778—'Bought 1 yd.
of grey feanought for mittons, and
Mrs. Smith made the mittons."
Mrs. Smith lived on Yankee Hill,
and was the handy woman of the
settlement. She also made a
greatcoat for him out of fean-
ought.

"February 12th. Was forced to
sacrifice my Sabbath in scolding
out to Charlottetown court.
Bought 3 little pictures for Jude.
3d: To 5 maps of the Holy Scrip-
ture 5s; To Map of Europe 2s.; to
Trakida (Tracade) man that
was burnt out I subscrib'd one
dollar to out of store 5s."

He concludes four years service
in this establishment, and de-
cides to remove to Charlottetown:
"May 29th, 1778. Finish'd the
bellpost, put up the flagstaff
& clearing off our parade. In
which things we finish'd our four
years servitude. Blessed be God
for all his kind mercies.

"Sat. 30th. I did'd a little of
bell field & concluded the rest
of the day in keeping a feast a-
mong ye servants.
"June 6th. Two privaters off
the bar, plundering Malpeque.
"Monday 8th: Privaters chase
a vessel & seem to stand for us.
Afternoon privaters disappear at
west. A vessel stands for us.
Watching and warding.
"August 12th. Debroose mar-
ried."
Rev. Theophilus Desbrisay, gar-
rison chaplain and son of the
Lieutenant-Governor, had arrived
the same year as Chappell and
was a warm friend, having pre-
sented him with a Bible which
he carried for many years. His
wife was a daughter of Chief
Justice Stewart of Malpeque, men-
tioned before in this diary, who
was one of the large proprietors
and had brought out the Malpeque
settlers.
From an article by the late
Mrs. Ada Maclean in the Dalhousie
Review, January, 1900.

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