

THE GUARDIAN

Morning Daily (Founded in 1887)
Authorized as Second Class Mail, Post Office
Department, Ottawa.

The Island Guardian Publishing Co.
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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than
the Weakest Ink."

CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1948

Our Milk Problem

The committee of three, appointed last
September by the Milk Producers' and Vendors'
Association, to enquire into the possibility of an
increase in the price of fluid milk in Prince
Edward Island, reported back to the Association last
evening.

It will be necessary to convince the Milk
Board that any increase which the Association
may ask for is valid by reason of an increase in
the cost of production to the farmer and producer
and or an added cost of processing and delivery
to the vendor to the point where a reasonable
profit disappears.

The question of a price increase was fully
discussed at the September meeting of the
Association. The majority of the producers based
their claim for an increase on the fact that the
price of milk to the farmer, was actually consid-
erably less than that set by the Board. This
condition is due to the problem of surplus milk,
which is usually paid for at a much lower price
than quota milk, and consequently cuts down the
average price of the latter. A minority of the
producers believed that the cost of production
had actually dropped because of the favourable
season and harvest. All felt that if the current
price could be guaranteed for a two or three
year period, no increase would be necessary.

The vendors, on their side, base their case
on the surplus milk problem, the rising costs
of supplies and the problem of the vanishing milk
bottles.

Apart from the pros and cons put forward
by both the producers and vendors which, after
all, is a matter for the Milk Board to decide upon,
the consumer should feel satisfied that any in-
crease would be just, necessary and unavoidable.
All uneconomic practices in the Island's milk
business should be eliminated before asking the
consumer to pay more. Consideration should be
given to the cost of overlapping in time and
effort in the two factors of collection from the
farm and the distribution to the customer.

On one single road, we are told, some dozen
producers make a dozen single trips daily into
town with their milk. One truck could pick up
the milk on this road as part of its regular
route, thereby saving an estimated two hours
per day per farmer. This would save the dozen
milk-producers, industrially speaking, two full
12 hour farming days every day, which should
materially reduce the cost of production. It is
claimed that mainland producers get a higher
price for milk collected at the farm, than Island
farmers are paid when they, themselves, deliver
it to the city plants.

The vendors on their side, also overlap on
the deliveries. It is possible that all of the dozen-
and-a-half vendors visit each street daily which
would constitute an immense waste of time and
effort — a cost which must be met by the con-
sumer.

Then, too, no answer has been found so far
to the surplus milk problem, both the producer
and the vendor suffering it as a costly nuisance
and the consumer paying for it.

The president of the Milk Producers' and
Vendors' Association, Mr. Andrew MacRae, has
pointed out that other communities have met
their fluid milk problems, which were identical
with the present situation in P. E. I., by establish-
ing a central receiving station. Trucks from this
station collect the milk from the farms of the
producers. It is pasteurized, bottled and delivered
with the efficiency and economy of a single unit.
Surplus milk is processed to butter, cheese,
chocolate milk or ice cream, according to its
grade, the producer receiving its full value.

Such an ideal may be a long way off, but
the nearer the milk business approaches it, the
less it will cost to produce a quart of fluid milk
for the family.

Education For The Future

A new trend in education, based on the bit-
ter experiences of two world wars is evident from
the discussions of leading educationists at the
recent International Seminar on Educational Re-
construction held at the University of Maryland.
Some significant observations from the report of
Mr. Henry Janzen, who was Canadian representa-
tive to the Seminar, are quoted in the current
bulletin of the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

"If education is actually successful in imbu-
ing a person with high moral principles," writes
Mr. Janzen, "these should be valid wherever one
lives on the face of the earth. The important thing
is to teach people love, respect, tolerance, honesty,
and all the simple virtues first in the home,
then in the school and community and later in
one's country. There are fundamental virtues
common to all mankind. Important among these
are open-mindedness and the desire to see the
other person's point of view, first within our own
small groups and later extended to international
groups. There is no automatic 'carry-over' of
such desirable attitudes. They must be achieved
through proper channels of either actual or vicar-
ious experiences.

"Basic self-centred attitudes have been
formed in millions of people due to ideologies of
race superiority, super-nationalism and ingrained
national prejudice. These have caused fanat-
icisms, the will to dominate, lust for power, ex-
treme aggressiveness in some, and in turn have
aroused deep fears, defense attitudes, longing
for security, hatreds, and basic prejudices in
others. The latter have become so widespread
that there is now a fundamental pessimism and
disillusionment regarding the possibilities of
world peace."

These statements go to the root of the
much discussed question of what constitutes true

education. They represent the only realistic ap-
proach to the subject today, and to be applied
effectively they must be inculcated long before
the student reaches the high school or univer-
sity stage. They involve, among other things, the
development of a programme of teacher training
which will prepare teachers for the teaching
of world citizenship. The tremendous possi-
bilities in this new approach to education have
been visualized only by a few advanced minds
as yet. If we are to survive the atomic bomb
and other as yet unknown weapons of scientific
warfare, they will have to be translated into
terms of everyday knowledge and experience.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Salvation Army Red Seal and Veteran's Poppy
campaigns are now the order of the week.

On both humanitarian and selfish grounds
Islanders will applaud the sending of 40,000 cases
of canned herring as relief supplies to the
Middle East.

All activities have started out well for
farming, business, and organizations as well. We
have much to be thankful for in respect to prosperous
times enjoyed by our citizens.

Charlottetown is a growing city and can ex-
pect the difficulties and inconveniences involved
in the process. It is a pity to see our once grass
bordered streets widened for angle parking but,
widening being necessary, the City is doing the
job properly.

As a result of the efforts of the United
Emergency Fund for Britain it is now possible
to send gifts of food to the United Kingdom at
no cost for freight or handling. Among the con-
cessions obtained are that the British Govern-
ment pays both ocean freight and shipping costs
within the British Isles as well as according
exemption from duty or excise taxes.

Canada's contribution to war devastated
countries does not go unrecognized. When the
Hon. Gaspard Fautoux, Speaker of the Commons
and his party visited Athens recently the Greek
government expressed its gratitude for the \$75-
000,000 worth of aid sent to that country since
the end of hostilities.

Chief Justice Rinfret of the Supreme Court
of Canada obviously holds to the theory that it
is a good judge who extends his jurisdiction.
The Chief Justice has come out strongly for
abolition of appeals to the Privy Council, which
abolition would make his court the sole court
of appeal outside the provinces.

The Province is reaping what it sowed in
Newfoundland. Two or three years ago the
Government initiated a shipping service to the
Ancient Colony, creating a market which has
been since developed, and now it has proved the
main source of supply to the unfortunate people
deprived of rail service.

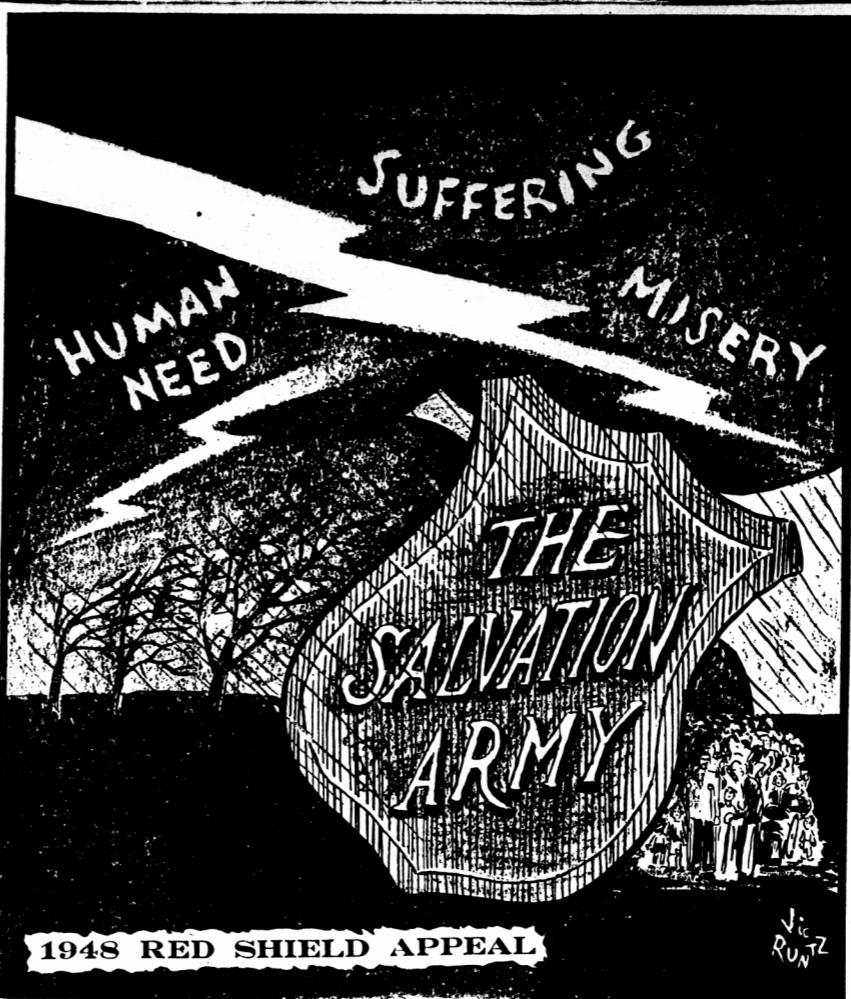
Though the youngsters have been officially
thanked for their good behaviour on Halloween
that does not mean there was no destructiveness
perpetrated. Unfortunately not a few windows
were broken, fences destroyed and gates removed.
Unless the parents train their children to
respect other people's property, this is likely to
happen when thoughtless youths get together
for a frolic.

You cannot keep good men and women down
with depression or anything else. "In Britain, dur-
ing the last half century," says B.E.C. Letter,
"the drama has become popular among educa-
tional and cultural activities. Everybody gets
the opportunity of theatre-going. This trend has
been even more marked during the post-war pe-
riod. Audiences today flock to some sixty London
theatres every night. And those with more time
than money to spare can get cheaper seats in
Matinees."

Heaven helps him who helps himself. John
Kenny of Troon, Ayrshire, couldn't sell his bicycle
before leaving Scotland, so he brought it with
him and peddled from Eastern Canada to join
his wife and son in Alberta. He made the trip in
easy stages after landing in the Dominion Aug.
7. An electric welder by trade, he earned money
for necessities on the way. "Rather than lose
money on my bike, I brought it to Canada and
put it to good use," he said. "I found everybody
most friendly. A few lifts helped me along."

Admiral John Benbow, English naval hero
died this date 1702. After a meritorious career
against the Dutch was sent with a squadron to
the West Indies to settle disputes with the Span-
iards over the Darien settlement, William Pat-
terson, founder of the Bank of England, planned
to colonize the Isthmus of Darien with Scotsmen,
but when 1,200 emigrants landed at Darien in
1695 they were withstood by the Spaniards who
had preceded them. Short of provisions, disease
broke out among them and Benbow was sent to
straighten out matters. He did so by shipping
back the small remnant to Scotland. In 1702
Benbow fought with and defeated a French
squadron off San Domingo.

Circumstances alter cases. Before the war
some mothers in Britain had continual battles
with their children — it was lovely rice pudding
for lunch again! Today, these tussles are over
and rice, if it appears at all, is an excuse to
party. The only way any homemaker in
Britain can get rice is from friends overseas, un-
less she is lucky enough to get hold of the very
small quantity which has just been imported re-
cently. Serious food shortages in India have cut
down imports to Britain. Curry lovers have
for months past had to make out with barley instead
of rice and Chinese restaurants in Britain have
had a difficult time. Rice pudding, if it does
appear on the family table, has gained a new
popularity with youngsters. It has become a very
rare dessert second only to strawberries!



Old Charlottetown
(And P. E. I.)
VICTORIA PARK SITE

Legislative Council, June 5, 1937:
Hon. A. A. McDonald, on moving
for the second reading of a bill to
vest a certain portion of Govern-
ment House Farm in the City of
Charlottetown for purposes there-
in mentioned, said it appeared that
the Farm is held in trust by the Gov-
ernor General, and he is willing, if
the Legislature will pass a bill for
that purpose, to allow a portion of
it, about forty acres, to be appropri-
ated for a park for the use of the
citizens of Charlottetown and the
Island generally.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne noted that
the bill gives a general description
which may be understood by per-
sons acquainted with the locality,
but it does not show whether the
land is cleared or uncleared, wet
or dry. He was of opinion that the
park could be selected for a public park,
a more eligible site would be at
the eastern end of the town. Also
the thought occurred to him that
Government House as a residence.
Hon. Mr. Palmer believed the
ground in question would be a very
acceptable boon to the citizens of
Charlottetown, and indeed to all
who frequent the city, without being
an expensive one for the time
being. There would be still ground
enough left for his use and en-
joyment. At the same time he con-
curred in great measure with what
Hon. Mr. Haythorne said respecting
the eastern end of the town being a
more suitable place for a public
park; but he was not aware that
there was a sufficient area of
ground in the market at a moderate
price.

Hon. Mr. Strong said the Farm
belonged to the country at large,
and he did not think the House
would be justified in appropriating
a portion of it to the use of the
city almost exclusively.

Hon. Mr. Bell said Charlottetown
had his free consent to the pro-
posal; providing the country is not
alienated for any part of the ex-
pense of opening up roads in the
park and decorating it. He was
apprehensive that it would be an
expensive one for the time being.

Hon. Mr. Balderson supported the
bill, but agreed with the last speaker
that the country should not be
alienated upon for any part of the ex-
pense. The land itself was worth
from £10,000 to £20,000 and the
country would receive little or no
benefit from it.

Hon. Mr. Walker recalled that all
few years ago a bill of this kind
was introduced and Governor Dun-
das denounced it very strongly.
But he did not see that it would be
any injury to the Governor's resi-
dence, nor that there was any place
better adapted for a park for the
city. It could be made a very hand-
some place, and there would be no
difficulty in procuring funds for
this purpose.

Hon. Mr. Palmer said that as
soon as the bill becomes enact-
ed it will be open to all, whether
from the city or country.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne: "I think
people from the country will enjoy
the park as well as the citizens of
Charlottetown. They will go there
to see the horses and carriages and
fashions."

Hon. Mr. Dingwell: "Perhaps
some of our very handsome young
ladies from the country will drive
round it and be admired by the in-
habitants of the city. I do not im-
agine that the ladies of Charlottetown
will eclipse those from the
country. It may be the means of
inducing some of the wealthy gen-
tlemen in and around Charlottetown
to take a fancy to some of our
handsome young ladies from the
country." (Laughter.)

Hon. Mr. Palmer suggested a pro-
vision in the bill to empower the
city to sell this ground if a more
commodious or eligible site can be

obtained. If it were judiciously laid
off in building lots for private resi-
dence it would bring a sum suffi-
cient to purchase a larger area
elsewhere.

Hon. Mr. Haythorne: "Unless a
public park is very well organized
you will find annoyance will arise
from all sorts of loiterers who
will resort to it. I consider that
the peculiar attractions of
Government House grounds would
be better preserved by having the
land in question sold for private
residences, and that a more eligi-
ble site could be obtained at the
eastern end of the town. There is
a large marsh there which is now
almost useless and which is sus-
ceptible of being so improved as
to be fit for a park. There are trees
upon it such as you cannot expect
to have on Government House
ground for forty years, because
when the trees now upon it are
thinned out those which remain
will fall down. Moreover, the ele-
vation on the shore is very small,
and there is no variety of surface,
such as would allow it to be laid
out with picturesque effect."

Hon. Mr. Dodds: "Probably if it
were sold the money would go
like what the old barrack ground
was sold for. I believe it sold for
\$5,000 and I scarcely know what
became of it. I would not allow
the City Corporation to sell this
ground to whom they thought pro-
per."

Hon. Mr. Palmer: "If the ground
in question were to be sold there
might be restrictions that no part
of it should be used for manu-
factures or for any purpose what-
soever. It would be desirable that
it would be disagreeable to the oc-
cupants of Government House. It
might be sold for \$5,000 or \$6,000,
and I would not allow the City
Corporation to purchase in another
place."

Hon. Mr. Bell thought it better
to pass the bill as it is.

Hon. Mr. Muirhead: "After what
has been said I would like to know
whom the property belongs to."

Hon. Mr. Walker: "It is Crown
property."

Hon. Mr. Muirhead: "Then what
authority have we to pass this
bill?"

Hon. Mr. Strong: "As soon as
we become part of the Dominion it
will belong to the Governor Gen-
eral, and it was stipulated, when
the delegates were in Canada, that
if the Legislature of the Island
would pass a bill of this kind the
Dominion Government would as-
sent to it."

Hon. A. A. McDonald: "At-
tempts have been made at various
times to obtain a part of this Farm
for a park, but they were all un-
successful. It was originally grant-
ed to the Governor-in-Chief for the
use and benefit of the Lieutenant
Governor of this Island, and for his
successors in office. The Govern-
or-in-Chief being the party in whose
name the deed stands, if he is dis-
posed to allow a portion of it to be
appropriated for a park for the use
of the citizens, I do not think it
would be advisable to insert a
clause to allow it to be sold for any
other purpose."

Hon. Mr. Palmer noted that the
bill proposes to vest the whole ex-
tent of flats adjoining this prop-
erty, in the city, without power
to appropriate for any other use.
However desirable it might be to
build a public wharf there, which
would not interfere with the en-
joyment or use of the part, it would
not be allowed.

Hon. Mr. Walker: "I do not
think any person would be so fool-
ish as to build a wharf there at
present, and if it is considered de-
sirable to do so hereafter the act
can be amended."

After further discussion the bill
was reported from committee
agreed to and then read a
third time and passed.

The Poet's Corner

O BOYS! O BOYS!

O Boys, the times I've seen!
The things I've done and known!
If you knew where I have been
Or half the joys I've had,
You never would leave me alone;
But pester me to tell,
Swearing to keep it dark.

There was a young fellow of old
Who spoke of a wonderful town,
Built on a lake of gold.
With many a barge and raft,
Afloat in the cooling sun,
And lutes upon the lake
Played by such courtisans...

The tale was right enough:
Willows and oaks
And ladies stilled in love.
But they listened only to smirkl,
For he spoke to incredulous fools,
And, maybe, was sorry he spoke;

It feels embarrassing at first;
like arriving at a reception in a
wrapper; but one grows used to
it. No doubt with time we
shall grow used to being members
of a Commonwealth not otherwise
identified. If we are given the
time, that is to say.

There is the point of the Com-
monwealth Conference lately en-
ded. Even Mr. Costello of Eire and
Mr. Nehru of India, those two elo-
quent and successful nationalists,
seem to have felt their wrists
slightly wrung by it before the con-
ference closed.

For the world is not the comfort-
able place it used to be for eloquent
nationalists. The Britain within
whose long-suffering peace the
most eloquent of nationalists could
elude without great risk of per-
manent harm is not at all strong
any longer. In this world of jost-
ling giants any one of ourselves
alone would be a poor insurance
policy. So, however little some of us
orators, in Eire and India and Otta-
wa, may like it, it's all together
still.

But for the sake of the adoles-
cents among us — both nations and
nationalists — it must be at least
in anonymity. The old custom
of calling a partnership by the
name of the senior member must
be laid aside. It irritates the imma-
ture. Let us follow the new
fashion, defer to youth and rewrite

The Age-Old Story

For I, saith the Lord, will be
unto her a wall of fire round
about, and I will be the glory
in the midst of her.

- Notes By The Way -

Told that a California woman
was given a divorce because her
husband drank 20 cups of coffee
at a meal, the incurable punster
demanded: "Isn't that grounds
enough?" — Edmonton Journal.

Kills are out for good in the Can-
adian army. Defence Department
officials declared. Let this trend
continue and we are liable to lose
the bagpipes. A bagpipe player
cannot do full justice to the in-
strument without the accompani-
ment of the jaunty swish of the
kilt. — Fort William Times Jour-
nal.

There is a move on foot to force
proprietary Ontario Summer res-
orts to live up to the regulations
of the Lord's Day Alliance Act. In
some centres stores, amusement
parks, etc. are operating full swing
on Sunday. It should be stopped.
The average Canadian who goes to
a summer resort on the week-end
does not want his holiday shatter-
ed by that sort of bores. We don't
think the average American
tourist wants it, either. If he did,
he'd stay at home where he can get
all these things on a Sunday any-
way. — Cornwall Standard-Free-
holder.

If all our pioneers had come here
imbued with the belief that some
form of mysterious government
would look after them, from the
cradle to the grave, there would be
no Alberta as we know it today.
Neither will there be all the bound-
less calls to courage and enter-
prise, so challenging to the youth
of today, if it should be saddled
with any form of the hobbles of
petty governmental restrictions, or
subjected to the annoyance of mul-
tiple government inspectors — the
visible manifestations of socialism
today. — Calgary Albertan.

It is confidently predicted that
by the end of this year malarial
mosquitoes will have been extermin-
ated from the Island of Cyprus —
some 3,500 square miles inhabited
by some 400,000 people — and that
the island will be free of malaria,
small, and that a steadily diminish-
ing number of relapses. Yet Cyprus
is a typical Mediterranean area, all
ways, as far as is known, malarial,
and in which for three or four
months in the year the incidence
of the disease was as serious as any-
thing in Africa. This extermina-
tion is a feat without precedent in
the result of a campaign originally
proposed by a Cypriot Medical Officer,
Mehmed Aziz. — Colonial News
Service.

The coffee drinkers of the United
States out-swallow the milk drink-
ers by a billion gallons a year,
statistics say. Beer drinkers are
a poor third, soft drink devotees
fourth and the "hard liquor" im-
bibers a limping fifth, they said.
Figure-jugglers of the Northwest-
ern National Life Insurance Co.
estimated that Americans will con-
sume nearly 8 billion gallons of
coffee this year, enough to keep
Niagara Falls flowing for 87 min-
utes. The experts calculated that
80 per cent of the coffee is brew-
ed and drunk at home, and the
other 20 per cent consumed in
public eating places. The total
amounts to 55 gallons per capita.
— Wall Street Journal.

The United States three years
ago after the First World War
was experiencing an economic re-
cession. For many people who
speak lightly of the chances of
another such fall in prices it is
well to remember that 1921 was
a year when millions of Americans
lost their jobs. The times today
may be out of joint but for most
Americans they are better than in
1921. The goal of 80,000,000 jobs
has been passed. Our crops are
larger and our industrial machine
has far surpassed in production that
of 1921. These factors give hope

of the songs of a commonwealth of
nations.
It isn't going to be easy on the
guardian angels, but here goes:
Rule Commonwealth of Nations
Commonwealth of Nations rule
the waves!
Members of the Commonwealth
in Nations never, never shall
be slaves.

"There's a lot of nervous tension
today. People are worrying about
the draft, Russia and what's going
to happen in Palestine. The more
nervous people get, the more gum
they chew." These words of good
cheer are from Philip K. Wrigley,
chairman of the world's biggest
gum corporation. And the gum
market does look gigantic. Last
year Americans chewed up a
record 19 billion sticks — 34.5 times
at the equator, without stretching
indications are they'll probably
chew enough in 1948 to girdle the
globe three-and-a-half times more
than last year, which means a cou-
ple billion more sticks. Add to
this some 6 billion pieces of candy-
coated gum, plus another 25 bil-
lion pieces of bubble gum, and
you'll see gum men have been hav-
ing a snappy time. Consumption
last year was 90% over 1939 and
factory dollar volume was \$150
million, a good 100% over pre-war.
This year it looks as if sales will
approach \$165 million. But the
great American market of mastea-
tors has one reservation about its
escape from nervous tension. It
does not like to pay more than a
penny per chew. So to sell a pack
of five sticks for a nickel the pro-
ducers have revolutionized their
product — shifted greatly from
natural chicle to synthetics as a
raw material source for bases. The
base puts the chew in chewing
gum. — Wall Street Journal.

ABOUT WEARING CLOTHES
WEARING CLOTHES WELL IS JUST A MATTER OF
WEARING THE RIGHT CLOTHES, AND THAT MEANS GAR-
MENTS WITH AN UNMISTAKABLE AIR OF FINE QUALITY.
FITTED WITH DUE CARE AND STYLED TO YOUR INDIVID-
UALITY.
J. P. MacPHERSON & SON

BE PREPARED
Colder weather is expected, you should see that the coal
bin is filled with our good coal. We are unloading cars of
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