

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."

FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1947

Timely Health Facts

Sixteen Canadians die from tuberculosis daily—as many children die during the first year of life as during the next 30 added together.

"Health Facts"—just issued by the Health League of Canada in connection with forthcoming National Health Week, February 2-8.

"Health Facts" is jammed with information and statistics concerning Canada's health picture. It reveals that the annual loss in wages to industrial workers, because of illness, is estimated at \$135,000,000—it emphasizes that toxoid prevents diphtheria—that pasteurized milk is the only safe milk—that there is urgent need for 10,000 new hospital beds in Canada to provide adequate hospital care and treatment for the mentally ill.

During National Health Week, the Health League will put emphasis on its continuous appeal for individual members. The League believes that an informed public opinion can encourage governments to introduce measures designed to make for healthier living—and that such an informed opinion can be created by a strong Health League membership.

Alberta Farmers Differ

The difficulty in bringing farm organizations into one united body was illustrated at the Alberta Farmers' Union convention in Edmonton recently. There, after a two day debate, the delegates rejected a plan for amalgamation which had been worked out by a joint committee.

And on the third day the convention approved a proposal to unite the "dirt farmer" organizations but to exclude those of a commercial nature, meaning thereby the co-operatives. The memberships, of course, overlap.

There are three main farm organizations in Alberta. First there is the United Farmers of Alberta which formerly was active in politics, with a membership of 31,291. There is the Alberta Farmers' Union which conducted the recent non-delivery strike and which claims 30,280 members. And there is the Alberta Federation of Agriculture which has 50 or 60 affiliated organizations mostly co-operatives and including some locals of both other associations, with a membership of about 50,000.

At their annual conventions a year ago all three endorsed the idea of union and named a joint committee to work out details. For a time it looked as though federation might result. Then the Alberta Farmers' Union called its future delivery strike. The other two organizations refused to endorse it on the technical ground that they had not been authorized by their conventions to endorse or take strike action.

At the time, it was said by some observers that the A. F. U. was endeavoring to force their policy, believing that their membership would follow the A. F. U. lead. It did not work out that way.

The attitude of the United Farmers of Alberta, as decided at the convention in Calgary this week, is that while farmers should not be denied the right to strike, non-delivery action should be taken only when a vote of the entire membership is favourable by a two-thirds majority and then only after consultation with the Canadian Federation of Agriculture.

A Diplomatic Achievement

The proposed treaty of alliance between Britain and France is being widely discussed in the press, which is to be expected in view of its possibilities. For one thing, it is regarded as certain to have a profound effect on French politics. It strengthens the ties which unite France to the great democratic tradition of the west.

To conceive of the treaty in negative terms, to regard it as a measure of protection against the risk of attack from Germany, is surely to underestimate its importance. This factor no doubt entered into the diplomatic calculations which took place in London between British and French statesmen but it could not have been the decisive consideration. Agreement will be reached because Britain and France have many positive advantages to gain from co-operation.

When the treaty comes into force, a new emphasis will be given to French foreign policy. Until now the basis of French policy in Europe, particularly with respect to security against Germany, has been the 1944 agreement with Russia. Under the terms of that treaty France and the Soviet Union pledge themselves to joint action and mutual assistance should either be attacked by Germany. Nor is there any provision for merging the treaty in more general arrangements for collective security. Signed before the United Nations became a reality, the understanding with Russia was simply an old-fashioned military alliance and it pretended to be nothing else.

For reasons of French politics, however, the French communists described this alliance as the cornerstone of French policy and their references to Great Britain were usually very critical. The Anglo-French agreement presumably ends this period of irresponsible criticism, for communist support must be obtained in the Assembly if the treaty is to have real meaning. The new accord, without weakening her treaty with Russia, will give France a sense of security and friendship in the west that she urgently needs.

As for Britain, the benefits are self-evident. Friendship with France must always be

one of the two axioms of any sensible British policy; the other is co-operation with the United States. We learned during the war how the defection of France increases the anxieties of the whole democratic world and exposes the cause of freedom to the risk of mortal injury. By working together, Britain and France can exercise their genius for mediation and solve many problems which otherwise might be a threat to peace.

EDITORIAL NOTES

It is calculated that if the 30% additional freight rates go into effect, it will cost the potato growers here over \$150,000 additional every year—surely a handicap to which we should not be called upon to submit.

We really won't know the rights or wrongs of the Provinces' deal with Ottawa until the budget is brought down. The Minister of Finance is in the hands of experts who will disclose nothing till they are certain it has the Cabinet's "O.K."

Production of alsike clover seed in Canada in 1946 (says Farm News) was 7,712,000 pounds, 2,650,000 less than in 1945, and was not enough to meet both domestic and export demands. Canada is the chief exporting country of alsike clover seed this season, when world requirements exceed supply by a considerable margin. The potential export demand for this seed would appear to justify increased production in 1947.

Still troubled with surplus potatoes from last year's record crop, U. S. Agriculture Secretary Anderson reports 1947 production goals will be cut much more sharply than previously announced. The original 1947 goals called for 100,000,000 fewer bushels of potatoes than last year. This was to avoid repetition of an \$80,000,000 loss the government suffered in buying surpluses to support grower prices. The department recently announced it had allotted growers 2,670,000 acres for potato-growing this year.

Festival of St. Timothy, a friend and companion of St. Paul; converted during Paul's first visit to Lystra; chosen as his travel-companion and assigned a position of evangelist; journeyed with Paul through Phrygia, Galatia, and Mysia, accompanied him to Troas, Philippi, and Berea; followed Paul to Athens; was sent on a mission to the Thessalonians; joined Paul at Corinth, and was with the Apostle at Ephesus; undertook a mission to Macedonia; afterwards went with the Apostle to Asia, started with Paul on his last journey to Jerusalem; joined him in his imprisonment at Rome; on Paul's release, was left in charge of the Church at Ephesus; on Paul's second arrest, he requested Timothy's help and presence; seems to have been arrested and subsequently released. According to tradition he was Bishop of Ephesus until his martyrdom.

Lord Randolph Spencer Churchill, British statesman, died this date 1895; was son of the sixth Duke of Marlborough, and father of Winston Churchill, present leader of the Conservative Party; he formed one of the "Fourth or Ginger Party" with Gorst, Drummond Wolf, and A. J. Balfour in 1880, and became the pioneer of Tory Democracy; he held several portfolios in the Salisbury government, being Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1886; differing with his colleagues over the disposal of the proceeds of the Beer Tax, he resigned, and travelled in South Africa with a view to restoration of his health, being threatened with T. B.; returned to England in apparently restored health, re-entered Parliament, and was on the way to leadership when he had a recurrence of his indisposition, and died at the age of fifty-five. While an eminent statesman, he was no mathematician, any more than his son is a Greek and Latin scholar, and the story is told that when the Permanent Financial Secretary of the Treasury submitted to him the financial statement for his budget speech, he looked bewilderingly at the array of figures with their decimal marks, and exclaimed "what is the meaning of all these d-ned dots!"

The Department of Health and Welfare, Ottawa, announces that owing to the demobilization of military medics there will now be plenty of doctors for all over the Dominion—rather nation. The department, in a statement, said the ratio of persons per physician was 970 in Canada in 1901, 1,072 in 1941 and 1,017 in 1946, the doctors in the armed services not being accounted for in the 1941 and 1946 totals. A research committee of the department has estimated that the average ratio may go as low as 854 persons per physician in Canada by 1951. Analyzing the picture throughout the country, the department said distribution of doctors suggests that rural districts were not so well supplied as the urban areas. Population-physician ratios exceed 11,000 in some rural areas while urban centres have ratios as low as 511 persons per doctor. Generally, the department said, Canada was well up in the matter of supply of doctors, compared with other countries.

According to latest reports Canadian housewives will soon find a more abundant supply of canned fruits and vegetables available than at any time since pre-war days as the result of a record-breaking 1946 food pack which is expected to go well over the 1,000,000,000-can mark. Although all-time high volumes were packed in such items as tomato juice, green beans, peas, peaches, plums and apple juice, with near record volume in corn, cherries and apricots, according to an industry-wide review, there still will not be unlimited quantities of all food items available to Canadian households. Lower-than-average packs included whole tomatoes, pears and raspberries, the study showed. Canned meat products and canned fish, including salmon, will still not be very plentiful, it was estimated because of overseas commitments, but packs of soups, jams and marmalades, and vacuum-pack coffee were well above pre-war levels.

Notes By The Way

A leading motor manufacturer discloses that if all wheels had been left off his 1946 output a profit still would have been impossible. The innovation was therefore abandoned.—Winnipeg Tribune.

A married woman keeps herself supplied with two or more handbags so that she will have at least one to leave at home with her money in it when she goes out shopping with her husband.—Kitchener Record.

A Cairn house-hunter who thought he had experienced every device known to landlords for mauling would-be tenants was taken back when a landlord offered him an apartment on condition that he paid "dog-money" i.e. gave her \$100 for a large and repulsive mongrel which, she said, went with the flat.—London Times.

One of the best pinboys in Canada is a Fort William girl. A slight youngster, she is as active as a cat, setting up the pins and returning the balls with speed and agility that would gladden the heart of any efficiency expert.—Fort William Times-Journal.

How many glass bottles do you use, break or lose every day? No one can answer this question, but the big glassworks know from experience that world requirements are increasing from year to year. One single Scottish glass-bottle factory has now decided to increase its production from 63 to 100 million. This tremendous increase, demanding a capital outlay of \$500,000 will require a great deal of effort to achieve. In about 3 years' time that is before 1950, the firm hopes to reach the one-hundred-million mark.—Montreal Star.

In the early days of the Roosevelt administration, when Jimmy Roosevelt was being mentioned as a possibility for the governorship of Massachusetts, Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr. heard the news at a family dinner in the White House, turned to his three brothers, and laughed. "Just count me out of any idea of running for the Presidency." "Why?" Jimmy asked him. "Wouldn't you want to be President?" "I'm the only one here who can't," F. D. Jr. explained. "I was born in Canada."—Magazine Digest.

Brantford has no room to be smug. Here the people pronounce "Greenwich" with the "w" sound included. And they make Delhi, a place in neighboring Norfolk, into "Del-high." Also some Bluesones sneer at what they imagine to be a localized pronunciation of "Dalhousie" as "D'oozy" when (as the Bluesones say) it should be "Dal-hoo-say" with accent on the "ho." But wait a minute for that one! According to Funk and Wagnall, Brantfordites are nearer the mark than the Nova Scotians. "Dalhousie" according to this authority is pronounced "Dal-hoo-say" on the second syllable! You never can tell about names unless you take the trouble to look them up.—Brantford Expositor.

With six percent of the world population, the United States has about 50 percent of the world's registered professional nurses. Back in 1900 we had one nurse to every 6,388 people; today we have one to every 300. But even so, we could use another 41,000 graduate professional nurses. With the demand for nursing service continuing to grow, many girls would be doing well to nurse in the average switchboard. To present them invariably as "dumb Doras" is a libel on a difficult profession.—Boston Post.

You can't blame the telephone operators of the country for being a bit tight at the way they are treated by the radio. It seems to be the accepted comedy idea to treat them as silly, harebrained individuals who spend their hours gossiping and chewing gum and eating to get calls all mixed up. The movies, too, have a stock characterization which may be called the "dumb phone girl" if they want to inject a few extra laughs into the picture. Nothing is further from the truth. These operators are picked for their intelligence and personality, have to spend long hours training the voice and must master an intricate knowledge of the average switchboard. To present them invariably as "dumb Doras" is a libel on a difficult profession.—Boston Post.

Bergdorf Goodman has a one-piece, gold thread that makes a girl look like a goldfish, and they also have a one-piece, over-ready metal bathing suit in silver thread that makes a girl look like a smelt. We wouldn't bring up such a questionable matter except that last week a girl went into the store and couldn't make up her mind between the two suits. She made an honest try, but the more she thought about them the harder it got to choose. Finally, the answer came: she bought both suits—the gold for day/night swimming (as in a lovely bog among waxy plants) the silver for moonlight swimming (as in a cold brook during spawning season).—The New Yorker.

Science, to us poor laymen, seems to be taking a perplexingly roundabout way to kill grasshoppers, remarks The Vancouver Province. Laboratory engineers at Schenectady, N. Y., gleefully report they are progressing toward scientific extermination of grasshoppers with a "grasshopper thermometer" which will be used to take the jump-bug's temperature. Perhaps we ordinary mental Lilliputians can be excused for being a little bit puzzled. We can't help wondering if the laboratory wizards are intent on creeping up on grasshoppers and taking their temperatures, why they don't kill them outright and be done with it. Or, if they want a little fun,

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion by correspondents of questions of interest. The Charlottetown Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

MILK SANITATION

Sir,—In the course of the controversy going on regarding the milk question at the present time, "Another Consumer" in your issue of January 21st left the impression that there wasn't a milk company in the Charlottetown area with a sanitary record sufficiently attractive to the American Army purchasing group who flew here in search of fluid milk for their base in Newfoundland.

Now, Sir, it is not my intention to enter into any controversy, but in all fairness, I wish to point out that our Company was the first choice of the Island to supply milk to Newfoundland for the American Army, but after much consideration had to turn it down due to scarcity. The American buyers were directed from here to Summerside where the contract was accepted. Proof for the above can be furnished "Another Consumer" on request.

I am, Sir, etc., Health Pasteurized Milk Co.

TUNA CANNING

Sir,—Your article on tuna canning, written by a N. S. correspondent, has been read with considerable interest and much credit is due our Charlottetown man for initiating such an enterprise as is reported carried on at Hubbards, N. S. Nevertheless the record regarding pioneering in the canning of tuna goes back further than 1940.

Back in 1902 the writer, with the assistance of the Egmont Bay and Mont Carmel Fishermen's Union, canned N. S. tuna on P. E. I. The large fish were caught, butchered, and frozen on the south shore of N. S. and rushed to P. E. I. in refrigerator cars. The venture was not entirely successful, as there was then an abundance of Japanese tuna on the Canadian and U. S. market. In the following years, due to war conditions, this type of canning could not be carried on and it is still the writer's opinion that the cost of buying and packing this type of canned fish too high yet to readily have general consumer acceptance.

Tuna, or horse mackerel, as they are sometimes called, have been sighted in P. E. I. and possibly there is an industry close to home that could be developed, if research was carried out to definitely establish the habits of these fish.

Thanking you for space in your paper, I am, Sir, etc., S. H. BURHOE, Manager, the J. W. Windsor Co. Ltd.

MILK PRICE AND LIVESTOCK BOARD

Sir,—The writer is quite interested in your Public Forum column. Apparently some producers were not satisfied with the price of shipping for their milk; and one took two samples from one lot, and had same tested at two different factories, and showed the reports he got to Mr. J. A. Gillies, who says in his letter of the 9th. inst.: "But in fact from one factory was 13.7 per cent higher than that received from the other." This is not the first time a similar circumstance was brought to the attention of Mr. Gillies. For example at a public meeting advertised by Mr. Gillies, the marketing of hogs was under discussion. One farmer stated that he raised a litter of pigs, fed at the same rate, etc. etc. Two were as much like as pigs could be, weighed exactly the same, shipped the same week to two different plants. The returns from both showed that they were killed the day following the price of shipping, and there was a difference of 9 lbs. to the cwt., dressed weight. The returns were shown at the meeting. Mr. T. J. Inman, Bedeque, was there.

In Mr. Gillies' letter in your issue of the 15th. inst. he says: "I have no confidence in the Milk Board as at present constituted" and "if the milk producers in the Charlottetown area will adopt and apply the principles and practices that were so successfully employed in redeeming the hog industry of the Province, from the despairing level to which it had been reduced a quarter of a century ago," etc. Mr. Gillies has the authoritative position of being secretary and manager of the Co-operative Livestock Marketing Board, and also of the Associated Livestock Shippers. The shipments are gathered at a cooperative business and shipped as privately owned stock, according to Mr. Gillies' own statement to me on a previous occasion.

A quarter of a century ago, there were Shipping Clubs that did a very satisfactory and growing business, and did not have a lottery business in connection therewith. The writer is informed that before fire destroyed Davis & Fraser's plant, carloads of hogs were brought over from the mainland each week, and the business was growing.

The Dept. of Agriculture has gone to a great deal of trouble and expense to help the farmers to better understand their own business. They can have samples of each cow's milk, skim-milk and cream tested each month. They can have feeds, fertilizers and soils analyzed and explained. They could even take them to death. But taking their temperatures seems to be carrying the scientific approach a little too far.

The Poets Corner

MOON SPELL

The moon has set fire To the icicles, Their jets of crystal flame Are flickering at the house-eaves. Strangely that spirit ray Fell, frozen to stillness. And broke in pallid embers, Fell hands stretch wanly To the chill moon-kirlling: They come softly who gather At this rime-pale hearth of night. When a world is moon-spelled Where shall we take comfort? How come again to the sun-warmth, When flame has drift and frozen Round a naked heart?

—Elise Aiyeh

Old Charlottetown (And P.E.I.)

TRICKERY AT EAST POINT, 1839

Advertisement appearing in the Colonial Herald of May 9, 1940, signed Donald Beaton:

"Whereas a person styling himself Doctor Wilson, accompanied by a youth whom he represented as his apprentice, came to East Point about the beginning of last December, and took a house from John Macdonald, Retland, with the declared intention of practising in a medical capacity; but after residence of something more than three months at the East Point during which time he successfully played off several acts of swindling upon the unsuspecting inhabitants of that quarter, he suddenly disappeared from amongst them and has not since been heard of by any of the individuals who in some degree have been made the victims of his knavish deceptions. This is to give notice that the subscriber will give twenty Dollars as a reward to any person who shall give such information to him as may lead to the making amenable to justice of the said self-styled Doctor Wilson; and is also further intended to prevent others from suffering from the impositions which no doubt he will continue or attempt to practise in other quarters. In accordance with these views, the following personal description and characteristics of the trickery at East Point of the said impostor are submitted:

"Doctor Wilson is a young man, apparently about 26 years of age, in light complexion, 5 feet, 9 inches, smooth and full faced, fair complexion, and in body stout. His swindling he practised upon almost every dealer at East Point. Mr. McVane, miller, he swindled out of a quantity of flour; and the subscriber he swindled out of goods to the value of \$35. His success at East Point, in all, seems to be to the amount of about \$20 or \$25. His last attempt upon the subscriber was at a former Order in the name of James Manley. He, besides, succeeded in borrowing two or three watches, which he carried off. When he left East Point, it was under the pretence of going to see a friend, Samuel Rose, in the chest. He was taken to Town by one Donald Kennedy, whom, with his horse and sleigh, he had engaged for that purpose. When he reached Charlottetown he suddenly broke into a run, and the subscriber found it convenient "to remember to forget" to pay him, and has not since been heard of. He said he was from St. John, New Brunswick. He pretended apprentice appears to be a worthy fellow of his master. He called himself Neil McCallum, and said he was from Lot 16. He stayed awhile behind his master, in the end purchased an old mare, borrowed a watch from Mr. Samuel Rose, and went, for anything the subscriber knows, to join his master, and aid him in levying further contributions upon the credulous and unwary."

"GAS" SAYS OFFICERS "GHOST" SAYS VICAR

LEAMINGTON, England, Jan. 21.—(CP)—Sentries didn't wait to taste the ghost when they saw a mysterious white shape, something like a horse, leap a hedge near the army dump and disappear. "Marsh gas" said their officers but Rev. J. Riley, local vicar, testified that the area was haunted by the ghost of Prince Rupert's white horse.

The camp stands on the site of the Battle of Edgehill and burial grounds are within its boundaries. Provision for instruction is also made through Government channels. By making use of these and other help that might be mentioned, and all pulling together, surely the farmers' condition could be improved. Those things advocated by Mr. H. K. S. Hemming are greatly needed. Let us also build up our Island industries and make The Island a veritable Garden of the Gulf.

I am, Sir, etc., W. J. SEAMAN, Ex-Club Secy., Springfield, P. E. I.

When You Feel "TIRED" All the Time

Irregular, dragging, low in vitality, never in spirits, perhaps you think of your kidneys as being the cause. Yet really kidney may often cause backache, headache, dizziness, etc. Get Dr. Dadd's Kidney Pills. Dr. Dadd's kidney pills clear the trouble-making poisons and toxins from the system, and give you a chance to feel better. Get Dr. Dadd's Kidney Pills today. 14c

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P. E. I. Division- Canadian Red Cross Nutrition Services. ASKS EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD TO CO-OPERATE IN A "SAVE FOOD" CAMPAIGN. WAYS OF SAVING: 1. Use less wheat, meat, eggs and cheese. 2. Use more vegetables. 3. Buy only for immediate needs. 4. Waste nothing. 5. Turn in all valid meat coupons you can spare. WE MUST HAVE FOOD FOR PEACE!

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QUICKIES By Ken Reynolds. Provision for instruction is also made through Government channels. By making use of these and other help that might be mentioned, and all pulling together, surely the farmers' condition could be improved. Those things advocated by Mr. H. K. S. Hemming are greatly needed. Let us also build up our Island industries and make The Island a veritable Garden of the Gulf.



"Wait, dear, I'll look in the Guardian Want Ads for an article — you might get a SHOCK!"