

**THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN**  
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**"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink."**  
 MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1947

**The Milk Situation**

A serious situation has arisen in our primary industry, dairying, as disclosed in the report of technicians laid over at the Legislature by Premier Jones. It appears that while scientific methods of handling milk from the cow to the consumer have been introduced and developed in progressive centres, especially in the United States and some parts of Canada, we here have adhered largely to the old fashions, on the principle of what was good enough for our grandparents is good enough for us. But science and technique have made headway in almost every other respect of the agricultural industry, and if we are to keep abreast of the times, and to continue to flourish as a dairying country as we do as a potato producing country, we must look to our laurels. The report just published is a timely one, as the Government is in a better position now than hitherto to give heed to the recommendations it contains. Unfortunately in the past, though our agricultural and scientific authorities knew that we were falling behind in respect to modern methods, it was almost useless to complain or urge reform, because owing to our financial distress we were not in a position to introduce and enforce regulations which would result in the produce of our dairies being above suspicion. It is different today. The Jones-Hughes Government have some \$600,000 anticipated surplus to play with, and should be in a position to make at least a beginning with the reformations the report recommends.

**Liquor Profits**

We have heard much in the Legislature about the Jones Government's profits of over half a million dollars last year on the liquor business. Ottawa is making tremendous profits too. The following from the *Ottawa Journal* will be read with interest:  
 Exact figures on Canada's liquor bill are not available, but it has been estimated of late as from \$275,000,000 to \$325,000,000 per year. Of that amount something like three-quarters is taken in taxes—which is another word, in this case, for profits on the liquor business. The latest report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics arrives at \$120,000,000 as the share of the Dominion Treasury for the fiscal year 1946, and the "take" of the provinces would not be much short of this figure. If such profits were imposed by private interests there would be a terrific uproar, and naturally. But excessive profits still are excessive if charged by a government.

**Misapplied Democracy**

Confusion appears to prevail in the minds of our legislators over what constitutes democratic government. While at root it implies government by the people for the people, the question remains just how that may be brought about. In early days democracy was much restricted in its area, and from a modern point of view the democracy of Athens and the corresponding democracies of the commercial cities in the Middle Ages were oligarchies, for the area was extremely limited. Within its restricted area control might be nearly complete, but while the majority of the population were slaves or aliens without votes, we can hardly, according to modern ideas, speak of that as democratic government. In a modern democratic country popular control must be largely indirect or representative, and that is the kind we have here. The people as a whole, having universal suffrage, hold an election and vote for representatives, not delegates, to carry on the work of administration and control. These representatives then align themselves, if they have not already been aligned, under one leader, and the leader of the majority of representatives forms a small inner circle which with him constitutes the governing body of the Legislature. It is the leader who chooses the representatives he wishes to associate with him, and the unwritten law is that only those who see eye to eye with the chief may be selected or accept appointment. The Government thus chosen must be all of one mind on Government policies and speak with one voice upon them. Sometimes it happens that one or more of those chosen find they can no longer support one or more of the policies of the majority; then they must either voluntarily resign or be dismissed by the chief, known as the Premier. It is absolutely opposed to democratic representative government for a member to retain membership while holding and maintaining views contrary to the majority. Nor is it democratic representative government for a member to go back on his convictions in order to retain office. One of the fundamentals of the party system of representative administration is absolute loyalty to the Premier and his policies. If a member feels otherwise he must get out and allow some other one to take his place. Sometimes it happens that the majority of the members of the Government differ with the Premier; then he either tries to replace them, or he himself must resign. This happened in the case of Premier Asquith, when Lloyd George headed a revolt in his cabinet, compelling him to retire. But more often than not, the Premier retains the support of the majority of his government as in the cases of Premier King versus Defense Minister Ralston and Hon. Angus Macdonald. Then it is the minority who has to quit, leaving the Premier to enjoy the confidence and undivided support of his

ministry both before the Legislature and the country.

As to Mr. Wright's contention, that it is democratic to suppress one's convictions on principles when a majority votes otherwise, that is mere poppycock. When did ever an uninformed crowd constitute the final appeal on right or wrong? It is the bounden duty of leaders, especially those holding the confidence of the electorate on the principles espoused at their election, to stand firm for what they consider the right, and to resign rather than sacrifice their convictions.

Democratic representative government becomes a fiasco, when members of the administration are ready and willing to condone departures from policy and practices which constituted the ground and reason for their association together as a democratic representative government.

**EDITORIAL NOTES**

Tomorrow opens the Cancer Campaign for funds to prevent or cure the most insidious pest known to mankind. An exceptionally fine organization of business men have loyally undertaken to put the drive over, and we feel sure, as in other similar instances, it will go over the top.

The mistake the versatile Mr. Wright made in his proposed appointment of roadmasters in his district, was to associate himself with his defeated colleague. If he had been of the frame of mind of the Liberals in Regina he would have urged association rather with his Conservative fellow member to off-set the possible advent of the C. C. F.'s.

H. R. H. Princess Elizabeth, born this date 1921. Is heir to the throne on the demise of her royal father, King George VI. Has had practical upbringing for the position she is destined to occupy, and is at present with the rest of the Royal Family in South Africa. It is rumoured, but not confirmed, she may marry a distant cousin of the Greek royal family, who served in the British Navy since boyhood and has now attained lieutenant rank—Lieut. Philip Mountbatten.

It is too bad that the City should have to suffer loss and inconvenience through attempts of the Legislature to amend the legislation sought for the satisfactory carrying on of the City's affairs. But the "improvements" which were sought to be thrust upon the City were such that the Mayor and City Council gave instructions to withdraw their bill rather than run the risk of the whole economic set-up of the Council being wrecked. They will contrive to carry on under the existing statute.

Condolences to our esteemed contemporary, the *Summerside Journal*, on the heavy damage caused to its plant in yesterday's fire. The equipment destroyed or rendered temporarily useless will be hard to replace at this time. It is hoped, however, that it will not be necessary to suspend publication of this grand old Island newspaper, which is recognized as being among the leading weeklies of the Dominion.

Prosperity and high employment can best be achieved through lower prices and better selling, speakers representing manufacturing and retailing warned the national marketing conference of the United States Chamber of Commerce. "There is no sense fooling ourselves," said Lawrence B. Sizer, sales promotion director for Marshall Field & Co., Chicago. "We in distribution are far too prone to put the blame for high prices on the manufacturer,

Administration of family allowances in Canada cost the Federal Government \$1,725,843 in 1945-46, an estimated \$1,929,535 in 1946-47, and is expected to cost another \$1,910,000 in 1947-48. The return, tabled by Finance Minister Abbott, showed administration of family allowances in the last fiscal year was most costly in Ontario, where expenditures of \$566,597 were shown. In Quebec expenditures were \$558,519, while in Prince Edward Island they were lowest at \$16,964.

The Charlottetown Tennis Club, one of the most popular organizations for summer outdoor sports, intend initiating solicitation for additional members in order to raise the necessary funds to put their grounds and equipment into serviceable condition, these having suffered the consequences of wartime inactivity. Not only are the Tennis Courts a benefit to ourselves, but a great attraction to tourists and other visitors, and there need be no doubt there will be a ready response to the present appeal for additional supporting membership.

Where our taxes are going. Extract from debate in the Legislature: Mr. Matheson: "It is hard to follow the reasoning of the hon. member (Mr. Wright) when he starts to delve into hypotheses." Mr. Wright said the \$131,000,000 was made up of the amounts which the dissenting Provinces would lose, and which in Ontario's case would be \$64,000,000. These sums would be at the disposal of the Dominion to distribute among all the Provinces. Mr. Hunter: "That does not make sense to me at all. If Ontario accepts the Dominion offer, and takes the \$64,000,000, what becomes of this fund that we are going to draw from?" Mr. Wright: "Yes, but she didn't." Mr. Hunter: "But she may accept it. Then what becomes of this fund that you are referring to?" He went on to quote from figures given in the House of Commons in reply to a question by Mr. Macdonnell, showing that before the war there were 75,000 civil servants. Today they number 150,000 and this figure does not include special boards. Mr. Wright: "I suppose we have a proportion of those in this Province." Mr. Hunter: "We certainly have. This is where our taxes are going, rather than into public services."

**Notes By the Way**

Russia wars against capitalism, but is practical about money matters, being willing to take any given amount. — Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

If everyone was a millionaire it would not mean a solution of the world's problems of those of the individual. There is no promise that it would result in greater happiness, even though everyone imagines that it would be a state of great delight. — Moose Jaw Times-Herald.

The problem of low-rental housing did not rise with the war. It has plagued this country for decades. It is clear that the only answer to the problem is subsidized housing in one form or another. Ottawa apparently is content to let matters drift. The federal authorities show no sign of giving local financial help necessary for a proper solution to the problem. — Winnipeg Tribune.

A drip-proof tap, the washer of which can be changed without turning the water off at the main, has recently appeared in Britain. Consisting of only six parts, it is based on a new principle resulting from wartime advances in hydraulic equipment in aircraft. Two washers, made of a new synthetic resilient material, replace the normal one. Sealing is effected by water pressure. After being turned on and off 1,000,000 times in laboratory tests, the equivalent of 40 years of household use—the tap was as good as new. — U. K. Information Office.

Strictly speaking, Cadet training is not military, though it has shown itself to be good "preparatory schooling" for membership in the Dominion's Armed Forces when the need arrives. In a Cadet Corps boys acquire habits of precision, learn teamwork, benefit from discipline and cultural surroundings, and develop admirable qualities. Experience has shown that, with the possible exception of organized sports, Cadet training does more for youth than can any other school-days activity. That it creates a militaristic spirit is an out-moded belief—though, actually, it might not be a bad thing for Canada if the military duty of the Dominion's young men were somehow impressed upon them. In the light of experience, the Federal Defence Department's discouragement of Cadet training is a short-sighted sample of false economy. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

When Spring comes to BC, I envy the little mountain streams that break through their icy barriers and set out on the wild chase to the sea. I usually think first of the Illellewaet tumbling out of the Selkirk with such gay abandon at Revelstoke. Surely no other stream in the world has such a musical name. It's hard to spell, and hard to pronounce... until you get to know-how... but when you get used to it, the syllables ripple off your tongue like icy water rippling over the mountain pebbles. We in British Columbia owe much to our native Indians for the wonderful place—names found on our map. The Illellewaet is the best, but there are others that I like, such as Similkameen and the Tallquam, the Spallumcheen and the Coquihalla. For those who like their place-names harsh, there is a wider selection. Spuzzum is a candy. There are scores of others, if you care to look for them, such as Kispiox and Qualicum, Squilax and Kokanee. — Vancouver Province.

"Number Please?"  
 "Can you tell me the time please?"  
 "I don't want a number. I want to know the time."  
 "I'm sorry, we are not allowed to give information."  
 "I know that operator, but couldn't you just glance at that watch of yours?"  
 "I'm sorry, we are not allowed to give information. Will you please ask for information?"  
 "I am asking for information."  
 "I will give you information."  
 "The time?"  
 "No Information." ... Click.  
 "Information. Can I help you?"  
 "You certainly could, miss. Could you tell me the time?"  
 "I'm sorry, we're not allowed to give that information."  
 "Can you tell me who can give me that information?"  
 "I'm sorry we are not allowed to give that information." — Vancouver News-Herald.

No phase of Nature, probably, saddens the heart like spring sunlight. Snows fall and winds blow but sunlight, like Francis Thompson's Hound of Heaven, grows steadily "with unhurrying chase and unperturbed pace," and there is comfort in the conviction that neither frost nor storm can stay its liberating hand, says the Montreal *Star*. The first traces of the sun are good to see as earth softens and grows fragrant and Nature begins to unfold in rhythmic beauty. White light on walls and sidewalks makes city streets fresher and brighter. Even the faces of people are happier. The world, it seems, turns Aztec and worships the sun. This sunlight, which brings in the day with streamers in the east, broadening to brilliance at noon time, leaves with a graceful gesture. Delicate color flees the west, fading into pale shades of loveliness, and with this comes a poignant freshness and sweetness, symbolic perhaps of spring's recurring gift of life.

**POISONOUS PANS**  
 MONTREAL (CP) — Buying second hand frying pans might be dangerous, city police warn. Recently, they said, 28 pans were stolen from a freight car. They were used to add the pans were used to carry metal bromide and food cooked in them might be poisonous.

**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.

**DEBASING THE LAW**

Sir,—The attitude of the present Government towards law and its enforcement, towards all lawyers, and even towards the Attorney-General, is reflected, not merely in the conduct of the Government, but in the everyday language of the Premier himself.

"When we want lawyers we hire them," is the Premier's nonchalant statement.

"All bills have to run through the Attorney-General's hands," is the latest pronouncement. "He is the man we employ to draft things and put them in shape."

Time was, when the Attorney-General was an appointee of His Majesty the King (his appointment being by Letters Patent from the Crown); when he was the representative of the Sovereign himself in matters relating to the law and to its enforcement. Today, the impression is, the Attorney-General is but a hireling, a mere "employee" of the Jones Government!

**A MOURNER**

REPLY FROM FAIR SEX  
 Sir,—So our National Flower is a Lady's Slipper, eh? Why not a Bachelor's Button, and be done with it?

**ODE TO THE BACHELORS**

Come hither valiant spinners, Give ear to what I say—The Bachelors have vanished, and their men are here to stay. If luring men is gambling, and gambling is sin, why wear a lady's slipper, bachelor to win? The rat-nests now are crowded, long before production's peak, they gossip as they darn their socks, pricked fingers make them weep. With coats devoid of buttons, and shirts devoid of tails, their garments now are fastened, with a flock of horse-shoe nails. And when with you he chews the rag, nor does he turn to slum it, instead of artificial teeth, the Bachelor will gum it. And when it comes to perfume, girls, of tom-cat, whale, or yak, you'll note the wily bachelor sports a white strip down his back. They stand upon the corners, wearing triple pairs of socks. If an east wind fanned their ankles, they'd be sick-a-bed in flocks. With the price of clothing soaring, their clothes must be brief, I think we yet may venture out—in Mother Eve's fig leaf.

**THE OBSERVANT CITIZEN.**

**MR. SCHOFIELD'S STATEMENTS**

Sir,—In your issue of April 17th Mr. C. H. Schofield, of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is reported to have stated that private enterprise has been pretty well driven out of the picture in Saskatchewan. According to the Bureau of Publications, Regina, there has been a great increase in private enterprise in that Province. Since the present government took office 420 new private enterprises with a capital of \$10,400,000 have been established. In addition 1309 new partnerships and 27 new companies from outside the Province have set up branches.

Premier Douglas stated in the Legislature that there is room in Saskatchewan for both private, public and co-operative enterprise, each working in the field in which it is best suited. As a result of the government establishing a tannery, none had been established previously. It was possible for a glove factory to be started by private enterprise.

Mr. Schofield states that the government has taken over the insurance companies. Will he please name one insurance company that the government has taken over? There are Government agents, and inspectors, and buying agents, and selling agents, and distributing agents, and a host of civil servants as numerous and numberless as the sands on the seashore, all of whom must be paid a commission before we are assured that that profit which is necessary to keep us solvent and to keep us sane.

Middle-men are an essential factor in our democratic way of life, but there is a limit to the number of middle-men that production can absorb.

To drive or fly over this Province in the middle of the growing season is a pleasure and an inspiration, but two factors at least tend to darken the picture: (1) The low average production per acre, and (2) the number of acres that produce nothing at all. Increased production per acre and increased total production are the two vital problems of the immediate future.

I am, Sir, etc.,  
 IRVING TOMBS.  
 Albany R. R. No. 2

**MIDDLE-MEN**

Sir,—Prince Edward Island is the middle-man's paradise. It would be difficult to find another area of like size where so many operatives come into the picture between the producer and the consumer. Sooner ago our operatives for simplifying and improving the methods of production and distribution of agricultural commodities were established. One of the primary objects of this new form of management was to eliminate the middle-man,

and to put the necessities of life within reach of the consumer at a reasonable price and with a reasonable profit to the producer. Today the tables are turned. The middle-man or the operative threatens to eliminate the cooperative.

Take fertilizer as an example. Fertilizer already mixed in the proper proportions cost \$65.50 a ton more than if the farmer purchased the ingredients separately and mixed them himself. Two men could easily mix a ton of fertilizer an hour, and that is ten tons in a ten-hour day, and that is \$65.00. If they mixed 2 tons an hour that would be \$130.00 a day, which is fairly good pay. If we mix our own, that money saved goes into our own pockets. But if we buy fertilizer already mixed the cost of the mixing goes into the pockets of the middle-man. Of course we do not have to buy fertilizer in this expensive manner, but because it comes in nicely done up parcels, easy to handle and guaranteed, true to type we must have it that way even though it adds considerably to the high cost of living.

To take another example: feed for livestock. I am thinking now of those farmers who purchase the bulk of their feed in the open market. Much of this feed is grown in the West. To encourage the growing of this material the Government pays a subsidy or bonus to the grower. The Government is, perhaps, the most expensive and the most extravagant middle-man with whom we have to deal. Then there is the long and costly haul across the continent. To encourage the movement of these supplies from West to East the Government pays a part of the transportation costs. The money to meet these charges comes out of the general tax payer.

This trans-continental carrier of foodstuffs is now asking for a 30% boost in freight rates. That is more than this country can afford. The rates need to be lowered.

To try to make wartime wages and salaries and other expenses fit into a peace-time economy leads straight to disaster. One of the most familiar and the most painful of these disasters is the depression. To reduce the excessive cost of transportation it might be well to look into the possibility of readjusting wages and salaries. If the wages paid to labour in the transportation industry were reduced, 20% of these operatives would still be getting twice as much per year as the average farmer.

Once this Western feed stuff reaches the Atlantic seaboard the general distribution north, south, east and west begins. The total cost of distribution must be enormous. Would it not be better to raise more of this feed material at home? It would help to put some of our idle acres to work, and it might help to reduce our unemployment figures to the vanishing point.

Sooner or later people who cannot make a comfortable living in the city will move to the countryside. There is no alternative. The present methods of handling our surplus population are demoralizing. Except for those who are physically or mentally ill there should be a dollar's worth of work for every dollar paid out of the public treasury. In England under their Socialist regime much of the land not fully or carefully cultivated is being taken over by the Government in the interests of increased production. In Russia they take it all. If we are to avoid the perils of Socialism or collective ownership or something worse, we need to put our own house in order; not tomorrow but today.

The truth of the matter is we are all living too extravagantly and too expensively. High costs of living are due for the most part to high costs of production. If farmers ever hope to get cost of production plus a fair profit for their labour they must keep the costs of production down.

There is a limit to the number of middle-men that our agricultural economy will carry. There are Government agents, and inspectors, and buying agents, and selling agents, and distributing agents, and a host of civil servants as numerous and numberless as the sands on the seashore, all of whom must be paid a commission before we are assured that that profit which is necessary to keep us solvent and to keep us sane.

Middle-men are an essential factor in our democratic way of life, but there is a limit to the number of middle-men that production can absorb.

To drive or fly over this Province in the middle of the growing season is a pleasure and an inspiration, but two factors at least tend to darken the picture: (1) The low average production per acre, and (2) the number of acres that produce nothing at all. Increased production per acre and increased total production are the two vital problems of the immediate future.

I am, Sir, etc.,  
 VERNON CROCKETT,  
 York, P. E. I.

**The Humanities**

(Saint John Telegraph-Journal)  
 There is keen satire in a recent cartoon depicting two girls in a library where one of them says to the other, "Let's get some educational books—like how to be popular at parties or new ways to do your hair." The word "education" is often misused and yet in its original sense it is wide — a leading or drawing out of hidden potentialities. So perhaps the girl was not altogether wide of the mark; she at least had self-improvement in mind, albeit not in the high cultural sense.

From several quarters recently have come signs of an awakening to what education should really mean. Emphasis on science has led to neglect that is almost exclusion of the humanities, the arts. Science is vital nowadays in one or more of its many forms. It is the basis of the knowledge sought by many attempting through education to prepare themselves to make a living or a better living. Nevertheless the chief object of education, the true object now as in bygone ages, is to provide a balanced knowledge of the means and ends of human life and thereby to raise students to become "active servants of humanity." It is in the arts rather than sciences that this must be sought.

In the annual report of the president of the University of Saskatchewan appears this striking passage: "The world in which we live is like the University of Saskatchewan—lopsided, imperfectly developed and neglectful of the arts. The next great step in university education everywhere is a recovery of true cultural values — as much in the sciences as in the arts. For the sciences cannot do themselves off in detached isolation from the world of social and moral affairs. Recent experience has brought this truth to our doors with startling effects."

How are we ever to bring the world into stable equilibrium if we allow our universities to grow lopsided? May it not be that the schools fail to make clear to the students a very little clear explanation of the subjects leading to why a higher study of the arts? Why a child should work over such seemingly useless subjects as the dead languages is often a riddle, and rarely is it fully explained. The dead languages are the backbone to the treasury of all Greek and Roman learning. The subject might be elaborated; but the point is that a very little clear explanation could make apparently useless study seem quite worthwhile and that would be all to the advantage of human life and human relations.

**Britain's National Income in 1946**

(United Kingdom Information Office)

Britain's national income last year amounted to slightly less than \$32,000,000,000 compared with about \$33,400,000,000 in 1945. The national income reached its peak in 1944 and has fallen since then by about \$1,600,000,000 or 4 per cent.

In 1946 the amount spent by the United Kingdom overseas exceeded the income by \$1,600,000,000. This means that despite the rise in the volume of exports up to the 1938 level, the country was still financing about 25 per cent of its overseas expenditure by borrowings from abroad and the sale of United Kingdom-owned assets in other countries.

Of the United Kingdom's external liabilities at the end of the year nearly \$12,000,000,000 were to sterling area countries and nearly \$3,400,000,000 to North and South America; the latter figure including drawings on the Canadian and U. S. A. credits during 1946 to the extent of \$1,116,000,000.

During the year the Government (including Local Authorities) spent \$9,200,000,000 on social services. This was less than half the level of expenditure in each of the peak war years 1943 and 1944.

**Shepherds And Sheep**

(By Ralph Wightman in The BBC overseas short-wave service)

In all the history of our civilization I believe there has never been any job which has been more honoured than that of a shepherd. David left the sheepfold to be a king in Israel. The best tidings in the world was told to shepherds on the hills of Bethlehem. Our Lord compared Himself to the Good Shepherd.

I have known shepherds all my life, and that knowledge has not shaken my faith in the old imagery. Without going into any high mysteries, it is still true, in my ordinary every-day sense, that the "Good Shepherd giveth his life for the sheep."

I am a farmer, and a business man. I keep sheep because I hope to make a profit out of keeping sheep. Yet I cannot help feeling proud that the metaphor and simile which have moved men through all the ages, have been connected with my calling. The worker in the city knows the meaning of "the one ewe lamb." The hardest cynic in

**The Poet's Corner**

**FROM "WAYFARING"**

Across the harbor's tangled pangs  
 We watch the flaring sunset fade;  
 Then the forever questing stars  
 File down along the vanished trail

To no discovered country, where  
 They will forget when the hand  
 Of the strong Fates shall take away  
 Their burdens and unloose their bands.

Westward and lone the hill-road  
 Gray  
 Mounts to the skyline sheer,  
 Where many a weary dream puts  
 forth  
 To strike the trail where they are  
 gone.

The sleepless guide to that outland  
 Is the great Mother of us all.  
 Whose molded dust and dew we wear  
 With the blown flowers by the wall.

Girt with the twilight she is grave,  
 The sleeping companion, wise and  
 true  
 She leads beyond the dale of time,  
 The carload of the cooling sea—

Beyond these dull green miles of  
 dike,  
 And gleaming breakers on the bar—  
 To the white kingdom of her Lord,  
 The nameless Word, whose breath  
 We are.

**Old Charlottetown**  
(And P.E.I.)

**VERNON RIVER PIONEERS**

About the year 1812 there lived in the State of Maine a man named James Laird, having a good rocky farm. Not wishing to live under the Stars and Stripes, he decided to settle somewhere on British soil. Being the owner of a small schooner, or shallop, built sharp at both ends, he gathered his few effects, and with his family on board set sail for Prince Edward Island. His family consisted of himself, his wife, two sons, and one daughter. The sons' names were Josiah and Banward, the daughter's name was Polly.

They coasted around the Island for some time, until finally they entered the mouth of the historic Vernon River. They sailed up river about a half a mile above the Vernon River Bridge, until they came to a small clearing, from which some poor unfortunate Acadian had been driven. Here they went ashore and built a small house. Later they had a farm surveyed, on what became the Laird homestead. Somewhere about this time, 1812, John VanDerstine and Jeremiah Emman settled about two miles further up the river. They married the only two daughters of John Polly, who were passengers in the Polly. They raised large families, and quite a number of their descendants are settled on farms along the south side to this day.

Early settlers at Vernon River, by the late Mr. W. F. Fraser, in the money market understands the perishable of the ninety and nine sheep safe in the fold, and the one which was lost.

In my part of the world most of the shepherds are middle aged men or old men. The easy popular opinion to express is to say that the young men are not prepared to take on the long hours and the hardships of a shepherd's job. For myself, I do not believe that is true. The real trouble is that our system of keeping sheep in Southern England is hopelessly un-economic. For fifty years the sheep flocks have declined. The trouble was that when sheep flocks were declining, there were less and less opportunities for a shepherd. The son did not follow because he was shepherd, not because he was afraid of a shepherd's work; but because there was no work for him. Exactly the same thing happened with the blacksmiths; the future obviously held no prospect for the horse, and the present position is that there are not enough smiths to deal with the horses which remain. Whenever an ancient craftsman dies out there always comes a point where the men to be trained die quicker than the need for their services. I do know one or two young shepherds. There is a lad of eighteen, ten miles away from my farm, in charge of three hundred sheep. That lad shows every promise of being as good as any of our old shepherds, although he owns a motorbike and can take his girl to the pictures on any Saturday which is not occupied by lambing. Still, the fact remains that most shepherds are middle aged to elderly men in my part of England.

**The System**

Our system of keeping sheep is probably the best which has ever been devised for the good of the land and the good of the sheep.

(Continued on Page 12)

STARTS WORK  
 IN 2 SECONDS

**ASPIRIN**  
 EASES NEURITIC PAIN  
 GENUINE ASPIRIN IS MARKED THIS WAY

**G. F. Hutcheson & SON**  
 OPTOMETRISTS  
 "Specialists in the fitting of glasses for the correction of ocular defects."  
 53 Grafton Street