

THE CHARLOTTETOWN GUARDIAN

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Frank Walker.

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

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1947

A Good Example

An item of interest to our farmers comes
from Sydney, N. S., where the Cape Breton Poultry
Producers Association at a special meeting
set up a fact-finding committee to inquire into
the feed situation and attendant increasing
costs.

Our poultry men have been badly hit by
exorbitant feed costs in this Province too, and
the action taken in Cape Breton might be fol-
lowed with advantage here.

In no other department of agriculture—
not even that of hog raising—has greater pro-
gress been made in this Province in recent
years. Since 1929, for example, our laying hen
population increased from 395,000 to 690,000
in 1946.

Feed costs are all-important in poultry
raising, and if there is to be another increase in
feed bills in August it will have a serious de-
terrent effect. This is a matter which should
receive attention at Ottawa.

That Secret Session

The Ottawa Citizen criticizes, and rightly,
the planning of a secret session of the external
affairs committee of Commons to hear about
conditions in Europe. Actually, the session was
made to include the entire Commons, and appears
to be a reversion to a measure normally ac-
cepted by the people only in wartime.

There can be nothing in the international
situation which warrants such a view or such a
major retrogressive step toward wartime methods
of government. Undue secrecy is not a nega-
tion of democracy but is the stuff of which wars
have been kindled and could be again.

Huge Prairie Power Projects

Tens of millions of dollars are to be made
available by Ottawa—and the Maritimes will
have to pay their share of it—for a vast irri-
gation and electric power development in Alberta
and Saskatchewan. The director of rehabilita-
tion, Dominion Department of Agriculture, in-
formed a convention of the American Society of
Farm Managers and Rural Appraisers in Winni-
peg the other day that Hon. J. G. Gardiner esti-
mated the cost of this project designed to af-
fect two million acres of land in Western Can-
ada will cost "not less than \$50,000,000."

One factor in this gigantic Prairie scheme
that is of especial interest to the power-short
Maritimes is quoted by the above mentioned Fed-
eral official as being connected with what he
described as the Red Deer river development
and would furnish "a hydro plant whose annual
output would be 30,000,000 kilowatt hours." Of
another development in the chain, that on the
South Saskatchewan river, he stated it "would
supply power, irrigation and domestic water
supply to Moose Jaw, Regina and intermediate
points. The dam on this river will be the largest
earth dam on the North American continent
and would supply 864,000 acres of land
suitable for irrigation."

Power—and at low cost—is as imperative
in insuring economic progress in the Maritimes
as it is in the Prairie Provinces, but it seems dif-
ficult to convince the Dominion Government of
this fact. As the Moncton Times points out, the
long-enslaved plan of harnessing the tides of
the Petitcodiac river to produce electric power
has been reported feasible by qualified engineers,
but Ottawa frowned upon taking any lead in
bringing the project to fruition, and finally suc-
ceeded in obtaining a report throwing cold water
on the scheme. This was one project which
would have benefited Prince Edward Island trem-
endously if it had gone through. Others are
the Chignecto Canal—which also is being given
the "delayed action" treatment by the powers-
that-be—and the application of the Prairie
Farm Rehabilitation Act, to the Maritimes. The
latter measure, it is hoped, will actually ma-
terialize.

The Times concludes reasonably: "In citing
the extraordinary difference in Ottawa's inter-

est in the welfare and advancement of the
Prairies as compared with the Maritimes, we are
in no wise envious of the West's good fortune in
being so lavishly favored. What we do wish to
emphasize is that the Dominion Government's
attitude toward the power development and land
reclamation problems of the Maritimes is defini-
tely unfair. The generous beneficence shown
towards the Prairies clearly furnishes a prima
facie case in favor of the Maritimes securing a
more equitable share of the Federal expendi-
tures for public works—in which category
come the hydro tidal power, canal and marsh-
lands reclamation projects."

EDITORIAL NOTES

Canada invaded by the U. S. A. this date
1812.

It will have been noted with satisfaction
here that on the day of the announcement of
her betrothal our future Queen was wearing a
waist length wrap of platinum fox.

Strikes seem to be a response to anything
and everything today. In France 300,000 work-
ers laid down tools for an hour in protest against
a new tax.

Tourists may not think we have the best
roads in the world but once they have seen our
mile after mile of beaches they decide that a
visit here was well worth while.

Dominion civil servants are waiting im-
patiently for the parliamentary session to end,
for with it ends the suspension of "four o'clock
closing" of government offices.

Canada is not only selling surplus war
stores, she is also buying. A BUP story indicates
that Canada is the best customer for U.
S. surplus stocks. Tanks and aircraft are im-
portant items in the transactions.

Congratulations will be universal from all
over to both Lieut. Philip Mountbatten and Prin-
cess Elizabeth on the official announcement of
their engagement. All the world loves a
lover.

Everyone will rejoice that the new Car Ferry
Abegweit will make its first appearance here at
the Capital of the Province at the end of this
month before taking up its regular schedule be-
tween Borden and Tormentine.

When Flora, the MacLeod of MacLeod
and Chief of the clan visits Sydney at the end
of this month she should certainly be greeted
by the head of the family for the Island, if he
can be located.—"S. A." for instance.

When Mr. Shinwell declared that he did
not care a "tinker's cuss" about anyone but a
worker he was gravely maligning the hard-
working though disappearing body of men. The
tinker's dam, of which he was thinking, is made
of clay and assists in soldering operations.

Canada has proceeded much further than
either Britain or the U. S. in the unification of
the various branches of the fighting services. It
remains to be seen whether we can develop a
body of leaders who can cope with such exten-
sive responsibilities.

The cities of Ottawa and Windsor have
requested that the ban on the sale of sliced
bread be lifted, but according to the Ottawa
Journal this will not be done until the scarcity
of wrapping paper is eased. Meanwhile house-
wives will just have to continue wielding the
bread knife.

The telephone company enjoys a monopoly
under the protection of the provincial govern-
ment because from the nature of its service
competition would be wasteful. In return for
the monopoly it is expected to give the best and
cheapest service possible, and it is the duty of
the Utility Commission to see that it keeps up
to the mark.

Sending, or taking, home tasty morsels to
the Britons is now almost universal. Lord Inver-
chapel, British Ambassador to the United States,
frantically hunted butter and bacon on the New
York waterfront before boarding the Queen
Elizabeth bound for food-short Britain. He said
he was able to buy 10 pounds of butter and
eight pounds of bacon in a shop a short time be-
fore the ship sailed with 2,256 passengers. He
will spend two months vacationing in the High-
lands of Scotland.

Not letting his left hand know what his
right hand doeth. Anglo-Canadian friendship is
to be perpetuated by a commemorative chapel in
the new Guildford Cathedral, England, which
will ever be associated with the gratitude of the
people of Surrey for the help of the Canadian
forces during two wars, and to perpetuate the
links with the people of Canada which were
forged during those years. It is now disclosed
that the gift of £40,000 (\$160,000) made four
years ago for the completion of the purchase of
the site of Guildford Cathedral, then known to
be made by a "Canadian", was made by the late
Lord Bennett.

Desiderius Erasmus, Dutch scholar and
theologian, died this date 1536; he remained
faithful to the Church of Rome through a career
that led him to Scotland as tutor to the future
Archbishop of St. Andrews, son of James IV of
Scotland, and to England where for five years he
was Lady Margaret Professor of Divinity at
Cambridge. His publications include Adagia,
Encomium Moriae (Praise of Folly), Colloquia,
Spongia, Diatribe de Libero Arbitrio, Ciceronianus.
His writings were marked by perfect sanity and
breadth of view, and his influence was very
widespread both as critic and theologian; he was
unquestionably the intellectual dictator of his
age: "War is delightful to those who have no
experience of it."

Notes By the Way

Now it appears that Burma may
stay within the Commonwealth as a
Dominion. Complete independ-
ence can lose some of its charm
and can be had for the taking.
—Ottawa Journal.

We have long believed that if
a man has anything worth saying
he will be able to find the words
and the opportunity to say it. We
do not believe in "mute, inglorious
Miltons"; we doubt if any man has
ever gone to his grave carrying a
heavy freight of unuttered wis-
dom. And we have observed that
the greatest praise of silence—
"Thomas Carlyle will do as an ex-
ample—are themselves garrulous
men and usually writers, as well.
—Peterborough Examiner.

It is interesting to note that
30,000 young pheasants are to be
turned loose from Ontario hatch-
eries this Summer. Also that grouse
are making a comeback in the Ont-
ario landscape. Even without the
boon for the hunters, this would
be a good thing, because these
birds are enormous waste seed eat-
ers. The licensing and training of
fish and game guides is also anoth-
er forward step, if wild life is to
become the tourist attraction it
should be. — St. Catharines Stand-
ard.

A man out in Kansas, Charles W.
Woolman, daily hands a knockout
blow to the argument of too many
business houses that anyone who
has passed the 40 or 45-year mark
is too much an age, says The
Boston Post. They want younger
men. But Mr. Woolman walked un-
til he was 50, then started a broom
business of his own, and now, at
68, he has no thought of retiring.
He even raises his own broom-
corn and for 30 years has been
turning out quality brooms. He has
given encouragement to many, and
has proven that age doesn't make
any difference if the ambition is
there.

A committee of trained experts
at Breta pooled their minds to ex-
plain why crows swim in a circle.
Country crows find their perch on
tree limbs, hillsides, corn stalks
and other slanted objects. This
causes them to put more than one
half of their gross weight on the
leg that is on the slope. This results
in over-development of the crown
leg. It becomes stouter than the
other leg. When a crow is swim-
ming, therefore, the stronger of the
two legs is utilized with more
vigour, causing the crow to swim
in a circle. To prevent this, it is
of this hypothesis, it can be pre-
determined whether the crow will
swim clockwise or counterclock-
wise by observing which direction
it dives when it enters the water.
—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Two species of birds, the Laysan
Rail and the Laysan Finch, were
added to the long list of extinct
animals as a result of conditions
during the Second World War.

Once fairly numerous on Laysan
Island in the Pacific, these birds
disappeared from the place which
they gave their name, and when
war broke out were found
only on Midway Island. Transport-
ed to the island by a new
enemy to these birds on Midway—
the Rat. Both species nested on or
near the ground in vegetation. Rail
and finch alike were helpless
against the hungry rodents which
ate them out of house and home.
They died out to the last specimen
and are now as extinct as the
Passenger Pigeon, or the Great
Auk, and like them would eventu-
ally be lost even to memory
were it not for museum records,
Representatives of both the Laysan
Rail and the Laysan Finch are
treasured specimens in the ornitho-
logical collection of the Royal
Ontario Museum.

The Tourist Board has made
plans to draw to Britain this sum-
mer 150,000 visitors from over-
seas, especially from the United
States. This was described as "lun-
acy" by the Caterers' Association,
The Manchester Guardian reports.
There was lack of equipment, most
hotels were still requisitioned, and
in general the least tourists would
expect would be more than they
could be offered. Intending visitors
were advised not to come until
next year. To this the Automobile
Association added the melancholy
view that every tourist from a-
broad will keep an Englishman out
of an hotel bed. In a statement
issued recently, the British Tourist
Board said that these "ill-founded
and defeatist suggestions" were
doing considerable damage to the
nation. Many steps had been taken
to assist the catering industry,
and others were being investigat-
ed. As a parting shot, Mr. Tom
Johnston, chairman of the Scot-
tish Tourist Board, pointed out
that visitors will come for our his-
tory and our scenery and not "for
a guzzle."

Long a problem of those who
plant and reap from the soil is
a little threadlike worm, rarely
more than a sixteenth of an inch
long, known as the nematode. Some
farmers call them wireworms,
which they are not. Others call
them round worms or soil worms.
They attack the roots of plants,
causing them to become stunted
and cutting down on the amount
of food which can be absorbed
from the soil. Some 1,500 species
of plants are subject to their at-
tacks. Truck crops are especially
susceptible. Nematodes drastically
reduce the production of Asia's rice
fields, Europe's sugar beets, Ire-
land's potato fields, Java's rubber
plantations, India's tea fields, and
very likely the cabbage in your
own garden. Until recently they
threatened Hawaii's pineapple in-
dustry with extinction. But now
some new soil fumigants have been
developed and, according to Dr.
Robert M. Salter, chief of the
plant industry of the
Department of Agriculture, they

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to
the discussion of questions of
interest. The Charlottetown
Guardian does not neces-
sarily endorse the opinion of
correspondents.

AGAINST LIQUOR & TOBACCO

Sir.—When the nations of the
world are falling to establish per-
manent world peace, and our na-
tion is being gripped in a struggle
between labour and capital with
labor organizing to control capital
and subjugate it to the demands
of labor regardless of consequences,
thus disrupting industry and busi-
ness and curtailing production, it
makes a dark outlook for peace,
prosperity, and plenty. But if all
that wrong could be made right
the world would still be a long
way from what it ought to be.
Because the domestic life of so
large a percentage of the people
is absorbed by one or both of the
worst evils that ever beset humani-
ty, viz.: liquor and tobacco, which
have come down through the
generations with vehement ad-
herence to the race, and have
grown to such proportions that all
other domestic activities are being
brushed aside and they are
being popularized and dressed up
in false respectability and pre-
sented to the world to be partaken
of by the unwary who follow the
lead and go down to the abode of
those who have gone before, now
we must regard liquor and tobacco
as our worst enemies.
The Indian had said that if
alcohol and tobacco were taken
out of the world, insane institu-
tions and prisons would have to
close their doors as a matter of
course. He said: "I was a heavy
drinker and was always in trouble
and saving nothing, then I gave
up drinking and now I have a
happy home with money in the
bank and a car."

Then to show the seriousness of
the tobacco evil in a former letter
I gave Dr. Franklin Bicknell's
account of conditions in England
where he said that Britain is dying
of starvation because the people
have squandered their dollar
credits in tobacco and other un-
necessary luxuries. There are
thousands in our country squan-
dering their money in cigarettes
and living in poverty. To show a
case in point a Christian Minister
in a certain town stated in the
pulpit that that town was ex-
pendng \$10,000 a year on educa-
tion and \$20,000 a year in cig-
arettes. That's where the money is
going and when we have statistics
to show that Canada last year
spent over \$73,000,000 in liquor
and we would judge by observation
that we would spend more
than that in tobacco there is a
lot of wrong in the world.

Now here is a note to encourage
smokers to give it up. The only
disadvantage of becoming a non-
smoker is that for a short time one
feels a sense of irritability espe-
cially when others are smoking in
the same room. Lord Morton
writes in the London Times, "On
the other hand he who gives up
smoking will find that (1) his
general health, (2) his energy, (3)
he plays his favorite game with
greater skill and less fatigue (4)
his enjoyment of food and drink
is keener (5) his sense of smell is
more acute, this has its disadvan-
tages but the advantages out-
weigh them (6) he enjoys plays
that tire some cough and his
mouth feels cleaner (7) he saves
a lot of money (8) he has a joyous
feeling of independence while
others are seeking for cigarettes
and (9) he enjoys plays and
concerts more because he is
not longing for a smoke, all the
above represents the personal ex-
perience of one who was a heavy
smoker for 35 years. To disarm
criticism I claim no credit for
ceasing to smoke and I am quite
familiar with the fable of the fox
who lost his tail."

Now when that testimony came
from Lord Morton in the London
Times that he had been a heavy
smoker for 35 years that should
encourage old smokers to gladly
give it up and consider the best
part of their life wasted. It grieves
me to hear of persons smoking
cigarettes as if it were an accom-
plishment. It grieves me to see
lights in the world but instead
whose light is darkness; and how
great is that darkness! They don't
seem to think of their influence
leading their brother down
into destruction. If they realize
that as a person right they are
acting the part of Cain and God's
question where is thy brother
meets them there where God pro-
nounced judgment on Cain for
refusing to be his brother's keeper.
And Cain said unto the Lord, my
punishment is greater than I can
bear. We have got to be careful
about how we talk back to God
about our influence especially
concerning these two great evils
that are invading the moral and
social life of the people.

Some time ago I read Sandy
Fraser's account of his life. He
said that when he was young his
mother always taught him that
alcohol was poison and he believed
"bid fair to become one of the
greatest boons to agriculture since
the development of fertilizer." —
Minneapolis Star Journal.

QUICKIES

By Ken Reynolds
I would advise all subscribers
of The Guardian to preserve this
issue and have it as a ready refer-
ence to the testimonies of Dr.

How to Combat RHEUMATIC PAIN

Rheumatism and other ailments are caused by
excess uric acid, a blood impurity that
should be extracted by the kidneys. If
kidneys fail, and excess uric acid remains, it
may cause severe discomfort and pain.
It is recommended by keeping your
kidneys in good condition. Get and use
Dodd's Kidney Pills. Dodd's help your
kidneys get rid of trouble-making poisons
and excess uric acid. See what Dodd's can do for you. 187

The Poet's Corner

A PRAYER

Save us, O God....
We are the little people of the
world,
We have seen death bloom in the
lonely sky
Like a towering yucca with ghostly
flowers uncurled
Into a million deaths..... On us
they lie.

Save us, O God.....
We are the faithful farmers of the
soil,
Of the summer fields whose har-
vest we have been death.
We are the sunless men in mines,
who toil
Promethean as against the polar
wrath.

Save us, O God.....
We are the workers in the furious
hive
Of cities honeycombed with fear
and hate
Send us Thy peace while still we
are alive,
Thy need of peace before it is too
late.

That we may sow it now.....
O guard the length and breadth of
every land,
Save us, O God.....

—Florence Ripley Mastin,
Editor, New York (Times)

Old Charlottetown

(And P.E.I.)

ACADIAN SETTLEMENTS

The first permanent Acadian set-
tlements in Prince Edward Island
after the expulsion date from
1761 and were located at Rustico,
Malpeque and Fortune Bay. At
Malpeque there were many dif-
ficulties with the English settlers,
the result of which was that many
Acadians left and settled else-
where. In 1799 eight families land-
ed at Tignish. These families set-
tled in that vicinity and the pres-
ent parishes of Tignish and Pal-
mer Road are the result. In 1801
five families settled at Caspeque.
These families together with some
50 others which came from Rusti-
co from 1860 to 1880 have given
rise to the present parish of
Bloomfield. In 1812 Mount Carmel
was settled by a further contin-
gent from Malpeque and at the
same time Egmont Bay
received its first settlers from the
same place. In 1817 the few re-
maining Acadian settlers at Mal-
peque decided to move further
westward, thus laying the founda-
tion of the present prosperous
parish of Miscouche. The various
other Acadian settlements in the
Province are of much later date.—
From an article by Prof. J. H. Blan-
chard on The Acadians of Prince
Edward Island.

her and he never indulged in it.
After he grew up a young man
he went and worked in the lumber
woods one winter, and near the
edge of the woods there was a
small village and there was a man
in that village who worked along
with him in the woods. He was a
nice fellow but was a drinker and
this man used to take him out to
his home occasionally and there
was just he and his wife and a
little boy, and he just doted on
this little boy. No matter how
drunk he was he was always fond-
ling this little boy and when he
would be drinking the little boy
would be wanting some but he
was always very careful not to
allow him any but one day or
night he got at it and drank his
fill, and in a short time he was
dead and when the father woke
up and found out what happened
he went nearly frantic. But that
cured him; he never touched liquor
after. That son had to die to save
his father and his death saved
them both for no doubt if he had
lived he would have been a drunk-
ard like his father. But a greater
than a lumber jack's son died to
save us. Will we accept his sacri-
fice or will we put him to an
open shame. It's according to our
will and our will determines our
destiny. Our responsibility is so
be our brother's keeper in regard
to these two evils, and our in-
fluence may be his salvation or his
destruction.

I would advise all subscribers
of The Guardian to preserve this
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QUALITY COAL

D. L. & W.
HARD COAL
If you burn hard coal may we
suggest that you purchase your
supply now.—We are unloading
chestnut size now.

A. PICKARD & CO.
PHONE 240

Bicknell and Lord Morton, both of
England, who know that tobacco
is starving their people and we
know that it is starving many
Canadians and will continue to do
so more as time goes on and dep-
ression sets in. Let all smokers,
young and old, take warning from
these high authorities and give it
up at once, as is so nicely shown
by Lord Morton.
I. Am, Str. etc.
TEETOTALER.

"Island" Imigrants

(Windsor Star)
Wherever you go in Canada
there will be people from Prince
Edward Island. That little provin-
ce by the sea has sent men and
women to all parts of North Amer-
ica.
Angus MacInnis, C.C.F. M. P.
for Vancouver East, tells us he
was born in Prince Edward Is-
land, at Glen William near Mon-
tague and Murray Harbor. Mr.
MacInnis' mother was a Mac-
Dougall and her people came to
Canada with Scottish settlers who
came to Prince Edward Island with
Lord Selkirk in 1833. It was the
same Lord Selkirk who brought
colonists to Manitoba in the early
days.

Like so many Maritime boys,
Mr. MacInnis went to Boston.
Then he returned to Canada and
first went to Western Canada as
a harvester. He worked in the
wheat fields of Manitoba and then
moved on to British Columbia.
It is so hard to keep the young
men at home in the Maritimes.
Opportunities are not so great and
the young fellows like to branch
out. Most of the boys used to go
to Boston. Now many of them
move from the Atlantic regions
to Montreal and Toronto.

S. A. WORKER DIES

GRIMSBY, Ont., July 10.—(CP)
—Retired Salvation Army work-
er, Maj. Caleb Tuck, 64, died to-
day. Born in Newfoundland, he
served with the Salvation Army
there from 1905 to 1922 when he
was transferred to Saint John,
N. B.

Tired Feet

Soothe them with
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LARGE ECONOMICAL 50c
Small 25c
Rub on freely, and note
quick relief. Grassless
Past-drying. No strong
odor.

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Chiropractor
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CHARLOTTETOWN P.E.I.

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Professionals' cards

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Veterinary Surgeon
Mount Edward Road
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
Phone 804

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mimeographing cards and circuiting
concert programs, corresponding
typing and bookkeeping
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Telephone 1890-J
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