The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew

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PAGE 4 WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1958.

Seeking Protection

We shall not know until June 17, when the budget is brought down at Ottawa, whether there is to be a tariff boost on wool cloth imports from Britain. Reporting on its study of wool fabrics, the Tariff Board says that the Canadian woolen textile industry requires some additional help in order to survive. Its recommendation is that the existing tariff be increased by 20 per cent on a wide range of items, affecting imports from the United Kindom. This means that the Canadian consumer will have to pay more for his woolen cloth and it will, of course, be more difficult for British woolen textiles to enter Canada. It is said that 19 woolen industries, employing some 6,000 persons, mostly in Quebec and Ontario, are in need of this protection. On the other hand are 17,000,000 Canadian consumers, some of whom were no doubt influenced to vote for the Diefenbaker Government on its platform of increased trade with Britain.

The Tariff Board's wool report is being "carefully studied" by the Government. If the result is an increase in tariffs, no matter how little, there is no doubt that scores of other industries, constantly pressing for more protection, will be encouraged to work harder for concessions. Perhaps that was in Prime Minister Diefenbaker's mind when he addressed the Canadian Manufacturers Association in Montreal last week. Speaking in general terms, he warned his hearers against demands "which will give rise to increase in prices and the cost of production." Management, he said, should seek "new levels of efficiency". Canada's economy must be kept "open, competitive and dynamic."

The Tariff Board's proposal is hardly in line with these admonitions. It comes, moreover, within a few months of the time when a new Commonwealth economic conference will be held in Ottawa for the purpose of enlarging trade. A gesture in the direction of protectionism is hardly likely to encourage the delegates to that assembly.

Manitoba Election

A record number of candidates are running in the Manitoba provincial general election, which has been called for June 16. Both major parties, to judge by the number of entries, are making a more determined effort this year than in 1953 when 47 Liberals and 38 Conservatives were nominated to contest the province's 57 seats. The CCF, which ran only 25 candidates five years ago, has a much larger slate this year. Social Credit, on the other hand, is running a mere handful compared with the 42 nominated in 1953.

"It would be pleasant to report," say the Winnipeg Free Press, "that the larger number of candidates reflects a lively interest on the part of the public in the election. But that is far from being the case. So far, at least, the campaign has been low-keyed. Meetings have been small, speeches dull, audiences apathetic."

This lack of public interest the Free Press attributes to the "surfeit of politics, speeches and elections in the past year" to which Manitobans, like other Canadians, have been subjected. Nevertheless, the June election is extremely important to the province. Perhaps it will warm up yet before polling day.

Political Bickering

A lot of angry talk has been going on in the Commons on the subject of the economic recession and what the Government is doing to reverse it. Prime Minister Diefenbaker and Works Minister Green claim that the Government has provided "hundreds of thousands of jobs", while Liberal leader Pearson and his chief lieutenant Paul Martin argue that the public works program has done little or nothing towards meeting the demand for employment. In fact, Mr. Martin went so far on one occasion as to question whether the program has put to work even one man who, otherwise, would have been unemployed

There is, of course, much political cant on each side in this controversy, The truth is probably somewhere between the two views. There is no doubt that governmental expenditures on public works have helped to improve the economic situation, but not nearly as much as Government spokesmen claim. Politicians of both sides are entitled to uphold their claims and counter-claims, arguments and rebuttals, in the best way they know. They should be reminded, however, that unemployment is too grave a matter to be allowed indefinitely to remain the subject of political bickering.

The Government needs to be reminded that much of its announced program is of a long term nature. This does not detract from its value; but it does indicate the need for every possible weapon that can be brought immediately into the fight against economic instability. Much of the upswing in employment figures is due not to anything the Government has done but simply to seasonal factors which will not continue to be favourable after the summer months. Opposition leaders, on the other hand, need to be reminded that they, too, have a responsibility in this matter. Gloating or near-gloating over unemployment, for purposes of political strategy, is no substitute for counsel and wise criticism.

The summer, with its normal occupational opportunities, is gliding by. The main problem facing the Government and, to a certain extent, all members of Parliament, is to insure, as far as is possible, that there will not be a further slump when autumn arrives.

Story Of Triumph

There is another story of triumph of the spirit and mind over physical handicaps—this one from Chicago. It concerns Dr. Bradley Burson who lost most of his sight in a childhood accident. Now, at 40 years of age he is director of one of the nation's most important research projects at Argonne National Laboratory in Chicago. As such he delves into the intricate mysteries of radioactive isotopes and the like. He is considered one of the top physicists in that particular field in the United States.

From childhood Bradley Burson has been capable of seeing only light and dark shadows and these, a report says, are not clearly defined. Despite the serious handicap, he worked his way through a law school and, later, through science studies at the University of Illinois, by using Braille.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The valedictorian at Commencement Exercises at Mount St. Mary's College in Emmitsburg, Md., has a special reason for treasuring memory of the occasion. The President of the United States, who delivered the Commencement Address, called the valedictory "the best I ever heard".

* * *

Housing conditions in certain sections of Halifax, as revealed by an agency of the City Council, are a shame and a disgrace. Similar conditions—or worse—exist in other large centres of the Atlantic region. It is not an easy evil to remove; but removed it will have to be before we talk too glibly about our culture.

* * *

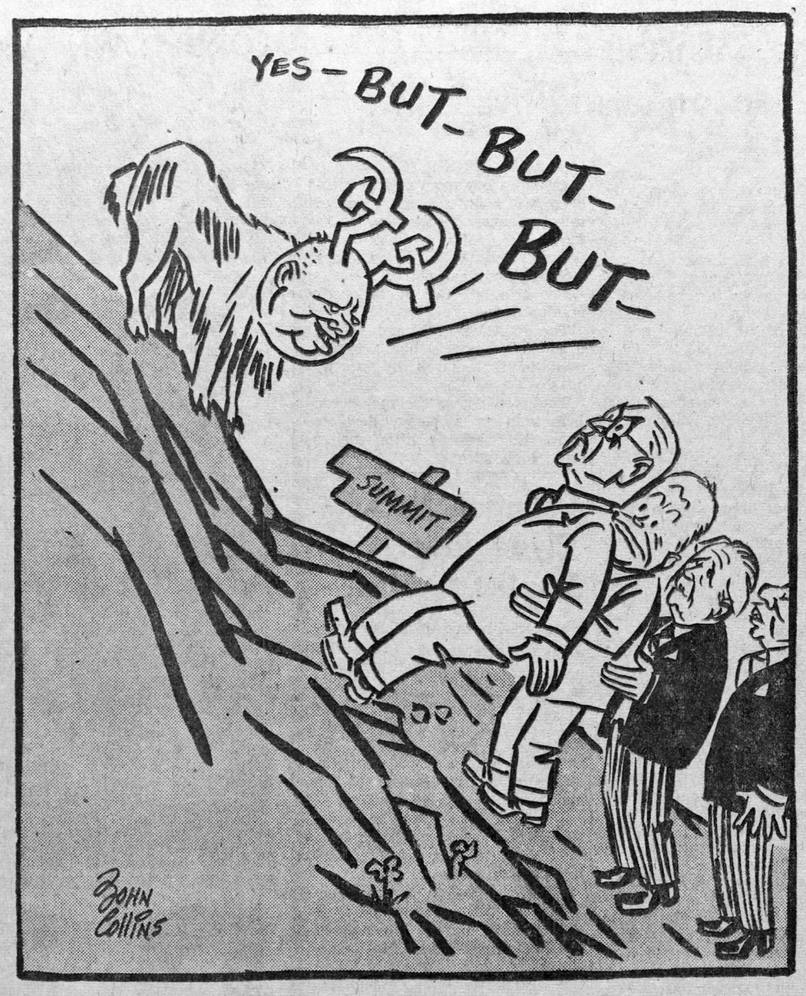
It is inded gratifying to note that Prince Edward Island has the best adult polio vaccination program in all Canada. Credit for this achievement was paid by the president of the Canadian Foundation of Poliomyeletis at the annual meeting of the organization last week; and we were also commended on being the first province to start the vacination program under voluntary agency.

* * *

One of the latest horticultural claims of the Russians is that they can grow carrots three feet tall and cabbages five yards wide. The report says the secret lies in hibberelines----fungi with a fantastic capacity to stimulate growth. Professor Mikhail Shemyakin, an organic chemistry authority, says a fraction of an ounce of the fungi strains spread over more than two acres of land is enough to obtain giant vegetables.

* * *

If 7-year old Merielle Pelletier of Montreal grows up to be a great performer in opera, she will have to thank a 3-year old boy for giving her a start. When the Metropolitan Opera performed in the Canadian city, the youngster who was to have played the silent part of Butterfly's son in Madam Butterfly took stage fright and refused to carry on. Little Merielle, who was walking in the lobby with her parents, was persuaded to act as substitute. The critics said he played the part well.



THE MOUNTAIN GOAT

OTTAWA REPORT

M.P.'s Can Be Very Busy

By Patrick Nicholson
Special Correspondent For The Guardian

As doctor, he is the very active president of the Rynard Clinic in Orillia. As farmer, he operates the Huronia Heights Farm, where he has built up one of the finest Holstein herds—his "Malco Lochinvar Marianne" brought the highest price for a cow at last month's National Holstein Sales. As vacationer, almost every year he spends his holiday taking a refresher course at the famous Mayo Clinic. And as citizen, he has brought renown to Canada as the only Canadian ever to win the Award of Merit of the Director General of Lions International.

OTTAWA DAILY ROUTINE

By 7.30 every morning, he is out of the hotel bedroom which he and Mrs. Rynard call home here. After breakfasting off a whole orange, porridge, tea and a hard-crust roll, he reaches his office before 8. Between three and five dozen letters greet him each day, most seeking some form of help; perhaps a pension has got blocked, or a delegation seeks an appointment with a Minister, or there is a problem about a sub-post office, or a canal needs some locks.

He telephones or calls on colleagues or officials about each of these problems. Sometime in each busy day, he dictates over 50 letters replying to his correspondents, congratulating his electors on births and important wedding anniversaries, sympathizing on bereavements.

"I have never had to work so hard in my life," says his enthusiastic and experienced secretary, Mrs. Tim Reid. "I used to work for Liberal M.Ps, but Doctor Rynard does the work of any three of them. He never spares himself when he believes a request is a worthwhile project which will help his community."

Often a caucus or a committee meeting demands his presence. More work as often is handled at meals in the Parliamentary restaurant, where at midday and evening he eats one full course meal and one light lunch. "We eat too much and exercise too little," believes this 60 year old doctor with the huge healthy frame, towering over 6 feet 2 and topping 225 pounds.

But sittings in the House, from 2.30 to 6 and from 8 to 10 p.m. take top priority. Dr. Rynard is almost always in his fourth row seat, where he has one of the best attendance records in the Chamber.

That is one M.P's fourteen-hour day.

Do you ever wonder how your Member of Parliament spends his time at Ottawa?

A not unusual working week in the life of a dedicated private member lay behind a brief speech recently delivered in the Chamber by Dr. Bernard Rynard, Conservative M.P. for Simcoe East, Ontario.

The abolition of capital punishment had been proposed by Harold Winch, C.C.F. member from Vancouver. Dr. Rynard wanted to speak on this proposal when it came up for debate. He knew that the subject had been examined carefully and in detail by a Parliamentary committee two years ago; and that several books had knowledgeably discussed this controversial topic.

So for a whole week, he immersed himself in this literature, a spare time chore for which a busy M.P. had no spare time. Most of his reading had to be done after the normal end of his Parliamentary day at 10 p.m. and went on until perhaps 2 a.m. when fatigue finally issued its command. Thus unishment for real life murder replaced and prolonged his usual nightcap reading of a make-believe slaying.

When the House began to debate whether or not Canada should retain the punishment of the death sentence, Dr. Rynard was prepared. He introduced the important argument that a third but novel approach might offer more than the old emotion and statistics questioning the effectiveness of hanging as a deterrent.

NEW PSYCHOLOGY

This important new topic should be explored in detail by a parliamentary committee, he advocated: what is the psychological make-up of a murderer? Is he confirmed "killer", or is he just once the victim of a combination of impelling circumstances which would never occur again? The possibility of rehabilitation must depend on this question.

In spite of his conscientious week of preparation, Dr. Rynard found time running out on him before he could complete his arguments; but he had made his point.

And so, on the next working day, it was back to the routine.

That working day is every day of every week of every year for the Doctor. It begins before 8 a.m., no matter whether that day he is playing the role of doctor, of farmer, of politician or vacationer.

THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I.

Visit Of Colonel Franquet

By J. Henri Blanchard, LL. D.

(Continued from yesterday)

In the year 1751, Colonel Franquet, an Officer of Engineers, was sent by France to superintend the new fortifications which were planned for Louisburg and to plan a system of defences for all the French possessions. From July to September he visited all the important points in Isle Saint-Jean. He prepared an elaborate report, which was sent to the Minister of the Colonies at Paris.

On August 3; 1751, Franquet entered the harbour of port Lajoie. He was delighted by the appearance of the beautiful harbour with its three large rivers emptying into it. On August 9th. he set out to visit St. Peters and other points on the North Shore. For this journey he took a barge with six rowers up the East river. He noted that settlers were establishing themselves on both sides of the river. The crops seen from the river were flourishing in the new rich soil.

Opposite what is now Scotchfort, he landed and was welcomed by Sieur Joseph Nicolas Gauthier, ancestor of the Gauthiers of Rustico, and Sieur Amand Bugeau; Franquet walked around Gauthier's cleared lands and new fields bearing wheat, oats, peas and many kinds of vegetables, such as he had not seen surpassed in the most fertile parts of France.

CONSULTED BY SETTLERS

The following morning, a number of settlers from both sides of the river waited on him to consult as to the site for a church, the question was as to which side of the river it should be built. Franquet agreed to act as umpire, but asked all those interested to meet him at Gauthier's on his return journey, when he would hear the different views and decide.

He then embarked and ascending the stream saw a brook on which one of the pioneers had erected a sawmill. Further on he came to the Pisquid river with settlers on both banks. (Among these settlers were Pierre Martin, sr., Pierre Martin, jr., Paul Martin and Bartelemi Martin. These Martins are the ancestors of the Martins of Rustico). This was one of the older settlements. Each farmer had ample livestock and raised all that their needs required. Franquet remarked admiringly, "Life in such a place could not be otherwise than agreeable."

Three miles above the present Mount Stewart, Colonel Franquet put up at an inn kept by a widow named Gentil (She was the widow of Jean-Baptiste Gallant, son of Michel-Hache Gallant, ancestor of all the Gallants of the Maritime Provinces). Here Franquet admired the fine fields of grain about her residence. From this point there was a road through the forest to St. Peter's. It was a very rudimentary road; a species of cart, drawn by oxen, was the only vehicle that could be put through it.

AT THREE RIVERS

From St. Peter's he journeyed to Three Rivers (Georgetown). He was greatly impressed by the splendid harbour and by its great potential importance as a seaport. Nature here had done her utmost, but the land was a wilderness and there was no sign of population. Brudenell Point itself, from which the wood had been cleared, had not a building standing.

It would seem that Franquet returned to St. Peter's by way of a road through the forest from Brudenell Point to St. Peter's, and then along the coast up to St. Peter's Harbour. This settlement was one of the oldest in the colony. The farms were large and bore crops that Franquet had never seen surpassed. Fishermen's houses were scattered along the sloping lands, where also were stores and warehouses.

On higher ground stood a large church dedicated to Saint Peter. A grist mill was badly needed, and Franquet strongly urged the Government to build one. For defence, Franquet designed an elaborate fort of four bastions to be built on the high ground close to the church. This proposed fort was never built.

(To be continued)

TV Habits May Affect Children

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.

CHILDREN can benefit a lot from television providing their parents govern the family's viewing habits with a little common sense.

A while back, everyone was worried about TV's adverse effect on the kids. It interfered with their school work, increased nervousness, caused eye fatigue, disturbed their eating habits and cut down on their reading.

Recently, Dr. Paul Witty, professor of education at Northwestern University, reported that an eight-year study shows these problems either have been corrected or are diminishing.

However, don't think of the television set as a convenient electronic baby sitter. You must—and I want to emphasize this—regulate your child's viewing habits.

To do this properly, of course, you have to regulate your own TV practices. Your viewing habits, remember, help greatly to determine how your youngster reacts to television.

In far too many homes, I'm afraid, the TV set is the focus of family life. If you dawdle away your time needlessly before the TV screen, you can expect your child to do the same.

TV ADDICTS

Some persons actually become TV addicts. They satisfy their aggressive fantasies through television adventures. Eventually, most of them develop feelings of guilt about the time they waste and thecreativeness they lose. Some require therapeutic help from a doctor to cure them of the "TV habit."

I would estimate that probably 50 per cent of you parents do not restrict your child's televiewing. As long as it keeps him quiet, you permit him to sit and watch what he wishes for as long as he wishes.

A good portion of that time might be better spent outside where he can actively, rather than passively, engage in activities. Besides, we all realize that we must censor some TV programs for the younger members of the household.

As parents, you have a responsibility to encourage your youngster to think and act independently, to use good judgment and to develop his creative abilities.

The television set can be an aid to parents. But it can't be a substitute for them.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Mrs. V. B.: I have cramps in my legs nightly. I am 64 years old. Is there anything that might be of help?

Answer: Night cramps often can be controlled very well by the use of quinine. However, this drug should be taken only under the direction of a physician.

NOTES BY THE WAY

Commenting on a report from Edinburgh that a shipment of haggis was condemned, Canadian authorities say this particular shipment may have been contaminated. But who is the hardy soul who can say when haggis is contaminated?—London Free Press

If science can produce a clean H-bomb perhaps it could step up to a tougher assignment, such as turning out a clean ten-year-old boy.—Winnipeg Tribune

There were 250,000 Canadians cheered by the announcement that a centre for the research and improvement of treatment in diabetes is planned. There are that many who must jab themselves at least once daily with a hypodermic needle to take a dose of insulin for the control of blood sugar.—Windsor Star

The Poet's Corner

ROAD BY A RIVER

A road that follows rivers has to learn
The skill of going round instead of through.
It needs the childlike love for something new
That prizes more a bend, a hidden turn,
A curve of meadow rich in rose and fern
Than any crow-line way of getting to
Some final place. A road that makes ado
Of time and speed lacks water's first concern:

A deep respect for variables of land,
For stubborn cliffs denying wind and foam,
For trees that group into a leafy stand,
For barren lowlands needing silted loam.
A river road goes where the stream has planned,
Certain at length to find a good way home.

Frances Hall

—in The Christian Science Monitor

MAXIMS

The man who commands efficiently must have obeyed others in the past.

OUR YESTERDAYS

(From The Guardian Files)

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO
(June 11, 1933)

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Federated Trades was held Friday evening at the Depot Building, Charlottetown, with a record attendance. James H. McKenna chaired the meeting which was addressed by W.R. Rogers, chairman of the Joint Protective Board, Atlantic Region, Moncton, and Jack O'Neill, representing the boilermakers of the same board.

"There is a great feeling of optimism among the manufacturers of Upper Canada. Some factories are running even at night" reports Mr. C.L. MacKay of Bruce Stewart and Co., president of the Maritime Division of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, who returned Saturday evening from attending the annual meeting at Toronto.

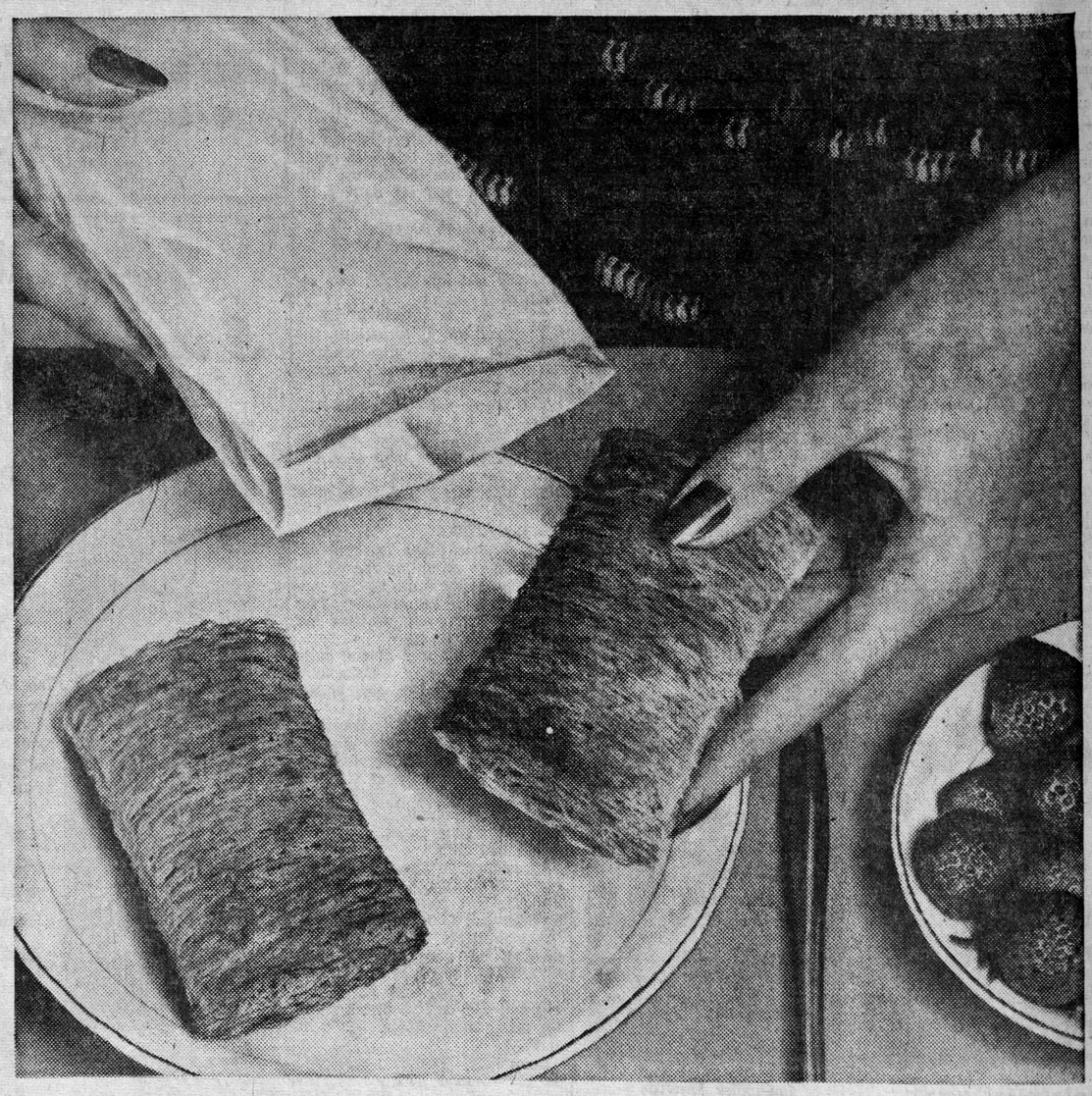
TEN YEARS AGO
(June 11, 1948)

Something new has been added to the tours being given Royal Canadian Air Cadets, with the announcement that a group of 24 cadets will make a cross country tour of the United States, with visits to aircraft manufacturing plants, U.S. Airforce bases, movie studios and points of interest in Hollywood, San Francisco, Washington and New York.

On Tuesday fire completely destroyed the filling station at Elmsdale, owned by White Rose Oil Company and operated by Mr. Howard Adams. About $1,500 worth of tools belonging to Mr. Adams was lost together with a car belonging to Mr. Leith Thompson. Two other buildings also caught fire but these were extinguished.

The Age Old Story

I will pour water upon him that is thirsty, and floods upon the dry ground: I will pour my spirit upon thy seed, and my blessing upon thine off-spring.



NOW! Shredded Wheat flavor and freshness sealed in for breakfast!

You get all the flavor Nature put in—all the nutrition, too, with the new TRIPAK inner wrap. And all the fresh, delicious toastiness just as if Nabisco Shredded Wheat came straight from the ovens to you!

It's fresher far longer! The four convenient TRIPAK envelopes each contain three delicious biscuits. Just unseal each envelope as you need it—the rest of the biscuits stay flavor-fresh!