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Where Are The Boats?

Surely it should not be difficult to obtain a fair measure of work on government boats for the skilled mechanics at Charlottetown Marine Industries, Ltd. In former years the Board of Trade took the initiative in this matter and kept our federal representatives continually on the alert. It is of little use looking for new industries if we cannot maintain the ones we have. In late years Marine Industries which formerly employed 250 workmen, has had to scale down its staff to a mere maintenance force and now a 50 percent reduction in this small number is threatened. The men affected are master mechanics and if they have to go elsewhere for work for themselves and families, we shall likely lose them for good. Pictou is facing an even more serious condition where a threatened shutdown at Ferguson Industries Ltd. will leave some 400 employees jobless. It is therefore a matter of Maritime concern and should be treated as such. If they cannot get action otherwise, we expect our members to bring this matter up in Parliament and state our needs in no uncertain terms.

Western Drought

Unless conditions improve greatly in the next two or three weeks, much of the stored grain in the Prairie Provinces will have to be used as live stock feed. At the present time the area is suffering from the worst drought since the 1930's. The situation is bad in all three Provinces. Manitoba and Southeast Saskatchewan, however, are the hardest hit. Officials in both areas expect no more than half a normal crop.

The Canadian Wheat Board, heeding appeals from municipal authorities, has announced that it will hold supplies of wheat, barley and oats now in country elevators for use as feed. There are about 57 million bushels in the elevators at present. The Manitoba Farmers Union has asked the Provincial Government to call a conference of all interested groups to lay plans to cope with the pasture shortage and explore means to obtain winter feed supplies. This, according to a Canadian Press report, would include the purchase of all feed now available, plans to save all roughage obtainable and an application to the United States Government to obtain grass grown under that country's soil bank policy that is not being used. The Federal Government, too, is reported ready to aid in any way possible—as, indeed, it should, for drought in any part of the country has an adverse effect on the national economy.

Farmers in this part of Canada have their problems—but, fortunately, drought is not one of them. Although we have had an occasional dry summer, not in the memory of most of us has there been a really devastating drought. It is something—among many other things—for which we should be profoundly thankful.

Lebanon's Troubled History

The crisis in Lebanon puts the spotlight of world concern on a tiny country that is part Christian, part Moslem, that combines East and West, ancient and modern. Nestled against the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, it is only 125 miles long and from 20 to 45 miles wide. On land it is almost completely surrounded by Syria, a partner with Egypt in the anti-Western United Arab Republic. On its southern extremity it shares a short frontier with Israel. It is the 185-mile border with Syria that Lebanon's pro-Western chief of state has asked the United Nations to help defend.

In normal times Lebanon is a highly prosperous nation, with a shrewd business sense and a blend of scenery and history that rivals that of many a larger nation. But it has few natural resources. A third of its 1,500,000 people live in Beirut, the bustling capital that serves as a commercial centre for the entire Near East. Signs advertise in English, French, Arabic, and Armenian. Ties with the West are strong. The American University of Beirut, founded in 1866, has 3,000 students representing 44 countries and 30 religious groups.

"An excellent road network crisscrosses much of the country's gnarled geography," writes Thomas J. Abercrombie, a National Geographic writer-photographer, after a recent visit to Lebanon. "In a single day one can drive from Beirut past the cabanas and bananas of the Mediterranean up to high mountain snow fields, down the inland slope into the broad green plain called Al Bija', and before nightfall see nomadic Bedouin tribes on the semidesert of the Syrian frontier."

The fertile Al Bija' Valley knew Stone Age culture antedating Phoenician civilization. The great Phoenician ports—Tyre, Sidon, and Byblos—still exist under modern names. Sidon (Sayda) exports oil pumped from Saudi Arabia through a vital, 1,068-mile pipeline. North of Beirut a narrow valley cuts through hills that parallel the shore, making a natural corridor for Lebanon's succession of conquerors. Rameses II marched by 13 centuries before the birth of Christ. Through the pass also came Babylonians, Assyrians, Greeks, Romans, Ottoman Turks, British and French soldiers.

Lebanon passed from Turkish to French mandatory rule after World War I, was proclaimed a republic by the Free French in the second World War, and achieved full independence on January 1, 1944. Unwritten law provides for a Maronite Christian president, Sunni Moslem premier, and a legislature apportioned among various religious sects.

Canada Top Supplier

"Foreign Trade" reports that Canada sold 640 thousand bushels of apples to Britain in the season November 1957 to March 1958. This compares with 392 thousand bushels shipped from the United States. If the standard of this year's shipments is maintained, Canada can continue to dominate the market.

Keeping the standard high, says the publication, is made easier by the adoption of cell packing. The greater proportion of Canadian apples are now being shipped this way and it has drawn very favourable comment from the trade. Some, if not all, of the difficulties involved in the rough handling of shipments have been eliminated. Packing has been a vital concern to exporters because only the best grades and packs are acceptable in the United Kingdom.

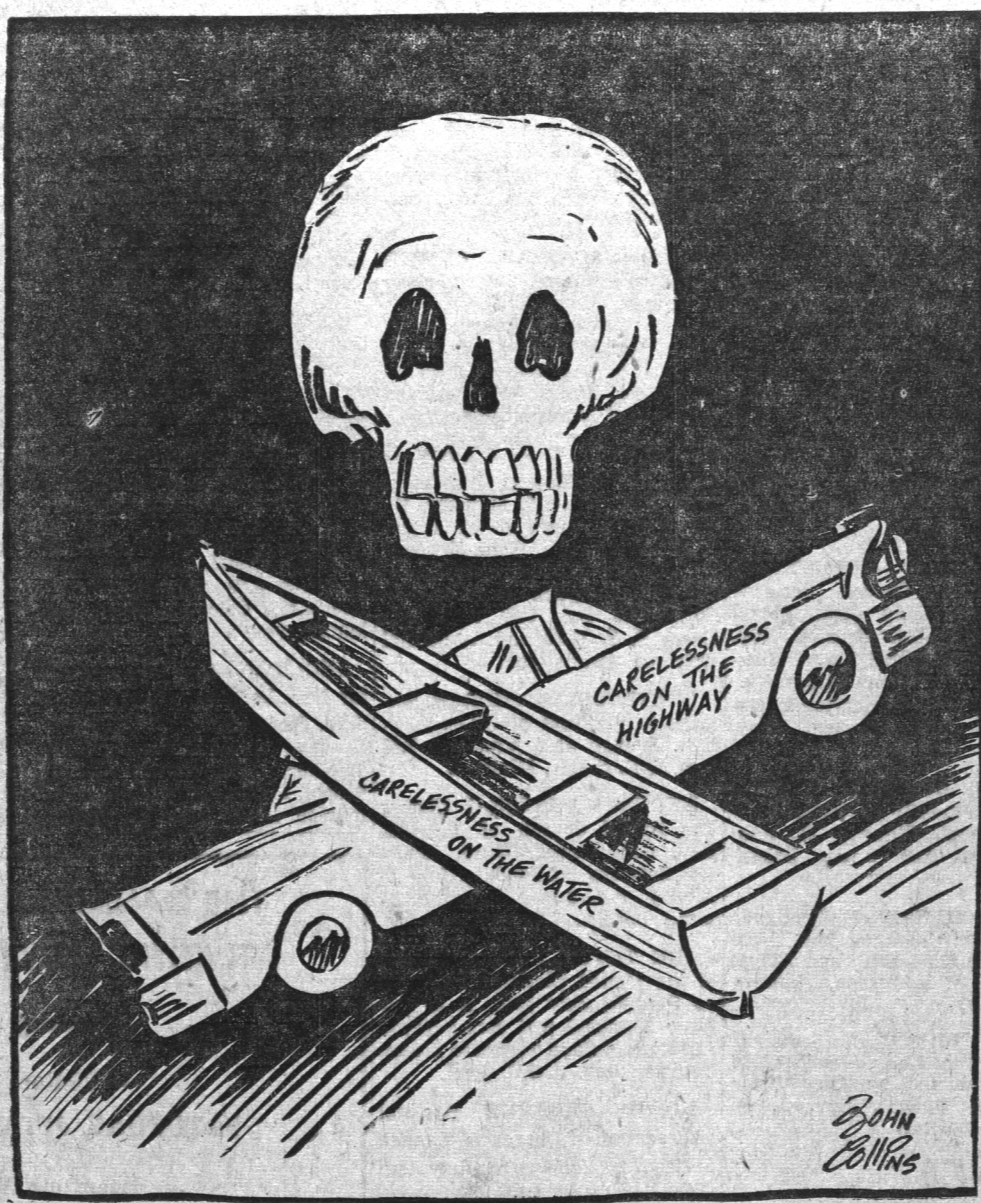
Canadian apples were admitted into the British market under a single dollar allotment for North America (\$1¼ million), so that importers could spend their licenses in Canada or the United States. A small dollar allocation for the U.K. was set up for canned apples (cooking varieties) because of the acute shortage in Britain this year. This enabled Canadian canned goods to reappear in the British catering trade for the first time since before the war.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Fractious children can be as dangerous in a car as faulty brakes, the Ontario Safety League notes. The League suggests a "numbers game" to keep them busy. Let the children choose a number under 100 and watch for it at the end of licence numbers on cars going the same way. Pay them a nickel every time they spot the digits. That might result in the driver going temporarily broke, but worse things could happen to him in the situation outlined.

It is reported from Ottawa that import restrictions on fowl, in effect since July 17, 1957, have been removed. The restrictions were imposed to protect the poultry industry against falling prices resulting from the effect of having imports. Agriculture Minister Harkness is quoted as saying that lower Canadian marketings "and a closer price relationship between Canadian and American markets" now have removed the necessity for restrictions. Whether poultry raisers will share his viewpoint is another matter.

The official reason given for Presidential Assistant Sherman Adam's exclusion from President Eisenhower's party on the state visit to Ottawa is that at the last moment the President decided not to go fishing and therefore did not ask Mr. Adams to show him the good spots. It is doubtful that Mr. Adams will swallow that story. Certainly, most Canadians won't. It would have been much better if White House officials had stated frankly that Mr. Adams' imprudence in accepting gifts from an industrialist, who was in difficulties with a Federal agency, made it unwise for him to travel abroad at this time—or, failing that, had said nothing about Mr. Adams.



POOR VACATION POST CARD

Eisenhower's Ottawa Speech

By Harold Morrison
Canadian Press Staff Writer

President Eisenhower's speech to Parliament may go down hard with some Canadians. He made clear the United States has no present intention of backing away from economic and trade policies that have irritated and caused concern in Canadian quarters. His visit to Ottawa was looked on by some as a possible American move toward removal of vital Canada-U.S. cleavages on oil, wheat and general bilateral trade.

Indeed, he said he is convinced acceptable solutions can and will be found, provided there is give and take on both sides. But he did not propose compromises or concessions. Instead, he tried to point up the good side of American restrictions, to explain and defend them and indeed to show how they might in some cases be beneficial to the Canadian economy.

He even raised the question of whether Canada is as interested as the U.S. in expansion of world trade or whether Canada wanted to do some "artificial" redirecting. This apparently was an oblique reference to Prime Minister Diefenbaker's expressed wish that Canada might redirect 15 percent of her imports from the U.S. to Britain.

THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I.

Restoration Period

By J. Henri Blanchard, LL.D.

(Continued from yesterday) Forty years after the Deportation, in the year 1798, a complete census of Prince Edward Island was taken by Robert Fox, surveyor, by orders from Governor Fanning. According to this census there were then 112 Acadian families with a total of 634 persons.

Eastern Arctic Mysteries

By W.E. Taylor, National Museum of Canada

Traces of the Capt Dorset culture were discovered during archaeological investigations of northern Ungava Peninsula. My wife and I left Quebec City in July on the CPS Montcalm and disembarked at the settlement of Payne Bay on the west coast of Ungava Bay. Our first Cape Dorset discovery was on a small island in the estuary of the Payne river. Here we found three small stone houses and a much larger structure.

The most exciting find was a grave containing what I believe to be the first complete human skeleton of this culture ever recovered for scientific study. From the bone structure of the skeleton, I could find no apparent differences between it and the skeleton of a present-day Eskimo but the presence of an unmistakable Cape Dorset lance-point in the grave and the proximity of other Cape Dorset remains left me no other conclusion than to identify it tentatively as Cape Dorset.

The stone houses were rectangular semi-subterranean dwellings that had been built of stone. These are common remains of Cape Dorset occupation but the large structure was a puzzle that I have not yet solved. Certainly nothing like it has ever been found before in the Eastern Arctic.

It was 85 feet long and 31 feet wide and seemed to have been constructed partly of huge rocks. What use the Dorset people would make of such a building I do not know but its size raises the interesting speculation that wood may have been used in its construction. Perhaps some day we will know that the forest of Ungava once extended far beyond the present tree-line.

The age of these remains that date back to the little culture its time span was about 2,000 years covering a period from about 500 BC to 1400 AD. I believe the remains found in the Payne river estuary are late Dorset.

When Buying Hearing Aid

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.
A SILENT world is a lonely one. If you are hard of hearing, don't wait any longer. See your physician or an ear specialist tomorrow to determine whether a hearing aid can bring back those sounds—screaming horns, clattering trains, the whisper of a loved one—that are such an important part of our daily lives.

If the doctor says your hearing loss can be aided by a hearing device—and most hearing difficulties can—get one as quickly as possible. BUT, and this is a big but, get one which best benefits your particular condition. While you should consult with your doctor about which aid is most likely to help you are the final judge.

I've given you a few tips in the past to help you select a hearing aid. Now I'd like to pass on a few more from Better Hearing Magazine. You should judge a hearing aid on the following points:

1. Performance. This is most important. Make sure the aid delivers enough power for your particular hearing loss. Remember, the function of an aid is to bring sound back into your life as richly and as quickly as possible.

2. Cost per hour of operation. Economy of operation is important, of course, since you will be paying for its use continually. A good conventional aid can be operated for one-tenth of a cent an hour. Some very tiny aids cost six times as much to operate. Let me inject one more tip on economy. Be sure to remove the batteries from your aid or turn it off each night when you go to bed. Not only will this prevent exhaustion of the batteries, but it will prevent those that have been used longer than recommended from leaking and damaging your hearing aid.

3. Size. Don't sacrifice good hearing for small size. A miniature aid may or may not be best for you. The other common surnames of Acadians of Malpec were Gallant, Gaudet, Richard, Aucoin, Poirer, DesRoches, Doucette, Bernier, Chaisson, Cormier.

AT RUSTICO There was no Acadian settlement at Rustico prior to the Deportation. From the Census of 1786, we learn that five families were then settled there. These were the families of Louis, Jean, Joseph and Bazile Gallant and Jean Pitre (Peters). Shortly after they were joined by the Buotes, Blanchards, Chaissons, Doucettes, Doirons, Martins and Gaudets. About 1793, the Blauiers, the LeClairs, the Gauthiers and the Pineaus settled in North Rustico.

From the old parish of Rustico have been detached the parish of North Rustico, and a large number of the parishioners of Hope River parish. Large contingents of Rustico settlers have since 1860 formed the parishes of St. Alexis in Quebec, and the parish of St. Charles in Prince Edward Island, while large numbers have migrated to the parishes of Bloomfield, P.E.I., Acadieville and Rogersville in New Brunswick.

The early Acadians who eventually settled in Rollo Bay were first located on both banks of Fortune River. Strained relations with their proprietor led to their moving farther north, and into the present town of Souris. These families bear the surnames of LeBlanc (White), Bourque, (Burke), Dalgle (Deagles), Chaissons, Lougoueepe, Pitres (Peters) and Cheverie.

(To be continued) most inexpensive salesman you can employ - - - a GUARDIAN-PATRIOT WANT AD Phone 8506

NOTES BY THE WAY

We understand the resentment shown by nurses because an Ottawa stenographer, who is not a nurse was chosen as the model for a new five-cent postage stamp honouring the profession. The nurses feel something like newspaper folk do when they are depicted in the movies and on TV, not as the scholarly types they really are, but as irresponsible, hot-on-back-of-head illiterates who would sell their grandmother up or down the river for a 'story.' This is a false picture, of course; not all newspaper folk have grandmothers.—Hamilton Spectator

United Kingdom livestock farmers visiting Canada are reported to have said, after a tour of Ontario and Quebec: "Where are your sheep?" Almost every Canadian farmer is ready to answer this at length without ever coming near the truth. The fact is that Canadians, by and large, don't like sheep. Horses, cattle, even hogs, yes, but sheep aren't seldom favorites.—Ottawa Journal

After Sunday morning church service, a woman stayed to chat with a friend leaving her purse on the seat. When she returned for her purse, it was gone, but she quickly found it in the possession of the clergyman himself. "I thought I had better hold it," he said. "You must remember that there are some in the congregation so simple that they might consider it an answer to prayer."—Galt Reporter

The Poet's Corner

VALLEY OF THE SHEPHERDS The sun flooded the valley at noon. A shaft from the heavens, Ane the meadow floor was green as emeralds, As though there had been rain. I had never whiter than any. Sheep ever observed, Cleaner, like bits of clouds clipped from a summer sky.

But the shepherds were strangest of all. They stood as tall as mountains and as still, Shepherds in purple robes, So far away I could not tell If they were kind or cruel; I could not study their faces, Or look into their eyes.

But at night a mist came, suddenly, A curtain dropped on the valley, And I never saw the shepherds again. Nor the sheep Only the mountains, on the next day, Distant and severe, Only the sheep dusty from the roads.

—LOUISE D. GUNN, in the New York Herald-Tribune

The Age Old Story

Return, ye backsliding children, and I will heal your backslidings. Behold, we come unto thee; for Thou art the LORD our GOD.

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Science Now Shrinks Piles Without Pain Or Discomfort

Finds Healing Substance That Relieves Pain And Itching As It Shrinks Hemorrhoids

Toronto, Ont. (Special)—For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the ability to shrink hemorrhoids and to relieve pain and itching. Thousands have been relieved with this inexpensive substance right in the privacy of their own home without any discomfort or inconvenience.

In one hemorrhoid case after another, "very striking improvement" was reported and verified by doctors' observations. Pain was promptly relieved. And while gently relieving pain, actual reduction or retraction (shrinking) took place. And most amazing of all—this improvement was maintained in cases where doctors' observations were continued over a period of many months! In fact, results were so thorough

that sufferers were able to make such statements as "Piles have ceased to be a problem!" And among these sufferers were a very wide variety of hemorrhoid conditions, some of even 10 to 20 years' standing. All this, without the use of narcotics, anesthetics or astringents of any kind. The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne) — the discovery of a famous scientific institute. Already, Bio-Dyne is in wide use for healing injured tissue on all parts of the body. This new healing substance is offered in suppository or ointment form called Preparation H. Ask for individually sealed convenient Preparation H Suppositories or Preparation H ointment with special applicator. Preparation H is sold at all drug stores. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.