

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett. Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink".

CHARLOTTETOWN, SATURDAY, AUG. 2, 1952 The Past And The Future

The variety and extent of our home industries in pre-Confederation days are revealed in the references in today's "Old Charlottetown" column to the Island display at the International Exhibition in London in 1862. We were practically self-sufficient in those days, making our own farm machinery and clothing as well as handicrafts of all kinds, and even setting the pace for Old Country manufacturers in many ways.

At the time of the International Exhibition in London, for example, while our own population was nearly what it is today and for two more decades was to continue rising steadily, only three cities in all British North America boasted more than 30,000 inhabitants. Montreal, the largest, had fewer than 100,000 and Toronto less than 50,000. Four-fifths of the total population of the country was rural. The Maritimes were on their way to becoming one of the world's great commercial powers, holding fourth place in registered tonnage of shipping, and trading extensively with Europe and the United States, South America, the East Indies and Australia. It was a unified and integrated economy, in the prosperity of which Prince Edward Island shared abundantly. We had developed from the pioneer stage into a highly specialized agricultural community, with unbounded marketing opportunities for all our surplus products, and with our own staunch Island-built vessels to carry them abroad.

Then came disaster. Loath to credit Confederation with the decline which followed this golden age of the Atlantic Provinces, the Sirois Commission found it was due largely to "the coming of the steamship." Even at the time of the London Exhibition of 1862, the holds of steamers already supplied about 10 per cent of the ocean tonnage of the world and sailing vessels were being forced into longer and less profitable hauls. Steamships were regularly making better Atlantic passages than the fastest sailing ships; the doom of our great wooden shipbuilding industry was at hand, and with it that of many minor industries which the shipyards had fostered.

But times have changed again and we are now in a new era. Air transportation is here and with it the prospect of wiping out all our past geographical disadvantages. Already we have in this Province one of the greatest air training centres in the British Commonwealth, and there is no reason why we should not expand tremendously as a commercial air centre as well. This is the view our Provincial Government, City Council and Trade Board members have been trying to impress upon Transport Minister Chevrier this week, and apparently with good results. Mr. Chevrier has made no commitments, but his attitude has been most assuring.

Poor Fish-Eaters

Though Canada is among a handful of nations in the world with a large fishing industry, our people can hardly be classed as fish-eaters. An exchange notes that about 1,500,000 tons of fish of many varieties are caught annually in Canadian waters, yet the annual per capita consumption averages 14 pounds. The big Central Provinces, which have benefited tremendously by exploiting the home market industrially at the expense of the seaboard Provinces, seem unconcerned about their responsibility to reciprocate in this respect. The average fish consumption in Toronto is ten pounds a year.

Canadians eat half as much fish as the British, a third as much as the Danes, and a fourth of the amount eaten by Norweg-

ians, annually. In Asiatic countries from 23 to 44 pounds of fish are eaten annually per person. The average Canadian housewife buys 10 pounds of meat to one of fish, despite the fact that fish is cheaper than meat and as nourishing a food.

For years dieticians and health authorities have been extolling the virtues of fish over other foods. It is rich in proteins, fats, minerals and vitamins. The flesh and fats of fish are easier to digest than those of animals. Fish fats have high energy value. Six important minerals are obtained in fish: calcium, phosphorous, iron, copper, iodine and sulphur.

The by-products of fish are equally valuable to human health. Fish oils contain vitamin D. The oils from the liver, particularly from the cod, are rich in vitamins A and D. Fish meal is used to make fertilizer and nutritious food for animals. If Canadians ate more fish it would help to improve the income and living standards of 93,000 fishermen as well as 23,000 workers in Canadian fish processing plants.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tomorrow, 8th Sunday after Trinity.

In Halifax, it is reported, a safety programme is being "aimed at the pedestrian". If that is all that is aimed there should be comparatively few casualties.

The wonderful organization and friendliness of the Olympic Games seems to be the dominant impression of returning Canadian athletes. There were, unfortunately, isolated incidents but compared with our local hockey games all was sweetness and light.

Ethel May Dell (Mrs. Gerald T. Savage), English novelist, was born this date 1881. She produced more than twenty volumes, novels and short stories as well as verses. Her works appealed to those who combined a love of romance with a pious orthodoxy. They include, "Greatheart" and "Honeyball Farm".

The injection of young blood in the life stream of business is always a commendable and encouraging sign. Messrs. J. O. MacLean and W. R. MacNeill, both young men, are to be congratulated on assuming the responsibility of operating the well known wholesale grocery business of R. E. Mutch and Company Ltd.

The eventual success of two United States helicopters in crossing the Atlantic is not likely to result in a new passenger service or anything of the kind. The mobile aircraft, however, are shown to be even more useful than previously thought. The practicability of shipping them where needed under their own power would both release shipping and also make them available where ordinary transport cannot reach.

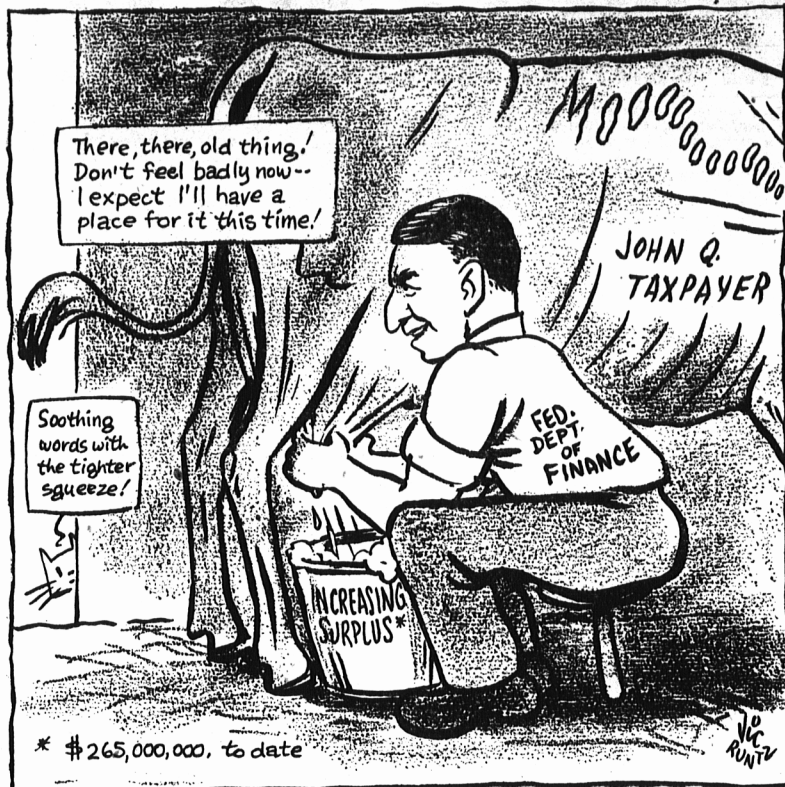
A lieutenant colonel, with one child, notes an exchange, pays \$116 for less housing space than a private with six children who pays \$51. The conditions are those of service quarters, particularly in the North. On the whole it seems reasonable. The big family gets the space it needs and rank is upheld by living in a house having higher rent.

Four children in one family carrying off top honors in Prince of Wales College entrance examinations for the years 1944, 1946, 1950 and 1952 successively, is a record of which their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Campbell, of Elmira, may well be proud. It also reflects very creditably on St. Mary's Convent, Souris, which the students attended, and on the community generally.

The proposal of India's High Commissioner to Canada to the International Red Cross conference of bringing East and West together to investigate Russia's germ warfare charges is attractive but a little unrealistic. East and West are not divided on the point. It is clearly between the Communist and the non-Communist world. Further, the Communists have refused to permit investigation by the International Committee of the Red Cross itself.

Canadian Salad Week, now being observed, serves to emphasize the great advantage, from a health standpoint, of more general use of salads in the diet. Our American neighbours are aware of this fact, and are generally enthusiastic regarding salads. The Salad Week movement was initiated last year by the Canadian Horticultural Council, of which Mr. W. R. Shaw, of this Province, is a director and chairman of one of the important committees, that of potatoes and turnips. The movement last year was highly successful and it is hoped to make further progress in popularizing salad preparation and distribution among our people on this occasion.

Thoroughly, Milked



Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

THE ISLAND ON DISPLAY

Reference was made recently in this column to the exhibits of Prince Edward Island products and handicrafts at the great International Exhibition held in London, Eng. in 1862. The North British (Scotland) Daily Mail of July 19 of that year contains an interesting account of the Island exhibits, which included "good specimens of furs of the black fox, the otter, the martin, the mink, and skins of the bear, wood of the common kind were shown in made furniture, in examples of small tables, writing, desks, and chairs, all plain and meant for ordinary use", and including "some substantial specimens of lobby chairs, devotional chair, and a rocking chair of good execution."

Wheat, Indian corn, black oats, barley and peas, caraway, clover, flax and Timothy seeds are mentioned among the Island grain exhibits. Foodstuffs included wheat flour, oatmeal, white corn meal, pearled barley, "a lot of excellent cheeses", cured pork, preserved fish such as salmon, mackerel, herrings, lobsters, etc., and honey.

The article in the Scottish paper goes on to say: "A large part of useful varieties of home spun and woven wools, in the character of 'hadden greys', and string shepherd checks, tartans, and shawls and plaids of the same substantial pattern are shown. The spinning wheels of our grandmothers was the means of manufacturing the thread for these unsophisticated wools, and also for some stout bedcovers, and hearth rugs, and linen towellings and sackings found in this court. Knives, spinning wheels and some among the collection, and some person from Scotland, animated, no doubt, by an historical affection for this type and representative of domestic industry, has purchased one of the wheels. Hand-knives, night caps, and mitts, with a large and excellent shawl, in the Shetland style of manufacture, made by a lady of Prince Edward Island, complete the group of textile fabrics.

"Dyed sheepskin for foot rugs, shawls, with long leg boots and short, for men, made of these leathers, along with boots for ladies, and shoes for both sexes—some of the common and others of a fashionable kind and superior finish—show that the people of this Island know a good article of these sorts, and can make it also, as well as their neighbors. Carriages and cart-horse harness, and riding saddles of excellent make, and in good taste, form another class of articles shown.

"An iron plough and reaping machine, 'combining the properties of a reaper and mower, and capable of being thrown out of gear, while in motion', are exhibited. It is substantially made, and priced at a very serviceable price on trial. Basketry, made for domestic use out of split filaments of native timber, and still finer baskets made by Indians out of this same kind of wood dyed, are exhibited. The combination of colored slips in the construction of these articles is lively and expressive.

"An Indian birch bark canoe, 14 feet long, with an assortment of fish-spears, employed by the Indians, is an interesting group of objects in the display from this Island. The form given to the spear point for transfixing and catching a large fish, say a salmon, is a very ingenious bit of mechanism. It combines two things—a prong for stabbing and a force for seizing the fish by the back of the gills.

PUBLIC FORUM

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

PRAYER ANSWERED

Sir,—I have just read in MacLean's story of "The Unwanted" by Sidney Katz and I have no difficulty in believing the account when they say "God never fails us". A house like that, "dollar poor" but rich in love for unwanted children, that is the kind of work God delights to help. The flour supply is low. God sends along a truck-load. There is no money to pay the instalment, due on the property. God provides the money to meet the payment. So the Vankervatts believe, and so do all who have experienced answers to their prayers. I have seen it work out that way more times than I have fingers and toes.

When one is engaged in that type of work that appeals to God, he may be expected to help with a free hand. When one depends upon his own effort and draws his regular monthly salary the case is different. He has a sense of material security. He had no great need of God. He doesn't say: "Give us each day our daily bread" He has it laid up for a long time to come. Jesus taught his followers to depend upon God for their daily supply. When they went out on their errands they carried neither bag nor scrip. They lacked nothing. That was the way he himself went. Sometimes he went hungry and was tempted to turn stones into bread, but he never did. Foxes had holes and birds had their nests but Jesus slept on the ground in the open. He lived always the free and produce a very pretty effect, and considerable smoothness of surface.

In conclusion the article describes "a contrivance which is shown in this place by the Commissioner from Prince Edward Island (Mr. Horace Hazard) and which may interest our Glasgow ship-riggers, and possibly also our carriage and wagon makers, and some others". This was a brass model of a sheave block, in which the sheave or wheel rotated, not on its axis or pin but on a series of larger and smaller friction rollers disposed around the axis. "The possible use of this invention for the heavily worked axes of machinery of any kind," says the article, "is at once apparent, and coach and wagon wheels offer very suggestive examples for its readiest adaptation."

The Poet's Corner

COUNTRY THINGS

The touch of country things is good; the feel of fireplace apple wood, the wobbly coat of a brand-new calf whose sprawled legs make you want to laugh. A fluffy yellow chick, the shoulder of a sorrel colt, a rough gray boulder when you climb the sweet-fern pasture hill. The touch of country things will fill your hands with joy; tough roadside brambles, springtime seed, tool handles, smoothly worn the leather of harness, grass in rainy weather, the whetstone sharpening a scythe. The touch of country things is life: the fine warm feel of sun-warmed loam, and the latch that opens the door of home.

—Frances Frost.

simple life. We, in this age, can hardly live that way, but we have gone so far for security that God hardly gets a chance to help us in difficult situations. In both the old and new testaments God is represented as speaking to his people and giving them direction. I used to think that was imaginary. Now I do not think so. He speaks as definitely and distinctly to those who have ears to hear as a teacher might speak to her class. I went to pay a visit. I met a young man who needed counsel. His feet were on the wrong road. A message came to me as I spoke to him, God's going to change that young man's mind and put his feet on the right road; and within two months God did. That message was as plain to me as if my mother had spoken it; and why not? God has made that marvellous instrument, the ear, and the power of response, and why should we not expect him to use it? There's no doubt, an inner spiritual ear that corresponds to the physical ear; and that God uses. The child, Samuel, was sleeping when the message came to him but its import was as plain as if old Eli had spoken it; and times without number in both the Old and New Testaments God speaks and gives direction to people who have ears to hear; and he does the same today.

I am, Sir, etc. W. I. GREEN Stanley Bridge.

We're going on Vacation Aug. 11th to 17th We would appreciate the co-operation of our patrons in planning our annual vacation. Drycleaning will be accepted up until Thursday, August 7th for delivery before holidays. Thank you, and our good wishes to you at vacation time. MASTER CLEANERS 122 Fitzroy St. Phone 2887

Notes By The Way

Steffan Sorokin, leader of the Sons of Freedom, has been looking for this extremist sect of Doukhobors. Now he is back with the tidings that "Canada is best" after all. Certainly he will find few more tolerant neighbors than those who have endured the antics of the Sons of Freedom for 50 years. But there are certain laws, and the sect will find the attractions of Canada grow as they learn to observe them.—Ottawa Citizen.

A good policeman is a man whose private life is as free of pointing fingers as his public life. He is a man who is thoroughly familiar with the law he is expected to enforce. He is a man who is understanding of human weakness, but who can deal firmly with those who are at war with society. The good policeman is the man who has a friendly word and a smile for children so that he can acquire their trust as a protector. He is a man who can exercise control under extreme provocation. He is a man who knows and understands his job, and does it to the best of his ability. These are the men who make a police force that will bring the crowds to their feet in a standing ovation.—Sudbury Star.

The foot-and-mouth outbreak has been a costly business for Canada but it has taught us what should prove to be a profitable lesson. The feeling heretofore was that the prairie was immune from the disease and it came as a shock when we found out it can happen here. It is reasonable to assume that in future government officials will be on the alert for any signs of recurrence and that prompt steps will be taken to combat it if it does occur again. There can be little question, also, that as a result of the Saskatchewan outbreak, Canadian scientists will devote time to develop a new vaccine that is effective against all types of the disease. If they succeed in this effort their discovery will prove a boon to this and other countries. The present method of eradication—slaughter and compensation—is unquestionably effective but it is not only a most expensive one, it upsets our whole economy.—Winnipeg Tribune.

The Age-Old Story

Be ye glad and rejoice for ever in that which I create; for, behold, I create Jerusalem a rejoicing, and her people a joy... And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear. The wolf and the lamb shall feed together, and the lion shall eat straw like the bullock; and dust shall be the serpent's meat. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, saith the Lord.

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