

The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like the Dew
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"The strongest memory is weaker than
the weakest ink."

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1956

Too Much Groaning

It cannot have escaped public notice that, with one or two exceptions, the members of the Legislature who have spoken so far this session have harped on the unsatisfactory agricultural situation that, unfortunately, exists in this Province at the present time. Up to a point, this recital of gloom may be beneficial, especially if it should result in a combined effort to do something tangible towards extending the markets for Island products and, perhaps, helping young farmers get a start. These are about the only two fields in which the Provincial Legislature can be expected to have much say, since of course the basic causes of the current let-down in agriculture are national, and indeed international, in scope. But hasn't pessimism been carried a little too far by some of the speakers?

Surely there must be some good things to be said about agriculture in this Province even now. The land, for the most part, is still fertile, capable of producing the richest crops. It hardly ever suffers from either drought or flood. Island potatoes still claim a premium in the market; our hogs are unequalled in excellence; it has been proven that beef cattle of the best variety can be raised here as well and as profitably as anywhere in the nation. Feed is much too expensive, and it will remain so as long as it has to be hauled all across Canada; but, with a little encouragement from government, our farmers could and would raise much more of it than they do at present, and thus strengthen the economy in no small manner.

Our farmers are, by the general consent of the experts, among the most competent in Canada; and, although prices for their products are below the necessary standard of stability, it is a fact that at this very moment, hundreds of farmers on this Island are making good livings and, what is more important still, enjoying life to the full. They have seen good times and bad times; but, taking one year with another, their lot has been cast in pleasant places; and most of them would not hesitate to acknowledge it with thankfulness. What they expect from their representatives in the Legislature is not repetitive confirmation of their economic difficulties — with which they are familiar already — so much as a sincere and intelligent approach to ways and means of bolstering the general provincial economy, in so far as that is possible.

Young farmers have started out on this Island before now, with even bigger obstacles in the way than exist at present, and with much hard work and native intelligence they have made a success of their farming. And they are doing it right now — all honour to them. They deserve encouragement and confirmation of their usefulness, and indeed indispensable, place in contemporary society. This is not to suggest that everything is rosy but only that conditions could be much worse, and that, in any event, excessive legislative groaning will not make them any better.

The SEATO Meeting

The foreign ministers of the SEATO nations are meeting in Karachi, Pakistan, against a background of heightening tension almost everywhere. As Secretary of State Dulles pointed out in his opening remarks, the new Soviet foreign policy appears to contain less violence, on the surface at any rate, and more guile, which could increase the troubles of the world instead of lessening them. The very fact that the meeting is being held in Karachi would seem to militate against any good prospects it might have been expected to reveal, for there is almost as much tension there as anywhere. Pakistan, a member of the pact, is determined to press her claim to Kashmir, while Britain and the United States are anxious to bypass that issue, so as not to offend

India, which is not a member, and which in fact is opposed to SEATO and all its works. This is likely to weaken Pakistan's adherence, without making India more friendly.

To make the atmosphere of the meeting even more gloomy, the two principal statesmen in attendance are under heavy criticism in their own countries. Secretary of State Dulles came to Karachi only a few hours after a Congressional committee had hauled him over the coals unmercifully for his conduct of United States foreign policy, while in London, government and opposition members alike have been berating Foreign Minister Lloyd for alleged weakness and indecision in his management of Middle East affairs.

What will come out of the meeting, if anything, is anybody's guess at the moment; but it is worth noting that French Foreign Minister Pineau, with a boldness that has been missing in French diplomacy in recent years, has called for social and economic measures as well as military ones which, incidentally, are still in the paper stage. Everybody in the free world will wish the SEATO delegates every success in their efforts to bolster their common defences in Asia. But it is no easy task that they have undertaken, especially considering the many problems elsewhere that must be given priority.

A City's Growth

How long does it take a city to grow up? Well, it depends on the kind of economic factors which are brought to bear on it, which, in turn, depend largely on how they are used to bring out their maximum usefulness. Down in Brazil, for instance, according to a report from the office of the Pan American Union, a city called Ceres with a present population of nearly 50,000 did not exist at all no longer than 15 years ago. The site consisted then of 200,000 acres of good soil, with no one living on them and no use being made of them. In the summer of 1941, the Ministry of Agriculture took over the area and divided it into lots of 50 acres each. Then, 4000 farm families, most of whom were newly arrived immigrants from Europe, were settled there. Within a year or so, the farms were flourishing, roads were built, and an airport established; today that airport is one of the busiest in Latin America.

At the present time in Ceres there are several financial institutions, scores of small factories engaged, for the most part, in processing agricultural products, a couple of modern hospitals, and about 40 schools representing all educational levels. In another ten years or so, it is predicted, the population will have doubled. The rich farm area continues to attract immigrants in ever increasing numbers. It is quite an imposing growth, sure enough; and it all came from a farm project, which seems to prove that heavy industry is not the only thing on which communities can grow and prosper. It seems to prove, too, that the encouraging of immigration to any country, and at any time, is a sound economic practice. Far from taking jobs away from the native population, they create new markets, new needs, and, consequently, new economic opportunities for all concerned.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Among Canada's contributions to the Colombo Plan are 40 fishing boat engines which are going to the port of Jaffra in Northern Ceylon. It is estimated that with a motorized boat six men can make a daily catch about 15 times as large as that made the same day by the same number of men in a boat that has no power.

The sudden passing of Mr. Isaac L. Tuplin, B.Sc., director of field crops and extension work in the Department of Agriculture, comes as a shock to all our citizens. Still in his early thirties, Mr. Tuplin was a highly qualified official and a veteran of the Royal Canadian Airforce in the Second World War. His death came with dramatic suddenness from a heart condition, while he was engaged in rehearsing for a church play. Mr. Tuplin had a very promising future, not only in his profession but as a leading citizen in the community. Sincere sympathy is extended to his bereaved widow and family, and to his father who is at present a patient in the Prince Edward Island Hospital.



THE BARBARIAN

PUBLIC FORUM

This column is open to the discussion of current events of local interest. The Guardian does not necessarily endorse the opinion of correspondents.

VICTORIA CAUSEWAY

Sir, — When I came from Maine as a tourist to Prince Edward Island, I was particularly impressed with its charm and natural beauty. In later years, upon retiring from public life, I decided to make it my permanent home and chose a spot near the sea on the South Shore. As you know, Maine is a state of numerous lakes which beckon many tourists to fish so that it is now widely known as Vacationland. Being a member of the State Legislature, at Augusta, I was associated with the Fish and Game Department for twenty-five years. As Minister it was part of my responsibilities to supervise the fish hatcheries and see that the lakes were properly stocked with trout and salmon. I am deeply interested in the proposed causeway spanning the Westmoreland river as this would make a beautiful large fresh water lake which, when stocked with fish would certainly attract additional numbers of tourists to this section. It would also become a haven for birds as there is plenty of food on the flats offshore. I feel that the cost of this proposed causeway would be infinitesimal as compared with the benefits to be derived, for fishing is one of our main tourist attractions. As the tourist industry is fast becoming our major industry it is most imperative that ample provision be made for the recreation and enjoyment as advertised in the tourist booklet. Therefore I would suggest that every effort be made to have this construction finalized so that followers of Isaac Walton could find their Mecca in this South Shore tourist resort where very little money has been spent for tourist promotion. I am, Sir, etc., EX-TOURIST. Victoria, P. E. I.

OUR YESTERDAYS

From The Guardian Files
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO (March 8, 1931)
The council of the Charlottetown Board of Trade at a meeting held on Saturday, adopted resolutions calling for the strengthening of the Hillsboro Bridge to permit use of standard railway equipment, and a protest against the new proposed level crossing at the Tormentine Railway Pier.

Signs of approaching spring have been noted of late. On March 3 two live caterpillars were found on the Longworth Avenue railway crossing. At Poplar Island a wild duck's nest containing eleven eggs was discovered.

TEN YEARS AGO (March 8, 1946)
The first of the Maritime members to begin pre-seasonal work in Ottawa, W. Chester S. McLure, M.P. for Queen's, returned to his office on the fifth floor of the Parliament buildings yesterday. "I believe in getting a good start before the fireworks begin" he told the Guardian's Ottawa representative.

As compared to 1944, the fish catch went up in four of the provinces in the Dominion during the month of November, 1945. In Prince Edward Island the catch was about one million pounds valued at \$55,000, an increase of 300,000 pounds with a value of \$21,000.

A regular schedule of two flights daily on a Moncton-Greenwood-Yarmouth air service will be started next Monday by Maritime Central Airways. Captain Carl Burke said here today.

STAB VICTIM DIES

WINNIPEG (CP)—A 44-year-old Winnipeg man identified by police as Alex Taylor, died in hospital Tuesday less than an hour after he had been stabbed in a downtown tenement house following a party. Police said they are holding a woman in connection with the stabbing and at least five persons are being held for questioning.

Dr. Bell's Telephone

National Geographic Society

Eighty years ago, on March 7, 1876, Alexander Graham Bell was granted the first basic patent on the telephone, a milestone in the history of communication. Three days later, on March 10, 1876, in Dr. Bell's rooms at 5 Exeter Place, Boston, the new "membrane-speaking" apparatus transmitted its historic first sentence in the voice of the inventor—"Mr. Watson, come here, I want you!"

Some 98 million telephones are now in use throughout the world. More than 56 million are in the United States. New York City has 3,927,000; Washington, D. C. nearly 552,000.

SPEECH FOR DEAF
The four-score anniversary recalls other patents, inventions and ideas of the versatile Edinburgh-born genius, whose search for a better means of teaching the deaf to speak led him to the telephone. The record shows that Dr. Bell had even if he had had no part in his greatest invention.

In 1879-80, Dr. Bell, satisfied to leave commercial development of the telephone largely to others, worked on what was then an even more fantastic idea—communication without wires! The resulting photophone, patented in 1880 came to be the invention in which he took the most pride.

The photophone transmitted the world's first wireless telephone messages. Conveyed on electromagnetic radiations, they were the forerunners of the successes of Marconi, De Forest and other lation and enjoyment as advertised in the tourist booklet.

With the \$10,000 Volta Prize awarded him by the French Republic for inventing the telephone, Dr. Bell in 1880 established the Volta Laboratory in Washington. There, with associates, he perfected methods for using wax cylinders and discs to make recordings for Thomas A. Edison's phonograph, invented in 1877.

FORESAW AIR AGE
Dr. Bell was always interested in the idea of human flight. In the 1890's he helped Samuel P. Langley build a steam-powered model plane that flew but carried no pilot. For 15 years he studied kites, seeking a plane structure that would fly at low speeds. He developed the aileron, which is still used in controlling airplane flight.

Writing in 1908, Dr. Bell declared: "The airship will revolutionize warfare. It may become a war-exterminating agency and thus end armed conflicts. The nation that secures control of the air will ultimately control the world."

The wounding of President Garfield by an assassin's bullet in 1881 and the suspense of the ensuing 79-day vain struggle to save the Chief Executive's life prompted Dr. Bell to invent an electric probe for locating bullets or other metal objects in the human body. It was used in surgery until supplanted by Roentgen's discovery of the X-ray in 1895. In 1882, Dr.

Bell suggested a device to restore breathing that embodies the principle of today's iron lung. Until his death at 75 on August 2, 1922, Dr. Bell's active mind continued to distill fresh water from salt, high-speed motorboating, sheep breeding, human longevity, the metric system, and air conditioning.

To beat oppressive Washington heat, Dr. Bell installed a refrigerator in the attic of his Connecticut Avenue home, and filled it with blocks of ice covered with salt. An asbestos-covered duct led the cold air down to a room which was kept as tightly sealed as possible near the floor to retain the sinking cold air, while its windows were opened at the top. Diplomats and legislators sweltered but the inventor's laboratory and office registered a cool 65 degrees.

SERVED GEOGRAPHY. SCIENCE

Dr. Bell helped found the National Geographic Society in 1888, helped finance it through its early years, and served as its president from 1898 to 1903. He served as a life trustee of the Society, and as a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

His grandson, Dr. Melville Bell Grosvenor, continues Dr. Bell's two great interests. Dr. Grosvenor, vice-president and associate editor of National Geographic, is also a member of the board of the Bell System's Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company. The centennial of Dr. Bell's birth was widely observed on March 3, 1947, and he was honored in 1950 by election to the Hall of Fame of Great Americans.

The Poet's Corner

FROM THE BRIGS OF AYR
While crashing ice, borne on the roaring spate,
Sweeps dams, an' mills, an' brigs,
A' to the gate:
A' from Glenbuck, down to the
Ratton-key,
Auld Ayr is just o'er lengthened
tumbling sea—
Then down ye'll hurl (deil nor ye
never rise!)
And dash the jumble jaups up to
the pouring skies.
A lesson sadly teaching, to your
cost,
That Architecture's noble art is
lost!
—Robert Burns.

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DODDS' KIDNEY PILLS
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PROVINCIAL LIBERAL WOMEN'S RALLY

Charlottetown Hotel, Thursday, March 15
Guest Speakers:
MRS. C. J. EMBREE
National President Liberal Women of Canada
SENATOR ELSIE INMAN
HON. A. W. MATHESON, Premier
Registration 10 a.m. Luncheon 12:30 p.m. — \$1.50
Make Reservations with Mrs. B. Earle MacDonald, Provincial President.
All Liberal women invited to attend.

Medically Speaking

By Herman N. Sundesen, M. D.

CHRONIC ARTHRITIS OFTEN ATTACKS AFTER AGE 50
Fifty years of continuous operation will cause wear and tear on any machine. Your body is no exception. Osteoarthritis is an example of what might occur after you reach the half century mark, for this chronic arthritis involving multiple joints seems to develop with age. Wear and tear simple destroys the hyaline cartilage.

Unless it's caused by an injury, osteoarthritis seldom attacks anyone under the age of 40. On the other hand, may over the age of 50 have it in some degree. Obesity and the menopause may be contributing factors. Usually the symptoms begin gradually. While there is no muscular spasm, there may be pain; sometimes a lot of it. Generally, this pain is greatest after exercise. Fortunately, however, the ailment often causes little or no disability.

NOT PROGRESSIVE
It's important that you understand that this is not a progressive type of arthritis. It will not cripple you. This reassurance alone frequently relieves nervous tension and gives pronounced relief.

It's also important that you get plenty of rest, especially if fatigue is a factor in your ailment. Make sure you get adequate sleep. And I suggest you take five minutes out of every hour just to sit and do absolutely nothing.

USE OINTMENT
Often the doctor feels that it is a good idea to rub an ointment such as methyl salicylate into the skin over the affected joint before you go to bed. Applying moist heat by hot towels or poultices may be soothing.

If these methods fail, diathermy sometimes works well. Use of an elastic bandage to support the painful joint will keep it inactive and ease the pain. Aspiration often brings relief. And injections of hydrocortisone usually are beneficial.

CONTRAST BATHS
In the case of Heberden's nodes, contrast baths are helpful. The painful hands are placed in hot water for two minutes, then in cold for one minute. This switching is continued for 15 minutes for two or three times each day. But always remember these treatments should be followed under the doctor's direction.

QUESTION AND ANSWER
A. P. A.: What causes a cyst on the ovary to rupture?
Answer: At the time of ovulation, or when the egg is ready to rupture from the ovary, a cyst of the ovary occasionally ruptures.

The Age Old Story

And God said, Let there be light: and there was light. And God saw that the light was good: and God divided the light from the darkness. And God called the light Day, and the darkness he called Night. And the evening and the morning were the first day.

HANDSOME BEAR
The panda bear of the Himalayas is only about 30 inches long, and lives on bamboo leaves.

Notes By The Way

A horse slipped on an icy pavement in Detroit, and even the wrecking crew didn't know where to attach the rope. — Stratford Beacon-Herald.

Some marriages, we're told, fail because husband and wife don't understand each other. Others fail because husband and wife understand each other too well. — St. Catharines Standard.

An inventor in Switzerland has invented a cigarette which can be lighted by scratching it along the surface of its package. That's making it still tougher for the chain-smoker who wants to quit. And what ever happened to the old timer who relied upon the seat of his pants as a scratching surface for matches when he wanted to light his pipe? — Sarnia Observer.

There is one aspect of women's fashions that must be puzzling to the average male, to say nothing of the average female. The puzzler is the rather unusual poses that some of the models take to "best show off" the latest design in morning, afternoon or evening wear. You've all seen them, we're sure. Shawl draped with careful abandon, the model assumes a position that gives the impression she is trying to escape a paddle aimed at her posterior. This, plus an expression that seems to say: "You wouldn't dare!" completes the picture. — Sherbrooke Record.

A brief to the Economic Commission from the Shoe Manufacturers Association of Canada suggests that Dominion, provinces and municipalities take steps to "Encourage people to return to the practice of walking and so benefit from fresh air and exercise". Any advantage to the shoe industry would be purely incidental. — Ottawa Journal.

When grandpa and grandma went to school they seldom used paper and lead pencils to work out problems in arithmetic and to write spelling words 10 times each. They used slates and slate pencils. Sometimes the latter were encased in wood. They were considered something special. The clatter of slates and scratching pencils were trying on the nerves. Teachers welcomed the day when slates passed from the school scene. — Kitchener-Waterloo Record.

One who was there said you should have been at Louisbourg last Sunday — out at Black Rock Point — to see the Atlantic in the teeth of the storm, coming against the rocks, the seemingly steadfast rocks gradually being worn down by the wave action of the ages. One can imagine it, but a pity not actually to have seen it, nor to have heard it. In the awe of the uplifted voice is no more than an unheeded murmur against the thunderous utterance of the ocean. — Sydney Post-Record.

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