

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, APRIL 27, 1953

Surprising Experiment

Human beings and cattle are very different, of course, and nutrition findings in respect to the one are not valid for the other but it is of interest to note the result of some experiments as reported in the Jersey Bulletin, Indianapolis.

Recent experiments at the University of Minnesota, under the direction of Dr. T. W. Gullickson, have confirmed what a lot of us have thought for a long time, that dairy calves fed whole milk thrive better than calves fed skim milk with vegetable fats added in place of butterfat.

Experiments found that dairy calves fed vegetable fats in their diets invariably died by the time they were three months old. Some who were switched to a butterfat diet before three months survived. What these studies reveal is that calves fed corn oil to replace butterfat appear to show a vitamin E deficiency as indicated by heart lesions and muscle dystrophy or wasting of muscle tissue.

A Census Analysis

The Bank of Montreal has devoted this month's review to an analysis of some of the highlights of Canada's present-day population figures and their business connotations. It notes that much of the information recorded by the 1951 census is still being sorted and that "because the results have been appearing piecemeal, their implications may not have been fully appreciated."

The past decade has seen a resumption in the tendency for the population as it grows, to shift from the farm to the city—a long-term tendency which had been interrupted during the '30's. The country's urban population grew by 33 per cent between 1941 and 1951, while the farm population increased by only seven per cent.

Turning to the age composition of the population, the review notes that the size of the 10-23 age group has increased only slightly in recent years, in contrast to sharp increases in the size of other age groups. This is attributed to the low marriage rate and low birth rate of the depression years, the impact of which will be most keenly felt during the present decade.

As the present relatively small teen-age and young people's group grows older, the analysis foresees a potential decline in the marriage rate and a subsequent drop in the birth rate. It adds that "in consequence, the demand for new dwellings, house furnishings and children's needs may not continue to rise as rapidly as in recent years. The extraordinary rise in births during and since World War II... has been such that Canada has had one of the highest birth rates in the world.

The review predicts that the pressure for expansion of educational facilities will mount. Coupled with the small number of new entrants into the labor market, this could mean that in years immediately ahead "the relative shortage of new teachers may be particularly acute."

In general, the census figures present "a picture of a population growing, moving from place to place and changing its composition at a pace that is imperceptible in

a short period but pervasive over the longer run, and in ways that are sometimes predictable and sometimes not."

There are, however, some basic features inherent in the population structure as it now exists which can be expected to exert ascertainable economic pressures in the years ahead. The relatively few Canadians born in the mid-30's and now coming of age will inevitably be followed by the larger number born in the late '40's and early '50's.

Just The Beginning

About 350 years ago, at the end of the 16th century, one of the early adventurers, Magellan, captured attention by navigating his ship around the world in 1,000 days. Three hundred years later, at the turn of this century, history was made with a voyage around the world in 80 days. Today, by airplane, it can be done in 80 hours.

"To get the comparison more vividly," says Mr. G. W. G. McConachie, President of Canadian Pacific Airlines, "let's think of Magellan's world as the size of a pumpkin. It took 300 years and the invention of the steamship to shrink the globe to the relative size of an apple. In the 50 years of the air age, however, the apple has already shrivelled to the size of a pea!"

"And this is just a beginning. Already, the long-range jet-powered airliner is about to succeed the slower piston-driven aircraft on the airlines of the world. And even the 500-mile-an-hour passenger transport is just another stage in the progress of world aviation. Designers are now thinking in terms of rocket and atom-powered aircraft which will streak through the stratosphere, crossing oceans and continents at many times the speed of sound."

Peter Masfield, now chief executive of British European Airways, did some serious crystal-gazing when he was director of a long-term plan for the British Air Ministry. He made the prediction that the age of rocket travel eventually would be able to offer a passenger flight around the world in one hour!

EDITORIAL NOTES

One of the most attractive suggestions in a long time for changing wedding customs comes, appropriately enough, from Niagara Falls. Instead of throwing confetti, wedding guests are urged to throw grass seed.

Britain is selling pre-cut timbers for building Canadian houses, a practice comparable to carrying coals to Newcastle. It shows, however, that this country has another potential industry which in future should far outstrip anything the older countries can now do.

William Charles Macready, British actor, died this date 1873. He made his first appearance in the provinces at the age of 17 and six years later played in London, where his Richard III made him popular. A great, powerful and intelligent actor, he was not an amiable man, nor happy, as may be gathered from his "Diary". Lady Pollock, W. Archer and W. T. Price have all written of his life.

Power steering came to ships long ago and more recently to cars. The latest British jet fighters have a moving tailplane controlled by the pilot's stick. The powered controls are able to exert a force of up to 10,000 lbs., and the electro-mechanically controlled tailplanes act as a sort of rudder and provide maximum manoeuvrability. This is particularly important for fighter planes, so that the pilot can steady his gun platform with finger-tip control during the few vital seconds of a high-speed attack.

Railways are not excluded from the age of speed. In order to test the wear and tear on locomotives and carriages a special trial run was made between Tours and Bordeaux in France. The last car was a laboratory where a group of engineers studied the behaviour of the material. The technicians were pleased with the results. The average speed of the train was between 85 and 86 miles an hour and the train sped through several stations at 66 miles an hour. The response and action of the train was declared excellent. The roadbeds between Tours and Blois are now to be improved so that trains may travel regularly at about 75 miles an hour. Thus the time between such cities as Paris and Bordeaux will be cut down considerably.

Open Season



The Poet's Corner

FROM THE CHINESE

Chuang Chou in a dream became a butterfly. And the butterfly became Chuang Chou at waking. Which was real - the butterfly or the man? Who can tell the end of the endless changes of things? The water that flows into the depths of the distant sea Returns anon to the shallows of a transparent stream. The man, raising melons outside the green gate of the city, Was once the Prince of the East Sea Hill. So must rank and riches vanish. You know it, still you toil and toil - what for? —Li-Po, (A. D. 701-762)

Old Charlottetown

PRESS NOTICES

From The Royal Gazette of May 30, 1834: Capt. R. Macdonald, Tulloch, advertises for an experienced millwright, "of good and sober habits of life," to build a grist mill on "Wanted a Schoolmaster, of the Third or highest class, for the Central District School about to be established at Pinette. Besides the encouragement provided by the Act of Assembly for properly qualified teachers of this description, £20 out of the Provincial Treasury, exclusive of the sum of £30 at least, to be raised by the inhabitants of the District, the person undertaking the charge of this School will be accommodated with board, board and washing, at the expense of the house of the Rev. John McLennan." Mrs. Annear, lately arrived from England, respectfully informs the ladies of Charlottetown and its vicinity, that she intends to commence business in the tailoring, cleaning and altering of Straw, Leghorn, Fancy and Muslin Bonnets, at her residence, next door to Mr. Spencer's, and nearly opposite Mr. Barrow's. A similar advertisement appears on behalf of Mrs. Logan, "at Mr. Morris's house, next door to Mr. Wilson, merchant," which adds that "Ostrich Feathers will be cleaned, dressed, and brought to their original beauty." In an advertisement signed J. Spencer Smith, agent, announced in the Standard, Cambridge, the occupants and tenants of Lot 14 "are hereby informed that it is a matter of very little consequence to them whether or not Sir John Campbell ever visits this country—his ancestors having disposed of the said Township many years since—and that they are given to understand that the subscriber is the only person duly authorized to receive Monies due by them for Rent, or otherwise." William Douse, land agent, announced in the Standard, Cambridge, the occupants and tenants of Lot 14 "are hereby informed that it is a matter of very little consequence to them whether or not Sir John Campbell ever visits this country—his ancestors having disposed of the said Township many years since—and that they are given to understand that the subscriber is the only person duly authorized to receive Monies due by them for Rent, or otherwise." William Douse, land agent, announced in the Standard, Cambridge, the occupants and tenants of Lot 14 "are hereby informed that it is a matter of very little consequence to them whether or not Sir John Campbell ever visits this country—his ancestors having disposed of the said Township many years since—and that they are given to understand that the subscriber is the only person duly authorized to receive Monies due by them for Rent, or otherwise." Hande's "Zadok the Priest" has been sung at the anointing of British Coronation service since George II in 1727.

Turkey Will Mark Anniversary

(National Geographic News)

The roar of 101 cannon on May 29 will begin a 10-day 500th anniversary celebration of Turkish rule over Istanbul, guardian of the Black Sea gateway. Known to the ancients as the "Hub of the Universe," by the Russians as the "City of Kings," and by modern Turks as "The Magic City," Istanbul is one of the world's strategic centers, says the National Geographic Society. Beside the Bosphorus, the narrow neck of water which separates Europe from Asia, it is the historic meeting place of East and West. Leaders of the Turkish Republic will gather on the hills of Maltepe overlooking Istanbul for the 101-gun salute in memory of Sultan Mohammed the Conqueror. On May 29, 1453, the massive walls were breached by a Turkish army of 150,000. Mohammed's cannon, a new weapon of the era, had pounded the three fortifications for five weeks. When taken by the Turkish Moslems, the city had been Christianized for more than 1,000 years. Seeking a new location for the capital of his empire that would be secure from north European barbarians, and David also, the Great, Roman Emperor of Rome, annexed it from the Greeks in the fourth century. Noting that the city stood among seven hills, like Rome, he named it New Rome. But his men called it Constantinople, the City of Constantine, and the name persists even today in the mind of the West. Greco-Roman Christian theorists reigned over a court and empire renowned for magnificence and wealth. Eastern culture and art flourished here during the Middle Ages, while western Europe remained in the darkness of feudalism. In Eastern parlance, the city had been known as Byzantium. The adjective "Byzantine" still connotes richness, luxury and grandeur. El Greco was trained in its art. Byzantium was founded nearly 700 years before Christ, when a group of Greek explorers sailed northward through the Dardanelles and over the Sea of Marmara to settle on the Asiatic shore at Chalcedon, across from Byzantium. Some years later, a second contingent landed on the European side of the strait. Their leader, Byzas, had been told by the oracle of Apollo at Delphi to settle "opposite the Asiatic men." The European side seemed a place of such natural beauty for a city that the ancient sower were telling a standing joke on the blindness of those who had founded Chalcedon. The early Byzantines became rich on the proceeds of their fish-planting. Through the Bosphorus flows a strong current from the Black Sea, and to this water were attracted great schools of "pelamys," thought to be a species of tunny. In addition, the Byzantines placed a heavy tax on grain shipments from ancient Scythia, today Russia's Ukrainian breadbasket. Through the ages, the city has been a hub of commerce. To it were funneled the products of the Danube basin and of Russia, Caravans, and later railways brought spices, carpets, silks and perfumes from Persia and the Arab countries. Because of its strategic position and its wealth, Istanbul has been coveted and often besieged. All Europe shuddered when Constantinople, the city of Christendom, succumbed to the expanding Ottoman Empire in 1453. Now Turkey and Istanbul are bastions of the West.

Marriage A La Mode

(London Times)

Caledonia is so stern and wild, and the Scots are such a dour, reserved race that it comes as a slight surprise to learn that no fewer than 175 brace of them applied to be married on a television program in New York. The couple to whom this privilege has been accorded — a police-constable from Dunbeath and a

The Age Old Story

(National Geographic News)

And David sent out ten young men, and David said unto the young men, Get you up to Carmel, and go to Nabal, and greet him in my name; and thus shall ye say to him that liveth in prosperity, Peace be both to thee, and peace be to thine house, and peace be unto all that thou hast. Give, I pray thee, whatsoever cometh to thine hand unto thy servants, and to thy son David. And when David's young men came, they spake to Nabal according to all those words in the name of David, and ceased. And Nabal answered David's servants, and said, Who is David? and who is the son of Jesse? there be many servants now a days that break away every man from his master. Shall I then take my bread, and my water, and my flesh that I have killed for my shepherds, and give it unto men, whom I know not, whenever they be? So David's young men turned their way, and went again, and came and told him all those sayings. And David said unto his men, Gird ye on every man his sword. And they girded on every man his sword; and David also girded on his sword; and there went up after David about four hundred men.

young lady from Thurso—are to be united before the cameras; the others, presumably will have to be content with less public nuptials on this side of the Atlantic.

It has been computed that the inhabitants of Scotland number altogether some five million, and of this total 350 is of course a very small fraction. But a man of the world will scarcely need to be reminded that in any community (and this applies with particular force to a community whose customs and laws have a marked bias in favor of monogamy) the number of persons who at a given moment are actively contemplating matrimony is but an insignificant percentage of the whole population.

Even those who have no first-hand experience of the region will, after a moment's thought, apprehend that, among the five million natives of Scotland, a very large number are already married. Others are too young to take this step, others again have for one reason or another set their faces against it, while many, though desperately keen on the idea in principle, have as yet been unable to overcome the indifference or revulsion which they arouse in members of the opposite sex. It will thus be seen that to produce 350 people who want to be married in a television studio in a foreign land is by no means a creditable achievement for a sparsely populated country like Scotland.

Sir Frank Whittle invented his combination of gas-turbine and jet propulsion for aircraft in 1930.

About 75,000 workers are engaged in the historic fine-linen industry of Northern Ireland.

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Notes By The Way

Somebody is always kicking about the weather. Witness the gardener who complains that the mild winter has left alive many pests ordinarily reduced by frost. —Vancouver Province.

Visa restrictions between West Germany and Canada are to be eased, as they have been between Canada and a number of other countries. The wonder is not that governments are finally making it somewhat simpler for travellers to visit foreign countries, but that in a mere 50 years bureaucrats have managed to entangle tourists in more red tape than all the governments of the world had been able to do during a previous period of 5,000 years. —Ottawa Citizen.

Television and radio can dig up no more poignant horror story than the true story played in Argentina last week. A little boy jumped off a merry-go-round in an amusement park. Running to his father he said, "The horse bit me." The father laughed — "I thought it was a good joke. On the way home, the boy became violently ill. He was dead in an hour. Coiled under the wooden horse on the merry-go-round which the boy had ridden was a deadly snake, a yarara. —Fort William Times-Journal.

Firemen at Niagara Falls, Ontario, must surely win the award of distinction for the most unusual rescue of the year, after being called out to release a robin tangled up in its partially constructed nest 60 feet above the ground. The firemen trotted out their aerial ladder to release the bird from its embarrassing situation, and according to the news report, "its mate chirped encouragement." More than likely the mate was "bawling out" the firemen for trespassing on home property. We doubt very much that there was "encouragement" in the excited twitterings of the trapped bird's mate. —Sudbury Star.

North Bay has been the centre of a flurry of mining activity recently, but the city is only the hub of a huge program of drilling and exploration work. Around Temagami, there is feverish activity to probe nickel and copper deposits. Around Mattawa, kyanite holds the spotlight. There is reason to believe that North Bay, whose status as a mining centre has never been a patch on that of Sudbury, Kirkland Lake and Timmins, may be in the centre of vast deposits of base metals which hitherto have not been sought because uses for them had been undiscovered. —North Bay Nugget.

Convalescent housekeeping and nursing service given to patients from Vernon Jubilee Hospital for seven months last year resulted in a total of 67 patients being assisted after discharge from the institution. The approximate cost per day of this service was \$2.99, and it resulted in a saving of 622 hospital days at a cost of \$1175. There's a big difference between \$2.99 per day and \$11.75 per day.

And it is probable that a good many patients benefited from being returned to their home atmosphere. If this can be done at Vernon, why can't it be done on a large scale all over the province. —Vancouver Province.

Some faces must be red these days in the British Broadcasting Company's musical department — and not just because of the bracing climate. Some time ago, the BBC organized a competition in musical composition by children. One girl, unfortunately cheated, submitted a piece by Mozart as her own. Apparently the judges' knowledge of the classics was not what it should have been and he failed to recognize the hoax. But what was still more embarrassing, he awarded the Mozart composition second prize. The most world will be eagerly awaiting the name of the child who won the first prize, and put poor Mozart in his place! —Edmonton Journal.

The much-talked-of effort of the government to trap a small herd of moose for transportation to Labrador didn't succeed, quite as well as everybody hoped, but neither did it end in failure as was feared it might, earlier in the season. The trapping stage of the operation is now over. The snow has gone, and it is unlikely that any more animals will be taken. The net result is a moose. More were taken, but there was a high rate of mortality. Adult animals in particular died in captivity for no apparent reason. The 13 animals remaining are said to be "over the hump," however, and it is expected that most of them will live to see Labrador later in the year. It is less than the 30 animals hoped for, but still enough to start a herd, if they can adapt themselves to Labrador conditions. —St. John's Evening Telegram.

Sir Garnet Wolsley, of an ancient and noble line, will not attend the coronation. He will be too busy in the blacksmith shop of a farm machinery company in Brantford, Ont. The 38-year-old baronet and Lady Wolsley emigrated to Canada a couple of years ago, and are quite happy making their way as ordinary citizens. A title is not necessarily associated with wealth, though probably most titled people are of means, many of them quite rich. Money can disappear from a titled family just as from any other. And, more recently, many of small means, such as scientists, scholars, authors, military men, etc., have been given titles because of their contributions they have made. We know of one titled man in Canada who for years had great difficulty maintaining himself even in a modest way. Sir Garnet need make no apology for the honest toil in which he is engaged. It is much better to be happily employed than unhappily unemployed, to be decently self-supporting than to make pretense of wealth one does not have. —Windsor Star.

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