

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, FRIDAY, OCT. 24, 1952

United Nations Day

Seven years ago at San Francisco the charter of the United Nations was signed. The ill fated League of Nations, the U. N. has not brought with it Utopian dreams. Few look to it to solve all our problems or to be a guarantee of perpetual peace.

Instead the general attitude towards the organization of the United Nations is that it provides a channel in which their efforts towards a better and more peaceful world may be directed. It depends upon the wisdom and energy of those efforts whether the United Nations will succeed in its purpose.

During its early years the United Nations has been helped by the universal desire for peace and by the loyalty of the great majority of its members in upholding decisions even at the cost of lives and treasure. It has had to contend with the aggression of North Korea against its southern neighbour, aggression openly aided by Communist China and only slightly less openly by Soviet Russia. Aggression has been met, however, with the forces of the peace-loving world in which the United States has come to take a leading role.

At the same time a very large part of the effort directed through the United Nations has been to improve the standard of living of those countries which have been by-passed in the economic development of the past two hundred years. Emergency relief measures are giving place to long term policies of making permanent improvements in the standard of living of large areas. Whether this results in reducing the danger of war or not, it is certainly well worth while.

Farm Prices

Due to potato prices, Prince Edward Island's farm income showed a substantial increase according to the latest Bureau of Statistics release, but throughout Canada generally serious declines were reported. And while farm prices have continued to drop, everything else the farmer uses, excepting what he produces for himself, is rising in price. More on this subject will doubtless be heard when Parliament meets on November 20.

The statistics show that farm prices Bureau of Statistics show that farm prices for August, 1952, based on 100 as the 1935-39 average, were 259.7 compared to 295.1 in the corresponding month of last year. In the meantime, the price index of commodities and services used by the farmer, based on the same 1935-39 average as 100, has risen from 237.8 in August, 1951, to 243.4 in August, 1952. That this decline in continuing is revealed also in the DBS bulletin of October 7. Between July 1 and August 1 of this year, the national farm price index of agricultural products fell from an index of 264.0 in July to 259.7 in August.

"The decline in August from July," says the DBS bulletin, "results largely from a lowering of the advance payment for grains in western Canada and lower prices for livestock. As compared with a year earlier, current prices were lower for grains, livestock, dairy products, poultry, and eggs." The Western Provinces were hit hardest in this August decline. The farm price index of agricultural products for Nova Scotia fell to 271.9 from 272.6 in July; Quebec to 283.5 from 291.5; Manitoba to 231.8 from 244.4; Saskatchewan to 209.9 from 215.4; Alberta to 231.9 from 237.3; and British Columbia to 293.6 from 305.7.

The Prince Edward Island index rose to 378.5 from 348.4; New Brunswick to 376.9 from 370.8 while Ontario's remained unchanged at 293.2.

The Lobster Fishery

Judging from the discussion at the fisheries conference in Charlottetown earlier this week, there is certainly no unanimous approval of the suggestion that the districts covered by the southern Gulf of St. Lawrence, and Northumberland Strait should have the same lobster fishing period covering May and June. This question, points out the Moncton Times, is not new. It has been debated on previous occasions, always with divergence of opinion prevailing on the point of whether the change, if made, would actually be as beneficial all-round as its proponents believe. Dr. A. W. H. Needler, director of the Atlantic Biological Station at St. Andrew's, in a report made last

year on the lobster fishery, considered the present two seasons in the southern St. Lawrence Gulf and the Northumberland Strait, respectively, as being responsible for many very serious problems. And not the least among these was effective enforcement of the Fishery Act regulations.

For the canning branch of the industry, as previously noted, the proposed revision of some rules also is important. Towards better conservation, it is being advocated that the minimum size of lobsters which may be taken should be increased from the present 2 3/8-inch carapace measurement to 2 1/2 inches, giving a range in size from 6.8 to 7.8 inches with a general average of 7.3 inches. And that the present size limit of 3 3/16 inches carapace gauge, enforced last year in conformity with Massachusetts State regulations be retained.

What appears to be an advisable suggestion for action in the interests of further conservation of this valuable fishery calls for a curb on the illegal practice of a minority of fishermen dismembering undersized lobsters. To achieve this, it is proposed that a tail width measurement also be established as a supplement to the carapace dimension. Regulations for inspection and approval of all fresh and frozen lobstermeat exported from any of the producing provinces would also serve a good purpose. In this respect proposals are being put forth for changes in the Meat and Canned Food Act which would embrace greater control over canneries. Included in these new provisions would be one requiring that only that part of the lobster which is flesh can be canned as fresh or frozen lobstermeat. It is essential that high-quality lobster product be supplied to consumers and any new methods by which improvement can be made should be readily adopted, for by so doing our valuable lobster industry stands to be further enhanced.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mounting casualties in Korea reflect the grimness with which the struggle there is now being carried on. The campaign may be on a miniature scale compared with the world wars of the past but it certainly lacks nothing in ferocity.

The most universally needed permit for international travel is not a passport but proof of a recent smallpox vaccination, says the National Geographic Society. Even countries which require no passport or visa ask for smallpox certificates before border crossing is permitted.

Sir Francis Turner Palgrave, English poet, died this date 1897. He was private secretary to Gladstone and then entered the Education Office, rising to be assistant secretary. On retirement at sixty, he became professor of poetry at Oxford for about eleven years. His anthology, "The Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics" is regarded as one of the best of its kind.

The immediate appointment of a Federal director of transport has been urged by the Canadian Good Roads Association. The duties of the proposed director would be to make a nation-wide survey of roads and road transport facilities so that there will be adequate preparations in the event of war. In effect the Association goes on record as recognizing that highway transport has become a matter of national rather than local importance.

A Gaelic language exchange, "IRISLEABHAR CEILTEACH" (The Celtic Journal) published by Padraig O Broin, 52 Derwy Road, Toronto, has been received. It is a miniature quarterly devoted to the literature and other cultural aspects of those whose heritage is Celtic: the Gaels of Alba, Eire, Man; the Brythons of Wales, Cornwall and Brittany. A valuable check-list of Scottish Gaelic writings in North America is included showing no less than ten Gaelic works published in Charlottetown. Among these are works by Rev. Ronald Rankin (1841), Rev. Donald MacDonald and Ewen Lamont (1858), Rev. William Stewart (1885) and Rev. Alex Maclean Sinclair, (1890, 1892, 1899, 1902).

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has as its chief aim the assistance and restoration of either war damaged countries or the raising of production and the standard of living in the less developed areas of the world. For instance the bank loaned \$250,000,000 to the French Government for the revival of their steel industry. With the money the French mills were built over from the old hand methods which produced 24 tons per eight hour shift to the modern automatic mill which produces 1,200 tons each eight hours. Truly a tremendous development and of untold importance to the economy of France. If the bank could be persuaded to finance a modern canning and food processing plant in Prince Edward Island the farmers of this Province might also see a considerable rise in their standard of living.

The Poets Corner

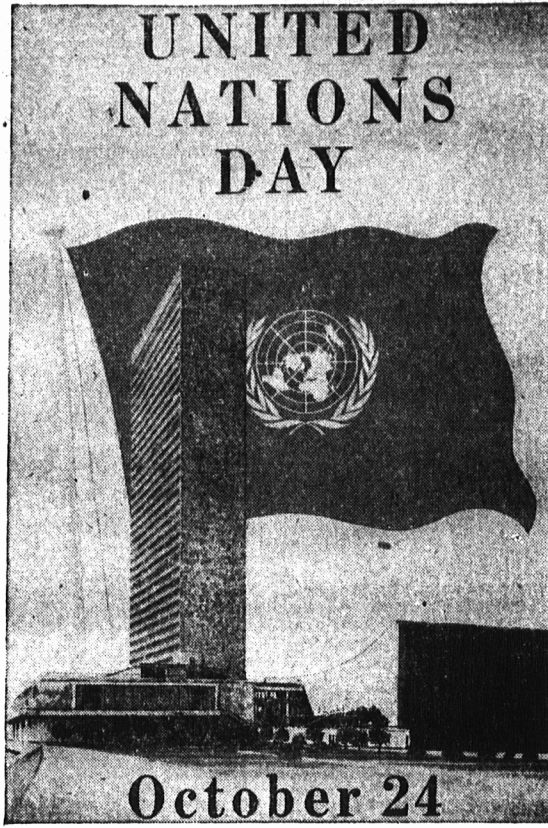
LITTLE THING There's nothing very beautiful and nothing very gay About the rush of faces in the town by day, But a light tan cow in a pale green mead, That is very beautiful, beautiful indeed, And the soft March wind, and the low March mist Are better than kisses in a dark street kissed. The fragrance of the forest when it wakes at dawn, The fragrance of a trim green villet in the lawn, The hearing of the murmur of the rain at play— These things are beautiful, beautiful as day! And I shan't stand waiting for love or scorn When the feast is laid, for a day new-born. Oh, better let the little things I love when little Return when the heart finds the great things brittle; And better is a temple made of bark and thong Than a tall stone temple that may stand too long. —Orrick Johns.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.)

THE SCOTT ACT

"In the Legislative Library this forenoon a delegation consisting of clerical laymen waited on the Leader of the Government and the Provincial Secretary in reference to the enforcement of the Canadian Temperance Act. Among those present were Revs. A. McGilvray, G. W. Hodgson, D. Fitzgerald, Isaac Murray, J. Harris, H. P. Tippet, A. B. McKenzie, Esq., M. P., J. C. Underhay, Esq., M. P., J. J. Chappell, G.W.P., Sons of Temperance, G. W. Millner, Esq., F. W. Hales, Mr. Metcalf, John Jury, and Hon. A. A. MacDonald. "Mr. Hales stated that their object in waiting upon the members of the Government was to remind them that before the passing of the present session of the Legislature, something should be done to enforce the Canada Temperance Act in this Province. At the present time the Act was a greater injury than the license system. As the law stood it was everybody's business to enforce it, but what was everybody's business seemed to be nobody's business in the long run. What they wanted was the Government to appoint a person who would act as a public prosecutor under the Act, and carry out the law in its integrity. "Hon. Mr. Sullivan assured the delegation that the Government had not the slightest doubt as to the matter and that in Council they had it several times under consideration. He showed them that the Dominion Government, in passing the Act, had taken the machinery for working it out of the hands of all local governments save that of Ontario, where fines collected for offences against the Act were paid into the local government. There was no provision made for repaying the local Government of this Province for the amount expended in putting the Act in operation. However, since they saw that it was the will of the people that it should be enforced, they agreed to appoint a person to carry out the law. He then informed the delegation that it was the intention of the Government to appoint three Inspectors of License—one for each County—whose duty it would be to carry out the provisions of the Act." —The Examiner, March 14, 1881.

What To Eat? (Globe And Mail) The World Health Organization, a branch of the United Nations, stated last week that the population of the world had risen by 400 million since 1939. Part of this huge increase was said to be due to a lower death rate, reflecting the progress of medical science and the introduction of public health measures in backward parts of the world. Credence is given to this claim by the fact that through swamp drainage and the use of DDT, malaria has been so well controlled that the number of deaths from this cause alone has fallen by three million a year since the war. The improvement of sanitary conditions has helped reduce diseases due to filth, especially among children. From one point of view, this is a remarkable and very creditable record. But it is an achievement, filled with the utmost danger for humanity. The millions medical science has saved from an early death by disease are doomed inevitably to a slow death from starvation. Confused and misled by the abundance of food in North America and a good part of Europe, the scientists have not borne in mind the frightful consequences of their idealism. There is simply not enough food in the world for all the people there are. Probably half of the earth's population never gets a square meal, and unfortunately the trend of food production is down. The chief reason for this is the unwise use of the land. Many of our best known deserts were at one time flourishing sources of food for the ancient world. The grim Western Desert of the North African campaign was once known as the Granary of the Roman Empire. The deserts of Syria and Lebanon, of Mesopotamia and China, once supported rich and cultured civilizations. Even in our own era, whole districts in Canada and the United States have been worn out in a few generations and are for production purposes utterly worthless. Why is there no dedicated, enthusiastic effort to restore and maintain soil fertility, which might match the progress and achieve-



Dead Sea Scrolls

(Winnipeg Free Press)

When the discovery five years ago, in the spring of 1947, of the Dead Sea Scrolls was announced they aroused the keenest interest among Biblical scholars and among the people of the churches. The story of the discovery is an old one by now. The goat which strayed high up the cliffs overhanging the Dead Sea led to the discovery by her goatherd of a quantity of documents in Greco-Latin script among which were two parts of the Book of the prophet Isaiah and part of other Biblical books which were many centuries older than the manuscripts from which our English Old Testament was made. Since those Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered, a great amount of controversy has been going on. To some scholars the whole thing was a hoax. The number holding that theory has steadily declined until today the weight of evidence is all on the side that the Dead Sea Scrolls are genuine. And if they are genuine, then they are of infinite consequence and a real help to the further understanding of the background of the Biblical books. The Bedouin shepherd who made the first discovery of the documents did not know the value of what he had found. He took them to a Muslim sheik in Bethlehem, who told him the documents were written in Syriac. Then the Bedouin took them to a Syrian merchant friend, Khalil Khando, to turn them into cash. Apparently Mr. Khando told George Isaiah, a Syrian Jerusalem merchant and Mr. Isaiah in turn told the Syrian Archbishop, Mar Athanasius Yeshue Samuel of St. Mark Orthodox Convent, who in 1947 succeeded in buying five scrolls of the original documents. The most impressive group of the documents was bought by Archbishop Samuel, of St. Mark Orthodox Convent, who landed in the United States in February, 1949. In the U. S. they are in safe hands and are being interpreted and used on occasions. The text of the new revised version of the Holy Scriptures adopted by minor variants from the Dead Sea Scrolls, though none of these is of great significance. The use being made of the known documents—some have been discovered in this very year 1952—is only a prelude to what will be done in time to come. Prof. E. B. Y. Scott of McGill, Montreal, says: "To assess it fully may take half a generation. But it can be said now that the majority view is that the original estimate was not very far wrong. The scrolls are genuine, and were copied some time about the beginning of the Christian era." "The site of the original discovery of the famous cave has now been excavated by a joint expedition of the Jordan service of Antiquities and the French Archaeological School in Jerusalem. A preliminary communication was made to the Academic Inscriptions at Beles Lettres last April. Father de Vaux told of the discovery at Kherbet Qumran of the same type of scroll as those of 1947. It would seem that more of these documents will be discovered.

ARAB RACES The entire Arab population of the world is estimated at nearly 45,000,000. COMPLETE VISUAL REFRACTION AND ANALYSIS G. F. HUTCHESON Optometrists & SON 53 Grafton St.

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Notes By The Way

The St. Thomas city council ruling that all civic employees should have a chest X-ray marks a timely advance in the cause of preventative medicine on the part of the local administrators. This category includes police, firemen, and all others on the city's payroll. Possibly no group in the whole city comes into contact with a larger number of citizens than these workers except school teachers and clergymen, the former of whom are required to submit to a chest X-ray by the Department of Education. —St. Thomas Times-Journal

The big-hearted Irish colle that moved her litter of four pups into the Dublin Zoo the other day would seem to deserve the annual Noah's Ark Medal if there were such an award. The colle took over a couple of stray cubs—a lion and a tiger. This was the result of the zoo broadcasting an appeal for an understanding animal to assume the task of feeding the young felines, whose mothers had abandoned them. Why the cubs were deserted by their mothers wasn't explained. Lions and tigers aren't communicative about such things but it might be assumed they didn't fancy the idea of raising their children to live in a cage. Tuts, the Irish colle, is taking care of the emergency but is understood to want it known she is at the zoo only on a loan basis. —Sydney Post-Record.

Bernard Blasonette, a Justice of the Quebec Court of Appeals, said bluntly before the Henri Capitant Association—an association of lawyers—that God created man as head of the family. "Familiar and marital authority and parental power," he said, "are sagged by equality." He said, "God created man as head of the family." This resolute assertion of male priority as pater familias may sound reassuring in the ears of husbands but it also has an unrealistic ring too. In a man-made world it is logical that a male jurist should ascribe to Divine authority an arrangement placing the crown of superiority upon the brow of man. A woman jurist might differ. —London Free Press.

An outstanding example of the unusual materials which are being used currently in the construction of small craft is the new dinghy made from fibreglass in Weybridge by equalizing the hull of fibreglass is moulded in one piece from a mat of spun glass fibres which, taken singly, are much finer than a human hair. In a test to demonstrate the strength of this material after moulding, a sample was struck with a six and one-half pound weight which bounded off without causing any damage, although it was sufficient to split in two pieces of mahogany nearly five times as thick. To give the dinghy a natural buoyancy, expanded ebolite is built into the ends of the transoms. A cubic foot of this material weighs only four pounds, and it has the advantage of a completely cellular structure, so that, even if a hole is driven through, its buoyancy is maintained. The total weight of the dinghy is about 75 pounds. —U. K. Information.

The James Bay slope, which forms the northern section of the district of Cochrane, contains a formation similar to that in which gas and oil have been found in southern Ontario. That gas and oil may yet be located in the James Bay lowlands is a highly interesting possibility. To this end the Ontario department has completed diamond drilling to provide what it considers a minimum of geological information on which an intelligent search for gas and oil can be based. In addition to this there is the possibility that certain synthetics might be produced from the extensive deposits of lignite in the area. It is known that the Ontario Department of Mines is watching certain investigations along this line with great interest. —Timmins Press.

The Age-Old Story

For by grace are ye saved through faith; and that not of yourselves: it is the gift of God. For we are his workmanship created in Christ Jesus unto good works, which God hath before ordained that we should walk in them. Now therefore ye are no more strangers and foreigners, but fellow-citizens with the saints, and of the household of God; and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone.

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