

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

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Shadow-Boxing

Will someone explain why opposition parties are so addicted to the pastime of introducing motions of nonconfidence in the Government? So far this season there have been three, one by the Liberals and two by the C.C.F. If the usual practice is followed, there will probably be two or three more before the session ends.

In instances where the Government party has only a small majority over its closest competitor—as was the case in the last Parliament—such motions can perhaps be justified; for it is always possible, though not probable, that a few disgruntled members will jump over the traces and side with the opposition and thus bring about the Government's downfall. But in cases like the present they don't seem to make sense. No one is simple enough to believe that 76 Conservatives could be persuaded to vote against the Government, even if the issue on which a non-confidence motion were placed happened to be a really serious one, which cannot be said of either of the issues raised by Liberal and C.C.F. spokesmen at the present session.

To mystify the situation even further, the two opposition groups don't vote for each other's motions. And it cannot be said that the motions appeal to the folks back home, as a sign of opposition watchfulness. On the contrary, it is safe to say that 99 of every 100 voters don't pay the slightest attention to them, except perhaps to think what a pity it is to waste time in such nonsense.

Anti-Government Students

A report from Cambridge, England, reveals that in a university debate the motion "that Britain should retain nuclear weapons" was defeated by 115 votes to 113.

It isn't likely that the Macmillan Government will take the defeat of the motion too seriously. The wonder is that it was not a more decisive one; for British university students are noted for habitual opposition to governmental policies—no matter what party happens to be in power. It's the way they have of showing their "independence", contrary to the ways of continental students who prefer to riot when they feel particularly exuberant.

It will be recalled that before both World Wars the students at Oxford resolved that "under no circumstances would we fight for King and Country". Yet, in each instance, at the very outbreak of war the students, almost to a man, flocked to the colours and rendered devoted and courageous service to "King and Country". And we may be sure that if the Government were to ban nuclear weapons, the students at all British universities would send up a howl of protest that would be heard from John O'Groats to Land's End.

Hot Weather Rules

The American Medical Association, in a report received by the Health League of Canada, reports that "poor appetites in the summer and faulty eating habits among children result from uncontrolled use of cold, high caloric drinks and food, from failure to take enough exercise and from over-indulgence in between-meal snacks". A way of avoiding these problems was outlined to the Association by Drs. Floyd Norman and Edward Pratt of the Department of Pediatrics at the University of Texas Southwestern Medical School.

Hot weather imposes no special dietary requirements for children, the reports says. They need the same well balanced diet they always need, along with more water. They do not need extra quantities of salt. Only adults under conditions of great physical activity associated with extra large outputs of sweat need salt tablets. It is unwise, the specialists point out, "to condition children to dislike hot weather or to foist summertime food fads on them".

Here is a set of rules making for good nutrition: Vigorous outdoor activity should be continued or develop-

ed. Children do not dislike hot weather unless they are taught to dislike it. Cool, but not cold, drinks are best and, for the most part, water should be used to quench thirst. High caloric cold drinks should be controlled. Limiting of high-caloric foods, such as ice cream, may be necessary. The large and better balanced meal may best be served in the evening when the temperature is lower. All of the usual measures for developing good eating habits should be continued, irrespective of the weather. If infants and children, eating well balanced diets, do not tolerate ordinary heat, they should be examined for illness, rather than changing their diets.

So far this season, hot weather has presented no problem, as far as Prince Edward Island children are concerned. But the rules would be handy to have around when the warm days do come—as they probably will before the summer is out.

About The Birds

What makes the birds leave their winter quarters in the South at a certain time in the spring and fly to Northern breeding grounds? Do they know that spring has come and that, therefore, it will soon be getting comfortable in the North? No, according to Dr. Albert Wolfson, Professor of Biological Sciences at North-western University. He says it is all a matter of "physiological response" to light and darkness. By "juggling" artificially the length of night and daylight, he found it possible to make them migrate at any time of the year, regardless of weather conditions.

Dr. Wolfson says, too, that a few weeks before migrating time all birds put on excess fat. This, he believes, is insurance against running short of energy on the way in case of bad weather and food shortage—and it's a reasonable theory.

The professor adds, however, that "the factors that prompt the urge to migrate are complicated and not thoroughly understood". So perhaps it is just as well to continue believing that the birds go South in winter to get away from the extreme cold and North in summer to get away from the extreme heat. It may be less scientific than Dr. Wolfson's opinions; but at the same time it seems just as reasonable. Somehow, lacking exact evidence to the contrary, we like to believe that birds know how to tell spring from fall.

EDITORIAL NOTES

For generations fishermen in St. Nazaire, France, have had their nets torn by some unknown object. Recently, divers raised an old anchor weighing two tons. It was believed to have belonged to a French frigate sunk by the British in 1759.

Apart from democratic considerations, it will be a pity for the French National Assembly to disappear, even for a temporary period. There is probably no Parliament in the world which functions in a more lively and exciting manner.

Highways Department officials have every reason to feel satisfied with the work completed or in progress this season. It is doubtful whether, on a proportional basis, any Province is doing more road and bridge work.

The Federal Government is considering placing a "floor" price on salt cod, most of which, in the past, has been going to the West Indies where, reports say, authorities are considering a "ceiling" beyond which prices will not be allowed to go. The problem will be how to narrow the distance between the floor and the ceiling.

Beginning Aug. 1 postal rates in the United States will be increased. First class letters will require 4 cents postage instead of 3, with other rates going up in proportion. President Eisenhower asked for a 5 cents letter rate but signed the bill calling for the smaller amount, as the best he could get from the Congress. Canadian postage rates, incidentally, are among the highest in the world.

Last year Canada imported 20 million tons of coal. Yet, during the year most Maritime miners were working half time, and some were not working at all. Mr. Muir, P.C. member for Cape Breton North, calls this situation "ironic". It is, too; but here again, as in the case of other Maritime products, high freight rates—even allowing for Federal assistance—to central Canadian markets is the main difficulty. It's much cheaper to transport coal to Ontario from West Virginia than from Sydney.



BOOK OF THE MONTH CLUB

OTTAWA REPORT

So Many New Faces

By Patrick Nicholson
Special Correspondent for The Guardian

Ottawa: A rustling of paper in the Press Gallery greets most Members of Parliament when they rise to speak now, as journalists refer hurriedly to the House of Commons seating plan and trying to identify the speaker. This reflects the enormous change which has been brought about in Parliament by the two elections within the past year. The Press Gallery cannot remember a time when there were so many new faces.

Less than one-third of the present membership of the House sitting here when the 22nd Parliament was dissolved 13 months ago. Only 82 members of that House survived the two elections, so there are no less than 138 M.P.s. here now who were unknown here last May.

In April of last year, there were 173 Liberal seats; only 37 of those Liberal M.P.s survive today. The C.C.F. had 22 M.P.s last May, added 3 more in June, but their slashed strength today includes only 4 veterans. The Social Crediters and the Independents have been wiped out. On the other hand, 41 of the 51 Conservative M.P.s of a year ago were among the 208 Tories elected this Spring.

VANISHED FACES
Among those who fell at the polls, the most remarkable politician was possibly Right Hon. Jimmy Gardiner, the Minister of Agriculture from 1935 to 1957. Ontario-born Jimmy was first elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature before the outbreak of World War I. From June 1914, he was continuously in politics and never lost an election until this March. For half of that 44 years career, he was a Federal Cabinet Minister. Before that, he had been Premier of Saskatchewan. One of his colleagues on the Liberal benches a year ago was a remarkably talented citizen who showed himself to be a remarkably untalented politician in picking his party allegiance, although he set up a record by sitting in Parliament under three different names. This was Ross Thatcher from Moose Jaw who was barely out of diapers when Jimmy Gardiner first received a Cabinet appointment. As a small business man, he should have joined the Conservatives, whose free-enterprise philosophy most closely matched his own. With his ability and energy, he would be a Cabinet Minister today if he had listened to his conscience instead of to his friends.

THE ACADIANS OF P.E.I.

De Roma's Misfortunes

By J. Henri Blanchard, LL.D.

(Continued from Saturday)
To facilitate communication between the different parts of his concession and the other settlements de Roma had a road made to Cardigan, a league in length, another to St-Peters, eight leagues long, including a bridge 75 ft., by 12; one to Sturgeon river 1 mile long, and one to Souris 5 or 6 leagues long. The road to St. Peters was very essential to the company as de Roma had a large fishing establishment there. With the help of the garrison at port Lajoie, he opened the first road from Brudenell to port Lajoie. This was done in the winter season. Two winters were spent in these road-building projects; temporary huts which were moved as the work progressed being erected along the routes for the accommodation of the workmen.

For the clearing of the land de Roma constructed a species of levers some 35 feet long on pivots some 20 feet high; these proved very successful. For fishing in the coastal waters he had built two flat boats, two canoes and six shallops.

COMPANY VESSELS
The company had five vessels, the Michel, St-Jean, Le Postillon, l'Angélique, and La Belle Faucon. These were employed in the transportation of fish to France and of commodities to Isle Saint-Jean, and in trading with Quebec and the West Indies.

In the mind of de Roma his establishment was to become the headquarters for a far-reaching commerce and an extensive fishery. But his grand designs were not so well received by his partners. The first year they had advanced goods and equipment to

the extent of 90,000 livres. Although he sent back in the Company's vessels fish to the value of 45,000 livres, purchased two bateaux, 20 shallops, built an admirable fishing establishment at St. Peter's Harbour, and supported his colony, the partners refused him further financial support, and seemed bent upon ruining their own enterprise. After much mutual recrimination, de Roma went to France in the autumn of 1736, entered into negotiations with his partners and with the Minister, and in the following May, he became sole proprietor as well Commandant in his concession.

DOGGED BY MISFORTUNE
From 1737 to 1745, he struggled on. Though his energy did not abate nor his enthusiasm flag, his ill-fortune remained. During his absence in France his son whom he had left in charge had to use the seed wheat for sustenance of himself and employees, and so de Roma's wheat crop was light in 1737, but he had an abundance of oats and peas. In this year too, he married two of his people and set them up in such a way as to make others desire similar treatment.

In 1738, he was rejoicing in the prospect of a bounteous crop when in common with the other settlements of Isle Saint-Jean, his lands were ravaged by field-mice which consumed even the grass. Though faced with the necessity of living during the ensuing winter on fish and game, he set about writing a treatise on field-mice which shows that he was a most observant man and possessed of versatile talents. In 1741, de Roma lost one of

his vessels. This forced him to ask assistance from the minister. "Not as charity, but merely, he says, an advance payment, which he would return out of his crops and fishing in the following year." (To be continued)

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.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. BURNS

Sir,—Citizens of this Province, and the members of the Prince Edward Island Musical Festival Association, in particular, were shocked at the news of the passing last Saturday of Mrs. Warren Burns.

Mrs. Burns was appointed treasurer of the P.E.I. Musical Festival Association shortly after its organization in 1946 and she held that responsible position until the time of her death. In these many years the Association has had a succession of other officers but only one treasurer—Mrs. Warren Burns.

In a quietly efficient manner Mrs. Burns kept our financial affairs in order and, in matters of general interest to the Association, she assisted us most generously. Her comprehensive knowledge of our affairs, coupled with her sound judgment and unflinching good humor, made her one of the most highly-regarded members of our executive.

We treasure the memory of a most capable and conscientious worker whose devotion to duty has contributed, in no small measure, to the progress of the Musical Festival movement in this province. Her good works will surely follow her.

To her husband and all members of the family, the Prince Edward Island Music Festival Association tenders its sincere sympathy.

I am, Sir, etc.
GORDON BENNETT
President, P. E. I. Musical Festival Association

the George Medal; Trade Minister Gordon Churchill who won the D.S.O.; and Walter Dinsdale who won the Distinguished Flying Cross. Fisheries Minister Angus MacLean D.F.C., has the unusual distinction of belonging to the R.A.F. Escaping Society he was shot down over German-occupied Holland, walked back to safety through France.

The M.P. with the most politics in his blood is Justice Minister Davie Fulton, from Kamloops. His father was a provincial Cabinet Minister, while his maternal grandfather and great-uncle were both Premiers of B. C.

At first love makes us younger than youth is young; and then it leaves us older than age is old.

It satiates a hunger, sweet to the tongue, but leaves the palate colder than ice is cold.

But when love makes us younger in age, the youth it wakes without the hunger is old as truth; and then it leaves us older in wisdom's age; the heart grows warm in colder fire, a sage.

—John Fandel in Voices.

MAXIMS

It is the province of knowledge to speak, and it is the privilege of wisdom to listen.

CARRION BIRDS

Canada has two species of vultures—the black vulture sometimes seen in the Maritimes and the turkey vulture of Manitoba and Ontario.

Annual Health Audit Helpful

By Herman N. Bundesen, M. D.
Are you healthy? I mean, are you really healthy?

Most of you think you feel fine. You have no aches or pains to speak of and, for once in your life, you haven't got the sniffles. You're in great shape. But are you sure? About the only one who can really tell whether you actually are in tip-top condition is your doctor.

ANNUAL CHECK
Now, while the weather is nice and you are in good spirits, is the time for that annual health audit which I have been advising each year for longer than I care to remember.

See your physician for a head-to-toe checkup. Discover how healthy you really are.

What can the doctor learn that you don't already know? There are several things:

TEMPERATURE CHECK
For one, he will take your temperature. If your oral temperature is about 98.6 degrees, or the rectal temperature is 99.6 degrees, it's an indication that you at least have no fever.

He'll check your blood pressure. If it's between 100 and 150, you'll get a passing mark. He'll check your blood sugar. It should be between 70 and 120 milligrams per 100 milliliters.

BLOOD COUNT
A blood count is needed, too. Your red blood cells should number 4,200,000 to 5,500,000 per cubic millimeter. The white blood cells should total 5,000 to 10,000 per cubic millimeter. There should be between 200,000 and 500,000 blood platelets per cubic millimeter.

Your doctor will check your hemoglobin, or red coloring within the blood. It should total between 13 and 16 grams per 100 milliliters.

He also will determine how quickly your blood clots. You should bleed no longer than five minutes before clotting.

METABOLIC RATE
He will find out your basal metabolic rate. It should be between a plus 10 per cent and a minus 10 per cent.

Naturally, he will check your heart rate by counting your pulse.

NOTES BY THE WAY

An idea of the importance of ample blood donations is seen in the information from Montreal that an acute shortage of three types of blood has forced the post-operations in Quebec province. The Red Cross Society reported that at least 400 pints of blood were needed for these operations. —Cape Breton Post

So, at last, Central Michigan College at Mount Pleasant has come up with what generations of students have been waiting for—a course in fishing, and for college credit. No wonder that the class is full, and with a long waiting list. What is more important to a worried world than a calm, studious scientific approach to fishing? Just think how it could cut down the expenditures on tranquilizer pills, mental hospitals and even weapons. For who wants to shoot or bomb anybody when he is really catching fish? —Milwaukee Journal

For men, the count should range between 60 and 80 beats per minute; for women, between 70 and 90 beats; for children, between 72 and 92 beats; for infants, between 110 and 120 beats per minute.

So you think you're healthy? Just how much do you know about these important requirements within your own body? **QUESTION AND ANSWER**
D.P.: I have little bony knobs on my fingers, and I have difficulty and pain in moving the fingers. What is causing this?
Answer: You are probably suffering from a type of osteoarthritis. The exact cause of this disorder is not known, although the presence of infection somewhere in the body is a contributing cause. It would be best for you to consult your physician in regard to this disease.

TEN YEARS AGO
(June 2, 1948)
The prospect of obtaining an auxiliary ferry for truck traffic between Borden and Tormentine in time to be in operation this year by late summer was outlined by Premier J. Walter Jones who urged that an immediate investigation of the proposed boat be made and that a grant be placed in the Federal estimates for this work and a contract given for the building of suitable docks at both terminals.

The installation at St. Paul's Church, Charlottetown, of the 23 carillon bells manufactured in Pennsylvania is now underway and will be completed this week. The installation is being aided by Mr. Charles F. Kohler Sellersville, and Mr. J. L. Curran, Charlottetown, is doing the electrical work.

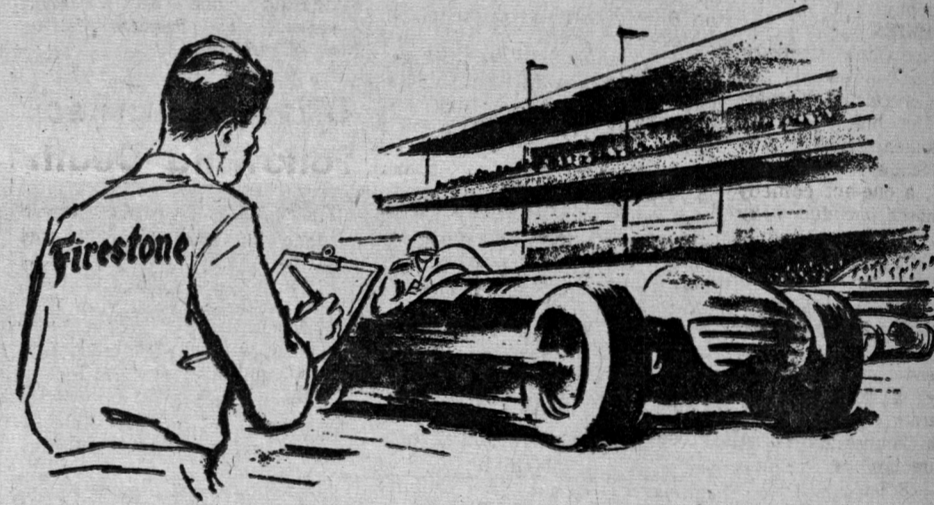
The Age Old Story

Know them which labor among you, and are ever you in the Lord, and admonish you. . . esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake.

FLASH

J. Bryan won today's Indianapolis 500 mile race at an average speed of 133.79 mph to become the 35th consecutive winner on Firestone tires.

33 drivers started the race . . . all had a choice of tires from any of the world's manufacturers . . . all chose Firestone tires and paid list price!



The lessons we learn at the Indianapolis Speedway make you safer on the highway!



Because the drivers at Indianapolis choose Firestone tires to the exclusion of all others, only Firestone has learned the lessons of heat and speed at this famous outdoor laboratory. The 500 miles of heat, speed and torsion at

Indianapolis packs a lifetime of normal driving into a few short hours—and Firestone engineers have used this unique testing ground to develop the safest, longest wearing tires for your family car.

Firestone