

THE GUARDIAN

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"The strongest memory is weaker than the weakest ink."

TUESDAY, DEC. 21, 1954

The Lion's Heart

In his speech at his 80th birthday ceremony Sir Winston Churchill referred to the courage displayed by the British people during the darkest hours of the last war in these words: "It was the nation that had the lion's heart. I had the luck to be called upon to give the roar." There is no reason to suppose that that heart would have weakened if some one else had been Prime Minister at the time; but, certainly, the fact that Sir Winston was there, with his mighty voice and indomitable spirit, did a great deal towards keeping it strong and steadfast.

In any discussion of the differences between British and American reactions to current Communist provocations, consideration should be given to the fact that the British civilian population knows from hard and bitter experience what all-out aerial warfare means—and American civilians, generally speaking, do not. In any future war the United States—and Canada—will probably be subjected to direct attack; but, even so, neither country is as vulnerable as the British Isles which, without a doubt, will have to bear the initial brunt of atomic assault. It is no wonder, then, that the facts of the past and the certainties of the future, should war break out, are having greater influence on British public opinion than on popular opinion in the United States; for it is only natural that those who have experienced any particular horror should dread a repetition of it in a way that cannot be felt by those whose understanding of that horror is largely from hearsay.

This is not to suggest that the British people, any more than Americans, will be content to purchase peace at any price or submit to every conceivable Communist provocation. It is simply to suggest that they may be readier to follow a little further what President Eisenhower—who knows all about incessant bombing, for he was in the thick of it—has called "the hard way of patience."

Wife Still Works Hard

It became almost customary a short time ago to contrast the life of ease of the modern housewife with the toil that was the lot of earlier generations of women. The can opener became the symbol of the supposedly easy life being enjoyed by the distaff side of the race. Economists would solemnly recount the contributions of earlier women to the family income.

They fed their families, of course, raising the vegetables and hens. They took the wool from the sheep, carded and spun it, wove it into garments for all the family. She was a rather poor specimen, indeed, if she could not produce more than the family required and sell it for cash.

While she has been getting rid of many chores, however, her husband has also turned to labour-saving methods of work so that a survey, quoted by Dr. Lea Steeves in the Dalhousie Alumni News, indicates that the most arduous work in modern society is done by the housewife. Even as a pure matter of physical movement, women in the course of their daily chores probably walk as much as do most men in a week.

While a man generally has only one job to fill his day (the doctor is not talking about farming), a woman's day is filled with matters as diverse as cleaning the basement and acting as psychiatric counselor to a teenage daughter. No matter how far the mechanization of the house may go, it seems that it can never go far enough to take the full load off the shoulders of society's hardest worker, the housewife.

Fighting Influenza

Influenza is caused by a virus, which is best regarded as a living poison having the power to reproduce itself thousands of times over and to invade various parts of the body. The influenza virus is now believed by many doctors to act on the brain and nerve cells in much the same way as does alcohol, or an overdose of narcotics. It inhibits the energy-producing mechanisms of the brain cells and causes weakness and depression, thereby lowering the body's natural defences against its incursions. In a recent paper to the Society for the Study of Addiction, Dr. Jonathan Gould summarized the result achieved with concentrated vitamin preparations at a large London teaching hospital. The treatment quickly restored alcoholics and "dope fiends" from comatose states to normal awareness and full activity. Equally dramatic was the response of a 40-year-old man who contracted

severe influenza, which aggravated a chronic inflammation in his nasal passages.

A British drug firm is now producing a concentrated form of these vitamins. This preparation enables doctors to cut down the size and frequency of injections given formerly. It is not so much a drug for the direct treatment of influenza as a nutritive stimulus that enables the brain and nerve cells to regain full vigour after being attacked by the influenza virus, and, perhaps, by depression and the generally debilitating effects of winter. The new preparation has yet to prove itself in general practice, but it will have a bright future if it can do as much as is now hoped to raise the body's natural resistance to disease.

Last year, arrangements for large-scale tests of vaccination against influenza were made by the Medical Research Council. These were carried out in 128 centres throughout the British Isles. The vaccines used were designed to immunise the volunteers against the influenza Virus A—the type causing the most serious epidemics and losses to industry. In the trials it was found possible to obtain the equivalent of a 40 per cent reduction in influenza in two comparable groups.

From the end of November, workers from many industrial areas have begun to take part in a fresh series of trials. 160,000 people have already volunteered, and tests are expected to continue right through the winter. Industry will benefit greatly if these are successful. The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance estimates that in 1951 alone, Great Britain suffered a loss of about 110 million working hours on account of influenza.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Festival of St. Thomas.

A word of advice being given to those erecting Christmas trees will be appreciated both by housewives and underwriters. The needles will have less tendency to fall off and the tree will be much less of a fire hazard if the butt is immersed in water.

Hypnosis is being used to ease the suffering from burns and to improve appetites at Southwestern Medical School in Texas. Philosophers, such as the stoics, and innumerable religious groups have long emphasized the superiority of mind over matter. In recent years medical science is finding that things are not false or useless because they are old.

The decision of the United States to share atomic information with other NATO countries will result in a two-way advantage. The Atlantic Community will be strengthened by the other countries' being enabled to pull their weight under modern conditions. At the same time the information acquired by those other countries will be more readily made available to the United States.

A fitting tribute is to be paid by Acadia University to a great Canadian. It has been decided to institute a School of Public Service at the University in memory of the late Hon. J. L. Ralston, wartime Minister of National Defense and Member of Parliament for Prince. Colonel Ralston's career was a shining example of public service, and there is no question as to the status that history will give him in the troubled events of his time.

Western hog breeders complain that they lose \$5,000,000 annually through marketing hogs which grade B instead of A and the president of the Ontario Farmers' Union advocates the narrowing of the spread between the two grades. Consumer and farmer alike would benefit, however, if instead of making grade unimportant Canadian farmers undertook to raise the quality of their product, preferably by using P. E. I. breeding stock.

Clareville, Newfoundland, will be the western terminus of the first Atlantic telephone cable, production of which has just started. The system will consist of two cables, one for each direction of transmission. The eastern terminus will be Oban, Scotland, and the submarine cables, covering the longest distance ever attempted, will measure 2,250 miles. The circuits will be extended from Oban, Scotland, to London and from Clareville to the mainland. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at about \$35,000,000.

Joseph Stalin was born at Gori in Transcaucasia this date 1879. He studied revolutionary doctrines at an Orthodox theological seminary and at nineteen joined, and was expelled from, the Social Democratic Party. He escaped five times from Siberian exile. He held various high posts, and that of general secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party led to supreme power. The idolatry with which he was regarded by Communists everywhere suffered a severe setback when he made a deal with Hitler in 1939 involving the partition of Poland.



Will Pull Out A Plum

Old Charlottetown

and P. E. I.

LAND SETTLERS' AGREEMENT

Among several documents of historical interest and value in the possession of Mr. Edgar Munn, Belle River, is the following memorandum of a land purchase agreement entered into by his great grandfather, James Munn, and another member of the family, who were among the early Selkirk settlers in the Belfast District. The document, still quite legible although the ink is somewhat faded, is dated "Pinnette Saw Mill, 29th Nov., 1808," and is certified as a true copy of an agreement entered into the previous year.

"Memorandum of an agreement entered into between James Williams, agent for the Earl of Selkirk for and in behalf of his Lordship of the one part and James Munn and Malcolm Munn farmers of the other part: Witnesseth that the said James Williams for and on behalf aforesaid will convey in fee simple Two hundred Acres of Land upon the Eastern side of the Road from Pinnette to Wood Islands in such place as they may choose provided it is not nearer the Saw Mill than the road which strikes off to Murray Harbour, the said lands to extend forty chains along the said road to Wood Islands.

"The said James Williams as aforesaid also agrees to grant to the said James Munn and Malcolm Munn the occupation of two acres of Marsh land in such situation as he thinks fit at Belle Creek for the space of six years from the date hereof for the purpose of furnishing winter fodder to a cow; for which lands the said James Munn and Malcolm Munn hereby become and shall be bound to pay to the said James Williams in the following manner, viz.: the first and second year interest annually for the said sum of Twenty Pounds, at the end of the third year interest for the said sum of Twenty Pounds together with interest on the principal; at the end of the fourth year interest on Fifteen Pounds and Five Pounds to further account of the principal; at the end of the fifth year interest on Ten Pounds, with Five Pounds to further account of the principal; and at the end of the sixth year Five Pounds together with interest being in full of the foresaid sum of Twenty Pounds.

"And further the said James Munn and Malcolm Munn shall immediately upon the Marsh being pointed out erect a lawful fence round the same, and during their occupation constantly keep the same free from all trespass of cattle, and at the expiration of the term of the said lease the said James Munn and Malcolm Munn shall be bound to discharge the said James Williams as aforesaid shall furnish the said James Munn and Malcolm Munn with provisions till such time as they are able to raise sufficient from the lands for their support, and also by the middle of May next furnish the said James Munn and Malcolm Munn with a cow for which, together with the covections, the said James Munn and Malcolm Munn shall pay interest till the same is discharged, it being always understood that the whole shall be liquidated within four years and that the interest shall be regularly discharged annually.

"And whereas the sole reason for disposing of the foresaid lands on such terms and furnishing provisions, etc., is for the purpose of beginning a settlement in the interior of the country, it is expressly stipulated by the said James Williams on behalf aforesaid, and agreed to by the said James Munn and Malcolm Munn, that the said James Munn and Malcolm Munn shall constantly reside upon and improve the premises for the term of six years, and that in the event of their disposing of the same, the purchaser shall be obliged to reside upon and improve as aforesaid for the further term of four years. It is also agreed by the parties that in the event of the said James Munn and Malcolm Munn not being able to discharge the purchase money and other advances as above stated in money, that grain or cattle shall be taken in part thereof, the former at the current rate of the island and the latter at such price as the parties may fix.

"And further the parties hereby

NOTES BY THE WAY

Some folk can not only park a car, but they can do a bang-up while doing so.—St. Catharines Standard.

Two United Kingdom economists have assisted wife-hunters by mapping areas where women are more numerous than men. Next, presumably, there will be a map showing where men are more numerous than woman.—Ottawa Journal.

Mrs. Ivy Priest, treasurer of the United States, recently received a letter from a woman, asking why the faces of famous American women should not appear on paper money, as well as those of men. Mrs. Priest's reply was that, while it is true that men have their faces on the paper money, it's the women who get their hands on it.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Opposition to equal treatment of Negroes rests essentially on custom rather than logic. It is an established fact that the recent school demonstrations against integration began with parents, not with students. Young people, with less rigid adherence to custom can be well advised to deal patiently and in an understanding manner with their elders.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

An all-in wrestling contest the main bout was between a giant German and a Scots champion. The M. C. announced the German first, and on to the stage strode a giant figure, clad, not in the usual dressing-gown, but in a resplendent brass-buttoned general-commissionaire's overcoat. It was an effective entry, but it was speedily spoiled by a loud voice from the gallery shouting "Taxi!"—Montreal Star.

Crows, somehow, always seem to have had effect on manners. The man who can maintain his dignity and good manners while being pushed and jostled and bumped amid a crowd of Christmas shoppers, and smile through it all, must surely come close to qualifying as a perfect gentleman. For it is a sign of courtesy and patience. These reflections come to us after

Integrity is passing by a table set for dinner and resisting the temptation to snatch an olive, a peppermint or a handful of salted nuts. It is using tongs to handle cakes of ice so that the fingers do not touch them, although there is nobody around to see. It is, likewise, in the absence of witnesses, taking care not to put back in a pot of soup or other liquid a spoon which has been used for tasting. It is using up a clean guest towel rather than wiping the hands on the bottom edge of one of the bathroom curtains or on the bath mat. It is confessing to having scraped the side of the automobile against the garage doorway when putting it away instead of trying to tone down the scratches and hoping they will not be seen.—Guelph Mercury.

agree that in the event of the said James and Malcolm Munn settling within two miles of the Saw Mill upon Pinnette, the pine timber upon the lands shall remain the property of the Earl of Selkirk and his Lordship shall have right to cut down and carry off the same at any time or times he or they who have the management of his affairs shall think proper.

"It is also agreed between the parties that the said James Munn and Malcolm Munn may have their title deeds executed when they choose, upon their granting a mortgage for the sum remaining due of the price of the lands and provisions, etc., and also grant a bond for the due performance of the other obligations contained in this contract,—the drawing of the title deeds, mortgage, etc., being always at the expense of the said James and Malcolm Munn. And lastly the said parties bind themselves each to the other for the due performance hereof in the penal sum of Fifty Pounds currency. In witness whereof the said James Williams for and in behalf of the said Earl of Selkirk and the said James Munn and Malcolm Munn have here to set their hands and seals at Charlottetown this 24th day of Feb'y, 1807."

"Signed and sealed (being first interposed in Gaelic) in the presence of James Robertson, Roderick McLellan"

some experience of Christmas shopping, and of watching our fellow men in the midst of that pleasurable (or usually pleasurable) ordeal. And we write this little piece just as a plea for goodwill at the very season when goodwill is being extolled the world over.—Welland Tribune.

That a judge can do "a better" job than a jury is open to argument in that it would mean a different approach to the question of fair trial on which our democracy is founded. Our law is written for the citizens and by the citizens, and the question of guilt is still the important consideration. To relinquish that right to determine guilt to a small group would be to undermine our present system. In minor cases, for the purpose of "dispatch" a magistrate's verdict is perhaps sufficient. But for the most part a citizen's right to a fair trial means a right to trial by jury.—Calgary Herald.

Unemployment is only a symptom of a more deep-seated ailment. That ailment is the fact that our costs of production are too high. Not only has this caused Canadian goods to be priced out of many export markets; they cost too much for many Canadians also. If production costs can be brought down, prices can be brought down too; and not only could we then hope to get some of our export markets back, but domestic buying would go up too.—Calgary Herald.

The Poet's Corner

ALTITUDE

Our altitude is low, six feet or so; We have a long perspective on a star But close-up views of earth are all we know;

The puzzle may look different from afar.

When altitude is low and vision short, Details are magnified; the too-near land

Shuts out the branch; the painted fragment hangs Alone and meaningless; one page stands brief

And baffling, out of text. With longer sight, Details recede from foreground, to their place;

The leaf to tree, the page to book, brushstroked Are seen as features of a portrait face

From some high planetary altitude The long perspective may reveal, afar,

Earth, turning smoothly with exactitude, Each part a facet of an emerald star.

—Myra Ferrings in the Christian Science Monitor.

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Ine Passing Scene

By Observer
OPEN SEASON

A reader of this column has written to ask why I haven't made any report of this season's hunting. Well, the truth is there isn't much to tell. Every year my Nimrodian achievements become fewer and fewer. In fact, the almost negative results of my autumnal forages already have made me the most distinguished hunting-license holder in the Province—from the point of view of game officials, that is. Naturally, they would feel highly exulted if there were many more hunters like me; for then they would have no cause to worry about future prospects.

Several friends called me during the duck and goose season to say that they knew a place where thousands of ducks came every evening to spend the night in quiet repose. I took them at their word, although in some instances it meant driving long distances over inhospitable roads. But, for some reason, which I doubt that Dr. Einstein himself, for all his great knowledge of relativity, could explain, the ducks always picked some other haven for their night's rest. I don't suppose that happens to anyone else; but it happens to me and I am getting a bit weary of the consistency of it.

It wasn't always like that. In the year 1936, shortly after I had made my first acquaintance with this beautiful island, I encountered one of the biggest wild geese ever seen in these parts, or so I was told at the time. Along about the same time, while hunting with the famed Temple Goteff of Georgetown, I killed with one shot six fast-flying mallards. That is a good while ago now; but Capt. Goteff has never ceased to marvel at the exploits which he has never been able to match, although in those days he was considered by some to be the Island's No. 1 duck hunter.

Anyway, my duck count this fall was just one. And that one, I must hasten to explain, had been injured previously by another hunter, so much so that it was unable to fly in these circumstances. I am sure Mr. Jenkins will agree with me that my putting the luckless bird out of his misery ought not to be construed as an unsportsmanlike act.

As for hungarians I have long since given up hope of seeing one in the proper season. It is the same way with pheasants. On summer fishing trips I see any number of them, and again after the season has ended; but while they are unprotected by authority they are as elusive as "a green thought in a green shade." That, at any rate, has been my experience; so now I don't bother with them at all.

The ruffled grouse, or as I prefer to call it, the native partridge, is, I should say, on the road to extinction. However, I hope the game officials do not succeed in having the species put under permanent protection; for the two weeks season gives one a good and important reason for roaming the woods in what is surely the most enchanting time of the entire year; then, I never, come to think of it, is, of course, quite lawful to walk abroad when no wild creature is fair game; but the sense of expectation or of "hope blended with despair" adds an exhilaration of its own.

The hunting I like best is that involving the hare. This, for three reasons. First, I have more luck with it than with any other branch. Already, I have bagged four since the middle of November. Although that is no great record, it is much better than the zero symbol I shall be obliged to put on by bird report to the Resources Department. Second, to my taste—call it phebation, if you like—the meat of the hare is more savoury than that of any other animal, excepting, perhaps, the red deer. Third, coming upon a hare sitting in a mixture of peace and bewilderment gives me an opportunity to recite a little poem which, as I recall, was my first remembered experience in literary memorization. It goes this way:

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