

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1953

Aphid Control

Three papers were read on potato aphids at the recent Maritime convention of the Agricultural Institute of Canada, all by research men from the Field Crop Insect Laboratory at Fredericton, N. B. The control of these insects, unlike many other pests, was initiated by the scientists without a direct economic demand by growers, for growers at first were not aware of aphids either as an entomological or a virus problem.

Research uncovered the role that these insects play in spreading potato virus diseases and extensive studies have been carried out in connection with field population and control. It is of interest that different varieties predominate in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The common aphid in New Brunswick is the green peach aphid, which develops rapidly, reproduces quickly but produces few young per day. It is believed to winter on the wild plum and is a highly efficient vector of roll leaf.

The variety common in this Province is the potato aphid, which develops and reproduces more slowly but produces more young. It is less efficient as a virus vector but far more mobile than other varieties. It is believed to winter on rose. Unlike other varieties it tends to feed on terminal areas, the fast-growing parts of plants so that spraying provides protection for a much shorter time than with other types. This is particularly so five weeks after the crop emerges, at which time growth is at a maximum rate.

Parathion or DDT emulsion sprays give very good results against the pests, practically 100 per cent for 24 hours at least. DDT wettable powder also shows excellent results although not so effective as the other two.

New Jet Designs

British and French officials have announced development of new, light fighter-planes which can still maintain the high performance standards required in today's air war tactics. Two major factors have made the development possible, notes the Montreal Gazette: new jet engine designs which are smaller and lighter than earlier models; new structural designs, utilizing new and lighter metals, which cut down airframe weight.

The matter of weight is aviation's constant dilemma. To carry one extra pound of non-flying equipment, such as a seat cushion, roughly ten pounds of aircraft must be added, to maintain the same performance. Since the Second World War, new equipment such as radar and automatic firing mechanisms have added tons to the weight of the average aircraft. The result is that both size and cost of fighter planes have continued to spiral upward.

Today's fighter-bomber is about the size of a medium bomber of the last war, or of a commercial aircraft carrying 25 passengers. The cost has jumped from about \$50,000 to about \$500,000. Aviation experts knew that the trend had to be halted somewhere, but where? With the urgency of defence production pressing hard upon them, they have little time to stop and wonder. But research, fortunately, still goes on, despite the needs for production at the moment.

The production of smaller, lighter engines, of simpler, lighter airframe designs, can mean a great saving in the man-hours, the materials and the dollars required for air defence.

Science And The Farmer

One of the major problems of our era is due to the fact that world food production has increased only ten per cent since 1937, while industrial production has increased by 75 per cent. An increase in world population of 15 per cent during the same period makes these figures a warning of coming danger. They underline, too, the importance of such organizations as the Agricultural Institute of Canada, whose meetings in Charlottetown this week have been concerned particularly with improving scientific farm production in the Maritimes.

As pointed out in an arresting article in The Country Guide, since the close of the war practically all of the free world has depended on North America as a source

of food supply. Very large surpluses have been available, partly resulting from a series of good crop years, partly from a remarkable development of mechanization encouraged by the growing scarcity of labor, and partly from an equally remarkable upsurge of scientific aids to farming, which many farmers have been prompt to take advantage of. It is probably correct to say that among Canadian producers of livestock, poultry, fruits, cereals and vegetables, there are numbers of the more progressive farmers, who are substantially ahead, in producing ability, of the place our universities and experimental stations occupied in 1937. This, too, despite the normal 20-year lag between the discovery and the application of scientific truth.

Unfortunately, this is not true of the majority, many of whom have failed to realize that production per acre, or per man hour, is the real determinant of net income. It is idle to suggest, as some have done, that the farmer should produce less because prices are falling: on the contrary, he should produce more—of something. It may be that he would be wise to produce less wheat or milk, or fewer pigs or poultry, in one year than in another, but his net income is bound to increase, in relation to current prices and costs, as he raises the volume of his annual production and lowers his costs.

Today, long hours and plenty of muscle are not enough. The science of economics is gradually placing a sounder business foundation under farm management. Other sciences—botany, chemistry, physics, entomology, bacteriology and nutrition—all of the sciences which meet in the production of healthy animals and plants—are increasingly at the service of farmers who will use them, to produce more per acre, or per man hour, including profit. The art of farming and the science of the farm meet in successful farm management today, as never before.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Festival of St. James.

Tomorrow, 8th Sunday after Trinity, 9th after Pentecost.

Parkdale is taking steps to meet the problems of street lighting, paving, water and sewerage. A community cannot grow without being faced with these necessities as well as policing, fire protection, education and a hundred and one other matters of community life.

The massive Prairie section of the Trans-Canada Highway will be completed by 1956, and the Northern Ontario and British Columbia stretches by 1959. For hundreds of miles, its 24-foot pavement will traverse virtually unsettled country, across swamps, granite hills and mountains.

Great strides have been made in agriculture in recent years including knowledge of how to use a variety of fertilizers to obtain particular results. From remarks of the experts, however, at the recent Agricultural Institute of Canada meeting, old fashioned barnyard manure is still needed to maintain fertility in addition to the chemical fertilizers.

Debating ability is not confined to any one part of the Island. Since 1950 junior farmers from Bedeque-Freetown, Bear River and Sherbrooke have won the Simmons and MacFarlane Trophy and now Tracadie has won the honour. The fact that winners come from various districts augurs well for the development of future political leadership.

Arthur James Balfour, first Earl, English statesman, was born this date 1848. His work as chief secretary for Ireland covers one of the most exciting periods of Irish history. He was aided in the pacification of the country by the Parnell Commission and the O'Shea divorce case which wrecked Parnell politically. He presided at the first meeting of the council of the League of Nations. The enunciation of government policy on Palestine in 1917 is given his name, the Balfour Declaration.

Safety experts claim that most drowning accidents can be prevented and that carelessness is the greatest cause of tragedy. The All Canada Insurance Federation recommends that: motor boats be equipped with fire extinguishers and life preservers; it is not advisable to take non-swimmers in water craft of any kind; fishing from or sailing canoes is dangerous; if a boat overturns, stay with the boat; it is dangerous to swim alone, when tired or overheated, after dark or after eating; make a point of learning artificial respiration; and that speeding in motor boats may be as dangerous as in cars.

The Poets Corner

THE TASTE OF CLAM

On the worn palimpsest of sea Expunged, repented endlessly, The word of origin can be Constructed only fitfully. But captured in a taste, the secret Is clamped essential in a locket, House infrangible and hinged And with the earliest tincture tinged.

Omen of color, small ensemble Spread over aged ridge and rimple. From such a casket still is wrung Archaic ichor for the tongue. The birthright kept, uniquely clear.

Savor which clearest says, I Am; Out of the salty deep abyss The living clue to genesis.

Curious Mystery

(Montreal Gazette)

A curious mystery surrounds a king's chair in Laurier House, the home of the late Prime Minister King in Ottawa. Visitors to Mr. King's home, now a museum, will see this old straightback chair. They will read an engraved silver plaque upon it. The plaque says: "In this chair James II was crowned King of Scotland in Stirling Castle. Purchased by Right Hon. W. J. Mackenzie King from the curator of Stirling Museum."

Nobody seems to have questioned this statement until the other day, when some visitors from Scotland went through Mr. King's house. No doubt the sentiments of Scottish nationalism burned within their breasts as they beheld this historic relic. They apparently took the matter up with their returned home. Questioning was asked as to how this precious national possession got from the Stirling Museum to Ottawa.

Investigation followed. It was proved that no such chair had ever been in the Stirling Museum. It turned out that one day Mr. King had gone to the cottage in Perthshire where his great-grandfather had lived. There he had taken a fancy to an old chair. He had offered to buy it. But the people in the cottage gave it to him. This, it appears, is the chair now on display at Laurier House.

The New York Times has published an item on the chair and wonders whether Mr. King may have had a partner in a hoax. But is there not another explanation? Deep within Mr. King's heart was a romantic feeling for old relics. It was not always necessary for him that they should be genuine. It was sufficient if they served, in his imagination, to summon up remembrance of things past.

All this is seen in the "ruins" which he set up in the grounds of his country estate, Kingsmere. They were fragments of buildings. Sometimes he might notice that they were tearing down an old Ottawa house. He would buy a portion of it—perhaps a stone bay window—from the demolition squad and have it transported to Kingsmere.

These ruins were so arranged on a hillside that they, to his mind, gave the appearance of having been there for centuries. In the moonlight he would sit there alone, watching the long shadows from their walls and windows. At such times, perhaps, a trick of lamplight could make a king's throne of the old straight-back chair in Laurier House.

Such things may have been Mr. King's own way of finding escape into the far realms of the romantic past, out of the grim realism of the political present.

The Age Old Story

Now there arose up a new king over Egypt, which knew not Joseph. And he said unto his people, Behold, the people of the children of Israel are more and mightier than we come on, let us deal wisely with them: lest they multiply, and it come to pass, that when there shall fall out any war, they fight against us. . . . And the Egyptians made the children of Israel to serve with rigour.

Canada is the world's third trading nation and the fourth greatest industrial power.

More than 68 per cent of all car trips today are for shopping purposes, a United States automobile firm says.

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The Neighbors

By George Clark



"Read that again about the traffic jams the drivers are fighting right about now."

Notes By The Way

A Massachusetts man has a clock that has run for 22 years without his fixing it. That's probably why it still runs.—Hamilton Spectator.

A perennial complaint on the part of French-speaking Canadians is that their English-speaking fellow citizens tend to ignore French and insist on speaking English even in Quebec public places, hotels and restaurants. But Le Droit admits something which many Anglo-Canadian people of good will have long experienced. Frequently, when they try to get practice in the French language, mistaken kindness or perhaps a desire to practice their English impels the French-speaking to answer in English.—By Press Information Bureau.

Every summer it happens. A youth was killed by lightning the other day when he took refuge under a lone tree out in a field, probably the most dangerous spot to be found. Cattle in groups are often killed in the same way, seeking shelter under trees.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

The world's first scheduled helicopter passenger-carrying service will be opened next month by Sabena, the Belgian airline. (British European Airways operated a passenger-carrying service in Wales for a time some years ago, but it was experimental and not a commercial proposition; a non-scheduled "taxi" service is being introduced between New York's three airports.) Sabena will fly three seven-seat helicopters from Brussels to Lille, France and Rotterdam, Holland, and will extend the line later to Cologne and Saarbrücken, Germany. Because Hamilton-Malton is considered a logical first route for scheduled helicopter service in Canada, the Belgian venture is worth close study here. Sabena will charge the same fare per mile as for fixed-wing aircraft. Whether this could also be done on Hamilton-Malton is not clear—the distance is only half that of the Brussels-Lille and Brussels-Amsterdam stages—and might depend on the volume of, and rate paid for, air mail carried on the flights.—Hamilton Spectator.

Men, who normally wouldn't touch the stuff, stuck to the beer bottle for their thirst in the heat waves of the Summer, not stopping to realize that their systems are sensitive to the effects of alcohol. As hotel managers frown on attempts to pick up 40 winks in the beverage rooms, the drinking motley, who have no alternative but to go and climb into his car. Having got that far he decides he might as well drive home and pick up the 40 winks behind his own four walls. That is when he risks an encounter with the law. "If you drink—don't drive" is a slogan we hear at the Christmas-New Year holiday period. But so many people seem to think it doesn't apply between-times.—Sudbury Star.

Billy Rose is a good showman. His "Aquacade" at the New York World's Fair in 1939 was an extravaganza of beauty and color. He runs one of the glittering clubs of New York. He has produced some of the best Broadway shows and has written some of the best songs, and has made a fortune in the process. Now he has been to Stratford, Canada's theatre centre this summer, and seen Alec Guinness and a talented troupe of Canadian actors in the festival production of "King Richard III". "It is the best show I have ever seen under canvas," exclaimed the little showman, who was once a champion typist and dictation stenographer for Bernard Baruch. The Stratford Festival productions this summer would not be suitable for the kind of tours that Mr. Rose has arranged for other shows, but he thinks that this kind of serious drama is becoming popular in America.—St. John Telegraph-Journal.

"The pavilion will be erected on the west side of the field now used by the club. It will be completed on or about the first of August. The funds for its erection have been raised by subscription of the members of the Club. Any person wishing to assist, financially, in the work, will have in their respective amounts to the energetic secretary, Mr. John Yeo, Jr."

—The Examiner, July 14, 1979.

Old Charlottetown

(And F. E. L.) PARK PAVILION "Mr. William Henderson will, tomorrow, commence the erection of a rustic pavilion on Victoria Park, for the use of the Phoenix Cricket Club, as well as the public. Judging from a plan of the pavilion, which we were shown today, we must say that it will not be only a credit to the club, but an ornament to the Park and an advantage and pleasure to citizens generally. The building will be 36 feet long by 26 1/2 feet broad, and will contain three rooms, viz., a refreshment room, a club-room, and a baggage room. On the southeast side, adjoining the building, will be constructed a grand stand with a seating capacity for over two hundred persons.

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The Passing Scene

By Observer

CULINAMANIA

Whenever I am tempted to believe that Homo Sapiens is getting less and less rational all the time I recall the sad story of Mary Smith as it was told to me by an American friend who remembered the young lady well. Since I heard the story several years ago I may have forgotten some of the details but I think I can report the gist of it.

In the summer of 1899 Mary Smith was stricken with a malady which the doctors (there were no psychiatrists then to speak of) diagnosed as Culinamania. Incidentally, the disease was not quite so alarming as the word would seem to indicate. For those who may be unfamiliar with the bad looking word and who are much too busy to look it up, perhaps I should say that it comes from a Latin-Greek combination meaning 'kitchen madness'.

Almost every woman suffers from it at some time or other in her life but, fortunately, it is in most cases a mild form and does no permanent harm. In Mary Smith's case, however, it was really serious. It seems that the young lady had just been married. Nothing unusual about that, of course. Nor was there anything unusual about the fact that trouble developed between the bride and groom even before the honeymoon was over. The unusual thing was the cause of the trouble, an illustrated cook-book.

Many times in the human story the use of cook-books has had unhappy results. This is the only case I have heard of where the book itself has driven a young woman, or a woman of any age, to out and out madness. But to get back to the story. The cook-book was taken on the honeymoon trip and the bride decided to study it diligently so that for the rest of her married life she might be in a position to delight the heart of her husband by surprising him with all sorts of tasty viands. Up to this point she was, of course, to be commended. The trouble began when she became so interested in the recipes (or "receipts" as they were usually called in those days) that, in the words of the specialist who was later called in for consultation, "they occupied every minute of her waking hours."

Naturally, the groom, though very much in love, was somewhat disconcerted by the way things were going. Being a native Bostonian, though then domiciled in Connecticut, he decided to take his bride to the Hub in the hope that the gentle and benign atmosphere of that ultra-civilized city would check her embryo erance before it got completely out of hand. Sad to say, the plan didn't work at all. What interested the young lady within the hall-owed precincts of Boston were baked beans, brown bread, and Washington cream pie, not the innate culture of the Proper Bostonians.

The obvious moral of the story is that no one should ever give a cook-book as a wedding present. There is more to it than that, however. Mary Smith, despite her vagaries or perhaps because of them, is representative of a large segment of society, a segment which includes most of us to a very considerable extent, although of course Culinamania, or some variation thereof does not strike most people in the severe form that Mary experienced.

Much theory, little practice, is a habit that is well high universal. The easiest thing in the world is to become obsessed with good and gracious living. The hardest thing is to convert the obsession into a practical day-by-day syllabus of affairs.

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