

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Island Guardian Publishing Co. President and Associate Editor, Ian A. Burnett, Associate Editor, Frank Walker. CIRCULATION "Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew" "The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink". CHARLOTTETOWN, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1952

Impaired Drivers

A Barrie, Ontario, judge has ruled that a person cannot be convicted of driving while his ability is impaired by alcohol unless the arresting officer is familiar with the driver's ability when he has not consumed any alcohol. This, suggests the Ottawa Citizen, ought to interest law enforcement officials everywhere. A large number of convictions for driving while impaired has been registered since the amendment to the Criminal Code which broadened the grounds for conviction went into effect. The Barrie judge's decision is not, of course, binding on other judges. But if the legal point which he has raised were to be widely accepted by his colleagues, the amendment inevitably would be nullified. "Police authorities," says the Citizen, "consider that an improvement in respect to drunken driving has been achieved because of the amendment. Previously, a prison term for drunken driving was mandatory, and arresting officers had to prove intoxication on the part of the driver before a conviction could be obtained. Proving that a motorist's driving is impaired because of drink has been easier; moreover the charge covers a much larger number of motorists than does that of drunken driving. Yet to the layman, Judge Harvie's contention that no one can define impairment unless he is familiar with the driver's ordinary driving ability, seems reasonable. Certainly, it points up the complexity of the problem of dealing justly with drivers who drink."

Fisheries Resources

At a time when, despite fluctuating markets, there is an increasing demand for animal proteins and fats it is encouraging to learn from the Fisheries Research Board of Canada that the fisheries are capable of very considerable expansion. "A few of our commercial species," notes the Board's annual report, "are very intensively fished, and the yield can be maintained at its most profitable level only by careful regulation; others are intermediate, perhaps fished intensively in some areas but not in others; still other species, and apparently the majority, do not yet yield nearly as much as they could with more intensive or effective fishing. On the whole we must regard our fisheries as under-developed and, while regulating some and holding a watching brief on others, put emphasis on development rather than on restriction. We must learn how to regulate intensive fisheries to the best advantage but must also help to obtain better use of the resource by more positive means such as exploration for new stocks and improvement of methods of finding and catching some species and of cultivating others. Our efforts in all these directions depend on bettering our knowledge of how fish behave, survive, reproduce and grow in relation to the conditions around them."

The Farmer's Share

When the consumers of food in Canada spend \$3.5 billion for food in one year, they are paying not only the retailer from whom they make their purchases, but through him the wholesaler, the railroads, truckers, cannery, meat packers, and all others who stand between the producer and the consumer, including the many manufacturers who have a part in preparing food for the market and presenting it in attractive form. In addition, there is storage of food so that a surplus at one moment may become, in fact, a reserve for the continuous and orderly supply of the market. Payments all along the line are used, in the long run, says the Canada Department of Agriculture, for wages and salaries, interest on investment, overhead costs on plant and equipment, power, and raw materials. The farmer is interested in the raw materials item, because his production is the raw material of the consumer's food. A recent study by the Economics Division of the department had to do with nine selected commodities: flour, white bread, beef, eggs, fluid milk, butter, cheese, potatoes and canned tomatoes; and it covered the years 1935-51. The study shows wide variation in the farm share of the retail price of these commodities. The table shows a much higher percentage of the consumer's dollar reaching the farmer for

eggs and creamery butter than for beef and potatoes, over the years; but a definitely higher percentage for these products, nevertheless, than for cheese and wheat flour, while when the consumer spends \$1 for white bread, the farmer's share is substantially less than for any of the other eight commodities. In 1951, for example, the farmer's share of these commodities was as follows: eggs, 76.8; creamery butter, 72.3; commercial quality beef, 68.2; fluid milk and potatoes, 51.7; wheat flour, 39.4; cheese, 34.5; canned tomatoes, 16.9; and white bread, 15 per cent.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Prince Edward Island welcomes Labour Minister Brigadier General Milton F. Gregg, V. C.—in the role of holiday-maker, however, rather than cabinet minister.

One of the more painful tasks of a newspaper is that of recording injury and death from accidents. Although many are classed as unavoidable and are in fact unavoidable at the time they occur, the frequency of such accidents can be reduced by taking note of dangerous circumstances and taking steps to reduce the risk.

Canada's diplomatic service is undergoing rapid expansion, a ten per cent increase after taking in no recruits for two years. The immediate cause of the larger staff requirements is the establishment at the Paris headquarters of the Atlantic Pact Organization. It is a pity that recruiting could not have gone on more steadily and with less rapid dilution of trained personnel.

Jacobus van Hoff, Dutch physical chemist, was born one hundred years ago today. With the French scientist, Le Bel, he founded stereochemistry, a theory which led to the representation in space, rather than on a plane, of molecular structures. The 20th century owes many medicines, colours, perfumes and other synthetic products to the line of investigation which they pioneered.

A Canadian is helping to bring back repertory theatre in England. Montreal-born Mr. Paul Almond, of Balliol College, Oxford, and Mr. Colin George, of University College, have formed a non-profit travelling repertory company called the Oxford and Cambridge Players. Their aim is to present classical plays to the villagers of Britain and others who would not normally get the chance to see them.

The gold Albert Medal of the Royal Society of Arts was founded to reward outstanding merit in promoting arts, manufactures and commerce. The journal of the society reports that the 1952 award goes to Air Commodore Sir Frank Whittle, K.B.E., C.B., M.A., F.R.S., "for the development of the continuous-combustion gas turbine and jet propulsion." The 1951 award was to his late majesty, King George VI.

Blaming the teacher shortage directly on low standards of admission to the profession, Dr. M. E. LaZerte, retired dean of education at University of Alberta, told the Canadian Teachers Federation that every prospective teacher should have at least one year of arts besides teacher training and that the aim should be for every teacher eventually to have a university degree. It is certainly undeniable that teaching today is less attractive as a career than even a generation ago.

Mr. Anthony Vickers, B.Sc., a director of the Hydraulic Coupling and Engineering Company, Limited, Isleworth, Middlesex, left England on August 12 for a business trip to Canada and the United States. Mr. Vickers, whose firm recently obtained an order for fluid drives for conveyor belts for the Labrador Iron Ore Scheme will visit various mines in Northern Ontario and Quebec, including International Nickel, Falconbridge, Noranda, Kirkland Lake and Barvue. He will give a lecture on Fluidrive to the Engineering Institute at Sydney, Nova Scotia, and will also visit Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Ottawa.

Britain's biggest aircraft, the massive 140-ton Saunders-Roe "Princess" flying boat, is expected to make her maiden flight this month. She has a wing-span of 220 ft., overall length of 148 ft., height of 55 ft., and 10 gas turbine engines to enable her to cruise at 350 m.p.h. for 5,500 miles. Six super-priority aircraft will be seen in flight at the Farnborough Air Show, September 1-7. The six are: the Vickers Valiant 4-jet bomber, the English Electric Canberra 2-jet medium bomber, the Hawker Hunter and Supermarine Swift swept-wing, single-seat fighters, the delta-wing Gloster GA-5 Javelin all-weather and night radar fighter, and the carrier-borne Fairey Gannet, the turboprop "submarine killer."



PUBLIC FORUM

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OUR FRIEND IS GONE AND WILL NOT RETURN

Sir,— Ever since word came from Switzerland of the sudden passing of Ruth Watson Morris, those of us who were her friends cannot help but feel a keen sense of personal loss. She had such a gift for friendship. So suddenly widowed at such an early age, she rose above her grief and made a home for her children where her friends were welcomed with warmth and kindness, and where the very atmosphere breathed a charming hospitality. She loved music with that deep, innate sense of appreciation, inherited from her father—himself a musician of no mean ability, to whom music was an avocation, to be pursued for its own sake, and not for gain alone. She loved nature. This gift too, which was so often shown in a spontaneous outburst of joy over a simple flower, a lovely sunset or the starlit sky at night, came to her from parents and relatives, who spent long hours making beautiful gardens to express their love of nature, and especially from her father, who was a naturalist of national renown. She loved her church — how could she do otherwise with such a background — and during her whole life she served it well and faithfully, and to the best of her ability. How often those of us who knew her best, were delighted with a gift made by her own clever hands. Each year, she brought many of such gifts to her church — all of them revealing her deep, creative ability and her sense of inner dedication. But most of all, I think she loved people best. During the years when she was hostess at Dalvay, this gift was given full scope, until failing health made it impossible for her to continue. It was here that she brought into full play that friendship for which she will be remembered by many from far and near. In these past months of her tour abroad, her happy messages came back, full of her experiences and her friends were beginning to look forward eagerly to hearing her recount these experiences in person. We can be comforted with the thought that she was privileged to have had these weeks, when she could revel in scenes and surroundings which she could appreciate so well. And now we can only say with the sense of our deep loss so fresh in our minds "Our friend is gone and will not return."

GREEN & RED LIGHTS

Sir,— These lights are warnings to go ahead or wait for the right time. They are symbols of divine guidance which are as definite as lights on a city street. We are to use our own judgment, to the full, in choosing our way, but we have all found by experience that in many cases our own wisdom is not sufficient to guide us to a satisfactory decision. This is what Starr Daily in his book "Release" says about this point: "I know that God's light is green and that when I get this light I have an unerring divine guide to move. Not once in these years has the green light failed me." This is the experience of every faithful, trusting follower of Jesus. Saul of Tarsus was smitten down upon the road on his way to Damascus, but a voice said to him: "Arise and go into the city and it shall be told you what you must do"; and from that hour on through the rest of his life, Saul was guided what to do and what not to do, where to go and where not to go. One momentous occasion may be recalled. It was one of the nights of the storm. All hope of salvation had been given up. Then Paul stood up and said: "Now I exhort you to be of good

The Poet's Corner

FROM THE PASTIME OF PLEASURE

O mortal folk, you may behold and see How I lie here, sometime a mighty knight: The end of joy and all prosperities Is death at last, thorough his course and might; After the day there cometh the dark night; For though the day be never so long, At last the bells ringeth to even-song. —Stephen Hawes (1474-1521).

Foot and Mouth Disease In France Today

By Professor A. Brion Foot and mouth disease is now raging over almost the whole of the territory of metropolitan France. It started in July, 1951, coming from Germany, and after attacking Holland and Belgium advanced over the north-eastern and eastern frontiers. In actual fact, foot and mouth disease has been prevalent ever since the war, but only in small areas easily localized through vaccinating a ring around the affected zones. In May and June, 1951, the position was better than it had been for many years; only 263 farms situated in three communes and 33 departments had infected animals. Suddenly statistics for epizooty rose in July of that same year. On the 1st of September it had affected 1,250 farms and in 46 departments and 570 communes. On October 1st, 2,600 farms. Then it seemed to slacken for two months and rose again in December. On January 1st, 1952, almost 4,000 farms were affected in 63 departments and 1,648 communes. At the present time nearly 80 departments are infected. This considerable increase in epizooty is due to the appearance of new types of virus. As we know,

Old Charlottetown

PROF. ANDERSON'S ARRIVAL

"We are glad to learn that the Government have secured the services of a Second Professor for the Prince of Wales College, Professor A. Anderson arrived here on Friday last, having come out from Britain by the 'Africa'. From the Professor's testimonials, and the very thorough course of instruction, embracing both the Normal School and the University, in which Mr. Anderson highly distinguished himself, we have no doubt the appointment will give great satisfaction, and prove of special service to the country." —The Islander, Dec. 5, 1952.

Foot and Mouth Disease may be caused by different virus, the main ones being indicated by the letters O and A. The vaccine normally prepared by the French Institute for Foot and Mouth Disease at Lyons was thus active against these two types. But, while cases of virus O are being found in epizooty at present, there are many cases of a variant of virus A, named A and a virus C. So all livestock vaccinated against virus O and A risked infection from virus A and C. What was sometimes regarded as faulty vaccination was due to the appearance of these new virus. The Institute for Foot and Mouth Disease was thus suddenly obliged to produce new vaccines while continuing with the other products, and this has demanded some time, during which the epizooty has been spreading dangerously. They are now equipped, but unfortunately, at the rate the vaccine is being produced, it cannot be speeded up and is too slow. In order to produce the vaccine it is necessary to have the virus, and as this can be obtained only from inoculated animals, action is doubly handicapped. Firstly, it was necessary to obtain cattle that had never had foot and mouth disease and never been vaccinated. When epizooty is prevalent they are increasingly difficult to come by and have to be imported from Ireland, a country as yet free from the disease. Secondly, an inoculated animal supplies about 30 grams of virus, and with this only 100 doses of vaccine can be produced. To make good the small output of the Institute itself, an industrial slaughterhouse situated at Villefranche d'Allier has been called upon, and there animals are inoculated and apthas collected, which are then treated at Lyons. Then, following the method of Professor Fraenkel in Holland, virus are cultivated on the tongues of slaughtered cattle and this makes it possible to increase material used for producing vaccine. But, despite all these measures, there is not sufficient vaccine, 3,000 litres are produced weekly; in other words, 90,000 doses, whereas twenty times as much is needed. The veterinary surgeons are therefore absolutely overwhelmed. In calm periods, as was the case before July 1951, vaccination was abandoned upon the request of cattle owners, and the State took action only in centres of epizooty. The position is now exactly the opposite, and the Veterinary Health Services have priority over all production and are striving to check the spread of the infection by rings of vaccinated areas. But the success of this method is only relative, because there is only one complete immunity 15 days after the vaccine has been injected; and during this period many vehicles may bring the disease into the area it is intended to protect. In these regions, fairs and markets have been suspended; but, despite all precautions, the disease is spreading. The old prophylactic methods have had to be resumed, insisting on disinfection, on the isolation of sound and sick specimens, on the quarantining of recently purchased stock and on the prohibition of movements of cattle, sheep and pigs in contaminated zones. It is not possible to demand the slaughter of sick animals, as is the case in some countries,

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Notes By The Way

Holidays are the time to relax, so we drive all day, eat midnight suppers, dance half the night, lie too long in the sun, drink too much MacIntosh's Dubious Dew, and come back home so doggone tired we need a week off to recuperate.—London Free Press.

In at least one American state automobile drivers are now being issued lifetime operator's permits which don't even need renewing. This sort of thing could encourage a person so incapacitated by age, infirmity, or alcohol that he can hardly walk on his own two legs to get in his car and drive where he is going. Also, of the 48 states and the District of Columbia, only 17 have compulsory motor vehicle inspection. Twenty-six have no compulsory inspection at all, five leave the matter up to the individual towns and cities, and one authorizes spot inspection by police.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Congratulations must be extended to a gorilla named Bamboo who has successfully survived 25 years captivity in Philadelphia. Bamboo, the most distinguished inhabitant of the Philadelphia Zoo, was the recipient of a large amount of congratulatory mail, including a letter from Dr. Ernest A. Hooton, of Harvard, who pronounced him to get in his car and drive where he is going. Also, of the 48 states and the District of Columbia, only 17 have compulsory motor vehicle inspection. Twenty-six have no compulsory inspection at all, five leave the matter up to the individual towns and cities, and one authorizes spot inspection by police.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Tom Sharkey, a gigantic figure in the history of boxing, has entered a San Francisco hospital, old, feeble and lonely. Born in 1873, he fought his way to a fortune of \$250,000 but of late he has been in poverty, his portion no better than that of so many others who thought victories, youth and strength would last forever.—Ottawa Journal.

The Age-Old Story

Make thy face to shine upon thy servant; and teach me thy statutes. . . Thy word is very pure; therefore thy servant loves it.

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