

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, FRIDAY, JAN. 9, 1953

Let's Maintain This Lead

Mr. Harold Clay may be regarded as the top-ranking authority on swine production in this country, and his highly encouraging review of the achievement of our Prince Edward Island breeders last year, published in yesterday's Guardian, will be read with interest all across Canada. He points out that we have improved our percentage of Grade A hogs from 35.0 in 1941 to close to 52.0 in 1952. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the only other provinces showing any improvement, owe their success to the general use of Island breeding stock. In Advanced Registry we have scored even more conspicuously, and as pointed out by Mr. Clay, many of the sows which have qualified in other areas carry considerable Island breeding. This achievement has been responsible for advertising this Province across North America, as the source of the best bacon hogs in the world.

The responsibility of maintaining this high reputation is the keynote of Mr. Clay's article. He warns against the temptation, in a period of low prices, to permit our key breeding stock to deteriorate in quality. He predicts that prices will advance in 1953, and it is interesting to note, from a Canadian Press despatch issued several hours after Mr. Clay's article was received, that prices in the Ontario stockyards took an unexpected advance to the highest level since the original support price of \$26 was established last March. This turn may be temporary, but at least it indicates how quickly the situation may change one way or the other. As Mr. Clay emphasizes, however, market price is not so much the limiting factor in profitable hog production as the spread between the price of hogs and the price of feed. "With hog prices giving promise of an advance and with feed prices showing some decline," he says, "it is quite possible, even very probable, that pigs fed for shipment in the last half of 1953 may be profitably produced." To maintain the continent-wide prestige this Province now enjoys, it is absolutely essential that we "hold the line and in this way be prepared for the upswing which may take place sooner than we anticipate."

Mission To Latin America

It is no wise diminishes the importance of the trade mission headed by Hon. C. D. Howe to Latin America to recall that over the years there have been several official and semi-official visits of this kind. The Canadian Government in conjunction with the Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, sent a large delegation to Buenos Aires in March, 1931, when the Canadian pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition was opened. Visits were also made at that time to Uruguay and Brazil. Hon. James A. MacKinnon, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, headed a trade mission to South America in 1941, and in February, 1946, he visited Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Panama and Colombia.

At present senior executives of numerous companies are travelling with Mr. Howe, as are key civil servants interested in greater trade being developed with Latin America. They have gone armed with facts and figures. The statistics will present a picture of Canada's phenomenal industrial growth. The Government and private business spokesmen will speak of this country's commercial aspirations. They will attract attention in Latin America to Canada as a possible market for the products of those countries and as a source of supply of commodities which the Latin Americans require.

Another indication of Canada's growing interest in Latin America was the appointment recently of ambassadors to Colombia, Uruguay and Venezuela. One of the first functions of these officers will be to welcome Mr. Howe and the trade mission. Canada now has diplomatic missions at nine capitals in Latin America. The countries to be visited by this latest trade mission are Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Venezuela, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba and Mexico. They will be visited in that order. The mission will call at the capital of each country and in addition will call at Sao Paulo in Brazil. It left Ottawa Jan. 5 and is scheduled to return on Feb. 10. Trade between Canada and the nine

countries to be visited has been steadily rising. The aggregate value of trade in 1951 amounted to \$404,000,000 compared with only \$27,000,000 in 1938, immediately prior to the Second World War. Canadian exports have risen in value from \$15,000,000 to \$166,000,000 during those 13 years. This increase shows how great are the possibilities of the Latin American market for Canadian goods. It illustrates also how much can be accomplished by continuous and intelligent efforts to sell in that area.

The Official Figures

The Bureau of Statistics in its forthcoming edition of the Canada Year Book: (1952-53) will give the first official figures of Canadian casualties in World War II. They are as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Service, Killed, Wounded. Navy: 2,024 Killed, 319 Wounded. Air Force: 17,102 Killed, 1,416 Wounded. Army: 22,917 Killed, 51,661 Wounded. Total: 42,043 Killed, 53,396 Wounded.

Of the total killed, 9,631 were other than battle fatalities.

A total of 6,433 prisoners of war were repatriated of whom 1,018 had been wounded.

In World War I, more than 60,000 Canadians were killed, although the duration of hostilities was briefer and fewer troops were engaged. The great bulk of the casualties in the First World War fell upon the infantry, whereas it will be noted that in the recent war about four-fifths as many airmen as army ranks made the supreme sacrifice.

EDITORIAL NOTES

For a time ponds and rivers are sheeted with ice and almost bare of snow. Until another storm or thaw, open air skating is the order of the day.

Those who have had to handle pigs know that they are prone to go in any but the expected direction. They will not be surprised at what happened at the Ontario stockyards. Everyone was predicting that when the support price was lowered from \$26 to \$23 a hundredweight there would be a drop in the market price. Instead the first two weeks of January saw prices rise to the highest point since last March.

We have become accustomed to aircraft from the Central Navigation School in Summerside making such flights as the one starting Sunday to Waco, Texas and bases in Florida, Virginia, Maryland and Ohio, as well as flights to England and over the North Pole. Having the School here seemed to make Summerside very much the centre of things, a place on the map which will be lost when the School moves to western Canada.

Napoleon III, Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, nephew of the Little Corporal, died this date 1873. He had been elected to the constituent assembly after the revolution of 1848 and then became President. He soon had control of the army and had filled almost every government post with his nominees. Despite many autocratic actions he tried to pose as a democrat. In an effort to renew his popularity he declared war on Prussia but was beaten and retired to an estate in Kent.

The South African Government Information Office complains that the following news item was widely carried recently in the Canadian Press: "Prime Minister Daniel Malan said tonight the playing of the British anthem 'God Save The Queen' at the end of theatre and radio programmes violated South Africa's independent status. He also condemned the flying of the Union Jack over public buildings. However, he told a political rally that his Government had no intention of 'forcing the issue.'" This item, it is explained, was based on one passage of a long address which, ironically enough, had been delivered for the very purpose of increasing understanding between Afrikaans and English-speaking South Africans. What Dr. Malan in fact said about the Flag and Anthem was this: "As far as symbols are concerned, the dualism still persists. The use of Great Britain's national flag and National Anthem as if they were our own is obviously in conflict with our status of sovereign independence and equality with other members of the Commonwealth, including Great Britain. Britain would not think of adopting the national flag and anthem of another member of the Commonwealth as her own, and the continuance of the opposite usage in the case of South Africa certainly smacks of the old condition of subjection and racial superiority. There is certainly no intention of forcing the issue. Goodwill and tolerance, coupled with the steady growth of a true South African national consciousness, must be given the opportunity to see what they can achieve."

Rolling Up Another One



The Poet's Corner

THE KILT'S MY DELIGHT

Wool from the mountain, dyes from the vale Loom in the clachan, peat fires bright; To every strand of it some old tale. Oh the tartan kilt is my delight! Went to his spinning brave songs of Lorn; Its hues from the berry and herb were spilt, Lills of the forest and glee of morn Are in his walking who wears the kilt!

For priest nor clerk nor merchant men, Nor bidders at home was the pleating pressed, But for the loins of those who ken Hill-wandering, offspring of the mist; Wood-trackers, waders of wild streams, The world their pillow, their roof the night; Who sleeps in tartan has high dreams, Oh the kilt of the Highlands is my delight!

I will put on me that gallant gear, Brave first garb of the human mind, Travel the moors and the hill of deer, And feel on my body the kiss of the wind, Be it melting heat or the driven sleet, Kings to stand with or foes to fight, Dance in the shealing, or death to meet, Oh the darling kilt is my delight!

—Neil Munro in Montreal Gazette.

Our Parlor Organ

(Ottawa Journal) The countryman is not opposed to genuine progress, and readily concedes that television will be the major home entertainment device for the immediate future. No question about it, a man can learn things from television. It is a cultural and educational medium. After one has watched ladies in lights stage a free-for-all in a roller skating derby, or has watched the lady wrestlers munch, kick and pull each other's hair, he has no qualms about the pioneering qualities of modern womankind. The parlor organ belongs to a quieter, more flavorful era of our history. When a family could afford the magnificent Imperial Grand Organ at \$59.95, it was a big event in the family's life, and satisfaction of one mother's long-cherished ambitions. It was a handsome affair elaborately carved, with bevelled mirror, and several fancy little shelves to hold dust-collecting bric-a-brac. There were five octaves and four sets of reeds. A 12 year old member of the fascinating names of the 16 steps; vox humana, viola, flute, bourdon, clarinet, cornet, cornet echo, principal forte, diapason forte, treble coupler, bass coupler, remona, melodia, dulciana, principal and diapason. On a cold, star-lit winter evening it was heart-warming and reassuring as friends and family gathered round the organ and mother played the old, beloved familiar home songs and cherished hymns. Voices were not trained but they were rich and true—and people sang because they loved to. Sopranos and altos, tenor and basses blended in Annie Laurie, Old Black Joe, Flow Gently Sweet Afton, Sweet Home of Prayer, and When the Roll is Called Up Yonder. There were lively songs: There is a Tavern in the Town, Solomon Levi and The Bulldog on the Bank. And when it grew late, along about nine thirty, the evening usually concluded with that beloved favorite, God Be with You Till We Meet Again. And as a boy took his lamp and climbed the stairs to his

Notes By The Way

The English language is a snare for the foreigner. As, for instance, the immortal sentence in a letter from a French girl whose brother was wearing a plaster cast: "My brother fell from his horse and broke his collar-bone and now he is plastered."—Hamilton Spectator.

A firm in England has developed a mechanical sow which promises to greatly increase that country's pork production. The device consists of a long milk-filled case with fourteen artificial teats sticking out of the sides. An infra-red lamp keeps the piglets warm. Purpose of the device is to take over most of a normal sow's eight-week nursing job, saving the mother pig's strength and fat so that she can have three instead of two litters a year. —Calgary Albertan.

A big part of the cost of both drinking and smoking is taxes. So far as we know there are no laws prohibiting a person from processing his own tobacco plants into tobacco ready for smoking, nor is he taxed on that tobacco. While the product might be inferior, we wonder why more smokers don't try not only rolling but growing their own. A tobacco of sorts might even be grown in backyards in Calgary. The average smoker spends many times as much on cigars as on potatoes, yet just a few square feet would keep him in smokes for a year. —Calgary Albertan.

The child who forethoughtfully declared her intention of marrying some one with "lots of brothers and sisters," in order to provide a supply of aunts and uncles for their future children, recalls the rather more selfish desire of the Duc de Saint-Simon recorded in his Memoirs. "All this summer," he writes, "my mother was solely occupied in finding a good match for me. Some attempt was made to marry me to Mlle. De Royan. It would have been a noble and rich marriage; but I was alone, Mlle. De Royan was an orphan, and I wished a father-in-law and a family upon whom I could lean." —Manchester Guardian.

The University of Western Ontario with a total enrollment of 4,850 is responsible for the annual expenditure of \$5,000,000 in London and the adjacent townships. Operating expenses of the university in 1952 were \$2,305,946. The report estimates on a most conservative basis, that the faculty staff and student body occasion a gross expenditure of at least five millions. Post-graduate research brings money to London. In 1952 these grants totalled \$522,000 of which \$426,000 was spent in the Faculty of Medicine. —London Free Press.

It is reported to us that a local dog belonging to a local family committed something of an outrage shortly before Christmas. This dog, while the family was out, managed to find three Christmas presents, yet to be delivered, in the back of the house. The animal tore open and investigated all three packages, and found himself confronted with a choice of nuts, candy and cheese. To the eternal glory of the cheesemakers of Leeds, it may be reported that this dog passed up the nuts and candy, but consumed half of the top of the locally made cheese. Obviously a dog of taste, and discrimination. —Brockville Recorder and Times.

Minister of Education W. J. Dunlop has agreed to give some financial assistance to the education of seriously retarded children in Toronto, where a school for them is organized and operated by a parents' council. We hope such assistance also will be provided for similar enterprises in other parts of Ontario. There is an organization in Windsor, of people closely interested in this problem, the objective also being to help provide these children with education and training. Many of them can be taught much. This certainly is something to be encouraged. It is of great solace to parents to know that all that can be done will be done. And, to the extent education helps such children becoming self-supporting in later life, it is of general advantage. Naturally, effective education can't be given easily or cheaply to children thus afflicted. It is a heavy burden if parents have to bear the full load. This is why provincial help would be appreciated. —Windsor Star.

Should it require 21 cents, or 61 3-4 per cent, to get a dozen Grade A Large eggs from the farmer producer to the city consumer? Eggs prices have dropped lately and producers have been wondering. In Edmonton the producers have been wondering. In Edmonton the producer gets 34 cents a dozen for Grade A Large. The wholesalers are charging 44 cents to retailers, and the retailers are charging 55 cents to consumers. We suppose if eggs dropped to 21 cents to consumers the producers would have to give them away in order that the costs of wholesaling and retailing might be paid. We're wondering if we're not going a little bit crazy in this matter of food servicing costs. —Lethbridge Herald.

Old Charlottetown (And P. E. I.) ASSENT WITHHELD

From a despatch to Lieutenant Governor Sir Charles A. Fitzroy from Lord Russell, Colonial Secretary, Downing Street, London, Oct 13, 1840: "An Act passed by the Legislature of Prince Edward Island, No. 542 in the records of this Office, to authorize the erection of a building near Charlottetown as an Asylum for insane persons and other subjects of charity, and provide for the future maintenance of the same," places the Lunatic Asylum under the care of ten trustees, all of whom, with the exception of the Chief Justice, must be members of the Legislature, and six of whom must be members of the House of Assembly, selected by that body. To these trustees are committed various administrative powers. "Her Majesty's Government cannot be parties to encroachments of this kind, on the rules which should separate from each other the functions of the Executive Government and those of the Legislative bodies. Society at large is without any real and effective security for the right discharge of administrative duties, especially when connected with a pecuniary trust, when such duties and trust are assumed by the members of the popular branch of the Legislature. "The Royal assent will, therefore, not be given to this Act, until the management of this Asylum be transferred, by a supplementary Act, from the Legislative bodies to the Executive Government of the Island."

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He Saved Prince Charlie

Seton Gordon in the Manchester Guardian In Glen Moriston, near Ceannacraig, two rough stones on the river bank mark the grave of Roderick MacKenzie, whose brave deed has won him a place among the immortals. Roderick was one of the Prince's bodyguard. After Culloden, when those of the Jacobites who had escaped the sword had scattered and were in hiding, our hero was in Glen Moriston, perhaps at the time when Prince Charles Edward fought in the safe-keeping of the Seven Men of Glen Moriston in Uaimh Ruairidh na Selg, Cave of Roderick the Hunter, high up in Coire Dho. These were dark days for the people of Glen Moriston. Cumberland's soldiers mercilessly ravaged the glen, killing old and young, and in a contemporary account it is said that the "militia from the Isle of Skye" (it will be remembered that the MacLeods were hostile to the Jacobites) were urged by their officers to plunder the glen when the Earl of Loudon, accompanied by MacLeod and Sir Alexander MacDonal, the Earl's passed through Glen Moriston with their followers some little time after Culloden. All this time a reward of £30,000 was offered for the capture of the Prince, alive or dead.

Roderick MacKenzie was the Prince's double and when a party of soldiers found him in hiding their joy must have been great at the thought of the reward which would be theirs. MacKenzie, no doubt hearing their excited shouts that they had found the royal fugitive and seeing that escape was hopeless, refused to surrender and fought determinedly against odds. When he fell he had the courage and the presence of mind to say, almost with his dying breath, "Alas, you have slain my Prince." The soldiers severed his head, which they bore in triumph to Cumberland at Fort Augustus. An officer of the Fort Augustus garrison, no doubt by Cumberland's orders, approached MacDonal of Kingsburgh, who was a prisoner there, and very earnestly asked him whether he would recognize the Prince's head if he saw it. Kingsburgh made answer, "I would know the head very well, provided it be on the body of the Prince." Then said, "What if the head be not upon the body?" "In that case, sir," replied Kingsburgh, "I will not pretend to know anything about it." Realizing that Kingsburgh would not identify the head if it was brought to him, the officer did not trouble him further. But the Duke of Cumberland, apparently having satisfied himself that the head was indeed that of the Prince, made a hurried departure for London to acquaint the authorities there of the good news, taking with him the head. Richard Moriston, one of the Prince's servants, was brought to London from Carlisle, where he lay under sentence of death, to identify the head. He was unable to travel immediately, through illness, and when at last he arrived the head was beyond recognition. There is no doubt that Roderick MacKenzie's heroic action was the means of giving his royal master much needed respite. That his deed attracted wide notice at the time is evident from repeated requests in the contemporary "Lyon in Mourning" that as full details as possible should be gathered of this affair, but so far as is known there is little written evidence on the subject. The road up Glen Moriston separates the cairn set up to MacKenzie's memory from his grave, which, it is good to know, has been untouched in the making of a new road through the glen. Near the grave is a wee stream, named, on the authority of William Mackay in his classic work "Urquhart and Glenmoriston," Caochan a' Cheanach, "the Merchant's Stream-let" (Roderick MacKenzie was a jeweller in Edinburgh). Not far from the spot, a sword, probably MacKenzie's, was found about 50 years ago—there is no record of what subsequently happened to it. Two hundred and six years after the deed of self-sacrifice, on a winter's afternoon, a friend and I reached the cairn and the grave after sunset, for we had come to listen to the tribute about to be paid to the hero by a wandering piper. The ground was hard. The high tops above Coire Dho, where long ago the Prince was concealed by the Seven Men of Glen Moriston, were clear and snow-clad. The piper tuned his pipes, and on the still, cold air came the strains of "Tulach Ard," the Gathering tune of the MacLeods. The river ran low, and while the piper played the waves caused in the pools by the rushes of spawning salmon were visible. Then, as though a curtain had been drawn across the scene, a grey bank of mist, moving up the glen from the east, hid the high snowy hills; hid the lesser hills; hid at last even the glen itself. Darkness came swiftly, the frost still more firmly bound the earth, and, having been witnesses of a simple act of homage, my friend and I travelled westward through the glen in the dark of a windless night.

The Age-Old Story

Praise ye the Lord. Blessed is the man that feareth the Lord, that delighteth greatly in his commandments. Unto the upright there ariseth light in the darkness: he is gracious, and full of compassion, and righteous. Surely he shall not be moved for ever: the righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.

TURKISH SCHOOLS Istanbul, Turkey — (CP) — A total of 620 new primary schools have been opened in Turkey lately, bringing school registration to more than 500,000. The schools are a prominent feature of the Turkish Government's program of education and cultural development.

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