

THE GUARDIAN

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

CHARLOTTETOWN, MONDAY, MARCH 15, 1954

Medical Centenary

We are so used to the medical use of anti-toxins and serums that it seems surprising that only now, the 14th, 15th and 16th of March are the hundredth birthdays being celebrated of two pioneers in these fields. Paul Ehrlich was the founder of chemotherapy and Emil von Behring, the "savior" of children discovered the toxin-anti-toxin reactions and developed the serum therapy for fighting diphtheria and tetanus.

The two worked closely together and co-operated with Koch's assistants and disciples. Proceeding from the revolutionary bacteriological discoveries of Pasteur and Koch, the two have blazed important new trails for medical science along which therapy has travelled to this day.

The two scientists were Germans but that was a very minor matter. They were first and foremost scientists and their work has served to improve the standards of health and save lives in every country in the world. Internationalism is with many people a suspect word, but scientists know that to make science national and raise barriers to the flow of information would halt progress in its tracks.

Security there must be, in the matter of information that would imperil the free world, but it must be recognized that such restrictions are themselves harmful and must always be balanced against the value they may have in preventing others from securing specific information.

The Second Mile

For some time now there has been a widespread feeling that no good can come out of any Conference between Russia and the West. This feeling has been heightened since the Big Four meeting at Berlin which resulted, so far as can be seen from the record, in nothing more substantial than an agreement to hold another Conference in April at which all the Powers with direct interest in Korea and Indo-China will be represented. There is growing pessimism, especially in the United States, over further use of diplomatic methods, at least until such time as the Russians demonstrate by positive deeds that they are really interested in alleviating the pressures of current international problems. A considerable measure of public opinion is being directed against Secretary of State Dulles for his readiness to agree to still another Conference so soon after the apparent failure at Berlin.

Mr. Dulles is well schooled in the uncertainties and failures of diplomacy; but, apparently, he is well schooled also in patience and hope, both of which qualities are essential to a present day Free World diplomat if he is to keep his soberness of judgment or even his sanity. Recently, in referring to the "no-use" attitude which many Americans and others already have adopted with respect to Geneva, he said: "We need not, out of fear, lay down the tools of diplomacy. Our cause is not so poor, and our capacity not so low, that our nation must seek security by sulking in its tent."

These are not the words of an incorrigible optimist who believes that one of these days Communist perverseness will dissolve into an aura of sweetness and light; they are the words of a man who believes in going "the second mile", or the third, or the fourth, so long as there is the slightest chance of bringing some semblance of order to a chaotic world. No one knows better than Mr. Dulles that his hopes may prove to have been illusory; but it is always wiser to err on the side of hope than on the side of despair.

Sir Winston's Shield

It is within the tradition of Knights of the Most Noble Order of the Garter that each member of the order bears his arms emblazoned on an heraldic shield. The Garter shield of Sir Winston Churchill, who was created a Knight of the Order at Windsor Castle on April 24, has been emblazoned by the distinguished heraldic artist, Mr. Percy Vere Collings, who gave this description of his work, as reported in London Calling:

"As soon as a new knight is created I proceed to paint the appropriate arms which, in this case, have been supplied to me by Garter King of Arms, the genealogist of the order. Sometimes they come to me as a blazon—that is, a detailed description of armorial bearings—and sometimes get them from the original grant. For example, in the blazon for Sir Winston

Churchill I read these words: 'Quarterly; first and fourth, sable a lion rampant argent, a canton argent charged with a cross gules. Second and third, grand quarterly, first and fourth argent, a bend sable charged with three escallops argent, second and third gules, a frette or.'

"That means a shield divided into four quarters, and in the top left and bottom right a silver lion on a black background. Then in the top left-hand corner of each of these two quarters a silver square with a red cross in it. In the bottom left and top right, the quarters themselves are divided into four parts—two silver and the other two red with a gold lattice design. Over the second and third quarterings of the shield passes a black bar—the bend sable—from top left to bottom right, having on it three silver escallop shells.

"That is just a part of Sir Winston's blazon, and as you can see it calls for a vivid and intricate painting. The shield itself is of white plaster, which I brush with french polish to stop the paint from being absorbed. After I have smoothed it with fine glass paper it is ready for the first of two coats of lead colour. After that, I make my drawings for the quarterings and put in the field or background colours. Then comes the job of creating the specified design so that it will properly fill the space available.

"This brings us to the most intricate part of the job. Sir Winston's lions, for example, must not look flat or harsh, so I mould them with shadows. This involves four separate shadows of different intensity overlapping one on the other, then a reflected light, then a first light, and then last a highlight. Finally I give it a coat of clear varnish. Then the shield is ready for me to take to Windsor Castle, where it will be placed in Saint George's Hall to join the noble company of the shields of all Knights of the Garter of centuries past."

EDITORIAL NOTES

The improved passenger and freight services authorized for Maritime Central Airways serving Goose Bay, Garder, St. John's and Moncton bring all these important localities closer together and closer to this Province. It is difficult to overestimate the value to the Atlantic Provinces and the developing parts of Quebec of the admirable air communications provided by M. C. A.

What is claimed to be the largest known flawless diamond in the world—the 363-carat "Hope Diamond of Aquamarines"—will be presented to President Eisenhower shortly. The donor is a Pole who flew as a fighter pilot in the R. A. F. and has become a leading dealer in gems in Brazil. It was another and smaller "Hope diamond" that was supposed to have been cut from a famous blue stone stolen during the French Revolution.

Ides of March. Julius Caesar was assassinated in the senate house at the foot of the statue to Pompey this date 44 B.C. The greatest of Roman soldiers and statesmen, he came of patrician family but left Italy to fight in Asia because he incurred the anger of Sulla. He favoured the democratic party in politics but nine years of campaigning while governor of three European provinces gave him an army which enabled him to become dictator of Rome and founder of the Roman Empire.

A Labour member at Westminster is of the opinion that Nelson could not qualify for a commission in the Royal Navy today because of Norfolk accent, selection boards favoring candidates with "Oxford or BBC" accents. Probably the loss of an eye and an arm would also have disqualified the famous sailor for present day service. It may be noted that the Labour member himself holds a naval officer's commission although his own speech is far from being the kind which he claims has official sanction.

The construction of new housing would be aided, considers the Ontario Association of Real Estate Boards, if the sale of old houses could be expedited. It is pointed out that in Ontario, and the same is probably true elsewhere, the greatest builders of new houses are people who already own a house. They would be further encouraged in construction if it were made easier for prospective buyers to finance purchase of the old one.

In South Africa officials and industry have collaborated in a revolutionary experiment in TB control. Workers suffering from active but non-infectious TB have been kept on their jobs instead of in hospital and have been given daily tests and treatment. So far all patients have shown progress and not one has failed to respond satisfactorily. A special merit of the system is that it does away with the difficulty of re-orienting the patient after the usual long hospitalization.



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.

"AIDS" TO TEACHER

Sir.—It would seem that the progressive educationalists have become victims of their own methods. Since teachers are not considered capable of thinking for themselves the Junior Readers are accompanied by guidebooks which give detailed directions on how to teach each lesson. When glancing through the Great Three I noticed some inconsistency.

The story "A Visitor in Camp" tells of camping in the "great north woods of Manitoba." For this story the guidebook officiously directs the teacher to have pupils locate Canada on the map. Then she is to indicate the setting of the story and in order that she will be sufficiently enlightened for this task the guidebook indicates to her that Manitoba is in western Ontario.

The story "Caught in the Fog" begins: "One afternoon Nick was rowing a visitor along the coast of British Columbia." According to the guidebook the teacher should begin the presentation of this lesson by saying: "The last story in this part of our book is about a boy named Nick who lives along the eastern seacoast of Canada." Since when has British Columbia been removed to the eastern seacoast? Please let a progressive educationalist answer.

Incidentally the reader and guidebook to use for reference are printed and bound in Canada. I am, Sir, etc.

INTERESTED ONLOOKER

DR. BENNETT'S LECTURE

Sir.—These are my impressions of the address delivered by Dr. Charles Lindsay Bennett in Prince of Wales Auditorium, Tuesday, March 9, 1954. After protesting that he was a traditionalist, Dr. Bennett proceeded to picture Miss Neatby as a sort of "carrion-crow" type of person who revelled in revealing the seamy side of modern education. According to the learned Doctor she did not hesitate to caricature worthy personages in the pedagogical world. Her triumphs in debate, he attributed more to superior skill in dialectics than to the reality of her case against progressivism. If her diplomatic techniques have any good influence on those whom she intends to reform, it will be due rather to a freakish than to a normal psychological reaction on their part, he intimated. He represented her as so bent on making the picture look grim that she bothered little about how her conclusions were reached. Anyone who would base his opinion of Miss Neatby on what the Dalhousie Sage said about her would consider that she was either an alarmist, or a sensationalist; perhaps just a common trouble-maker.

The speaker seemed to think that present day educationalists had grounds for gratification in the fact that their performances a little more than equalled the results of 20 or 30 years ago. (There seems to be no other known way of evaluating academic efficiency.) The speaker pointed out some of the shortcomings of progressivism and ended up in a "middle of the road" position, appealing to all sides to make concessions.

It was not necessary to be an expert in psychology to have known before the lecture began that Dr. Bennett would not establish himself as a forthright champion of either side. His associations with the powers that be in the Island educational world were too long-standing for him to risk jeopardizing them by a display of Neatby fortitude.

I am, Sir, etc. W. J. ENRIGHT, Sweetsburg, P. Q.

Teamwork

The Poet's Corner

WINTER TREE

I do not think this tree remembers spring and green winds softly, firmly whistling birds back to feather boughs. Though she expressed herself in music once in leaf and nest, stillness, now, is all that she can know— She is so choked, so weighed down with snow.

Nor do I think that this tree can be reached by autumn leaves that lie beneath her, bleached to gray. Scarlet is a word she cannot recall she ever heard. Repeat green to her, gold, or some brief, bright flock of brown—all she understands is white.

—Helen Harrington in the Christian Science Monitor.

Humanity Martin

(Irish Government Publication) "But no one sings the man This, like a pelican Nourishes Pity with his tender Bill." Richard Martin, of Dangan and Ballinahinch Castle, Co. Galway, was born this month two hundred years ago and his name since that time has been honored the world over as a champion of animals and author of the first law ever passed in any country for their protection.

Martin was a descendant of the writer "Martin Ross." He became high sheriff for the county of Galway and colonel of his Volunteers (cf. Bulletin No. 210). In 1794 he succeeded to the heavily encumbered family estate, comprising about two hundred acres extending for 30 miles from Ballinahinch Castle. He was no business man and the debts increased. He was most scrupulous, however, in that Parliament was abolished in 1800, the first member for Galway at Westminster. He was to become known as "the eccentric member for Galway" because of his devotion to the cause of legal protection for animals, and his boyish love of fun.

According to present day standards the treatment meted out to animals in Martin's time was inhumane. Bull baiting, bear-baiting, cock-fighting, dog-fighting and other cruel sports were common. Martin introduced his first Bill to prevent cruelty to horses and other animals in 1821. Previous animal protection Bills had not succeeded and Martin's Bill was destined to fare no better.

In spite of considerable ridicule it was passed by the House of Commons but was thrown out by the House of Lords. Martin re-introduced the Bill the following year and in May, 1822, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the ill-treatment of cattle. The Bill provided a maximum penalty of three months' imprisonment or a fine of £5. It met with considerable opposition, many members declaring that subjecting a man to a fit one of this legislation but in spite of this it passed through both Houses and became law on 22nd July, 1822.

Martin at once set about putting the new law into motion. He went frequently into the markets and streets and summoned offenders, making himself very unpopular with carters, drovers and others. At an early stage he received an anonymous letter, threatening him with "a dog's death" if he made himself too busy. Before the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was founded in 1824—Martin was a founder member—

Old Charlottetown

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

From a report of the annual general meeting of the Eastern Agricultural Society, March 18, 1837: "Your committee congratulate the Society on the arrival of a period of time which may well form an epoch in the history of the agriculture of Prince Edward Island. Not only has one threshing machine, or mill, been introduced or manufactured in the Colony, but several; so that the farming public may now select the kind or description most suited to their own peculiar views of usefulness and economy; and very few farmers, with extensive clearances, will be long without one.

"The horse power introduced from Boston by Mr. Badcock, is admirably adapted to every purpose for which a farmer may require assistance, to diminish hand labour. It is calculated to drive either a threshing, winnowing, chaff-cutting or other machine—turn a grindstone, a malt mill or grain-breaker, etc. The mill attached to it will thresh 40 bushels of wheat per day, or 100 bushels of oats. One great excellence of Mr. Badcock's horse power is the little room it requires, while the horse drives it with great ease, without moving from the same spot—so superior to the rotary motion of former horse powers, which were calculated to distress and injure the animal.

"Your committee rejoice at the importation of superior seed, and congratulate the Society on the introduction of a capital wheat into the country by Mr. Woolner of Rustico. It is said to have been sown on the 2nd of June, last year, and to have arrived at full maturity as early as other sorts sown much earlier. Your committee recommend that their successors be instructed to procure a few bushels (the price is 30s.) to sell out in small quantities to any farmers who may wish to obtain the seed of this most valuable grain, said to weigh 68 lbs. per bushel."

He employed an inspector to see that his Act was properly obeyed and even then he would attend court to conduct a case when he thought his presence was necessary.

Until he was unseated from the House of Commons in 1836, Martin introduced many animal protection Bills, all doomed to failure. He was subjected to much ridicule from Members who sneered at what they called the absurdity of legislating upon such petty subjects. The newspapers of the day seldom had a good word for him but one of them wrote in February, 1823: "Mr. Martin deserves the thanks of his country, and we know he has them—the only persons dissenting from the general approbation which he meets with are bullock-drivers, hackney-coachmen, bull-baiters, dog-fighters, and Gentlemen of the Opposition."

Martin died at Boulogne in 1834. The following year the reform which he had initiated was finally brought about. An Act was passed protecting all domestic animals. Martin during his own time and subsequently was subjected to the accusation that he was indifferent to the sufferings of his fellow men. "It was a pity," wrote Dickens in

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Notes By The Way

One of the best cures for insomnia is to try and sit up with a friend who has the same ailment.—Hamilton Spectator.

A Cornell professor has recorded the voice of a whooping crane. It ought to be just the thing to enliven the din on New Year's Eve.—Windsor Daily Star.

When man invented money he thought he had solved most of his problems of economics; and then, to quote a neighboring commentator, somebody came along and threw a money-wrench into the machinery by inventing credit.—Stratford Beacon-Herald.

The City of Windsor is borrowing \$900,000 for a new police courts building. We would be surprised to learn that Windsor's need in this respect is as urgent as Ottawa's—perhaps our own municipal powers will take the hint and get out of slow motion.—Ottawa Journal.

Education does not stop at high school graduation, nor with university sheepskin. The acid test of education comes after the lessons and the lectures are all over and the young man or woman begins attendance in the university of hard knocks. That's where the solid foundation shows its worth.—Lethbridge Herald.

Authorities in an English county have distributed 20,000 copies of a forty-eight-page booklet to inform the population as to how the money they pay in taxes is utilized. Printing and distribution expenses amounted to £1,800 sterling (\$3,040).—Svenska Dagbladet Stockholm.

A research conducted by Columbia University throughout the United States indicates that 10 per cent of public school children in that country are emotionally disturbed and in need of mental guidance. Further, a three-year study by the university's department of psychiatry indicates that few school systems have means to meet the need. This does not seem in the least surprising. Growing up is an emotionally disturbing experience for countless children. It's a blessing that so many of them survive their difficulties to lead capable and useful lives.—Informaciones, Madrid.

All the Year Round in 1867, "that he could not exchange a little of his excessive tenderness for animals for some common sense and consideration for human beings" Martin laboured in Parliament to abolish the death penalty for forgery and to secure counsel for prisoners charged with capital crimes.

It is, however, for his work for animals that he is and will be remembered.

Let Israel rejoice in him that made him: let the children of Zion be joyful in their King.

There is always a special kind of regret for a ship when it comes to the end of its voyage. It is as though a ship, sharing so many human joys and sorrows, had a personality of its own and its final break-up and fiery end were like the death of an old and well-loved friend. A constant of many secrets.—Hamilton Spectator.

Hockey is still the national game, but if they don't change the rules to give us more thrills such as unlimited hammering on the head with the stick, and kicking in the ribs with the skates, it is definitely on the way to being superseded by wrestling.—Ottawa Citizen.

This old gag is due for a new twist. This time the government is seriously thinking about boxes for Eskimos, and Labrador experts are trying to sell the government on the idea. The experts are not themselves in the ice box business, but seriously believe that freezing equipment at all government posts is one of the immediate needs of the Newfoundland north.—St. John's Telegram.

Because of complaints that tradespeople could not pronounce tongue-twisting Welsh street names for Eskimos, and Labrador experts are trying to sell the government on the idea. The experts are not themselves in the ice box business, but seriously believe that freezing equipment at all government posts is one of the immediate needs of the Newfoundland north.—St. John's Telegram.

The voyage Queen Elizabeth II is making around the world includes the stop with the spot where until recently there had been cannibal tribes. Therefore, colonial authorities conducted a special inquiry to see if there were any eaters of human flesh left in the region. A tribal chief who had been summoned by the local resident-magistrate was categorical: "Cannibals? No, there aren't any left in our tribe." "Are you sure?" the administrator insisted. "Yes indeed. As an additional precaution we ate the last one a fortnight ago."—Informaciones, Madrid.

The Age Old Story

Let Israel rejoice in him that made him: let the children of Zion be joyful in their King.

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