The Guardian

Covers Prince Edward Island Like The Dew

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With Due Thanksgiving

It is well to remember that Thanksgiving, in its origin, was not a holiday but a holy day. It centred about the church rather than the football stadium, and the fruits of the garden and field were used, to a greater extent than they are now, to decorate the sanctuaries of worship. Born of American experience in the New England states, it was adopted in Canada as a fitting celebration in a predominantly agricultural society for the bringing in of the harvest. But there were other events prompting its observance.

All Canada gave thanks together for the first time on March 1, 1872, the occasion being the restoration to good health of the Prince of Wales. In 1879 it gave thanks again on the 6th of November, and from then on Thanksgiving Day has been observed by proclamation every year.

For a long time the Canadian Thanksgiving was proclaimed to coincide with the American Day, but gradually Canadians began to feel that this was too late in the year and too near to Christmas for proper celebration. Consequently we decided to be thankful earlier—in October—usually on a Thursday. This, however, proved disruptive to industry and the day was moved to a Monday, where it would be less trouble and, incidentally, give a nice week-end to employees.

After the First World War, Canadians officially celebrated Thanksgiving on the Monday of the week of Armistice Day, November 11. In 1935, we went back to a Thursday Thanksgiving for a while, in response to appeals from those who felt that the spiritual side of the celebration was being neglected, and the week-end angle unduly exploited. Subsequently, however, the Monday observance was restored.

Though our economy has now become more widely diversified, dependence on the fruits of the soil is still a very good reason for keeping the true meaning of Thanksgiving to the fore. This is not inconsistent with healthful enjoyment; it deepens it, rather, if humility and gratitude are exercised in taking stock of the manifold blessings we enjoy.

Missing Tory Troops

Since the Conservative Party is the only one in the House of Commons that could conceivably take office in the event of a Liberal defeat, it is odd that no one has yet sighted all the 96 Conservative members on any division since Parliament met last May. Thirty of them were missing on Mr. Diefenbaker's motion for the production of the agreement on nuclear weapons last week, leaving the Government to get by with a margin of only 14 votes. Nor was this the only example of their lack of warm response to standing up and being counted.

A commentator with a yen for research has gone into the record in this regard—not because the Conservatives have any monopoly on absenteeism, but because they represent the major Opposition front. Here is his report, and we think our readers will be interested in studying its implications:

On May 21 when Mr. Douglas moved a sub-amendment deploring the Government's nuclear policy, 80 Conservatives supported him, two backed the Government and three were paired. Mr. Diefenbaker's amendment two days later won 76 Conservative votes, six members being paired.

On June 5 Mr. Diefenbaker opposed the production of documents relating to Canada's nuclear commitments. He rallied 64 supporters, nine being paired.

On June 17, Mr. Speaker ruled against immediate debate on matters concerning the preparation of the budget. He held this decision was not appealable. Mr. Douglas called for a division. Only 59 Conservatives voted, eight being paired.

On June 24, Mr. Nowlan moved an amendment attacking the Government for an alleged breach of budget secrecy. Here, if ever, was an opportunity for the Conservatives to prove their mettle. Mr. Nowlan was backed by 73 Conservatives, 10 being paired.

There were two votes on June 26. Mr. Balcer attempted to debate, as a matter of urgent importance, the remarks of Premier Lesage on the municipal loans legislation. When Mr. Speaker ruled as on June 17 the Conservatives appealed. This brought the closest vote of the session, Mr. Speaker being upheld by a majority of one. But only 71 Conservatives voted, seven being paired. On the main budget motion the same day, 73 Conservatives answered the call. There were nine pairs.

From this point on attendance figures plunged. Mr. Diefenbaker on July 2 moved an amendment to a supply motion accusing the Government of creating confusion and chaos through its economic policies. The Conservatives marshalled 61 votes, nine members being paired.

On July 23 an Opposition attempt to strike down the excise tax amendment, which repealed the exemption of building materials from sales tax was blocked by another Speaker's ruling. This was a matter on which the Conservatives had expressed strong opinions. But only 54 voted, two being paired. It was almost the same story on July 30 when there was a motion to exempt boxes for farm trucks.

Mr. Starr on August 2 moved an amendment to continue the National Productive Council created by the Conservatives. But he rallied only 48 Conservative votes. There were seven pairs.

Details of subsequent votes are not given in this record, but the story is pretty much the same. It goes a long way to account for the Government being able to maintain its uncertain equilibrium.

Co-op Activities

Next week is Co-Op Week, when members of co-operative unions in all parts of Canada will review past achievements and look ahead to the future. They will pause, first, to salute the Rochdale pioneers who started the first co-operative movement in England in 1844, and also those who built, from a small beginning in 1861, the first co-op movement in this country.

The number of people involved today in Canada's co-operative movement can only be estimated. Membership in credit unions totals about 2,500,000 and in other kinds of co-ops about 1,600,000. Last year marketing co-operatives in Canada handled over $925 million worth of agricultural produce of all kinds; marketing and purchasing co-operatives, combined, almost $1.5 billion of farm products and supplies. Fishermen's co-operatives marketed about $18 million worth of fish.

These are impressive figures; and it is worth noting that the movement is of educational value as well. Like democracy, it needs the full understanding of its members to fulfill its purposes. To those engaged in it we extend our best wishes at this time, trusting that their hopes for further progress and development will be fully realized.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Three hundred blind students will start courses at a new technical college which has just been completed for them at Sabatta, not far from Addis Ababa in Ethiopia, at the beginning of the next academic year.

* * *

The humour of the fluoridation situation, notes an exchange, is that when water is naturally fluoridated, as is so of many a supply, the people who would be opposed to fluoridation just naturally drink it and the teeth of growing children in that area are just naturally made more resistant to decay. You can't oppose the laws of nature without being absolutely absurd.

UNOLYSSES AND THE SIREN

PLATO'S TALE RECALLED

New Theory On Atlantis Is Propounded

At the height of Atlantis' power and glory, tradition has it, the legendary island-continent sank into the sea.

Since its reputed disappearance many thousands of years ago, the fabled "lost" continent has been "found" many times.

Plato's account of the cataclysm and his description of the ideal society that was thus destroyed have fired the imaginations of men for centuries on end.

Many people believe Atlantis actually existed. There are nearly as many theories about its disappearance and geographic location as there are believers. **NEAR ICELAND?**

The latest on Atlantis comes from a Soviet academician. Professor Georgiy Lindbery placed the submerged continent off Iceland in waters about three miles deep. But, Professor Lindberg said, the sinking occurred several million years ago, long before man is known to have appeared on earth.

A Greek seismologist, Angelos G. Galanopoulos, has theorized that Atlantis stood in the Sea of Crete, not the Atlantic Ocean, and that its remains are the present islands of Santorin, Thirasia, and Kameni.

At other times, Atlantis has been variously situated off the northwest corner of Spain, near the Azores, on dry land in the western bulge of Africa, in the Sahara desert, in North or South America, Tunisia, Palestine, Mongolia, Antarctica — almost everywhere.

Plato, in the dialogue Timaeus, placed Atlantis in the Atlantic Ocean beyond the "Columns of Heracles" (the Strait of Gibraltar). He wrote: "The Island was larger than Libya and Asia (Minor) put together, and was the way to other islands, and from the Islands you might pass to the whole of the opposite continent which surrounded the true ocean."

The island, curiously formed by concentric circles of land separated by moats of water, was the home of "a great and wonderful empire which had rule over the whole island and several others, as well as parts of the continent (Europe)" and of Africa as far east as Egypt.

Ten kings ruled the empire, all descendants of the god Poseidon and the mortal Cleito.

The people lived in harmony, respectful of Poseidon's laws. These were inscribed on a golden column kept in a huge temple "of barbaric splendor" in the center of the innermost island.

HOT AND COLD WATER

Poseidon endowed Atlantis' inhabitants with every imaginable bounty, including hot and cold running water: "They used fountains both of cold and hot springs; these were very abundant, and both kinds wonderfully adapted to use by reason of the sweetness and excellence of their waters."

Lofty mountains sheltered many wealthy villages, rivers, lakes, and meadows. There were temples, gardens, and places of exercise, even a track for horse races. Ports were busy and crowded with commerce.

Plato says, in the dialogue CRITIAS, that about 11,000 years before his own time the divine nature of Atlantis' residents began to fade, and "they became unseemly."

In a war against the Athens of that time, Atlantis was defeated. Soon after, "There occurred violent earthquakes and floods; and in single day and night of rain all your warlike men in a body sank into the earth, and the Island of Atlantis in like manner disappeared, and was sunk beneath the sea."

Touchy U.S. Relations

By Arch MacKenzie
Canadian Press Staff Writer

The wheat quarrel between Canada and the United States bears out a recent statement by Prime Minister Pearson that more problems will emerge as relations become more intricate and complex between the countries.

Mr. Pearson was speaking in Cleveland Sept. 29, noting that problems certainly do exist in trade and financial matters despite the long record of friendship along the international boundary.

The great lakes labor war, the Columbia River project, Canada's trade imbalance with the U.S. and the dominance of American investment capital in certain areas of industry are examples.

In fact, Justice Minister Chevrier as acting prime minister told the House of Commons Thursday, the federal cabinet these days is spending most of its time in attempting to ensure that relations with the U.S. do not reach crisis proportions over the labor question or wheat.

Wheat problems recur periodically since Canada and the U.S. are the largest exporters in the world and each can easily grow in most years far more than it can use or sell on commercial world markets. Competition is tight and the Canadian flour industry in particular has been losing ground steadily.

SHOE ON OTHER FOOT

But this time it is the U.S. turn to be annoyed, where in the past Canada has usually been the complainant about wheat disposal practices.

Canadian concern has centred on U.S. wheat give-away or other foreign aid programs which infringe on export markets where Canada has been selling, or trying to.

This time, the U.S. accuses Canada of imposing restraint on the upward trend in world wheat prices by selling to countries at a fixed level for deliveries over a period of months. Loan, where the U.S. and Canada are locked in competition, is the particular irritant now to the U.S.

There are some fundamental differences involved.

The U.S. wheat market operates on speculation akin to the stock market.

World demand led by U.S.S.R. and other Communist countries' needs following poor harvests have pushed prices upward. But the U.S. is saying in effect that they would go even higher — with resulting profits to Western exporters—if Canada played ball. The U.S. would gain most since Canadian supply lines already are stretched tight.

Canadian prices are the responsibility of the Canadian Wheat Board, a Crown agency formed in the 1930s at the request of Prairie farmers to act as mandatory sales outlet for their wheat, oats and barley.

Wheat trading has been removed from the Winnipeg Grain Exchange — unlike the U.S. situation—for a number of years.

The wheat board's view at this time is that any uncontrolled wheat price increase will stimulate production and result in a return to burdensome surpluses which plagued Canada during the 1950s.

DRAWN AGREEMENT

Canada and the U.S. have worked closely in the past on seeking to inject stability into world wheat price patterns. One instrument has been the International Wheat Agreement first drawn up in the late 1940s to guarantee importing countries that they could get some wheat at a fixed price level no matter how much higher prices generally might go.

Conversely, exporting countries were guaranteed a market for some wheat at fixed price levels in the event that the world price plunged disastrously.

But the U.S. has consistently grown more wheat then it can sell commercially and its surplus has lingered despite large amounts shipped as foreign aid regularly.

Then, earlier this year, American wheat farmers in a vital referendum rejected the concept of further wheat production curbs, opening the door to heavy output even though they might get a lower price.

This fact combined with present opportunities for exports may, in the Canadian view, lead to a much worse U.S. wheat surplus than before, if prices soar during this period of brisk demand.

Our Yesterdays

(From the Guardian Files)

TWENTYFIVE YEARS AGO
October 12, 1938

While repairing a stair floor leading to a basement room in Prince Street School, a test paper in analysis and parsing was found dated Feb. 1872, signed Effie Shepherd. In 1872 Prince Street School was the Methodist Academy, and taken over by the School Board in 1877.

A magnificent oil portrait of the late Sir William Christopher MacDonald, m.p., Prince Edward Island born philanthropist was unveiled in the Legislature Chamber in the Provincial Building yesterday, by Hon. B. W. LePage, president of the Executive Council, who formally accepted the picture on behalf of the government of the Province.

TEN YEARS AGO
October 12, 1953

Twenty-two delegates from Prince Edward Island attended the Maritime Young Peoples' convention held in Saint David's United Church, Saint John, N.B. over the weekend. Twenty of these were from Trinity United Church, Charlottetown. Over 300 delegates from all parts of the Maritimes were present.

The seriousness of the housing problem in Charlottetown was pointed out to the City Council last night, by Brendon O'Grady, a member of an official committee studying the matter. He told the council that it was now not only a health problem, but a moral, social and civic one as well.

$13,249 Per Employee

Cominco Magazine

How would you like to pay over $13,000 for the chance to work? Of course you wouldn't! And any employer who asked applicants to pay for their jobs would soon be very short of help.

But the fact remains that many a job is worth $13,249. This, according to the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is the capital investment per manufacturing employee in Canada today.

Before there can be jobs there must be money. Money to buy land; money to build a factory; money to equip it with the tools of production; money to buy the necessary raw materials; and money to cover a hundred and one other expenses — including (major item) meeting a payroll.

Money so used takes the name of capital investment, and its source in a free market economy such as ours is the private investor who is willing and able to take a chance on the success of an enterprise.

This year's survey of the sales dollar by the CMA shows that the average capital investment per manufacturing employee is $13,249 — more than twice as much as was needed just 15 years ago!

Few Canadians will not be thankful that they don't have to produce such a sum—cash on the barrelhead — as a condition of their employment.

Surgical Scar Sign Of Skill

By Dr. Theodore R. Van Dellen

Surgeons often are held responsible for the type of scar that forms after an operation. The barely visible, hairline mark provides good advertising and is considered a sign of the surgeon's skill and ability. This is true to a certain extent because cleanliness and careful handling of the delicate tissues are helpful in preventing infection and trauma.

The honest surgeon never forgets the words of Ambroise Pare (1510-1590)— "I treat, God heals." Infection may mar the pencil line appearance of the lesion. In addition, the formation of scar tissue is an individual matter. Some wounds knit faster than others, and the amount of scar tissue varies.

Now and then a scar will go haywire by growing and protruding upward into the immediate surrounding tissue. These are keloids and, until recently, they have been a real problem. The largest, often egg sized, are seen in Negroes, who are particularly prone to the condition. They are hard, shiny, and smooth, except for the edges, which extend outward like claws or fringes. At first, the keloid is pink or reddish, but it becomes darker in time.

Every physician who has seen these lesions is tempted to cut them out and sew up the wound. Invariably, a bigger keloid forms, frequently with satellite lesions where every suture broke the skin as the incision edges were sewed together.

Actually, there is no way to eliminate these ugly scars. They can be flattened out, leaving a soft scar that is not a thing of beauty but is not a keloid. This result can be obtained by combining surgery, X-ray, and the use of a corticosteroid (injected into the keloid or taken in tablet form).

Freezing the lesion with carbon dioxide (dry ice), liquid oxygen, or nitrogen is recommended by one authority as the beginning and end of keloid therapy. Solid carbon dioxide, for example, is placed over the scar and heavy pressure is applied for 30 seconds to 3 minutes. The tissues are destroyed by freezing, which flattens out the scar. In some instances, the top of the raised mass is shaved off before applying the dry ice. This substance is too painful to use without an anesthetic, hence is not recommended as a home remedy.

WHITE PATCHES

A. R. writes: A 3-year-old girl has leprosy on her arms. The spots are real white. Will this go away in time?

REPLY

I'm concerned about your question because the disease is uncommon in children and white spots are not the usual manifestations. Furthermore, this girl should be in quarantine if she has leprosy.

BURN AFTERMATH

E. J. writes: If a person survived a third degree burn over 75 per cent of his body, would there be any after effects?

REPLY

Scarring is the main problem after recovery from the shock caused by extensive burns.

SLIPPING TRUSS

W. J. K. writes: My truss often slips. Is this dangerous?

REPLY

Yes, especially if the hernia slips out and the protruding part cannot be pushed back into the abdomen. This is one of the objections to a truss.

TODAY'S HEALTH HINT—

Consistency is a stabilizer in guiding the child.

NOTES BY THE WAY

A fat person is a caloric fighter who spends too much time with the enemy. — Chatham News.

Another exceedingly poor judge of distance is the person who agrees to meet you halfway. — Galt Reporter.

At Paguera, Pablo Martinez heard cries of "Help; Help!" But he didn't understand the English words. When he finally saw a man drowning, he dived in and saved him. After bringing him to, Martinez said to the stranger, "Instead of learning a fancy language like English, why didn't you learn how to swim?" — Palma de Majorca.

"What kind of a fellow is Twiggs?" "Oh, he's the sort that leaves his car in front of the church and goes across the street to shoot a game of pool." — Financial Post.

"No news is good news", said a character in George Coleman's 18th century play, Spleen. "No gnus is good gnus," said the big game hunter when he looked up and saw that the charging herd had gone around him. "No noose is good noose," said the victim when the lynching party couldn't find a rope. "No Nhus is good Nhus," said the refugee in the U.S. embassy in Saigon. — Winnipeg Free Press.

The Life Of A Flea

Ottawa Journal

Those who want to know more about fleas can find help in a little pamphlet, "Control of Fleas," published recently by the Department of Agriculture. Beginning at the beginning, "Fleas are troublesome pests," the pamphlet describes the peculiarities of the various species of flea in Canada, sketches their life cycle and tells how to deal with them.

There are the dog flea and the cat flea both of which will attack dogs and cats and sometimes man, "especially if the family pets are temporarily away." Others that may attack man are the European chicken flea, the western chicken flea, the oriental rat flea (which can carry bubonic plague) and the human flea, a most unchoosy creature that thrives equally well on man, pigs, dogs, cats, goats, rats and many wild animals.

The female lays her eggs among the hair or feathers of her "host." The eggs drop off, hatch into larvae, find a cosy nook in a crevice between floorboards or some such refuge and there develop. In one or two weeks they spin a cocoon and after a week in the cocoon they come out as adults.

Unwilling hosts, or their masters, can get rid of fleas by using insecticides, some of which may distress the host by stimulating the flea into a last flurry of great activity. But this is over soon for the fleas die.

idb

FINANCING FOR BUSINESS

On October 15th, 1963

J. F. CLEMENTS

of the

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will be at the

KIRKWOOD MOTEL

Charlottetown, P. E. I.

If you are engaged in a business—or plan to start one—and required financing is not available elsewhere on reasonable terms and conditions, you are invited to discuss your needs with the IDB representative.

An appointment for an interview can be arranged by telephoning

Mr. Clements at the Kirkwood Motel
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or in advance by writing to

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The Royal Children

Determined that their children be brought up as naturally as possible, the Queen and Prince Philip have waged a "quiet revolution" in Buckingham Palace — a revolution that ended the "benevolent tyranny" of the nanny system and took the royal children, Prince Charles and Princess Anne, away from the absolute control of hired guardians. The "palace revolution" is described in the first of a two-part series by writer Mary Nunn appearing in Saturday's Weekend Magazine.

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