

THE GUARDIAN

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CIRCULATION

"Covers Prince Edward Island like the dew"

"The Strongest Memory is Weaker Than the Weakest Ink"

CHARLOTTETOWN, TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1952

Election In Quebec

The Union Nationale Government headed by Premier Duplessis is making a strong bid for re-election in Quebec, where the voting takes place on Wednesday. The Liberal Opposition, however, have put up a full slate of candidates—ninety-two in all—and are voicing confidence in the outcome. In the 1948 campaign, Mr. Duplessis based his successful appeal mainly on his rejection of the tax rental agreement with Ottawa. His views are unchanged and are probably reinforced today by the fact that the new Dominion-Provincial agreements have recently been signed, with Quebec and Ontario again staying out.

On the issue of social security the Premier takes a new line not often heard. Declaring his faith in private enterprise, he points out that "the Government is not a manufacturer of money" but a tax collector. "Let us not create more appetites than we can satisfy," he says, "and give the impression to the people that they can obtain everything without paying for it."

Heading the C. C. F. forces and the first Canadian woman to become political leader of a party, is Mme. Therese Casgrain. Now national vice-chairman of the CCF, she was the first woman to be a Federal candidate in Quebec, when she ran in 1942 as an Independent Liberal in Charlevoix-Saguenay, coming second among five. Her father, Sir Rodolphe Forget, had held the seat for 13 years as a Conservative, and her husband, the late Pierre Casgrain who became Speaker of the House of Commons, won it as a Liberal.

Breeding For Food

Strong criticism of the system of cattle and poultry breeding as practised in the United States and taught in U. S. agricultural colleges is expressed by a well-known scientist, Mr. E. Parmelee Prentice in an American publication, the Political Science Quarterly. The author is concerned over the prospect that at its present rate of increase the U. S. population will outstrip its food supply in approximately 30 years. He does not believe that any possible improvement in cattle and poultry breeding methods will do more than forestall this coming period of shortage, but he holds that a grave responsibility rests upon the agricultural colleges.

The principle upon which cattle are judged today is, says Mr. Prentice, "that the useful qualities of cattle are revealed by their external characters." The score card by which these characters are judged has as its source "a book on agriculture, written by a Carthaginian, Mago, in the Punic language, and translated into Latin by order of the Roman Senate." The equivalents of the phrases used by Mago still appear, virtually unchanged, on the modern score card.

The breeder's goal should be, not a prize-winning Guernsey or Hereford, but a cow which will yield the maximum amount of high quality milk or beef. This goal requires for its attainment an institution such as an agricultural college, in which a programme can be carried on from generation to generation, and it requires that the herds from which selection can be made should be very large. For more than 30 years Mr. Prentice and his fellow scientists have been putting his theory to the test at Mount Hope Farm at Williamstown, Massachusetts, concentrating largely on the breeding of dairy cattle and egg-laying poultry.

The original poultry stock consisted entirely of the offspring of seven champion layers with records ranging from 287 to 314 eggs per year. By 1949 there were 297 birds in the Mount Hope flock finishing their pullet year records with production of 300 or more eggs, and the average weight of the eggs laid in a year has nearly doubled since 1920 and is rising. No attempt is made to raise the annual production above 365 eggs per hen. As this figure is approached more and more emphasis is placed on weight per egg, with the result that Mount Hope now has birds laying 300 eggs a year with a total weight of 50 pounds—the equivalent of 400 Grade A, 2-ounce eggs.

In the whole 33 year history of the flock no attention whatever has been paid to the outward appearance of the Mount Hope poultry. Their "web, fluff, quills of feathers" and other properties would not now commend them to a judge of Leghorns at a poultry show. That name no longer

describes them and they have been given a new one—Cornucopias.

This result has been achieved by organizing the inheritance which the birds pass from one generation to another, so as to eliminate all inheritances that are undesirable and to increase all that add to the practical usefulness of the flock. Thus an individual hen might achieve a remarkable production record, but if the average performance of the family to which it belongs falls below the approved level the whole family is discarded.

Such a programme calls for large-scale operations, and to achieve this, particularly with cattle, Mr. Prentice suggests that the agricultural colleges should co-ordinate and specialize their breeding programmes, and that they should entirely ignore external characteristics. This would mean the elimination of the standard cattle and poultry breeds as we know them today. Mr. Prentice believes that such a programme is long overdue.

EDITORIAL NOTES

St. Swithen's Day.

Although a great deal of labour-saving machinery has been introduced by the farmers, haymaking is still hard work, made even harder by the urgency of time and the fear of unfavourable weather.

Lord Lovat arrives in Charlottetown by air this afternoon at 6:55. The Sydney Girls' Pipe Band will be here first and plans to pipe the Chief of Clan Fraser into the Charlottetown Hotel.

The next big question of interest is who will the Democrats select to run against Eisenhower. It must needs be someone whose personal popularity will at least be a match for the general's, for if political acumen was the deciding trait, Taft would have easily carried the day.

The country is at its best just now and the weather everything that the tourist literature says it is. Judging from the number of cars from the U. S. A. and other Canadian Provinces, the popularity of Prince Edward Island at this season of the year is very high indeed.

Harmens van Rijn Rembrandt, Dutch painter, was born this date 1606. He led the reaction against the Italian classical school, substituting naturalism. His some 600 paintings, 2000 drawings and 300 etchings are noted for the depth and beauty of their characterization. He combined fine detail with remarkably effective grouping.

Trustees of the Manitoba Flood Relief Fund have asked permission to turn over \$1,449,225 to a national disaster fund. It would seem that the setting up of a new fund is rather unnecessary when the Red Cross is already established and organized to cope with such emergencies.

C. C. F. leaders in British Columbia claim they would have won the election for socialism in that Province but for the "cold-blooded invasion" of their fellow reformers, the Social Credit party. The latter will now try to form a minority government but the Liberals will hold the balance of power.

Starting the first of next year Canadian bakers will be able to enrich white bread with both vitamin "B" and iron. In this matter Newfoundland led all the rest by demanding such enriched bread as a condition of Confederation. The Federal Health Department has decided to make it at least available to the rest of the country.

Two of England's greatest poets are to receive long overdue recognition in the Poets' Corner of Westminster Abbey. They are Keats and Shelley. Both died abroad, the former in 1821, the latter in 1822. The memorial plaques for the Abbey, now being made, are two simple ovals inscribed with the poets' names. On top of each there will be a lyre; at the bottom of each a festoon of flowers. The flowers chosen will be taken from those mentioned in the poets' works. Measuring five feet by three, they will be affixed above the Shakespeare memorial.

Nearly 250 Islanders from Summerside, Charlottetown, Montague, and the areas surrounding these centers, enjoyed an outing by bus during the past few days, and life in consequence has been much happier. All of the 250 are invalids. Some of them have not been out of their homes or hospital for a long time. Some may have despaired of ever going out again, as even if willing friends had offered their cars, infirmities made acceptance impossible. They will long remember their outing and will look forward to the return of the Walter Callow Wheel-chair Coach which gave them so much joy.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

NEWS OF THE DAY

From the Daily Examiner, May 17, 1953: J. G. Eckstadt, manager, announces that St. Vincent's Nursery now contains plants of every description in fine, healthy condition, reared hardy and fitted for immediate transfer to private dwelling and open gardens. The proceeds of this Nursery go towards relieving the poor families visited by the Brothers of St. Vincent.

Messrs. R. B. Norton and E. H. Norton announce that they have purchased the old established business known as the City Hardware Store, and will in future conduct the same under the name of Norton Bros.

gas burner and fixture combined, giving "twice the amount of light from a given quantity of gas than can be produced by any other known appliance, and particularly suited to shops, showwindows, churches and public halls, is advertised for sale at the Gas Works, "and can be seen any night at the Diamond Book Store and at Mr. P. Monaghan's new fruit and grocery store."—Dawson and LePage advertise a fresh lot of garden and field seeds at their Agricultural Store, 53 Queen Street.—John Quirk advertises for a desirable three-storey brick dwelling house, with good stable accommodation, on Prince Street opposite St. Paul's Church.—Highest prices for eggs are offered traders, farmers and others at J. M. Auld's Egg Depot in Charlottetown.

F. W. Hales, secretary of the Steam Navigation Company, announces that the new and fast sailing iron screw steamer "Summerside", Roderick Cameron, Master, 400 tons burden, "will leave London for Charlottetown on or about the 10th June next and will take freight for this port, Summerside and Pictou."—Fred W. Hyndman, on behalf of the P. E. Island Pottery, advertises "2,000 dozen milk pans, and a large stock of flower pots, butter crocks, water jugs, molasses jars and other ware on hand, at wholesale prices only."

In news columns it is announced that Dr. Alex MacNeil, "who formerly studied medicine in this city with Dr. Taylor and who graduated last year from McGill Medical University, will begin the practice of his profession at Kensington."—Lobster fishing is noted as being at its full blast, with about 25 factories operating in Prince County employing an aggregate of over 1,000 persons. A new export from that County is noted in "the considerable quantity of hay seed sent away", one farmer selling over 200 bushels of grass seed this season at \$2 per bushel, which proved more profitable than selling the hay at the usual figure.—A new division of the Sons of Temperance called Golden Rule, with Albert P. Prowse, Esq., as Worshipful Master, is reported as having been organized at Murray Harbour.

The Age-Old Story

Bless the Lord, O my soul. O Lord my God, thou art worthy great honour and majesty. Who covereth thyself with light as with a garment: who stretcheth out the heavens like a curtain. The glory of the Lord shall endure for ever: the Lord shall rejoice in his works.

A Year Of Truce Talks

(Ottawa Journal)

When armistice talks opened in Korea almost a year ago, the United Nations adopted an attitude of hope diluted with some pessimism. It still had to be learned if the Communists were in earnest, or if they merely wanted a respite during which to build their forces. Since then, concessions have been made on both sides, and it seems almost certain that the Communists do, indeed, want a truce: but they want it at the best price they can obtain.

From the first, the negotiations and the propaganda accompanying them tried the patience of both sides. But steady progress was made. The Communists abandoned their demand for a demarcation line at the 38th Parallel, finally accepting the existing barter—much of it north of the new frontier. The U. N. made concessions on supervision of the truce, and the Communists agreed to postpone discussion of political problems until after an armistice was concluded. Still to be solved is the program of exchange of prisoners. From a broader viewpoint, the talks have also been worthwhile. They are the only point of contact between the U. N. and Communist China—a condition that need not have arisen had the People's Republic of China been allowed representation in the U. N. in the first place. Moreover, it has been shown that the Chinese Communists, if hard, abusive bargainers, will make concessions. If the protracted negotiations have placed a strain on the U. N., Korea has proved a mainstay in China's resourcement. Moreover, in the previous fighting, the U. N. has shown plainly that aggression would be resisted—and this, after all, was the primary and essential purpose of U. N. action in Korea.

It is perhaps unfortunate that political discussions leading to a broad Far Eastern settlement have been so long postponed. No doubt this has been for practical reasons, especially since U. N. members are not unanimous in their Far Eastern views. Britain and the United States do not agree on Communism, or on the question of extending diplomatic recognition to the Chinese Communist government. But some hint on how far the United States and its allies were prepared to go in reaching

The Neighbors

By George Clark



"Just the place for you to get a rest, Dad. Golf, swimming, horseback riding every day."

Notes By The Way

July, says a psychologist, is the season of family fights. When these are held in a large hall in Chicago, while thousands cheer, they are called conventions.—Edmonton Journal.

"The Queen's new yacht," is hardly an accurate phrase. What she is getting is the peace-time use of a medium-size hospital ship being built for the Royal Navy and designed by naval architects.—Ottawa Journal.

The canning industry seems to have passed beyond that primitive stage when it was principally concerned with preserving meat, vegetables and other foods. Its latest triumph is indicated in a report from Washington that the U. S. Air Force is experimenting with canned clothes. Air force uniforms are now being packed in airtight drums for shipment overseas. It is claimed that this gives them the best possible protection against weather, moths and other hazards, and they can be kept available for years. In future, presumably, the can-opener will be as much the symbol of the supply sergeant, as it now is of the housewife.

The city of Caracas, capital of Venezuela, is mainly one of narrow streets and one-story buildings. It is hemmed in by mountains and has practically no room for expansion. The population is about 300,000 and the only way it can grow is up. So the authorities have torn down 400 buildings covering a mile in the heart of the city and will replace them with 24 modern structures. That will provide a lot more room. There will be an eight-lane thoroughfare throughout the area. There will be underground parking space for 1,600 automobiles and 600 buses. That's something like a town-planning scheme. If our forefathers could have foreseen the automobile age they might have developed our towns and cities with adequate parking places.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Mark the "Sunday driver" well and beware of him. This type of driver is a scenery gazer. He is usually looking everywhere but through the windshield and the rear vision mirror. He wanders from one side of the road to another and maintains an incredible lack of awareness of the movement of traffic around him. He is busy admiring the scenery and explaining the delights of the countryside to his passengers. In fact, he is concentrating on just about everything except the trivial matter of driving his car. He thinks he is safe because he is usually

political settlement might have accelerated truce negotiations. Until an armistice is signed, the possibility of renewed, intense fighting exists. It hardly seems possible that this time it could be limited to the Korean peninsula, though extension of the battle-front to the Asian mainland might well result in the disaster of a general war. The need for patience and fortitude is greater than ever, for never have the stakes been so high.

Latest wonder-child from the research laboratories is krillium, the synthetic soil renovator. Farmers and others will hear and read a good deal about it in the next few months. At the present time, neither the price nor the supply would allow extensive use but both factors are expected to change in the husbandman's favor. Farmers have heard enthusiastic and sometimes extravagant boasts for new creations of science before and they would do well to reserve judgment on krillium until there are further tests under field conditions. But when it can be sold at a gathering of scientists that one pound per acre of this new synthetic will do as much toward improving soil structure, aeration and moisture-holding capacity, as 200 pounds of peat moss or a quarter of a ton of manure, all workers in the broad field of agriculture must be interested.—Western Producer.

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An Imperial Dream

By Harold Garnet Black, Beverly Hills, Calif.

(The following are excerpts from a longer article appearing originally in an American educational publication, "School of Society." The author, Dr. Black, is a brother of Mr. C. H. Black, of Charlottetown.)

Now that colleges and universities in various parts of the world are appointing the Rhodes Scholars that they will send to Oxford next fall, one is reminded of those words, "So much to do! So little done!" that Cecil Rhodes whispered as he lay dying on March 26, 1902, in Muizenberg, near Cape Town. They were the words of a man with whom Death had been jangling during the last few hours of his forty-eight years of active life, a man with an imperial dream.

Cecil John Rhodes is unique among both fortune builders and nation builders, for in his brief span of years he accumulated multiplied millions of dollars through the development of the Kimberley diamond mines and other important projects in South Africa, and in addition he realized his great ambition to add much of the Dark Continent to the British Empire.

Rhodes devoted his life to the accomplishment of a single purpose—to unify the English-speaking peoples and extend their civilizing influence throughout the world. That very early in life he proposed to dedicate his energy and talents to this purpose as the highest ideal of practical achievement is evidenced in his first "will and testament" made in his own handwriting when he was but twenty-two years of age.

The last twenty years of his life were full of boundless activity—physical, financial, and political. Everywhere throughout South Africa he made his presence felt.

On one of his expeditions to the De Beers Mining Company, capitalized at £200,000, and afterwards got control of the diamond industry. He was manager of the British South Africa Company, became a member of the Cape House of Assembly, arranged the cession by King Lobengula of 450,000 square miles of territory now called Rhodesia, was Prime Minister of Cape Colony for four years, secured Bechuanaland as a British possession, planned—though unsuccessfully—the overthrow of the South African Republic, began engineering a Cape-to-Cairo railway that should pass entirely through British territory, instituted native reforms, took great interest in local education, and was prominent in the defense of Kimberley during the South African War.

The Rhodes Scholarships, which perpetuate his memory, which were established by the terms of his seventh and last will, dated July 1, 1899, were made possible through the immense fortune he left behind, one of the greatest of his day. It was valued at about £4,000,000 at his death. The annual income was then £136,250, but it has since increased to slightly under £250,000.

In order that men who had an instinct for leadership might receive the benefit of the Oxford University, Rhodes had directed that in the selection of a scholar regard should be had to (1) his literary and scholastic attainments; (2) his love of manly outdoor games and sports; (3) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, and devotion to duty; and (4) his earlier record of moral force of character and of instincts to lead and take an interest in his schoolmates. For all these things, he believed, would likely guide a scholar in later life to esteem the performance of public duties as his loftiest aim.

The scholarship is restricted, in general, to unmarried men between nineteen and twenty-five and are tenable for two years at the discretion of the Rhodes Trustees, the annual stipend, until recently, being £400. The terms of the will provide that scholarships shall be given to students living in the "old parts of the British Empire and also to those living in the United States and Germany, the last country being named as a kind of after-thought. Each candidate is judged on the basis of his school and college records and personal interviews, supplemented by information given by his professors and by students who were his contemporaries.

Certain necessary changes have been made in the method of selection and in the geographical distribution of scholars coming from the United States. Originally, an equal number of scholarships was given to each state, but that system of allotment seemed manifestly unfair or at least unwise. In 1929, therefore, the Rhodes Trustees persuaded the British Parliament to set aside certain provisions of the Rhodes will and to divide the United States into eight districts of six states each, from which candidates might be more satisfactorily selected, four scholars being now chosen annually from each of the districts.

The advent of both World Wars, of course, temporarily suspended further appointments. In 1947-48, forty-eight Americans in special cases were made for war veterans—won Rhodes Scholarships, the first awarded since before World War II. In the United States there are nearly 600 applications each year.

Since the student is in residence only twenty-four weeks out of the year, the six weeks of vacation at Christmas, six weeks at Easter, and four months in summer give an opportunity to travel through the British Isles and on the continent, thus enriching his personal life, enlarging his mental horizon, increasing his knowledge of people and places, broadening his culture, and thus making him a more enlightened citizen of the world.

There are no "courses" at Oxford as in American colleges, no

daily assignments, no mid-term tests or semester finals. One thing, however, the Rhodes Scholar must do: he must call on his tutor each week and discuss the essay he has prepared on some assigned subject.

Examinations come at the end of a year or two of extensive reading or research. They involve the writing of a number of three-hour papers on a wide variety of questions and later a stiff oral examination on topics not discussed in the written answers. These examinations aim to discover the student's power of dealing with subject matter rather than memory ability. To be successful in all these necessitates hard and consistent mental effort, which makes for a new attitude towards the educational process. What the Oxford system lacks in academic discipline it makes up in thoroughness.

It is too early yet to make an appraisal of how far Cecil Rhodes's purpose has been achieved, for he himself once said that such could not be given for at least a century, perhaps two. The results of the first four decades were summarized in an interesting brochure called "Forty Years of the Rhodes Scholarships" (Oxford University Press, 1944) written by Carleton Kemp Allen, Oxford Secretary to the Rhodes Trustees. Already about 2,700 have been appointed as scholars, 1,300 of them coming from the United States. More Americans have gone to Christ Church than to any other college, though Balliol, Merton, Exeter, and Lincoln are well represented. Princeton has sent more than any other American university, with Harvard, Yale, the University of Virginia, and Brown following in that order.

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The Poet's Corner

FOREFATHERS

Names are vanish'd, save the few  
In the old brown Bible scrawl'd:  
These were men of pith and they  
Whom the city never call'd:  
Scarce could read or hold a quill:  
Bull the barn, the forge, the mill.  
On the green they watch'd their sons  
Playing till too dark to see.  
As their fathers watch'd them  
once,  
As my father once watch'd me:  
While the bat and beetle flew  
On the warm air web'd with dew.  
There is silence, there survives  
Not a moment of your lives.  
Like the bee that now is blown  
Honey-heavy on my hand,  
From his toppling tansy-throne  
In the green tempestuous land—  
I'm in clover now, not know  
Who made honey long ago.

—Edmund Blunden

TIMMINS, Ont., July 14—(CP)—James A. Bertram, 47-year-old Hollinger mine shift boss, was drowned in Trollope Lake about 80 miles east of here Sunday. A companion, Eivin Maclewee, was wearing a life preserver when their canoe overturned. Maclewee told police Bertram was sitting on his preserver and was unable to put it on after being tossed into the icy water.