

THE GUARDIAN

Authorized as Second Class Mail Post Office Department, Ottawa. The Thomson Co. Ltd.

Editor and Manager, 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, MONDAY, MAR. 22, 1954

Agriculture

Potato marketing apart, the report of the Minister of Agriculture is distinctly encouraging. Its component sections reflect improvement in quality of all kinds of agricultural products, the development of additional crops which had tended to be neglected and unceasing efforts to interest young people not only in farming but in bringing rural life to a more satisfying level.

The thought and energy applied to bringing about higher standards of quality in livestock breeding and in other branches of agriculture is indicated in the various reports. In swine breeding, for instance, it was found that apart from actual problems of breeding in which vast strides have been taken, conditions could be remarkably improved by changes in husbandry practices. Vitamin B deficiency was found to be a leading cause of trouble. A survey to determine the extent of various diseases in swine herds has been undertaken but conclusions can not be drawn until it is completed.

It is encouraging that during the year seven students from this Province attended the Ontario Veterinary College at Guelph. Two of them were employed during the summer months assisting in diagnostic work, field trips and surveys. The report covers the second full year of the Veterinary Service Policy and the practitioners stationed in the five practicing areas responded to no less than 5,442 calls, an increase of 637 over the previous year, indicating that farmers are becoming better acquainted with the services offered.

One of the shortest reports in the volume is that of the soil analyst. A total of 390 soil samples were received, 109 from Prince County, 242 from Queens and 39 from Kings. Of these samples 52 per cent were strongly acid. Organic matter was only fair in 68 per cent, that is from 2.5 to 3.5 per cent. It was found that nitrogen is the most important nutrient for grain in most soils with phosphorous and potash trailing somewhat behind.

Freedom And Democracy

A recent issue of Chitty's Law Journal commented at length on a notable address by Mr. Justice William O. Douglas of the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Douglas' subject was, "A Challenge to the Bar," and it dealt with the vital question of the preservation of freedom. Justice Douglas summed up his theme in one pungent paragraph. "History," he said, "shows that governments bent on a crusade, or officials filled with ambitions have usually been inclined to take short-cuts. The cause being a noble one (for it always is), the people being filled with alarm (for they usually are), the government being motivated by worthy aims (as it always professes), the demand for quick and easy justice mounts. These short-cuts are not as flagrant perhaps as a lynching. But the ends they produce are cumulative; and if they continue unabated, they can silently rewrite even the fundamental law of the nation."

The learned jurist continued: "Today fear eats away at the hearts of men, until even old neighbors suspect one another. Alarms are sounded, anxieties are traded upon until a community does not know what to believe or whom to trust. There is of course a real basis for a feeling of insecurity in the world today. A sense of uneasiness pervades every European country, every Asian village I have visited. And that insecurity is present in this country too. The threat to the independence of nations as the result of Soviet imperialism is real and imminent. But responsible people in dealing with our domestic problems do not trade on that fear. They realize that the greatest peril to a people would come should the administrative agencies, the bureaucrats, the courts, the judges, and the procedure under which government operates ever become mere creatures of the popular will. Then hysteria and passion take over. . . . Those trained in the law know that we need not give up due process of law in order to save ourselves from internal dangers, any more than we need submit prisoners to the rack or to other forms of torture in order to solve crimes. We have the means and the ability to protect ourselves by fair standards of procedure. There is despair only when we turn to totalitarian techniques to defeat totalitarian forces."

Justice Douglas concluded on an impressive note: "Administrative law and practice, the manner of criminal and civil trials, the jury system, the conduct of

prosecutors, the relation of the press to trials, the decorum of the judges, and the atmosphere of the courtrooms—these too are products of experience. Our finest legal traditions are indeed the product of the rejection of practices giving rise to abuse and the repetition of procedures found to be congenial with justice. Those of us who are custodians of the law, sworn to uphold constitutional traditions in our daily work, have a special responsibility. We have the duty to see to it that the recurring episodes and expedients by which dominant influences exploit mistrust and intolerance do not become the accepted pattern."

Best Possible Basis

In a question and answer column in a weekly newspaper this question appeared: "Which is the stronger World Power today, Britain or the United States?" The answer given was: "The United States."

The question, however, is not as easy to answer as some may think. It is, of course, obvious that in terms of economic and industrial wealth, military might and potential, the United States is ahead of its chief ally. At the same time it must be remembered that these are not the only measurements by which national strength is to be gauged. Political experience, diplomatic statecraft, and, above all, deeply rooted knowledge of the historical causes which motivate great movements and give meaning to social and cultural changes—these also count heavily in the over-all picture of a nation's strength; and in them Britain leads the world. Centuries before the United States began to move towards participation in world affairs Britishers were dealing with intricate political problems that were then, as now, troubling the social ways of mankind.

The truth is that the present alliance between Britain and the United States—assured not so much by legal ties as by common loyalties to the same general system of values—is as important to one as to the other. There is no suggestion in responsible quarters in either country of a greater or lesser military capability; rather is there a clear recognition that each has something helpful and even necessary to the well-being and security of the other. This is the best possible basis for mutual understanding; so long as it remains there need be no fear that lack of unanimity in ways and means will have any serious consequences on common aims and goals.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Battle of Britain Week will be observed this year in Britain from September 13-19 inclusive and will be marked by colour-hoisting parades and other appropriate ceremonial at RAF stations throughout the world.

It was announced in the House at Ottawa Friday that within a year the Dominion Observatory will be broadcasting a voice announcement of the time each minute of the 24 hours. Canadians will certainly have no excuse for not knowing the time of day.

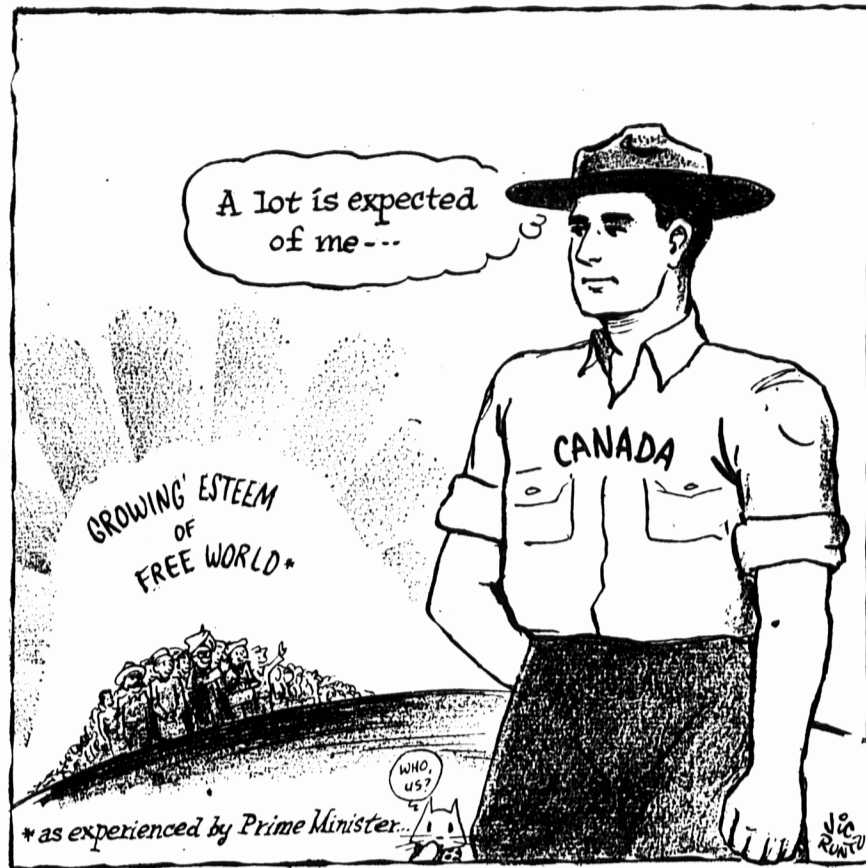
The destruction by fire on Saturday morning of the fine modern Stella Maris School at North Rustico is a great loss to the community. With characteristic enterprise, the residents have already met to plan for the erection of a new school, and to provide meanwhile for temporary classrooms for the pupils.

The new housing legislation goes into effect today, boosting the ceiling on loans for new construction from \$10,000 to \$12,800, raising the maximum interest rate from \$10,000 to \$12,800, raising the maximum interest rate from 5 1-4 to 5 1-2 per cent and extending the allowable term from 20 years to 25. The most striking change, however, is that the chartered banks are now allowed to enter the mortgage field.

The Admiralty is looking for a solution to a problem that arose before it came into existence. When there was still a Lord High Admiral, which office is now held by the commissioners known as the Admiralty, the increasing length of voyages made is impractical to carry the quantity of ale to allow each man his daily gallon. The solution at the time was to change over to rum. Now the Admiralty is anxious to restore ale or beer but is still faced with the problem of stowage.

Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, German poet, dramatist and philosopher, died this date 1832. His own experience in falling in love with a friend's wife, a situation honourably sustained by all three, gave him the inspiration for "Werther", a book which caused a tremendous sensation in Germany and abroad. His greatest work, "Faust", occupied him some fifty years, at intervals between work on his many other productions. He was notable as a conversationalist as well as a writer.

Sobering Thoughts



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.

ANSWER TO ONLOOKER

Sir—In a recent issue of The Guardian (March 15th) you published a letter written by a person who signs himself (or herself) "Interested Onlooker" and who gives his place of residence as Indian River. Since this scribe quotes from a textbook that is ordinarily in the hands of the teacher only—"Guidebook for Basic Readers" by Wm. S. and Lillian Gray—and since I happen to be the principal of Indian River School, in my own name and in the name of my assistant, I disclaim any responsibility for said letter, or the doctrine or principles enclosed therein.

A short review of its contents will show my reasons for so doing. "Onlooker" takes two sample lessons from the Guidebook—on "Visitor in Camp", the other "Caught in a Fog".

From the method suggested in the guidebook for the teaching of these lessons, she (or he) quotes extracts and even places around these quotation marks. Did I say "quotes"? I should have said misquotes. The Guidebook (page 181) directs: "Have the pupils locate the Province of Manitoba on the map." Onlooker quotes from the same source "Have the pupils locate Canada on the map." Then he (or she) claims that the Guidebook indicates that Manitoba is in Western Ontario. I have the Guidebook before me. Western Ontario is not mentioned in this paragraph.

From the preparation of the second lesson (Guide p. 183), Onlooker quotes: "The last story in this part of our book is about a boy named Nick, who lived along the eastern seacoast of Canada." From the same source, I quote: "The last story in this part of our book is about a boy named Nick who lived along the coast of British Columbia."

As you may plainly see, these misquotations are glaring and appear to have been made for the purpose of belittling the textbooks in use.

In conclusion I wish to say that after eight years' experience in teaching all grades in the public schools in P.E.I. I firmly believe that our present Basic Readers with their accompanying Guidebooks are excellent text-books.

I am, Sir, etc. DONALD MacDonald, Principal Indian River School.

Old Charlottetown

(And P. E. I.)

HALL'S METALLIC SUBWAY

From The Examiner of Oct. 30, 1888:

"The far-seeing men who negotiated the terms of union obtained a guarantee that the Government of Canada should provide and maintain efficient steam service for the conveyance of mails and passengers between this Island and the mainland, winter and summer, thus placing us in continuous communication with the Inter-colonial Railway. The impossibility of fulfilling this condition by means of a steam vessel having been sufficiently demonstrated, Senator Howland, at about the promotion of Hall's Metallic Subway (railway tunnel) scheme. This scheme has been recommended as ingenious and practicable by several of the first engineers in the world, including Sir Charles Bramwell, Sir Douglas Fox, Sir Charles Fox, General McAlpine, W. R. Haslem, Andrew O'nderdonk, R. P. Rothwell, Professor Wahl and Professor Bull; and it has been declared to be applicable to the narrow strait between Capes Tormentine and Traverse by Walter Shanley; and

Northern Crown Lands

(Fredericton Gleaner)

The provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were two of the original parties to Confederation. Since 1867 great masses of land have been purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company by the Confederation. These lands have been used not only to create new provinces, but to extend the boundaries of Ontario and Quebec.

These two provinces have gained territory amounting to upwards of 300 million acres. The Maritimes have had nothing. The father of Premier Hugh John Flemming was premier of New Brunswick when an inter-provincial conference took place in 1913. Other representatives were McBride of British Columbia, Sirton of Alberta, Scott of Saskatchewan, Roblin of Manitoba, Whitney of Ontario, Sir Lomer Gouin of Quebec, Murray of Nova Scotia and Mathieson of Prince Edward Island.

At that conference, the three Maritime provinces contended that the Northern lands were part of the public domain and that the Maritimes had a proportion of financial interest in them along with those other provinces which comprised the Dominion of Canada when the transfer of ownership of those lands was made to the other six provinces by the Federal Government. Since they had been purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company by the Federal Government out of the public money, those northern lands were the common property of the whole of Canada, the Maritimes maintained.

Sir Lomer Gouin of Quebec made a significant statement. "At the present time," he said, "we do not know whether these lands are as asset or a liability. They are, for the most part, unsurveyed and sparsely populated, and it is going to cost us a lot of money to administer them. "However, should they in the future prove to be valuable, then I am of the opinion that the Maritime provinces should receive adequate compensation for their interest in them."

Later in the House of Commons, the prime minister, Sir Robert Borden, made a similar statement when the question of Maritime interests in these Crown lands came up for discussion. In the meantime those lands have become of fabulous value. They contain an almost inexhaustible supply of precious and basic minerals, such as gold, iron, oil

and other engineers of world-wide repute. "The attention of Her Majesty's Government was drawn to the matter by Hon. Messrs. Sullivan and Ferguson; and after making a deliberate and exhaustive enquiry into it, the secretary of State, the Earl of Granville, advised the Government of Canada in a formal despatch that the proposed metallic subway should receive full and, if possible, favorable consideration on the part of the Dominion. "Urged by Senator Howland and by his own sense of what is right in respect to this Province, the leader of the Government, Sir John Macdonald, has announced that the Government is encouraged to make further examinations and surveys and to submit those already made, as well as those proposed to be made, to a Board of Civil Engineers accustomed to hydraulic works, and works altogether or principally in the water, with a view of obtaining, 1st, the feasibility of construction; 2nd, the durability; 3rd, the danger of injury or destruction from any known cause; 4th, the cost. Since this announcement was made a further survey has been held; and a little more encouragement on the part of public opinion may, perhaps, induce Sir John to authorize the prosecution of the work, either by the Government or by a company in terms of the offer which has been made."

These words were written by the Hon. A. E. Arsenault, former Premier and retired Justice of the Supreme Court of Prince Edward Island.

They are as true today as on the day they were written. New Brunswick is in pawn to Upper Canada. Most of every dollar we pay out flows back through the banks to their headquarters in Montreal or Toronto. Our stores are full of food and merchandise imported from Upper Canada, where factories smoke and millions team to produce the goods that we must buy.

Why must we buy them? Because there is no other source of supply; because the whole of the economic fabric of life is controlled by Upper Canada. The people of New Brunswick are like so many serfs paying 80 per cent of all they have into the money bags of the business men outside of the Province. How can we recover?

By throwing off the shackles, by forcing the Federal Government to recognize the injustice and the rights of this Province. By leading a campaign with fanatical fury that will lead to a recovery of our just rights.

GEOMETRY EXPERT

Euclid, the great Greek mathematician, flourished around 300 B.C.

Notes By The Way

Life would be pretty dull around the house if the family weren't waiting for at least one member to outgrow some phase or another.—Edmonton Journal.

This has been called an era where more people are concerned about the tricks of the trade than the trade itself.—Cornwall Standard-Freeholder.

With half a million reported unemployed in Canada, an advertisement for a married man to work on a reasonably up-to-date farm brought five replies, and three of them were from Hollanders. It's a great life if we don't weaken.—Farmer's Advocate.

A parakeet named Joey made the London newspapers last week. He had alighted on the shoulder of a bricklayer walking home in suburban Southfields. For seven days the bird said nothing. Then he said: "Renown 2961." The bricklayer telephoned the number, and the owner reclaimed Joey.—New York Herald Tribune.

The experts say that two million people are living on dairy farms and more than 200,000 people living in hamlets, towns and cities are employed in the processing and distribution of milk and its products. If that huge segment of the population would consume milk and milk products in a zealous manner, the small surplus would disappear overnight. Consumption, like charity, ought to begin at home.—Farmer's Advocate.

Englishmen are eating badgers again, to the dismay of reformers of the national cookery. Eighty adventurers sat down to a "badger feast" at Market Drayton in Shropshire and survived. The badger is 25 to 29 inches long, with an eight-inch tail. It is grey above and black below and has a white head with a black strip on each side. The Shropshire boys reported that the meat was served roasted but cold. Apparently badger meat, when hot is not aromatic. Cold, the meat had a flavour somewhere between that of pork and beef.—New York Times.

Starting a puff-adder farm has probably a limited attraction for would-be colonial pioneers, but young European in Nyasaland is reported to be undertaking such a venture. On two acres at Fort Johnston he is building a house, and will "herd" 500 of these unlovable reptiles. For the venom a good market exists. The South African Institute of Medical Research, in Johannesburg, is prepared to take 100 grammes from

him monthly—delivered by air. Each adder can be "milked" about twice a month, and this bold entrepreneur calculates that, with venom selling at 50s a gramme, he should attain a gross annual income of £3,000.—From Manchester Guardian.

Like all other races of people, the Indians in the early days enjoyed their seasonal games. Among them was one similar to the present-day curling. On frozen lakes or streams wherever smooth ice could be found, lines were drawn in squares with color ground from stones. Large wooden tops carried out of white poplar or pine inlaid with stone to add weight, with a bit of rawhide wound around the whole top, served as rocks. Instead of brooms, whips of rawhide things were used to whip the tops. Two players made a rink. They lashed the tops to a high speed towards one another in an effort to knock the opponent's top out of the house. The tops had to be kept spinning while in the house. If one toppled over before it was knocked out, then the owner was the loser as it was termed as being knocked out. The winner was eligible to enter what is now known as the "round robin."—Regina Leader-Post.

The Poet's Corner

LAST SNOW Although the snow still lingers Heaped on the ivy's blunt webbed fingers And painting tree-trunks on one side, Here in this sunlit ride The fresh unchristened things appear. Leaf, spathe and stem, With crumbs of earth clinging to them To show the way they came, But no flower yet to tell their name, And one green spear Stabbing a dead leaf from below Kills winter at a blow. —Andrew Young.

The Age Old Story

And this is life eternal, that they might know thee the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Matheson, Peake & Nicholson. H. J. Mabon, R.O. MacPhee & Trainor. J. A. McGuigan. Frederic A. Large, Q.C. M. Alban Farmer, Q.C. Palmer & Haslam. A. Walthen Gaudet, LL.B. Byron J. Grant, O.D. Gordon E. MacMillan, B.A., LL.B. Dr. W. R. Carson. J. A. Carruthers, R.O. McDONALD, CURRIE & CO. H. R. DOANE & COMPANY.