

# 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, JUNE 22, 1953

## Welcome Visitation

This Province is becoming more and more popular as a convention centre, and this year quite a number of important gatherings of this kind are scheduled. This week members of the Grand Lodge, Loyal Orange Association of British America, the Loyal Orange Benevolent Association and associated chapters are meeting in Charlottetown for the first time in two decades. Those participating are representative of all parts of Canada, and while many of them have visited the Island before, others are making their first trip. In addition to convention business, a visit to the National Park and banquet have been arranged, and it is to be hoped all will have a most enjoyable as well as profitable stay in our midst.

## Salvaging The Past

This Province is rich in historic associations, and relics of the pioneer past are still quite numerous throughout the Island. But we cannot go on neglecting them indefinitely. One of the most frequently voiced complaints of our summer visitors is the lack of museum facilities, or even of an organization chiefly concerned with the preservation of historic relics. Such an organization existed years ago in the Historical Society of Prince Edward Island, and through the efforts of a group of citizens this organization has now been revived under the presidency of Dr. L. W. Shaw, Deputy Minister of Education. His Honour Lieutenant Governor Prowse is the honorary president, and Mr. Justice Arsenaux the honorary vice-president.

One of the objects of the Society is to arouse public opinion to the point where safe accommodation will be provided permanently for such relics as will form the basis of an exhibition planned for this summer, beginning July 1, to be held in the Y. M. C. A. building on a non-commercial basis. The trustees of the latter institution are offering this accommodation freely, and it is to be hoped that our citizens generally will show their interest by co-operating in every way in their power.

## Island Electoral Record

Another record held by Prince Edward Island which it is to be hoped will be retained in the coming Federal general election is well worth noting at this time. That is the high percentage of voters casting their ballots. In the last general election in June, 1949, the percentage of Prince Edward Islanders going to the polls was 85, the highest in Canada. The percentages for other Provinces were as follows: Ontario, 75; Quebec, 74; Nova Scotia, 75; New Brunswick, 79; Newfoundland, 58; Manitoba, 72; British Columbia, 69; Saskatchewan, 79; Alberta, 69 and Yukon, 75.

In the 1930 general election, held in mid-summer, 76 per cent of the electorate in Canada voted, more than at any general election since that date. On that occasion also Prince Edward Islanders headed the list with 89 per cent. The percentages for other Provinces were: Ontario, 69; Quebec, 76; Nova Scotia, 83; New Brunswick, 78; Manitoba, 72; British Columbia, 73; Saskatchewan, 81; Alberta, 66 and Yukon, 82.

Other general elections in Canada have seen the following percentages of the electorate across the country go to the polls: Sept. 21, 1911, 71 per cent. Dec. 17, 1917, 76 per cent. Dec. 6, 1921, 67 per cent. Oct. 29, 1925, 66 per cent, and Sept. 14, 1926, 68 per cent.

The percentage of the electorate casting ballots in the spring of 1949 in the general election, held on June 27 that year, was 74 per cent. The general election in 1935 was held in the fall, on October 14 and 75 per cent of the electorate cast their ballots. In 1940 the general election was again held in the spring, this time on March 26. At that election only 70 per cent of the electorate voted.

On a regional basis the figures show that the vote was higher in the summer in the Maritime and western provinces and in Quebec, than in spring or fall elections. However the vote was lower in Ontario. This probably was due to the closing down of factories for one or two-week periods in July and August in Ontario.

On the basis of the records on file in

the electoral authorities offices in Ottawa Chief Electoral Officer Nelson Castonguay expects 8,500,000 Canadians will be eligible to vote in the 1953 general election. If in this summer election the same percentage of the electorate troops to the polls as went to cast their ballots in 1930 (year of the last summer election in Canada) then there will be around 6,375,000 Canadians voting this year.

## Poultry Research Pays Off

Research work at Experimental Farms has resulted in an increase in annual egg production from about 120 to nearly 200 eggs per bird over the last thirty years, according to a bulletin of the Federal Department of Agriculture. At the same time the amount of feed required to produce a dozen eggs has decreased from about 7.5 to 6 pounds. Feed efficiency for meat production has increased markedly. Selective breeding for rapid growth, and new nutritional knowledge have cut the amount of feed required per pound of live chicken produced by at least twenty-five per cent over the last decade.

Quality of poultry products has been improved by studies on poultry meat and eggs. Many objectionable features such as dark or off-coloured yolks, watery whites, poor shells, and foreign flavours have been largely eliminated. The quality of poultry meat has also been considerably improved. Caponizing, improved fattening rations, killing, and storing methods, have all helped to give the consumer a production of uniform high quality.

Great progress has been made in formulating poultry rations. The industry has advanced from simple rations of unknown vitamin and mineral content to complex rations containing all the nutrients known to be essential for growth and egg production. In 1920 only three vitamins were recognized as essential, today more than a dozen are known to be necessary for proper growth and development. Such knowledge has led to the use of many ingredients in the poultry ration unheard of a few years ago. Balanced rations not only contribute to better production but result in more uniform and better quality eggs. Hatchability has increased by about twenty-five per cent in the past twenty to thirty years. Better breeder rations containing all nutrients necessary for good hatchability, and better designed incubators have contributed largely to this improvement.

Many diseases which once plagued the poultryman have been brought under control. Such killers as coccidiosis, fowl pox, Newcastle, laryngotracheitis, and pullorum can now be successfully treated. Research has really paid-off for the poultryman, and will continue to do so. Continued improvement in feed efficiency for both meat and egg production can be expected, and there is no indication that the limit has been reached in egg production, hatchability, rate of growth or disease control.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

This week the Island is host to a group of farmers from New Brunswick who are over to inspect livestock, farms, co-operative development and historic sites. May their visit be pleasant as well as informative.

The annual meeting to the Queen's County Fish and Game Association tonight is the proper place to take up questions relating to game regulations and preservation. The Provincial Government looks to these organizations to reflect the opinions of interested persons.

A warning against forged sweepstake tickets has been sounded by the Better Business Bureau, Maritimes, Inc. No doubt thousands have been so swindled but they are no worse off than the many others who took the remarkably long chance on a valid ticket, and lost.

Two British jet aircraft engines—a gift from Britain's Ministry of Supply—are on their way aboard H.M.C.S. Magnificent on the first leg of their journey to the mechanical engineering department of the University of Toronto. The engines, two different types, are no longer in production but construction is basically the same as for the most modern engines and should be of considerable value to Canadian students.

Cecil Sharp, English composer, died this date 1924. He became famous for his collections and arrangements of folk-songs, country dances, morris dances, etc. He founded a school of music at Adelaide, Australia in 1883 and the English Folk Dance Society in 1911. His publications include, "A Book of British Songs", "Folk Songs Collected in the Appalachian Mountains" and "English Folk Songs: Some Conclusions."

## Doubly The Happy Host



## Old Charlottetown

(And F. E. L.)

### ACTION FOR LIBEL

From the Colonial Herald, July 1, 1843:  
"The Trinity Term of the Supreme Court commenced on Tuesday last. The case which excited most interest was that of Duncan MacLean, Esq., M.P.P., upon a criminal information filed against him by the Attorney General, for the publication of a libel on the Government of this Island. The libellous article formed one of a series of resolutions passed at a public meeting held at New London on the 28th February last, stating that the Government of this Island, unlike that of every other Colony in North America, does not govern for the benefit of the majority of the people, but for the interest of a couple of dozen of land speculators, their connections, dependants and parasites."

"Mr. MacLean was not charged with the author of the article, neither was he present at the meeting, being at the time in Charlottetown, attending his duties in the House of Assembly. A petition to the House of Assembly was agreed upon at a meeting, and presented to that body; a copy of the resolution was at the same time forwarded to him, with a request that he would get them inserted in the different newspapers."  
"The case was tried before the Chief Justice (Jarvis) and a special jury, and was conducted on the part of the prosecution by the Attorney and Solicitor General, assisted by the Hon. E. Palmer, and the defense by the defendant himself, assisted by Mr. Young. The jury retired to consider their verdict at about a quarter to 2 o'clock, and at half-past three returned into court with a verdict of guilty."  
"After the verdict had been given, the Attorney General rose and stated that he had been given to understand that the defendant had, since the commencement of the proceedings against him, travelled to a memorial to Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, complaining of the hardship of the case. Lord Stanley had written out that this could not be attended to, as not having been sent through the regular channel, but that when a copy of it was transmitted through the medium of the Lieutenant Governor, his Lordship would be prepared to give it due consideration. His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor had since written to Mr. MacLean for a copy of his memorial, in order that he might transmit it to the Colonial Secretary; it would, no doubt, however, be forthcoming soon, and to show that they were actuated by no vindictive feelings towards the defendant, it was not the intention of the Crown officers to call him up for judgment until the result of his appeal to Lord Stanley was known. In the meantime he would be required to enter into recognizance to appear to receive judgment when called upon."  
"This act of leniency on the part of the Crown officers is no doubt highly commendable; at the same time, we cannot help expressing our deep regret that they should have deemed it necessary to prop up the respectability of the Government by means so universally deprecated by the friends of constitutional liberty, as that of 'ex officio' information."

## The Federal Election Act

Canadian Press

Eskimos will have the right to vote in a Federal election for the first time this year.

The franchise also will be extended to some Indians who comply with new provisions of the Canada Elections Act. Some 2,500 of Canada's 8,500 Eskimos, scattered through northern constituencies, will be able to mark ballots in the Aug. 10 voting under amendments to the elections statute since the 1949 constitution.

Though this will be the first time Eskimos have voted for members of Parliament, exercising the franchise is not a new experience for them. The Labrador aborigines balloted in the referendum that led to Newfoundland's entry into confederation in 1949 and those in the far north were able to vote in the 1951 election for members of the Northwest Territories Council.

Ottawa officials say the Eskimos likely will get instruction in voting procedure from teachers and other whites in the north. A l a o, candidates campaigning among them will be able to arrange for getting out the vote. In any case, the number expected to exercise the franchise is not large. Only a handful voted in the northwest council election.

The two new categories of reservation-domiciled Indians who will vote are:  
1. Those who have been in the armed forces after they went on active service Sept. 9, 1950.  
2. Those who waive income tax exemption on income they earn on the reservation. The waiver must have been signed before issuance of the election writ.

In the first case, wives also are enfranchised. In the second, a wife must sign the tax waiver to get the vote. Indians not living on reservations already have the franchise, and so have all Indian war veterans and their wives.

Generally, the rule on eligibility of a voter is that he or she must be a Canadian citizen or other British subject, 21 years old by polling day and resident in Canada for the year immediately preceding the election date. In addition, the age qualification is waived for members of the regular forces or those who have served with them since September, 1950.

Among those disqualified automatically are:  
Chief electoral officer Nelson Castonguay, election returning officers, federally-appointed judges, prison inmates, mental patients, paupers working for an election candidate and persons found guilty of "corrupt or illegal" election practices.

Another barrier is that against persons entitled to claim military service as conscientious objectors. This applies only to members of the Doukhobor sect in British Columbia.

There are franchise restrictions for persons working on provincial or federal public works outside their home constituencies. To vote in the district where the work is located, they must have been there 30 days before issuance of the election writ. This applies also to wives and dependants of such workers. Even with these exceptions, the Elections Act now is much less restrictive than it was in the years after Confederation.

Provincial election laws also governed all elections to the Commons from Confederation in 1867 to 1885, when Parliament prescribed uniform land-ownership qualifications for all voters in Federal elections. Provincial qualifications again were made applicable to federal voting in 1886 and continued until 1920 when a new Federal Elections Act was passed. Manhood suffrage—the granting of the vote to all men—was adopted first by Manitoba in 1888 and by the Northwest Territories in

1895. British Columbia fell into line next, in 1904. When Alberta and Saskatchewan became provinces in 1905 they continued the existing manhood suffrage in that area.

Ontario followed suit in 1907 and New Brunswick in 1916. In Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the vote was not extended to all men until the federal act was revised in 1920.

Women voted for the first time in a federal election in 1917. The franchise then was limited to the wives, mothers and sweethearts of men serving with the Canadian forces overseas. Provincially, Ontario and British Columbia gave women the vote in 1917 and New Brunswick in 1919. Nova Scotia granted them the vote on the same property qualifications as men in 1918.

The 1920 federal act gave the vote to all men and women as British subjects, wiping out what property qualifications were left and extending the franchise to women where provinces had not already granted it.

Up to 1940, when Quebec adopted universal suffrage, women of that province voted in federal elections but not in provincial. They voted provincially for the first time in 1944.

## Formerly Isolated Nepal Joins Unesco

(National Geographic News)  
Nepal, once known as the "sequestered kingdom," is more and more emerging from her Himalayan fastnesses into the modern world.

Nepal recently joined the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The country's ancient arts and crafts. Trained by the Indian government, the Gurkhas now stand guard in the narrow Himalayan passes close to Everest, highest mountain on earth.

Nepal has never had responsible government. Rule has always been vested in hereditary prime ministers and kings, frequently at odds with each other. Three years ago the king deposed the prime minister and has ruled by decree until quite recently, when he installed a prime minister of his own choosing. Now King Tribhuvan has announced popular elections for next year.

Members of the expedition reported that even though guns of foreign hunters had not boomed in Nepal's snowy mountain peaks and in her steaming jungles along the Indian border to the south, depletion of the forests threatened the exotic wildlife. They noticed that Nepal had 1,000 motor vehicles and reported that these had come into the country on the backs of porters, since there were no roads leading outside.

The cars and trucks may soon revisit India via the new highway south from Katmandu to Bhirnighat, both in Nepal, thence along an existing route to Raxaul, India. The Bhirnighat-Raxaul highway, even though it did not go all the way to the capital, traditionally was kept in poor repair to discourage travel.

Nepal is the land of the Gurkhas, swarthy warriors who fought valiantly for the British in the Indian mutiny and two world wars. Gurkhas came long ago from their and Cultural Organization, is receiving United States Point Four aid, and has nearly completed a first highway to neighboring India. Moreover, Nepal again welcomes foreigners, banned last fall while the government was reorganized.

The National Geographic Society in 1948 helped break through the isolationism which until that time had kept out all visitors save for a handful of Americans and Europeans who had been allowed to see only Katmandu, the nation's capital. A scientific expedition sponsored by the Society, the Smithsonian Institution, and Yale

## Notes By The Way

The Illinois soldier who was apprehended after being AWOL 32 days had a plausible explanation for his absence. Said he didn't like Army life.—Kingston Whig-Standard.

In the 10 years from 1940 to 1949 over 60,000 people in the United Kingdom died from accidents in their homes, compared with about 45,000 deaths on the roads, states a report of the standing Inter-Departmental Committee on Accidents in the Home. Most victims of such accidents are young children and old people; more than a quarter of the total are under 15 and more than half are over 65.—London Times.

An important project, the results of which could doubtless be beneficial in aiding education authorities in this country with reconciling some of their manifold problems, will be initiated in the near future and cover the Dominion as well as U. S. A. It will take the form of a study by the research director of the Canada-United States Committee on Education to identify and appreciate the values common to the people of both nations. The Canada-United States Committee on Education was organized in 1944 on the initiative of the American Council on Education. It exists as a consultative body of 20 educators who are concerned with the education of the children of the nations which the Committee unofficially represents.—Moncton Daily Times.

The future appears to indicate a much more rapid population growth than has taken place in previous decades. The reason that population is like a snowball on an incline—it automatically becomes larger and, as it increases, the momentum becomes greater. This country has reached a point in its growth and development where its native population, the leaders of the nation and the governments must begin to place greater emphasis upon pride in Canada and upon the value of Canadian citizenship to those who hold it. Only by so doing can the future be bright.

## The Age Old Story

For all things are for your sakes, that the abundant grace might through the thanksgiving of many redound to the glory of God. For which cause we faint not; but though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day.

University was the first major group to pierce the barrier. It was permitted to collect birds and small animals in the interior.

ing can it be expected that Canada will in the future be able to hold secure the institutions upon which it was founded and upon which it has been built against the pressures which will increase rather than lessen in the years ahead.—Moose Jaw Times-Herald.

Word comes from London that the Manx (or tailless) cat is in danger of extinction. To prevent the breed from dying out, an Isle of Man Manx Cat Association has been formed. The Manx Cat or "Rumpy" as they are known on the Island, is believed to be derived from a "sport"—a tailless Tom—who succeeded in impressing his taillessness upon succeeding generations. The common theory, not accepted by zoologists, is that the Rumpy is a cross between a cat and a rabbit. As a means of encouraging the breed, a form standard has been drawn up and approved. Out of a perfect score of 100 points, 45 are given for taillessness, tall hindquarters and a short back. Another 40 is given for roundness of rump, depth of flank, coat and the shape of head and ears. The color of the fur and the eyes are not regarded as important. Rumpies that rate highly are commanding as much as \$20 each, plus freight in the United States.—Winnipeg Free Press.

## The Poet's Corner

### MENTAL LANDSCAPING

Here is the immortal season of the mind  
Which grows all flowers and stars  
That will not fade—  
Remembered autumns of the past,  
Designed.  
To be our own in an unchanged  
parade  
Though an outside may wither to  
the blight  
Before the movement of the splitting  
frost;  
Still shall the inner eyes retain  
their sight  
Where vivid pictures reign and  
are not lost.

Though they may weaken with  
time's shifting scene,  
Yet are these seasons ready to be  
run,  
Holding their meadows on a steadfast  
fast screen,  
Circled by sound, remembrances  
and sun;  
And at the bidding of the mind  
they pause  
And leap to life for some remem-  
bered cause.

—Daniel Smythe, (in the New York Times)

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